Carlisle Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.
WEDNESDAY, SEP., 15, 1858.

PEOPLE'S NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
JOHN M. READ, of Philadelphia.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WILLIAM E. FRAZER, of Fayette Co.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
JOHN McCURDY, of Shippensburg
M. B. HOLMAN, of Perry County.

SHERIFF,
ROBERT McCARTNEY, of Carlisle,

COMMISSIONER,
SOLOMON MOHLER, of Upper Allen.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
GEORGE D. CRAIGHEAD, South Middleton.

AUDITOR,
DAVIDSON ECKLES, of Carlisle.

* * *

The following gentlemen were appointed a Standing Committee for the ensuing year.

A. T. Deemer, Carlisle E. W.
Jacob Rheem, " W. W.
Thos. Paxton, Dickinson,
A. P. Erb, East Pennsborough,
Jas. B. Lackey, Frankford,
James Orr, Hampden,
Martin Kunkle, Hopewell,
Amos Shelly, Lower Allen,
Robert H. Thomas, Mechanicsburg,
T. L. Devinney, Monroe,
John Stuart, Mifflin,
J. J. Herring, Newville,
J. B. Sharp, Newton,
A. P. Henderson, North Middleton,
V. Feemam, New Cumberland,
J. B. Sample, Silver Jpring,
J. D. Sheaffer. South Middleton,
W. Allen. Southampton,
R P. McClure, Shippensburg boro'.
J. G. Koontz, " twp.
J. L. Zook. Upper Allen,

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Congressional Conferees of this District, appointed by the People's County Conventions of Cumberland, York and Perry, was held at Bridgeport, on the 10th of September, 1858. The following gentlemen appeared as Conferees:

Cumberland—James R. Smith, Owen James, Lemuel Todd.

York—John Bair, Edward C. Lauman, Henry C. Mosser.

Perry—John S. Demaree, John R. McClintook, Kirk Haines.

The Conference was organized by appointing John Bair, of York county, President, and Kirk Haines, of Perry county, Secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this time to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Resolved, That this Conference now adjourn to meet again at the call of the President.

(Signed,)
JOHN BAIR,
President.

KIRK HAINES,
Secretary.

PERRY COUNTY.

The People's convention of Perry County, met at Bloomfield last week and nominated an excellent ticket. The Convention was full every district being represented. The party in that county exhibits more than ordinary spirit in this campaign, and we doubt not they will give a good account of themselves next October.

The following resolutions, among others, were adopted by the convention.

Resolved, That the revenue, necessary for a wise and judicious administration of the Government should be raised, by the imposition of duties upon foreign imports, and in doing so, such discrimination should be made as will protect the rights of free labor and American Industry.

Resolved, That the safety and purity of the ballot box are to be preserved at all hazards, and that all frauds upon the Naturalization Laws, and the double voting system, resorted to by our opponents, must be counteracted by sound legislation; and that all foreign criminals, introduced in our midst, ought immediately to be returned to the place from whence they are shipped.

Resolved, That the nominee of this Convention for Assembly is requested, if elected, to vote against and use his influence to prevent the repeal of the present Tonnage Tax on the Pennsylvania, Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroads, also to adhere strictly to the interests of the Commonwealth and his constituents.

M. B. HOLMAN.

This gentleman has been put in nomination by the Perry county convention as a candidate for the Legislature in connection with JOHN McCURDY of Shippensburg. We have already spoken of the claimes and qualifications of Mr. McCURDY, for a seat in the State Legislature; in regard to Mr. HOLMAN, we take the evidence of those who know him best On this subject the Bloomfield *Advocate & Press* says:

M. B. HOLMAN, the candidate for Assembly of Perry County, is a gentleman of acknowledged ability and excellent business habits He is an honest, upright citizen; and will attend to the duties of a Legislator with fidelity. His votes will always be found guarding the interests of the People. We place him before the people with full confidence that his purity of character and uprightness as a citizen will endear him to the people and ensure him the majority of the votes in this district. The people can rely upon him as a man who will attend faithfully to all the duties that may devolve upon him, and protect the interests of his constituents.

JOHN McCURDY, the candidate presented by Cumberland County to run in connection with one from Perry, is the best selection that could have been made He enjoys a reputation as a man—honest and upright—with an excellent judgment and sound practical business habits. The people can rely upon his trustworthiness to attend to their interests.

* * *

☞ They know full well that a large majority of the people of Lancaster county are Union-loving, National men, who have no sympathy in common with Abolitionism—that while they are willing that the negro should enjoy all the rights guaranteed to him by our Constitution and laws, they are utterly opposed to elevating him to an equality—socially and politically—with themselves. They are not willing that the *sooty* tribe, either male or female, shall participate in our elections, or occupy prominent seats in our parlors, or at our dinner tables.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Will the editor of the *Intelligencer* be kind enough to inform his readers what "rights *are* guaranteed by our Constitution and laws," to the negro race, under the *Dred Scott* decision?

* * *

THE DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE AT BRIDGEPORT.—The Democratic Conferees, after two unsuccessful attempts to place a Congressional candidate in nomination, for this district, are to meet again to-morrow, for a third trial. We hope they may have a "good time."

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☞ See advertisement of Dr. SANFORD' *Liver Invigorator* in another column

DEMOCRACY AND THE TARIFF.

The Locofoco papers are so busily engaged in trying to make the people believe that they are as much the friends of the protective policy as their opponents, and always have been, that we feel inclined to give a short history of their course on that question, for which we are mainly indebted to the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*:

Twenty years ago will take us back to 1838, when the country was "progressing toward free trade," under the well-known "compromise," or sliding scale Tariff of 1832. So far had we "progressed" in that direction in 1840, that manufactories of all kinds were at a stand-still—factories were either closed or crippled, and workmen idle, pretty much as they are at present. Our Locofoco neighbors down street probably recollect something about those times. They will remember that the progressive Free Tradists, then as now, were the so-called "Democratic" party, with Martin Van Buren at their head, who had been entered as a candidate for re-election to the Presidency for another term. They will recollect, too, that the time had *not* come, just then, for the people of the United States to declare for progressive Free Trade, as the Democratic party found to its cost, for Van Buren was most signally defeated, and Democracy swept from power in the Executive and Legislative branches of our government. These things are written in the chronicles of the Locofoco party.

The Whig party came into power on the 4th of March, 1841. The new Whig Congress assembled in regular session on the first Monday in December of the same year, and immediately set about adopting measures to relieve the prostrate industry of the country. A show of hands on the subject of the Tariff was at once exhibited by the respective parties, on the reference of so much of the President's message as related to *discriminating* duties to an appropriate committee. Mr. Fillmore, of New York, (afterwards President,) a staunch Whig and Protectionist, moved that it be referred to the Committee on *Manufactures.* Mr. Atherton, Loco, of New Hampshire, who was a member of the House at the time, and one of the "Progressives," moved its reference to the Committee of *Ways and Means.* He said the adoption of Mr. Fillmore's motion would be countenancing the principle of *Protection,* while his own embraced that of *Revenue* merely. After a long debate the question was taken, and the vote stood:

YEAS—(*Against* Protection) 95—of which *seventy-one* were Locofocos, and *twenty-four* Southern Whigs.

NAYS—(*For* Protection) 104—of which *ninety* were Whigs, and only *fourteen* Locofocos.

Thus, the principle of *protection* prevailed, and the whole subject was referred to the Committee on Manufactures, who in due time reported the "Tariff and Distribution Bill," which passed the House by a vote of 116 to 112

Of the vote in favor of the bill, 115 WERE WHIGS, and ONE (Parmenter, of Mass.,) Locofoco. Of the 112 votes *against* the bill, 97 WERE LOCOFOCOS, (all they had but *one.*) TWO were Tyler men, and THIRTEEN were Southern Whigs

The bill next went to the Senate, and after another warm discussion, passed that body by the following vote:

YEAS - 25—ALL WHIGS.

NAYS—23 - *twenty of whom were Locofocos,* (all they had) and *three* Southern Whigs.

This Tariff bill was vetoed by John Tyler, a Locofoco convert, whom the Whigs had then unfortunately elected to the Vice Presidency, who based his objection upon the distribution clause. The veto exasperated the Whigs, but they determined to make another effort to relieve the country. Accordingly, on the 22d of August, 1842, Hon. T. M. T M'Kennan, a Whig representative from Pennsylvania, reported the vetoed Tariff bill with the distribution clause stricken out. The Locofocos, as a party, fought hard against it, and the struggle was severe and intense The bill (known as the Tariff of 1842, was finally carried in the House by the following vote:

YEAS, 105—Of these *eighty-five* were Whigs, and but *twenty* Locofocos.

NAYS, 103—Of these sixty-five were Locofocos—thirty-five were southern Whigs, and three were Tyler men. Seventeen Locofocos *dodged* the question. They were "sick."—

The same bill passed the Senate on the 27th of August, 1842, by the following vote:

YEAS—24—*Twenty of whom were Whigs, and four Locofocos.*

NAYS - 23 - FOURTEEN OF WHOM WERE LOCOFOCOS; EIGHT WHIGS and ONE TYLER MAN.

Thus it appears that *four times* as many Whigs as Locofocos voted for the Tariff of 1842 in the House, and *five times* as many Whigs as Locofocos in the Senate.

So much for the Tariff of 1842. No sooner was it passed than the "Progressive Free Traders" cried out for its *repeal.* On the 10th of May 1844, Mr. M'Kay (Locofoco,) Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the lower House of Congress, submitted what was called the "British Tariff Bill," doing away with the principle of *protection,* when the following proceedings ensued. We quote from the report:

"Mr. Elmer, (Whig,) of New Jersey moved to lay the bill on the table.

"Mr. Hardin, (Loco) wished to know if this was to be considered a test vote, and the cry was "yes! yes!"

"The yeas and nays were taken on the motion to lay on the table with the following result:

YEAS, 105—77 Whigs—28 Locofocos.

NAYS, 99—1 Whig—98 Locofocos.

Thus was this attempt at "Progressive Free Trade" killed by Whig votes—the Locofocos almost unanimously favoring it

We next come to the Tariff bill of 1846, in which the Progressive Free Traders were successful. The Tariff of 1846, passed the House on Friday, July 3, of that year, by the following vote:

For the Tariff of 1846—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN LOCOFOCOS and one Alabama Whig.

Against it—71 Whigs, 18 Locofocos, and 6 Native Americans. Of the 18 Locofocos 11 were from Pennsylvania, and voted under *instructions* from their Legislature.

Next comes the Tariff of 1857 which democratic speakers on the stump charge the opposition with passing How true that charge is, may be seen from the following vote of the passage of that bill in the House, (see Congressional Globe 3d Sess. 34th Congress page 971.)

For the Tariff of 1857—123—Of whom sixty seven were Locofocos, 39 Republicans, and 17 Southern Americans.

Against it—72—Of whom SEVENTY-ONE were Republicans, and Americans, and *only one Locofoco—Asa Packer,* who represented an iron district in Pennsylvania.

Thus it appears that only ONE "Democrat," of the entire delegation in the House, last year, had the courage to oppose the Locofoco doctrine of "Progressive Free Trade."

Such has always been the policy of the Democratic party. In their opposition to a purely AMERICAN SYSTEM, their rule of action has been "let the people take care of themselves, and the Government will take care of itself." But the game is played out, and if the people are true to themselves, they will teach the Democracy the important lesson, that the interests of our workingmen are not to be neglected with impunity.

Col. Forney on Buchanan.

A meeting was held last week at Tarrytown N. Y. in the district represented by Mr. Haskins, who has been re-nominated,

The following extract from a speech made at that meeting by John W. Forney, while it gives us a peep behind the curtain, points out the proper course of action of the anti-Lecompton democrats in the present campaign.

Speaking of the campaign of 1856 he says:

Why did the Presidential election of 1856 become doubtful? Because the public opinion of the North had been stirred to its deepest depth by the excesses of the Pro-Slavery minority backed by the Federal power in the Territory of Kansas. That was the only question. It was not the Ostend Conference, it was not the Pacific Railroad; it was nothing but the single issue—Shall the people of Kansas be permitted to dispose of their own affairs in their own way? Shall they vote upon their domestic institutions, not slavery alone, but upon all their institutions, unmolested by the bayonets of the Administration on the one hand, and the onslaught of bands of foreign marauders on the other! This was the question, the whole question, the only question. No man felt more deeply in reference to Kansas than Mr Buchanan, No man talked more freely about it. In his letter of acceptance of the nomination and in his speech he delivered to the committee upon it in his parlor at Lancaster, (at which I happened to be present,) he laid stress upon the great principle that the will of the majority shall prevail. Why, he said to me a thousand times "The South *must* vote for me, and the North must be secured; and the only way to secure the North is to convince our voters that when I get into the Presidential chair I will do right with the people in Kansas. I am now sixty-six years of age. I have reached that time of life when I cannot have any ambition for a re-election, and if I have, the only way to secure it is to be strong with my own people at home. I watched this struggle from my retirement in London; I have seen what I conceive to be the mistakes of others. I am not responsible for the administration of President Pierce; therefore I will inaugurate a new system; I will show the country that a Pennsylvania President will stand firm to the pledges of a Pennsylvania gentleman and a Pennsylvania Democrat" Now, fellow citizens, in that letter of acceptance, if you refer to it—it is not necessary for me to produce it here—you will find that he stated distinctly that the people of the Territory of Kansas should be protected in the sacred right of suffrage, unawed by any influence whatever, and that the will of the majority should prevail.

Here is James Buchanan in the spring of 1857 inaugurated President, and pleged in his inaugural to administer honest popular sovereignty in Kansas.

"As if for the purpose of accumulating pledge upon pledge as if for the purpose of piling up a myriad of promises upon this question what did he do next? He looked round to see whom he should get to go to Kansas, for the purpose of settling the vexed question which had rendered Kansas, what it had been graphically termed, "the grave-yard of Governors". He sought no inferior man, he would not be tempted to take an ordinary man He selected a gentleman, a statesman, who had been presented by a large portion of the leading and prominent men of the South for a seat in his Cabinet; who had for twelve years represented his State in the Congressional Senate and sat with Mr. Buchanan in the Cabinet of Col. Polk. He selected Robt. J. Walker, and when he called upon Walker, and asked him to proceed to the Territory, Mr. Walker said to him, "Why, Mr. Buchanan that would finish me forever: it has ruined every man that has gone there; it will ruin me. I have reached that time of life when I cannot afford to risk all my prospects and probably the peace and happiness of my family." And he intimated as if gifted with a knowledge of the future, "I cannot run the risk of being most probably betrayed and deserted by the Administration that appoints me." Mr. Buchanan said to him: Mr. Walker if you will go there you will settle this question in a few weeks Everything is ready; here are your instructions. I pledge you my word that everything you desire to smooth your way you shall have. Mr. Walker as if inspired by a sublime suspicion, said: Mr. Buchanan I will not go to Kansas until you allow me to meet your Cabinet face to face, and ascertain from that Cabinet in person, whether they will agree that I shall go there and carry out the pledges of the campaign of 1856, allowing the people of Kansas to decide upon their own institutions in their own way. Accordingly a meeting of the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan was called. At the meeting every member of the cabinet was present. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Walker were present—Mr. Buchanan in the chair. Governor Walker said: "I have desired this meeting because I am determined not to go to Kansas unless I have full instructions to carry out my wishes as expressed to the President If there is any opposing voice I will not go; I do not want to go: it is by no means an enviable position; but if I have the permission and consent of you gentleman, I will go." The Cabinet was polled; but one member of the Cabinet objected to the programme laid down by Gov Walker. I need not mention his name Gov Walker said; That settles the question, gentleman; I do not wish to go; a single negative is sufficient, and I will retire from the field. But they took that member of the Cabinet into an adjoining room, and there they convinced him that Gov. Walker was right They returned and gave Walker his instructions He went to Kansas with his instructions in his pocket, and accompanied by a gentleman well known to the country. Mr Stanton, another Southern statesman, and an old Buchanan man, who went out with similar pledges."

Here is a peep behind the curtain late in the fall of 1857.

I did not for a moment believe that the Administration had concluded to abandon the principles which had put them into power; that they were resolved to make their policy a test; so when I went to Washington and called upon my old friend I said, to him 'Mr. Buchanan for the first time in our lives we are at variance; I find myself standing by one great principle having followed your lead and you have deserted it." "Well," said he, "can't you change, too? [Laughter.] If I can afford to change, why can't you afford to change? [Renewed Laughter.] If you and Douglas, and Walker, will unite in support of my policy, there will not be a whimper of this thing; it will pass by like a summer breeze.""

Now, gentlemen, we who act with Mr. Haskin, we who follow the flag borne by those great heroes of the day—those immortal moral chieftains Henry A. Wise and Stephen A. Douglas—are constantly twitted with combining with what are politely called Black Republicans [Laughter] But have you who are Americans witnessed the efforts of the Administration to make a union with you? The Administration can combine with the Americans, (I believe you are called Know Nothings sometimes) and that is all right. Or if a Black Republican comes out for Lecompton, he is immediately washed clean and white. [Laughter] Why gentleman the principles that we fought for in 1856 are now reduced to—Lecompton We may be true as the Northern Star upon every real principle, but if we don't go for Lecompton we are damned indeed [Laughter.] But if a Republican or American becomes Lecomptonized, he is not only speedily forgiven, but he is elevated to the highest seat in the synagogue, and he is pointed at as a brand rescued from the burning. Thus I find myself turned out of the democratic party, because I will not consent to leave Democratic principles. [Laughter.] This is an age of newspapers and telegraphs on land and through the sea. [Cheers.] And you in New York, who think the Democratic party is sold body and breeches to this official despotism, take care lest when November comes you do not find that the Democrats think a good deal more of their principles than they do of their organization. For my part speak for Pennsylvania I am confident that on the 12th of October next, when you open the New York *Tribune, Herald* and *Times,* you will see under the telegraphic head figures like these, "40,000 majority against the Lecompton candidate" [Cheers.] That is the way we will make our mark there—yes, we will do more, we will stand by John Hickman, we will stand by Montgomery, and wherever a Lecomptonite is trotted out we will try to defeat him whether regularly nominated or not. I am not to be terrified by this Chinese thunder of organization. [Laughter.] I am willing to combine with any good man, no matter what is his name, who joins with me to rescue the American name from this odium, and this disgrace. Why, gentlemen, in 1856, to go back to that but for an instant, we would never have secured the Republican vote for Mr. Buchanan if we had not pledged ourselves over head and heels for this doctrine [Applause.]

Let me say a word in conclusion on the subject of popular sovereignty. You Republicans are coming to it, and, gentlemen you will come to it. Now mark: there is but one way for it. I saw the other day a speech made by a distinguished New York journalist—and I speak of him as distinguished for many things, though we have differed for many years—I mean Mr. Greely. [Cheers.] He pointed the way to the coming time. He has been denouncing popular sovereignty as a humbug. It would have been a humbug indeed, if all the Democrats now cooperating with him had surrendered to the Administration.—It is not a humbug—it is a living principle But when people to the number of 13,000 have been strong enough in their own will and their own way to put down the army of the United States and beat the slaveholders' minority, with $70,000,000 of patronage, overrun with Federal officers, with the Senate and House against them—with the President betraying his trust—after this, tell me not that this principle is a humbug, thus backed and sustained. Why, what does such wonders must be real, must be right. Come to it, gentlemen. the men who are for Congressional intervention here are Lecomptonites; men whom you despise, and they are constantly telling you, day after day, that they despise you. We offer to you the principles of popular sovereignty brought from the fair field of Kansas, covered all over with glory We have proved that we stand by it; we have turned our backs upon the Administration; we have rejected its patronage: we have laughed at its blandishments—no light thing to do at any time, and particularly at a time like the present, when our country has been swept by such a whirlwind.

We have given these extracts to enable our Republican readers to see how the wind blows, and also to let anti-Lecompton Democrats judge what so well an advised leader as Colonel **Forney** thinks is their duty.

THE CAPTURED AFRICANS.

Last week we published an account of the capture by the U. S. Brig Dolphin of a slaver, destined for Cuba, and of their arrival at Charleston. We learn that the Colonization Society has proposed to the government to take care of the captured Africans on their arrival at Liberia, and subsist them one year for $50 000; and in the meantime, send them to school, and teach them how, by industrial pursuits, to support themselves after the expiration of that period The proposition was accepted at a slight reduction in the proposed price. The Secretary of the Interior will forthwith authorize the purchase of necessary clothing and blankets to make them comfortable during the voyage, and the United States Steamer Niagara has been ordered to Charleston to take the poor captives on board.

A writer in the Charleston *Mercury* states that the Africans found on Board the brig "Putman" were purchased on the West coast at from 50 cents to $1, and costing scarce more than $10 or $15 to be delivered on the coast of Cuba, and were all to be sold by contract at $560 round, or $177,98 for the cargo. The writer who paid a visit to them gives many other facts of interest. About 250 including 50 females are in comparative good health, and the rest are suffering from disease That they belong to various tribes is evident from the difference of shades, and their keeping in separate groups. The writer adds:

The result of the whole visit was intense sympathy for them and indignation towards their captors—You may read of the horrors of the "middle passage," but the half cannot be told as one view of these unfortunates will tell the tale Dysentery, dropsy, and opthalmia, all, I believe, the productions of contact, want of ventilation and want of exercise, are the prevailing diseases But even where these were not visible the spectacle was harrowing. A skeleton taken down from the nail of a doctor's closet, and presented to your view, would scarcely be more descriptive of anatomy than many of these living walking specimens of the human frame. The effect was very startling, when you saw them squatting on their haunches, with their knees drawn up behind their elbows in an attitude common to apes and baboons, but which no human frame clothed in flesh can attain. Some when sitting and told to rise, did so with great difficulty, and moved with a step as tottering as I ever saw after illness. The very head seemed but a skull encased in a black covering. It is common to speak of a man being reduced to skin and bone but one who saw these can scarcely use the expression again.

But if this is to be said of those comparatively in health, what language can describe the sick? I saw one poor creature swollen to the most wonderful size with dropsy: and as he lay on his back he moved his hands, signifying to one of our party a request for his cigar which when given to him he smoked with the greatest avidity Another manifested similar wants, and replied to our beckonings to come to us by pointing to his leg, which we construed into inability to move. Two lay near, whose troubles here had ceased in death; while another, the most affecting sight of all—a child of six or eight years—lay on its side in the sun on the stone wharf, with eyes closed and no other evidence of life than the slight motion of the stomach indicating breathing. The poor creature alone and unattended had rested its head on its little hand as naturally as our own little ones do, and in this touching attitude of suffering childhood was fast losing the consciousness of a life whose experience had been only that of sorrow and suffering.

A Political "Jeu D'Esprit."

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN TO THE QUEEN.

White House, Washington, Aug 16.

Dear Madam—I have to transmit to you the mournful intelligence of the death of my dearly beloved first born, christened out of regard to your people, "English Bill" His funeral obsequies were attended on the 2d inst by a concourse of 9000 Sovereigns in Kansas. Poor boy! He was always *weakly*, a hereditary trait of the family. In affliction, yours,

James Buchanan.

White Hall Academy.—An exhibition of the pupils at White Hall Academy will be held on Thursday evening Sept. 23d.

The Williamsport Encampment.—The Military Encampment at Williamsport, passed off very pleasantly. We are informed that there were twenty-eight companies on the ground. Some 700 soldier's tents, and 200 officer's marquees were pitched on the field. Among the pieces of artillery present was one eighteen pounder, taken from the Mexicans at the storming of Monterey, the blood stains being visible upon it. Governor Packer reviewed the troops on Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock.

Capt. Stumbaugh's company from Chambersburg, passed through this place on Saturday, on their return home.

Comet of 1858.—This comet is now visible to the naked eye, for about an hour after sunset and an hour before sunrise, nearly in a line with the two stars called the *Pointers.* Astronomers state that it is now only one hundred millions of miles distant and is very rapidly approaching the earth, and that during the first week in October the comet will be of the most striking brightness, possibly the largest of the century, and at that time will be seen near Arcturus.

☞ To all who suffer from Weakness and Debility, we say, try the Oxygenated Bitters—a medicine which contains no alcohol, and has cured the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Asthma, and all derangements of the stomach.

☞ See first page for interesting matter.

Town and County Matters.

Meteorological Register for the Week Ending September 13th, 1858.

1858.	Thermometer.*	Rain.	Remarks.
Tuesday.	71 00	—	
Wednesday.	71 00	—	Fog.
Thursday.	74 00	—	
Friday.	76 00	—	Rain.
Saturday.	69 00	15	Rain.
Sunday.	64 00	—	
Monday.	59 00	—	
Weekly Mean.	69 00	75	

*The degree of heat in the above register is the daily average of three observations.

DR. DUFFIELD'S ADDRESS,

NOW READY FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

The admirable discourse entitled

"ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO,"

delivered by the Rev. Geo. Duffield, D. D., during the Centennial Celebration of the First Presbyterian Church, of Carlisle, is now ready. Subscribers, and others, can be supplied by calling, or leaving their orders at the Herald Office.

☞ Price 25 cents per copy.

M. E. Church.—The Methodist Episcopal Church was opened on last Sabbath for worship, after having been closed for several weeks, for the purpose of having it cleaned and repaired. Those who remembe what it was last winter during the protracted meetings, must have been agreeably surprised at the change.

The beautiful papering of the church in imitation to fresco painting, is of such a character, as to deserve special notice and commendation. The pulpit has been changed, the galleries and pews painted a pure white, the aisles relaid with carpet, and gas introduced, rendering it altogether one of the neatest churches in the borough.

Services commenced in the morning with a sermon from the Rev. R. L. Dashiell, of Baltimore city. In the afternoon, Rev. C. P. Wing, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church, officiated; and in the evening, Rev. B. B Hamlin, of Baltimore. The audiences were large; and the eloquent sermons of the reverend gentlemen were worthy of their high character as christian ministers. During the day above four hundred dollars were subscribed towards paying off the debt of the church.

The congregation and the *unattached volunteers*, who frequent this church, because the pews are free, owe a debt of gratitude to the ladies, who are always foremost in every good work, for having now a clean, comfortable, and beautiful temple in which to worship, and we are quite sure the ladies will cancel the debt of gratitude, if those who use the church, will only contribute towards defraying the debt of money; which they have incurred in refitting it. With this object in view, a festival will commence in Education Hall, on the 22d inst., to which all are invited.

Town Improvements.—We noticed last week, the dispatch with which Inhoff's splendid new building had been erected; within a period of four weeks, the old house has been removed, and a new three story brick put up, which, in its proportions and finish is one of the finest improvements in town.

Henry Myers, carpenter whose reputation as an accomplished builder is well known had charge of the erection of the building, Wm Mullin was the brick-layer and the brick were furnished by Wm. Barnitz The stone cutting was done by Richard Owen, who has few superiors any where, in his line of business. The castings are from the extensive foundry and machine shop of F. Gardner & Co., and the roofing was executed by John D. Gorgas, tinner, who is actively engaged in that business The appearance of the building itself, is the best evidence of the faithfulness with which these workmen, have performed their several contracts.

Those yet to be completed, are John Halbert for the plaistering; G. & B. Foot, the plumbing; G & A. Beetem the inside carpenter work; H. F. Knight, painting of the cornice and inside work; Thomas J. Bell the painting of the brick-work, and Mr. Stuart the building of the furnace, and setting the heating apparatus

These gentlemen are so well known for their ability and skill as mechanics, that commendation from us is unnecessary; they are now busily engaged in their several departments, and we venture to say that Inhoff's house will be more complete and perfect in all its details, than any building that has been put up in Carlisle. In speaking of the workmen, we must not forget the proprietor, whose enterprize and good taste, is deserving of all praise.

Day of Atonement.—We are requested to state, that the store of **Arnold & Livingston**, will be closed from Friday evening at 5 P. M. until Saturday evening at 6.

Under the Jewish law, the *tenth* day of the *seventh* month is set apart, as a day of atonement It was on this day, while the Temple was in existance that the High Priest, was permitted to enter the Holy of Holies, to offer up sacrifices of atonement for the sins of the people. Saturday next, therefore, being the tenth day of the seventh month, according to the Jewish calender, it will be kept as a holiday generally by those of the Jewish faith.

Our Agricultural Fair.—The citizens of this county will be gratified to learn, that **John W. Forney**, Esq., of Philadelphia, has consented to deliver the Annual Address, at the Agricultural Fall Meeting, in October. Mr. Forney enjoys a high reputation as a man of superior talent, and an eloquent speaker, and he will, no doubt, bring to the subject of agriculture, a large fund of useful and interesting information. We bespeak for the Col. a hearty welcome.

Dickinson College.—The Winter Session of Dickinson College, for the present academical year, commenced on Thursday, the 9th inst. The classes in the college proper are quite full, but we learn that the preparatory department does not number as many as usual. There are very few "irregulars" this year; nearly every student taking a full course. Mississippi, Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland, are all represented in college and a larger number than usual from Pennsylvania.

The interests of the town are so closely identified with those of the College, that it gives us pleasure to note the growing prosperity of this "time-honored Institution."

FEMALE PHYSICIAN.—Miss H. E. SEARS, a graduate of the Pennsylvania Medical College, intends visiting this place shortly, for the purpose of giving a course of lectures on Physiology, to the ladies of Carlisle, commencing with a public lecture on some literary subject.

Miss Sears is a Bostonian by birth, but has been located at Harrisburg in the practice of medicine, for about three years, from which point she travels throughout the country, lecturing and attending to her practice. Her lectures are highly spoken of by the Press, and if she should find it convenient to visit Carlisle, we have no doubt she will meet with full and appreciative audiences.

FRIEND PORTER:—Please insert the enclosed game of chess for the amusement of your chess-readers. It was played by two quite distinguished players of town.

	WHITE.	BLACK.
1.	K P to K 4	K P to K 4
2.	K Kn to K 3	K Kn to B 3
3.	K B P to B 3	K B to Q B 4
4.	K Kn to K Kn 5	Q P to Q 4
5	P takes P	Q takes P
6.	Q to K 2	Q to Q 2
7.	Q to Q B 4	Castles
8.	Q takes B	Q Kn to Q B 3
9.	K B to Q B 4.	K P to K 5
10.	Kn takes K B P	P takes P
11.	Kn to K R 3 ch.	K to R square.
12.	Q takes R & wins.	

NEW MUSIC, from Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washington Street, Boston.

The firm of Ditson & Co. is the largest music-publishing house in the country, and is constantly issuing new music of the best and most popular character. The following are some of the latest pieces:

"Comin' thro' the rye," arranged with brilliant variations by Wm. V. Wallace. This beautiful scotch air is varied in that easy and graceful style, which characterizes all of Wallaces compositions and can be played with fine effect.

"Everybody's Polka," dedicated to nobody by somebody. A very brilliant little polka, light, tripping style and very easy.

"Silver Lake Waltz," arranged with easy variations by Charles Grobe. A popular melody with pleasing variations and neatly fingered for young performers.

"Christina Quickstep and Polka," by Mrs. H. L. Greene. Pleasing and attractive little pieces and very easy.

Kücken's celebrated "Cradle Song," (Schlummerlied) transcribed for the piano by Theodore Oesten. An exquisite melody, full of feeling, flowing and graceful in style and one of which the ear would never grow weary.

"Come into the garden, Maud," serenade from Tennyson's "Maud," arranged with piano accompaniment by J. Blockley. A charming air, with sufficient variety to render it attractive. Accompaniment blending finely with the air and words. For sale by Shryock, Taylor & Smith.

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOR EVER."—An ornamental article of household furniture, if also useful, gives double pleasure. This is especially the case with GROVER & BAKER'S Sewing Machine, which is a beautiful parlor ornament, and is a gentle and industrious seamstress, that will do more work in a given time than a dozen pairs of hands, and will do it better, too. It sews a seam that will NOT rip; sews it stronger than by hand; is easily managed and kept in order, and what is more important, gives leisure for the cultivation of health by out door exercise.

Offices of exhibition and sale 495 Broadway, New York; 18 Summer street, Boston; and 730 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

☞ THE SKIN is formed with thousands of pores in every inch of surface whose office it is to carry off the impurities of the blood—the acknowledged cause of all diseases of mankind—when the skin is dry and parched—when it is covered with eruptions—when it is cold and clammy—when there is inward fever or inflammation—it is impossible for the skin under these circumstances to perform its proper function and to carry off the impurities from the body as designed by our Creator.

Morse's Indian Root Pills remove these obstructions, and produce free and healthy blood, remove the eruptions from the skin, and cause it to brighten with the flush of youth and beauty. Beauty so much admired and loved. Beauty without paints and cosmetics—but beauty produced by health and happiness.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

☞ Nothing is so becoming to a man or woman as a soft luxuriant head of hair. It is the crowning ornament of humanity. But alas! how soon it is lost, and with it all beauty, unless nourished and invigorated by some chemical preparation, for which nothing has yet been discovered equal to Professor Wood's Preparation.

CAUTION.—Beware of worthless imitations, as several are already in the market, called by different names. Use none unless the words (Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, Depot St. Louis, Mo., New York), are blown in the bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine dealers, also by all Fancy and Toilet Goods dealers in the United States and Canada.

MARION HALL, is the place to get good Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Stereoscopes, Crayontypes and Photographs.

Persons visiting Carlisle will find it to reward them for their trouble to visit this Institute.

N. B. But few specimens are exhibited at the door, and the public are respectfully invited to call at the Gallery, where every variety of pictures capable of being produced by the Photographic Art can be obtained.

Ladies and Gentlemen call in whether you want pictures or not, and you will meet with a cordial reception.

Respectfully yours,

D. C. NEAGLEY.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

Sir James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned and skillful men of the age, in his "Treatise" on Consumption, says,—"That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Laennec and other modern Pathologists."

The mere fact that such a disease is ever curable, attested by such unimpeachable authority, should inspire hope, and resuscitate fallen courage in the heart of every sufferer from this disease.

The remedy which we offer has cured thousands. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry not only emanates from a regular physician, but has been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere. S. ELLIOTT, agent for Carlisle.

Marriages.

At the Parsonage, on the 7th inst., by Rev. Jacob Fry, Mr. CHARLES U. HOFFER, to Miss AMELIA S. CRABB, both of Carlisle.

New Advertisements.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, Pa., will be sold, publicly, at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of October, 1858, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, a LOT OF GROUND, situate in the borough of Carlisle, county of Cumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, situate and fronting thirty feet on North Hanover street and being 24 in depth, adjoining lots of Mrs. Besserman, Frederick Cornman and others having thereon erected two FRAME HOUSES.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of sale and the residue thereof; one half on the first day of April, 1859, (when possession will be given), and the balance within one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by judgment.

ELIZABETH I. HEPBURN,
ANDREW HEPBURN,
Guardians of William I. Hepburn.

Sept. 15, 1858.

FARM FOR RENT.—The farm of Thomas Green's heirs, containing 200 acres of Farming land, in good cultivation, situated in South Middleton township, Cumberland county, Pa., 5 miles south of Carlisle, on the road leading from Papertown to Boiling Springs is offered for rent at public out cry, on SATURDAY, September 18, 1858.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, when terms will be made known by

NANCY GREEN,
Executrix.

Sep15,1858–1t.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS, 84 Walker St., (near Broadway,) New York,

MANUFACTURERS.

Were awarded the First Premium where and whenever they brought their Piano Fortes into competition with the best makers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Received the two first prize Medals at the Metropolitan Fair, Washington, 1855.

The First Premium (a gold Medal) for the best Piano Forte at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1856.

The First Prize Medal for the best Piano Forte at the American Institute Crystal Palace, New York, 1856.

The First Premium (a Gold Medal) for the best Grand Piano at the Maryland Institute Baltimore, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Detroit, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Richmond, 1857.

Among the judges were the first musical talent of the country, such as W. Mason, Gottschalk, Wollenhaupt, &c. Grand and Square Pianos constructed with the full wooden and iron frame combined, are warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

Sep.15,1858—6m.

GOLD EXCITEMENT AT FRAZER RIVER OUTDONE.

By the large arrival of Fall and Winter Goods, at LEIDICH & SAWYER'S new Store, East Main Street, a few doors below Martin's Hotel.

NEW GOODS. Consisting of Black Silks, superior brands, fancy in great variety of styles, elegant Paris DeLaines, Lupin's celebrated make of Merinos, all colors and qualities, Lupin's all wool DeLaines, Tanjore Cloths, Poil De Cheviers Merino.

NEW GOODS. CASHMERES. A complete line of mourning goods, to which we especially invite attention. Embracing such as very fine Bombazines, Silk Warp Lustre, mourning Satins, Pure Mohair Lustres, black Merinoes and DeLaines, English and French Crapes.

NEW GOODS. Shawls in great abundance. Broche, Toilet, Stella, long and square Shawls, at very low prices. Cloth Cloaks and Talmas. Furs of all kinds.

$300 worth of Jovin's celebrated Kid Gloves. Embroideries, Elegant setts of Collars, Undersleeves, Bands, &c

NEW GOODS. Also, Mens' and Boys' wear, suited for the season. Black, blue and brown Cloths, Beaver Cloth Cassimers, black and fancy Satinets, velvet cord Jeans, &c. Gentlemen's Shawls, Cashmere Mufflers Scarfs, Ties, Stocks. A full assortment of silk merinoe and cotton

NEW GOODS. Drawers and Undershirts, standing and Byron Collars Marseilles and Linen Bosoms. Hosiery of every variety.

Domestic Goods of every description, Super Blankets 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, warranted not to shrink by washing. Crib and Cradle Blankets.

NEW GOODS. FLANELS of all kinds and prices. Woolen Yarns, city, and home manufacture, bleached and brown Sheetings, shirting and pillow case Muslins of the best brands in the market. Tickings, Stripes, Checks, Calicoes, at all prices. 50 doz. Hanover buckskin Gloves,

NEW GOODS Gauntlets, Buck Mitts, Mens' and Boys' Berlin Gloves. Also a great variety of bonnet ribbons and dress trimmings, ladies and children's worsted goods, such as Undervests, Hoods and Talmas Garters, Mitttens, &c.

NEW GOODS. To all the above goods and many others, we invite the inspection of the public. Having purchased for CASH, we are prepared to sell goods at extremely low prices.

LEIDICH & SAWYER.

Carlisle, Sep. 15, 1858.

NEW FALL GOODS AT OGILBY'S NEW STORE.

I have just returned from Philadelphia, and am now opening a large and splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which will be sold at astonishingly low prices for the CASH.

A large line of elegant dress goods, such as Silks, all wool Delains, Poplens, Poil De Cheviers, Cashmeres, Merinoes, Plaids, &c.

SHAWLS SHAWLS. A full assortment of new style Shawls, all kinds and prices and very cheap.

Elegant worked collars, Flouncings, Edgings, Insertings, &c.

Calicos Tickings, Flannels, Blankets, Undershirts, Gloves, stockings, &c., in great variety.

Elegant Fall and Winter Ribbons.

Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, a new supply, and cheaper than ever.

CARPETINGS. Imperial, Ingrain, Venitian, Hemp, and Rag Carpetings, at the lowest notch.

A full assortment of the best makes. Bleached and Unbleached muslins very low.

Ladies Skirts of all kinds, and uncommonly cheap.

It is impossible to enumerate one half of the articles. All persons in want of handsome and cheap goods are respectfully invited to call at the new store, West Main Street, nearly opposite the Railroad Depot, where they can lay out their cash to the very best advantage.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

CHAS. OGILBY.

Carlisle, Sep. 15, 1858.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

214 South Fifth St., below Walnut.

The Twenty-third session of this Institution will open on MONDAY, OCTOBER 11TH, 1858.

The following are some of its advantages:

It is the only Institution in the City which furnishes its Students with Hospital Tickets and material for dissection WITHOUT CHARGE. The classes are examined daily by the Professors, who take a personal interest in the advancement and welfare of every Student.

A limited number of young men of restricted means will be received as beneficiaries: paying but $20 for a full course of Tickets. In all cases, the sons of physicians and of clergymen have preference.

An announcement containing every information will be sent free, on application to

B. HOWARD RAND, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

Sep.15'58–3t.

ELEGANCE, TASTE AND FASHION COMBINED AT W. SIMMONS' PARIS MILLINERY EMPORIUM,

504 BROADWAY, New York.

A splendid assortment of the most Elegant and Fashionable MILLINERY and MILLINERY GOODS, selected by our own agent in Paris and London, for Fall and Winter wear, and offered at prices below any other House in the Trade; also, a large assortment of Felt and Beaver BONNETS, for Ladies' and Misses' wear, at the lowest possible prices, wholesale and retail.

Pattern Bonnets always on hand.

Sep.15,1858—3m.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the Estate of Wm. H. Trout, dec'd., are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who may at all times be found at the Commissioners' Office

J. ARMSTRONG, Executor.

Sep. 15. '58–3t.

AGENTS WANTED!—To travel and solicit orders for Atwater's Patent Fifteen Dollar Sewing Machines. Salary $30 per month, with all expenses paid. Address, with stamp,

I. M. DAGGETT & CO.,
No. 4 Wilson Lane, Boston, Mass.

Sep.1'58–4w.

FOR SALE.—Two Scholarships in Dickinson College, will be sold cheap upon immediate application to the "Herald Office."

Aug 25, 1858–4t.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT.—The subscriber intending to leave Carlisle, will sell his entire stock of Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, (which is new and good) on advantageous terms, to a responsible buyer. The business is well established, and the stand the best in town. Every satisfaction will be guaranteed the purchaser and terms made fair. I would like to sell as soon as possible.

J. B. KELLER.

P. S.—I will still keep a first rate assortment of goods on hand, and sell as cheap as ever till the day of sale.

FESTIVAL.—A festival will be held in Education Hall, for the benefit of the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, of Carlisle, commencing on WEDNESDAY EVENING September the 22d, doors opening at 6 o'clock. The Ladies of said Church earnestly appeal to a generous public for assistance in their efforts to raise funds to liquidate the debt incurred by the recent repairs upon the Church. The Festival will be continued througout the week.

Donations will be thankfully received, and may be sent to Mrs. Robert Moore, Mrs. Squire, Mrs Gorgas, Miss Harriet Folke, or Mrs. James Hoffer.

Sep. 8, 1858.

LIMEBURNERS' COAL.—2,000 TONS of Lykens Valley Nut Coal, a superior article, receiving and for sale by

August 5, 1857 W. B. MURRAY

FOR RENT.—The three-story BRICK HOUSE, in Hanover street, three doors from the corner of the Square, in Carlisle, at present occupied by Geo. Foot. This House is well calculated for a private dwelling or place of business. Apply to Watts & Parker, or to the subscriber.

SAMUEL WOODBURN,
Executor of Thos. Brown, dec'd.

Carlisle, Feb. 24, 1858.—tf.

GUNSMITHING.—REMOVAL.—C. VON HEILEN, respectfully informs the citizens of Carlisle and vicinity, that he has removed two doors south of Glass's hotel, in North Hanover street, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work connected with GUNSMITHING. He has always on hand a large assortment of ready made Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Locks, Keys, Gun Trimmings, &c. all of which he will sell wholesale or retail. He also attends to repairing all kinds of Guns, Clocks, Locks, &c.; engraves on Brass Copper and Iron, mends stoves &c. He has also purchased the patent right for Repeating Rifles and Shot Guns, which he offers to the public at very low prices. He hopes that by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, he will merit as well as receive a share of the public patronage.

☞ All kinds of Fire Arms made to order.

Carlisle, April 21, 1858. [3m.]

UNION HOUSE.—

WEST HIGH STREET, CARLISLE.

The subscriber, having leased the above well known public house, respectfully asks of its former patrons a continuance of their custom. He is well prepared to accommodate strangers and travellers, and those who stop with him will find his house a pleasant temporary home.

His bar will be provided with the choicest liquors;—his table will always be furnished with the delicacies of the season; and his stable will be under the charge of a careful and attentive ostler. Friends, call and see and judge for yourselves.

DAVID H. GILL.

July 21, 1858.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—The subscriber, for private reasons which can be personally explained, offers for sale on the most liberal terms, the entire stock of Books, Stationery, etc., (including the good will) belonging to Shryock, Taylor & Smith, in the store on the south east corner of the square, opposite Keller's Hat store.

J. FRED'K. SMITH.

August 11, 1858—3t

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FOR SALE 100 THOUSAND White Pine shingles, of superior quality, which they will sell at river prices. Also, a large lot of Cherry and Walnut, from ½ inch to 3 inches thick, which they will sell wholesale or retail low. Also, a pair of Hay Scales, which will be sold low. Also, a new Thrashing Machine to which we invite the attention of farmers, as we feel disposed to give a bargain. All kinds of Lumber and Coal constantly on hand low for cash.

SHROM & HOFFER.

Carlisle, June 27, '58.

N. HANTCH, MERCHANT TAILOR, West Main Street, (opposite the Railroad office,) has just received a new and elegant assortment of Cloths, Plain, Black and Fancy Cassimers, and a variety of Plain and Figured Vestings, all of which he will make up to measure in fashionable style, and on reasonable terms.

☞ Orders attended to promptly, and the fitting of all garments guaranteed, or no sale.

Carlisle, may 19 1858. N. HANTCH.