The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.
Friday, October 26, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

ELECTORS.
Hon. James Pollock,
Hon. Thomas M. Howe.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	Edward C. Knight.	14	Ulysses Mercur.
2	Robert P. King.	15	George Brissler.
3	Henry Bumm.	16	A. B. Sharpe.
4	Robert M. Foust.	17	Daniel O. Gehr.
5	Nathan Hilles.	18	Samuel Calvin.
6	John M. Broomall.	19	Edgar Cowan.
7	James W. Fuller.	20	Wm. McKerman.
8	Levi B. Smith.	21	J. M. Kirkpatrick.
9	Francis W. Chaist.	22	James Kerr
10	David Mumma, Jr.	23	Rich'd P. Roberts.
11	David Taggart.	24	Henry Souther.
12	Thomas R. Hull.	25	John Grier.
13	Francis Penniman.		

Extra Assessment.

Persons who omitted to have themselves assessed, in time to vote at the October election, should not neglect that duty in time for the Presidential election. Those who have not been assessed yet, can do so by calling on J. W. Eby Esq. To-morrow is the last day *on which assessments* can be made.

☞ Our subscribers at Bloserville complain that they do not receive their papers regularly. As we mail the package regularly, the fault must lie, as well as the papers, with some of the postmasters. Will the P. M. at Newville be kind enough to see that the packet is duly forwarded.

☞ Dr. Clinton Wagner, a graduate of the University of Maryland, and formerly clinical reporter at the Lombard street Infirmary, Baltimore, has been appointed an assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Army, and is to report himself at Carlisle Barracks, forthwith.

The Official Vote of Pennsylvania. CURTIN'S MAJORITY 32,092.

We present the official vote of the whole State, which we extract from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, made up from the returns in the office of the Secretary of State.

COUNTIES.	Andrew G. Curtin.	Henry D. Foster.
Adams,	2,778	2,849
Allegheny,	15,879	9,190
Armstrong,	3,474	2,698
Beaver,	2,682	1,715
Bedford,	2,464	2,561
Berks,	6,838	10,818
Blair,	3,051	2,172
Bradford,	6,664	2,828
Bucks,	6,888	6,880
Butler,	3,526	2,548
Cambria,	2,177	2,588
Carbon,	1,722	1,930
Centre,	3,165	2,824
Chester,	7,540	5,918
Clarion,	1,795	2,297
Clearfield,	1,755	2,040
Clinton,	1,750	1,708
Columbia,	1,848	2,586
Crawford,	5,277	3,178
Cumberland,	3,625	3,716
Dauphin,	4,555	3,802
Delaware,	3,188	1,996
Elk,	421	633
Erie,	5,618	2,469
Fayette,	3,382	3,556
Forest,	125	66
Franklin,	4,058	3,879
Fulton,	828	957
Greene,	1,589	2,669
Huntingdon	3,070	2,114
Indiana,	3,672	1,886
Jefferson,	1,886	1,498
Juniata,	1,503	1,465
Lancaster,	13,012	7,153
Lawrence,	2,645	959
Lebanon,	3,547	2,284
Lehigh,	4,166	4,556
Luzerne,	6,662	6,916
Lycoming,	3,615	3,034
M'Kean,	1,048	706
Mercer,	3,624	2,974
Mifflin,	1,723	1,490
Monroe,	822	2,163
Montgomery,	5,812	7,892
Montour,	988	1,220
Northampton,	3,507	5,240
Northumberland,	2,429	2,955
Perry,	2,416	2,128
Philadelphia,	40,233	42,119
Pike,	324	848
Potter,	1,410	615
Schuylkill,	7,801	7,067
Somerset,	2,977	1,872
Snyder,	1,704	1,135
Sullivan,	394	548
Susquehanna,	4,110	2,456
Tioga,	4,147	1,331
Union,	1,820	1,019
Venango,	2,581	2,112
Warren,	2,112	1,172
Washington,	4,768	4,206
Wayne,	2,610	2,537
Westmoreland,	4,880	5,276
Wyoming,	1,192	1,366
York.	5,322	6,665
Total.	252,849	220,257

Everett's Record on Slavery.

Every Bell-Everett orator who has visited Carlisle during the present campaign, has denounced Mr. Lincoln as a Sectional candidate, who is unsound on the question of Slavery, as far as the rights of the South are concerned; while they claimed that Messrs. Bell and Everett were the only "Constitutional Union" candidates, and as such, were entirely acceptable to the South.

In 1840, Gen. Harrison nominated Mr Everett as Minister to England. The Southern Democratic Senators voted against confirming this nomination, on the ground of Mr. Everett's extreme Anti-Slavery opinions.—Among those voting for the confirmation was Senator Berrien, of Georgia. The Georgia Legislature passed the following vote of censure on Mr. Berrien for this act:

Resolved, That the opinions publicly proclaimed by Edward Everett, now Minister to England, of the power and obligations of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, to interdict the slave trade between the States, and to refuse the admission into the Union of any Territory tolerating slavery, are unconstitutional in their character, subversive of the rights of the South, and if carried out will destroy this Union; and that the Hon. John McPherson Berrien, in sustaining for an important appointment an individual holding such obnoxious sentiments, has omitted a proper occasion to give an efficient check to such sentiments, and in so doing has not truly represented the opinions or wishes of the people of Georgia, of either political party."

Here are the sentiments ascribed to one of the "Constitutional Union" nominees, more ultra than any uttered by Mr. Lincoln, and yet these "Union Savers" declare, that the election of Mr. Lincoln will endanger the Union! and that the only means to avert such a catastrophe, is to "go in" for the election of Bell and Everett. There may be consistency in this course, but if there is, we are unable to find it.

DON'T SLEEP ON YOUR POSTS.

You achieved a glorious triumph on the 9th of October; let it be a more signal victory still on the 6th of November. At the election in October you had many personal considerations to bring you to the polls, now, you act from principle alone. You have a candidate before you, who stands pledged to carry out those measures which you believe essential to the purity of the Government, and the well-being of the people. You want to inaugurate an Administration that will not abuse the power entrusted to their hands. You want to see the industrial interests of the country flourishing under the influence of a protective tariff. You want to see a Homestead law, that will populate the great West with the pioneers of civilization. You want to see the slavery agitation ended, by leaving it where the Constitution leaves it. In short, you want to defeat the Democratic party, who have steadily opposed these measures, and whose power in the Government for years, has been potent for evil.

Now, if you wish to succeed in them, you must do it by your votes, and these votes must be for the ticket headed LINCOLN and HAMLIN. Do not stay at home, and fold your hands quietly on the day of the election because you elected Andy Curtin by a majority of 30,000. Do not flatter yourselves that because of this, the democrats will make no fight. You only scotched the snake in October—you must kill it in November. The democrats are a wiley foe to deal with; they do not intend to give up power and place so easily. Even now, they are endeavoring to effect a fusion of all the elements opposed to you, in the hope of carrying Pennsylvania against Lincoln. Be up therefore and doing, canvass your townships and get out every vote. Secure this second victory and Locofocoism will be broken into so many fragments that a union hereafter will be impossible. Do this, and

"We'll give them a touch of that same old tune,"

in the shape of a majority of 50,000.

☞ From an article in this week's *Volunteer* headed "The Great Issue," we should judge that the editor has troubled dreams, and keeps a stud of night-mares for his own use. Frightful visions caper through his brain, in the shape of Wide Awakes, drilling with six-shooters, John Brown desperadoes, Southern *disunionists*, and Northern Abolitionists, all mixed up in an "irrepressible conflict." If he has a fit of the blues, or a touch of dyspepsia, let him take a box of Brandreth's pills, to cleanse him of that

"Perilous stuff that weighs upon the heart."

rather than attempt to frighten men from their *propriety*, by *the sick fancies of a billious imagination*. He says:—

"As sure as there is a God in Heaven, we will have fearful times in our country, should the North elect LINCOLN."

The plain english of which is, that if a majority of the people of this country, by the mode pointed out in the Constitution, elect a citizen of the United States as President, who refuses to believe in the democratic dogma, that slavery exists in the Territories by virtue of the Constitution, the Southern democratic leaders will "precipitate the cotton states into a revolution," and a rupture of the Union will be the result.

According to the reasoning of the *Volunteer*, the South are so "jealous of their rights," and so anxious for a pretext to dissolve the Union, that they are unwilling even to wait until their rights are invaded, but are to take a fair expression of the will of the majority, in the election of a President, as a cause for calling out their forces to prepare for civil war. Now, we are aware that *some of the Southern fire-eaters* are feverish; and it may be that blood-letting would operate as a "cooler," but we apprehend no danger to the Union, from the insane ravings either of abolitionists or pro-slavery men.

The Republican party stands pledged to preserve the Union. They recognize the right of their Southern brethren to regulate their own institutions in their own way. They neither entertain nor express the desire to invade the rights of States or individuals. They intend to elect Abraham Lincoln President, by fair means, and if they succeed, they intend to administer the Government, as far as they may have the power, with equal and exact justice to the rights of all, North and South, within the limits of the Constitution.

If the Southern States are not satisfied with this, but commit treason to the Government, by raising the banner of disunion, they must bear the punishment as well as the responsibility.

In 1840, many well-meaning, but credulous people were induced to believe, by the representations of democratic orators and editors, that if the whigs succeeded, we should have a monarchy, and Gen. Harrison would be king.

Is the editor of the *Volunteer*, playing the same game now, by holding up disunion, as a scare crow, to frighten people into the support of Douglas or Breckenridge? Does the editor really believe that sensible men, can be influenced by such silly twaddle, as an army of Wide-Awakes, to subvert the Government? Why the only "sectional war" that we know of, is between the two sections of the Democratic party. They cannot agree on their own issue! The Douglas men say they must establish popular sovereignty and non-intervention. The Breckenridge men say they must have intervention and a slave-code for the Territories. On these principles, antagonistic to each other, the Democratic party fought and "split" at Charleston; and now, each section declares, that if their own peculiar theory is not sustained, the Union must be dissolved. But this alarm dodge won't do Mr. Bratton. People are not to be terrified at squibs, who are sitting all day over a barrel of gun powder.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.

The action of the Douglas State Committee in withdrawing the straight ticket from the field, is galvanizing the Democratic party into life again, and they are busily engaged in re-organizing their scattered forces for the contest in November. To our friends we would say, be ready to meet them at the Polls. Do not let them steal a march on you by their pretended quiet. You have the votes necessary to make your victory a decisive one and all that is required now, is to plump them into the ballot box on the 6th of November.

A NEW CALENDER.—The successful introduction of a new political element into this campaign, will probably induce people hereafter, to designate the year 1860, as the year of *Eighteen Hundred and Wide Awake.*

A FORCIBLE ILLUSTRATION.—A friend relates a pretty good hit which a Teutonic citizen inadvertently made the other day, in giving his reasons for voting the Republican ticket:—

"I tinks I leaves the Dimmicrats long time ago, but every year dey pulls de wool ober mine eyes, and so I goes mit tem agin; but dis time dey pulls it so tam far *dat I sees right ober de top!* Dat ish vy I votes de Republicaner ticket."

There is a good deal of condensed truth in that observation.

Mr. Lincoln's Position on Slavery.

Locofoco orators have so studiously misrepresented the position of Mr. Lincoln on the subject of slavery, that many well-meaning people, no doubt, believe him to be a decided Abolitionist. To test a man's political principles fully, we must take his public acts and declarations under circumstances which leave no motive to deceive or mislead the public. Tried by this rule it will be found that Mr. Lincoln is not a Sectionalist, nor is he supported by a sectional party. His course in Congress on the slavery question, was eminently national and conservative, and in his speeches, in Illinois, during the celebrated canvass with Mr. Douglas, he has not taken a position that might not be held by any Union-loving citizen of the South.

When Mr. Lincoln was in Congress in 1848, a bill was introduced to establish territorial governments for Oregon, New Mexico and California. In this bill there was a proviso which prohibited New Mexico and California from passing any law for or against Slavery. Mr Lincoln voted to lay this bill on the table.

In the same year a bill was brought into the House, prohibiting the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Mr. Lincoln voted against this bill; and when the question came up in another shape, Mr. Lincoln introduced a bill as an amendment, providing that no more slaves should be brought into the District, and those who *chose* to emancipate their slaves, should be paid their full value for them out of the United States Treasury. It also provided that the bill should be submitted to the citizens of the District, and that it should not become a law unless a majority of the inhabitants voted in favor of it. Could any thing be more fair and equitable?

In his debate with Judge Douglas, Mr. Lincoln, in answer to a question propounded by Judge Douglas said, that as a member of Congress with his present views, he should not be in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

In his speech at Freeport he declared that he would not oppose the admission of new slave States, *if the citizens of such States desired slavery*. He said he was in favor of keeping slavery out of the Territories, but considered that when a State is ready for admission into the Union, the people have the right to adopt such institutions as they see proper, provided they do not conflict with the Constitution. He declared that he was not, and never had been in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. And that the people of the United States were entitled to such a law under the Constitution. Is there a Bell-Everett man, or a Douglas Democrat, who can find fault with such a record if they speak their honest sentiments? Not one.

But further, Mr. Lincoln is charged with being in favor of negro equality! A charge so absurd, is hardly worthy of a reply; but to disprove it, we need only refer to the following extract from one of his speeches, which is conclusive on that subject. Mr. Lincoln says:—

"I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about, in *any way*, the social and political equality of the white and black races. I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say, in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the black and white races, which, I believe, will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior; and I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the *white race*."

If there is any candidate before the people who stands, on a platform, more national and conservative than this, we should like to know it.

SINK THE "NIGGER" QUESTION.

The political orators, in opposition to the Republican party, have been very emphatic in in their advice to the Republicans to "sink the nigger question." This counsel comes with a bad grace from the men, who have been negro "resurrectionists," on all occasions. Slavery agitation comes from the democratic side of the house, and they must bear the responsibility The compromise bill of 1850, was to be considered as a "finality on the slavery question," and it was a "foundation of peace," until in 1854 Mr. Douglas, and others, re-*opened the controversy*, by the introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the repeal of the Missouri compromise. Here was the first agitation of the "nigger question"—the attempt to force slavery into Kansas, against the wishes of her citizens. The people of the North thought with Henry Clay, that slavery could not be introduced into territory acquired from Mexico, because the laws of Mexico excluded it. They knew the Missouri compromise excluded it from the residue of the territory, and therefore they have done no act that looked beyond a reinstatement of things, as they were prior to the repeal of that law, and that is all they ask now. The Republicans as a party, have no legislative action to propose, on this subject. They disclaim any desire to interfere with the right of slave trade between the States. They have no proposition to make, relative to the abolishment of Slavery in the District of Columbia. They acquiesce in the execution of the Fugitive Slave law; and the territories are practically in the condition they want them. It is only the struggle of the Democracy to carry slavery where it does not exist, that produces this "agitation of the nigger question." Let the subject alone, and there is nothing to say.

☞ The editor of the *Volunteer* in his article on "The Great Issue," informs us, that he has "lived in the South, where he witnessed Slavery in all its phases, and that the slaves are far better off than the free negroes *of the North*." *We cheerfully admit it*, and have no desire to change the relationship. Indeed, in many cases the slaves are better off, than some of the free white citizens, and the editor of the *Volunteer* could have told us, if he wished to be perfectly ingenuous, that when he lived in the South, and wanted to vote, he had to borrow some man's "nigger" and claim him as his property, before he could exercise that privilege.

The Straight Douglas Ticket Withdrawn.

The Douglas Committee of the Straight sect, met in Philadelphia last week, and withdrew their electoral ticket from the field recommending to the support of a "United Democracy," the Reading electoral ticket, and endorsing Douglas and Johnson as the nominees. The reason for this action, was that as the Welsh Committee had rescinded the Cresson arrangement, pledging the Reading electors to vote a certain way, these electors would be bound to vote for the regular nominees of the party, Douglas and Johnson.

Oregon.

Edward D. Baker, Republican, and Geo. W. Nesmith, anti Lane Democrat, have been elected U. S. Senators from Oregon. Mr. Baker is elected for five years, Mr. Nesmith succeds Gen. Lane.

The Prince of Wales.

This young scion of Royalty, after his "progresses" through a portion of the United States, which in splendor and enthusiasm rivalled, if they did not eclipse, his receptions in the Old World, has at length sailed for his island home. He left Boston on the 20th, for Portland, where his fleet lay, and the same evening embarked on board the Hero.

Although the ovations he received in most of the cities which he visited, and the civilities with which he was overburdened every where, must have appeared often to merge into the ridiculous, when offered to an English gentleman, who wished to be known only as Baron Renfrew; yet, the result must have been peculiarly gratifying to the Prince and his attendants. If they saw our boasted republican simplicity melting away before the breath of Royalty, amid a struggle between the dignity of an American citizen and the desire to "do homage" to the son of a Queen; they saw also evidences of wealth, prosperity and refinement among their "cousins" which showed that although their style of house keeping might be different, they had brought no disgrace on the family.

The reception of the Prince at Boston, was marked by an interesting incident, in the introduction to the Royal party, of Ralph Farnham, now in his 105th year, the last surviver of the Battle of Bunker Hill. The old patriarch, during the interview said he had heard so much said in favor of the Prince of Wales, that he was afraid all the people were turning royalists," and he had called because he wished to show the Prince, that he owed him no ill-will on account of the old score. At the Music Hall 1,200 children from the city schools, welcomed the Prince with a demonstration more remarkable in its style and effects, than any of the festivities which have been showered around him, during his American tour.

We gather the following details of his departure from the telegraph despatches:—

The Prince and his party arrived at Portland from Boston at 2 o'clock, and met with a handsome reception. While the procession was moving through the city, sailors were occupied, under the direction of Commodore Seymour, in getting the royal party's baggage on board the ships. Each article of clothing seemed to be done up in separate portmanteaus. Numerous were the parcels. Dr. Ackland had many boxes of books and mathematical instruments, including some presented by Senator Seward. Among other articles the Prince had several turtles, which he had captured on the prairie, and an immense box containing large moose horns, from Canada. Lord Hichenbrooke had singing birds and courier squirrels.

Passing under a large arch on the hill, back of the harbor, and walking down a long flight of steps to the dock built for the steamship Great Eastern, after quickly reviewing the troops, which were drawn up along the wharf, the Prince said, "I'm very cold—hurry," and moved towards the Hero's barge. The steps leading to the boat were covered with *crimson* cloth. Shaking hands with Gov. Goodwin, Mayor Lincoln and Mayor Howard, to whom he said, "I'm sorry my visit here has been so brief," he jumped into the barge. The remainder of the party stayed a few moments, shaking hands and saying "Good-bye" to their Canadian friends, Gov. Banks, Senator Sumner, and many Americans to whom they had been previously introduced.

At last the Prince's barge, which bore his plumes on the front, started for the Hero, and instantly the guns of all the ships thundered a salute. This was repeated, the ships' bands playing "God Save the Queen," "Hail Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle," as the Prince stepped on the Hero's deck, at half-past four o'clock.

The vessels of the Prince's fleet set sail almost immediately. They were accompanied a short distance from the harbor by several sailing vessels and the steamer Wiston, loaded with spectators from Boston, and were saluted by Fort Preble as they passed. By six o'clock they were hull down upon the horizon, and at seven fishermen reported them out of sight. They steered direct for England, making no stoppages.

The especial port which they will make has not yet been decided upon, but the Admiral thought they would land at Plymouth. The whole English Channel fleet is expected to meet them some distance outside the harbor, and receive them with royal honors.

In the arrangements for the ball which was given to the Prince at Boston, the name of the venerable Josiah Quincy, was asked as one of the Committee. Mr. Quincy, now in his ninetieth year, was the asociate of the men who laid the foundation of this Republic. With an intellect still vigorous, and a character of great personal worth, he stands as a link connecting the past with the present, and therefore the following answer, to the request, so characteristic of the man, will be read with interest.—

BOSTON, OCT 1, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I am honored by your proposal to place my name on the General Committee of Management for which you ask my permission.

It is now nearly, if not quite, seventy years since I had the honor of joining, at Concert Hall, in Boston, a country dance, with the Duke of Kent, the Prince's grand father. I should esteem it a like honor to unite on a like occasion with his grandson. But nature prohibits, and I submit.

It will be impossible for me to be present at the proposed Ball, or participate in any of the services its management may require. But highly approving the tribute of respect proposed to be paid to the son of a Sovereign—not more elevated by her rank than by her virtues and exemplary influence—I readily place my name at the disposal of the committee, in the *connexion* they propose, regarding it as an honor and privilege.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your friend and servant,
JOSIAH QUINCY.

For the HERALD.
COMMUNICATED.

The rout of the fusion-Union-savers, and their allies on the ninth day of the tenth month, in the year of our Lord 1860, was to the sham democracy what Rivoli was to the Austrians, in 1798.

It will be as memorable;—and assuredly be followed with the same result, to wit: the surrender of their last hold in the Atlantic free States, on the 6th day of November ensuing.

Among the triumphs secured to the Republican Party, on that occasion, we estimate the power to elect a United States Senator, in the room of William Bigler, as secondary to no other. This duty will devolve on the coming Legislature. In view of its important bearings on the interests of the State abroad, and of our agricultural, manufacturing and commercial prosperity at home, the writer would suggest the name of John. H. Walker, of Erie County, as in every respect a suitable man for the station.

Mr. Walker is a native of Cumberland county a son of David Walker, dec'd, *formerly* of East Pennsboro' township. Distinguished in his profession as a member of the Erie bar; always prominent in the political associations having for their object the overthrow of modern Democracy, and identified in all the measures tending to develope the industry and enterprise of the people among whom he resides, he would in our judgement be a fit person to represent the State. Hailing, moreover, as he does, from a region whose people are imbued with the same spirit, as shown in the election returns, and where the honor of such a distinction has not heretofore been conferred, we think no better choice could be made. What was said of another, may be as truly said of him—"He says what he means and means what he says." A virtue which should be prized for its scarcity, if not for its intrinsic value.
EAST PENNSBORO'.

Town and County Matters.

Meteorological Register for 1860.

1860. OCT.	THERMOMETER. 7 o'ck. A. M.	2 o'ck. P. M.	9 o'ck. P. M.	Daily Mean.	Rain.
†18	47	57	49	51 00	.40
†19	38	54	50	47 33	[illegible]
†20	49	54	52	51 66	140
†21	51	56	55	54 00	.30
†22	51	61	55	55 66	.10
†23	51	59	55	55 00	.20
24	50	62	49	53 66	—

REMARKS.—†Rain.

FOR SALE.—A good second hand Piano. Enquire at this office.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE.—Capt. GEO. MILLER, the Commissioner elect, was sworn into office, on Monday last, and entered on the discharge of his duties. He will no doubt make a very popular and useful member of the Board.

SEQUESTRATOR.—The Court have appointed Wm. More Esq. of South Middleton, Sequestrator of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road Company, in place of Judge Woodburn, deceased.

CHANGE OF MARKET HOURS.—The Town Council have it in contemplation, to change the Market hours during the winter, so as to avoid the necessity of getting up so long before day to go to market. The time for opening the market under a new ordinance has not been fixed, it will probably be at 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning.

POLICE AFFAIRS.—Constable Bretz arrested three soldiers on Tuesday, on the charge of riot and larceny, preferred by Mrs. Gephart and Mrs. McMaster. Information was made the same day, against Mrs Gephart, Mrs. and Miss McMaster, for keeping disorderly houses, and they were also arrested by the same officer. Two persons were also arrested by Constable Martin for vagrancy and drunkeness.

THE WEATHER.—Every thing has had a decidedly *soaky* appearance during the last week. The moist air hanging above us, didn't even take *squeezing* to get the water out of it. While looking at the falling rain and noting its stolid perseverance in coming down, we could not but think there was some Jonah of a drop, somewhere in the clouds, that must be expelled before they'd "hold up." Now old Sol has dried the drops on Nature's tear stained face, and umbrellas and over-shoes are stowed away until their time comes for another *reign*.

FIRE.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Tuesday a fire broke out in an old frame shop on the lot adjoining Owen's Marble Yard. It was occupied by Mr. Pilkey as a cabinet maker shop, who has lost most of his tools. One of the workmen, we understand, built a fire in the stove just before going to dinner, and during his absence the fire occurred. The shop was of little value, and the firemen prevented the flames from extending to any of the surrounding buildings.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S LECTURE.—Our citizens enjoyed quite a literary treat on Tuesday evening, in hearing, for the first time, a lecture from BAYARD TAYLOR. The subject was Moscow, and it was creditable to the literary character of the town, to see, that although the *night* was wet, and disagreeable, he was greeted with one of the largest and most appreciative audiences we have ever seen in the Hall. To a musical voice and clear, enunciation, MR. TAYLOR adds a fine person and graceful delivery.—His description of persons, places and things, in and around Moscow, were so graphic, that you could almost fancy you were looking on the living picture. The appearance of the city, the incongruity of its buildings, the mixed nature of its inhabitants, their dress, manners and customs, their social life and religious worship, *were all drawn with a master hand*, and given to the audience with a beauty and felicity of expression, that showed the lecturer *to be not only a keen observer, but* a poet and word-painter, who could transfer his own impressions to the minds of his hearers in a way not easily forgotten.

His lecture on Thursday next, on "Life in Lapland," and other countries within the Arctic circle, will doubtless draw a crowded house.

JOCKEYS.—As far as we are concerned, we hope the ladies will never lay aside the coquettish little "Jockeys," that have set every masculine heart in a flutter, since the Summer sun peeped over their saucy, turned up rims, into the liquid depths of eyes below. They are enough to make a man dream of Paradise, for whole nights together; and while looking at the blushing cheek, so temptingly displayed beneath the fall of lace, we don't wonder that *pater familias* should feel young again, and only remember the flight of years, when he happens to touch the *steel springs* of his *wig*, or a rheumatic twinge reminds him of wife and bairns at home. Then let the plumes wave, and the velvet twist itself into bows, (if it ought to,) and if needs be, let the cunning rosettes, over cunninger ears, be made of richer hues in compliment to Autumn; but don't—oh! don't, exile them to dusty band boxes, in some "curiosity shop" of a garret, where spiders invite the flies, into the "prettiest little parlor, that ever they did *spy*," and mice will coquet in and out of the ribbons and fixins, that were once sonnetized, by many a sighing swain. They look so very "peart," don't give them up, "leastways" not for a while.

ANOTHER LECTURE.—We are authorized to announce that BAYARD TAYLOR whose lecture on Tuesday evening, gave so much pleasure to a large audience, will deliver another lecture in Rheem's Hall on Thursday evening next, November 1st. The subject of this lecture will be "Life in Lapland." It is said to be the most entertaining and interesting, of his series, and will, we hope, draw a still larger audience than the former.

PRIZE BANNER.—The Curtin men of Carlisle will present to South Middleton, a banner, as a testimony of the zeal and fidelity to republican principles, manifested by her citizens at the late election. The banner is made of crimson satin and blue silk with suitable inscriptions and elegantly trimmed. The presentation will take place at Mount Holly Springs on next Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

SOFT CORN.—A neighbor requests us to say that persons who buy corn now in our market, should be particular in having the bags opened before they buy. He is anxious to prevent others from being as badly *corned* as he was, on last market day.

OCTOBER.—School misses must be in their element now, since the "fall of the leaf" has given them a *lift* in the way of composition. Doubtless they arrayed Spring in her buds and Summer in her blossoms, most bewitchingly, on their foolscap; until many a weary teacher has wished, in mercy, that there was some change in the march of the seasons. Now, they can dwell on the hectic flush that is deepening on the cheek of Autumn, indicating her speedy dissolution.

'Tis a beautiful season in truth; and what wonder is it, that some of its genial sunshine would steal into our *sanctum*, to play hide-and-seek among the dusty papers, and other paraphernalia of an Editor's heaven! There is a peculiar charm about October, that is not seen or felt in the other months. Look at our mountains to the North and South, and see the dazzling brightness that marks the place where her royal robes have been. See the veil of purple haze, she has thrown over her beauteous face, lest we could not gaze upon her glory. Hark! when the winds chaunt the glorious Autumn anthem around you, and see how they bear upon their wings the robbed honors of the trees, to show to curious eyes what rich tints she has in her treasury. the forest seems like *broken rainbows*, belting the fields and hills, and even the tiniest leaf, glows with colors more beautiful than prismatic hues.

The twelve months are like the twelve sons of Israel's patriarch, and Nature like poor partial Jacob, clothes October, her favorite Joseph, in the "coat of many colors.

BARRY GRAY.—The readers of the *Home Journal* will regret to learn that Barry Gray has ended his "Summer in the Country;" unless he *will* consent to favor the publishers of that excellent family paper, with his sketches of a "Winter in the City.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—Samuel Wherry, Esq., of Southampton township, has been appointed by Governor Packer, Associate Judge, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Woodburn. The appointment was made without solicitation on the part of Mr. Wherry.

CORRECTION.—In our published list of premiums an error occurred in the report of one of the Committees. The Sewing Machine exhibited by W. Holmes Mason was one of Ladd Webster & Co's. instead of Booth & Parmenter, as published.

PIANOS.—The establishment of CHICKERING & SON, Boston, is now turning out forty pianos a week, and can hardly supply the demand. These pianos are celebrated for volume and sweetness of tone, and in all the requirements of a good instrument are justly regarded as second to none in the United States. Those who wish to examine a good specimen of a CHICKERING Piano, can do so by calling at the HERALD office.

FURNITURE.—We would direct the attention of the housekeeping community to the advertisement of HENRY A. RHOADS, to be seen in another column. He is prepared with every facility for making the best quality of furniture.

Young men who think of getting married, and old men who think of dying, would do well to make MR. RHOADS' acquaintance, for he can furnish everything from a cradle to a coffin.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—We are happy to announce the fact that our enterprising friend, J. G. CALLIO has provided himself with the very latest styles of Hats and Caps, from the pointiest "sugar-loaf," to the glossiest "broad-top." If you want to look genteel, just drop into his store and we will warrant satisfaction.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The November number of this popular periodical has been received, replete, as usual, with all that can charm the eye, improve the mind and cultivate the tastes of its many readers. It is a very superior number even for Godey, who must find it a difficult task to improve on previous numbers. Sixty five engravings, three of them steel plates, literary articles, together with household "hints and helps" in abundance, put up in a style which has long made the Lady's Book a necessity, are found in the November number, and as the present year is drawing to a close, now is a favorable time to commence the formation of clubs for the next year.

Terms—Single copies $3; Two copies $5; Three copies $6; Five copies $10 and an extra copy to the person sending the club. Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We have received from the publishers, Leonard Scott & Co., New York, the American reprint of Blackwood for October. The Magazine opens with an article on Spiritualism entitled "Seeing is Believing." Next follows the "Papal Government." "Tickler II. among the Thieves," and a well written essay on "The Reputed traces of Primeval Man." Part II. of the "Romance of Agostini." "The Fresco Paintings of Italy," and an article on "Proverbs," which we should like to transfer to our columns, if its length did not preclude it. Part IX. of "Norman Sinclair" concludes this number.

Special Notices.

Persons afflicted with the Fever and Ague should not spare either time, trouble or expense, to procure DR HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS, whose beneficient effects upon the system has been clearly proved to those who have been stricken down in a short space of time by this dreadful curse, whose cheeks are wan and meagre and whose nights are sleepless and restless, and whose eyes are dim and sunken, with death staring them in the face, this compound must prove a blessing snatching them as it were, from the mouth of the grave. None can know its true value until they have tested it When all others have failed, these Bitters have restored the sufferers to pristine health. Their popularity in all the Western and Southern parts should introduce them to all families.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere ☞ See advertisement in another column.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. WILLIAM A. WILSON
Williamsburgh,
Oct. 5, 1860.-1y. Kings County, New York.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!! DYSPEPSIA!!! What is it How Cured? Dyspepsia is our National Disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, billious condition. How many suffer with it and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet how few know how to cure! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartic or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone, and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result, good appetite, regular habits, a clear head, and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

N. B.—A full set of Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morrocco case, $5; ditto in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $2. Single boxes, 25 cents and 50 cents.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co.
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by C. Inhoff, Carlisle.

Marriages.

On Thursday, 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, near Oakville, by Rev. Jas. S. H. Henderson, Mr. SAM'L. L. IRVINE, of Big Spring, and Miss MAGGIE HAYS, daughter of R. M. Hays, Esq.

On the 18th inst., by Rev. G. D. Chenoweth, Mr. HENRY BLACK, to Miss JOSEPHINE CRABB, both of Carlisle.

The Markets.

CARLISLE PRODUCE MARKET.
Reported weekly for the Herald by Woodward & Schmidt.

FLOUR (Superfine)	$5 25
do. (Extra.)	5 50
do. (Family.)	5 62
RYE FLOUR	3 50
WHITE WHEAT	1 30
RED do.	1 20
RYE	70
CORN	55
OATS, per 32 lb.	28
OATS, per 30 lb.	26
CLOVERSEED	6 10
TIMOTHYSEED	2 37
SPRING BARLEY	65
WINTER BARLEY	70

New Advertisements.

HANDSOME WOMEN!

TO THE LADIES.

HUNT'S "BLOOM OF ROSES." A rich and elegant color for the cheeks or lips. It will not wash or rub off and when once applied, remains durable for years. The tint is so rich and natural, that the closest scrutiny fails to detect its use. Can be removed by lemon juice and will not injure the skin. This is a new preparation used by the celebrated Court Beauties of London and Paris. Mailed free, in bottles, with directions for use, for $1,00.

HUNT'S "COURT TOILET POWDER," imparts a dazzling whiteness to the complexion, and is unlike anything else used for this purpose. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "BRITISH BALM," removes tan, freckles, sunburn and all eruptions of the skin. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "IMPERIAL POMADE" for the hair, strengthens and improves its growth; keeps it from falling off and is warranted to make the hair curl. Mailed free for $1,00

HUNT'S "PEARL BEAUTIFIER," for the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, hardens the gums purifies the breath effectually, preserves the teeth and prevents toothache. Mailed free for $1,00

HUNT'S BRIDAL WREATH PERFUME," a double extract of orange blossom and cologne. Mailed free for $1,00 This exquisite perfume was first used by the Princess Royal of England, on her Marriage. Messrs. Hunt & Co., presented the Princess with an elegant case of Perfumery. (in which all of the above articles were included) in handsome cut glass with gold stoppers, valued at $1500, particulars of which appeared in the public prints.

All the above articles sent free, by express, for $5,00. Cash can either accompany the order, or be paid to the express agent on delivery of goods. HUNT & Co.
Perfumers to the Queen.
Regent St., London, and 77 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa. For Sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.
☞ The Trade supplied. Oct. 26, '60.-1y.

LOOK SHARP.—Wm. Fridley would Respectfully announce to the citizens of Carlisle and the public generally that he has again commenced the manufacturing of tin & sheet iron ware of all kinds, in S. C. Huyetts building on Louther street, directly opposite C. Shapley's *Chair Manufactory*, where he will at all times be in readiness to do all kinds of work in his line of business with neatness and dispatch. All work will be done by himself and a *competent* hand as he keeps no apprentices.

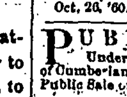
Also, can at all times be had those celebrated SELF-TESTING, SELF-SEALING, PREMIUM AIR-TIGHT FRUIT CANS & JARS.

House spouting, and Jobbing of all kinds done at short notice and made of the best material.

Hoping by strict attention to business, and a desire to please all, to receive a share of public patronage.
Carlisle Oct. 26, 1860.-1y.

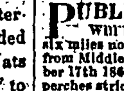
PUBLIC SALE.—SMALL FARM AND NEAT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PUBLIC SALE.

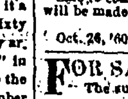
Will be sold on
Friday the 24th day of November next,
on the Premises, situated a short distance west of Carlisle; about 50 yards from the Borough limits in North Middleton township, containing about 40 acres in a high state of cultivation.

The improvements are a neat one and a half story
BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

cistern, stable, hog-pen and other convenient out-buildings, together with fruit, shrubbery, &c.

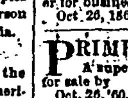
Twenty five acres of the above with the improvements will be disposed of separate from the other should the purchaser desire it.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. on said day, when due attendance will be given and terms made known by
Oct. 26, '60.—t. s. SAMUEL F. NEELY.

PUBLIC SALE.— Under the Order of Sale from the Orphans' Court of Cumberland County, the undersigned will expose to Public Sale on the premises on
Saturday, the 17th of November next,
at 11 o'clock A. M. the following described property:
A LOT OF GROUND
situated on South Hanover street in the Borough of Carlisle, containing 120 feet in front and 200 feet in depth, more or less, having a
TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

and Frame Stable thereon erected, Bounded by South Hanover Street, lots of John Gutshall and J. W. Shearer Esq., and an Alley. The terms will be made known at time of sale
Oct. 29, '60. t. s. JNO. B. PARKER,
Guardian of V. & J. Jenkins.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE!
Will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, six miles north-east of Carlisle, on the road leading from Middlesex to Sterret's Gap, on Saturday, November 17th 1860 a tract of land containing 84 acres and 9 perches strict measure, of which 60 acres are cleared and the balance timber. Bounded on the south by Abraham Lamberton, on the east by property of Geo. Gutshall, on the north by Sam'l Zeigler and north west by Levi Zeigler, having thereon erected a
BRICK HOUSE,

Frame Barn, Hog Pen and Corn Crib. The soil of said tract is of good quality, and being within two miles of Lime Kilns, it could be improved in a short time to be among the best producing farms in the neighborhood.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day when terms will be made known by GEORGE RUTTORF, PHILIP KIEHL.
Oct. 26, '60.-ts. Attorneys in fact for the heirs.

FOR SALE OR RENT.— The subscriber offers for sale or rent, the new

Three Story Brick House on North Hanover Street. Possession given on the 1st of April next. The House has nine rooms, is furnished with water and gas, and suitable either for business or a private residence.
Oct. 26, 1860.-t f. JAMES R. WEAVER.

PRIME CRANBERRIES.— A superior article of Cranberries just received and for sale by J. W. EBY.
Oct. 26, '60.

FRESH MACKEREL.— A lot of Mackerel—new catch—in assorted packages of Halves, Quarter, and Eighth Barrels. Also,
SALMON,
for sale at the Store of the subscriber.
Oct. 26, '60. J. W. EBY.

NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the will of the Hon, Samuel Woodburn deceased, have been issued to the executors. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to FREDERICK WATTS, SKILES WOODBURN,
Oct. 26, '60.-6t. Executors.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.— The firm of Leidich & Sawyer has been changed to Leidich, Sawyer & Miller. Persons knowing themselves indebted to the old firm are requested to call and pay their accounts, as we are in want of money.
LEIDICH & SAWYER.

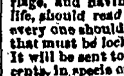
We are receiving daily, new goods of all kinds suitable for the season. Please call at our new room, one door below Martin's Hotel.
Oct. 26, '60. LEIDICH, SAWYER & MILLER.

FALL GOODS.— THOS. W. EVANS & CO. Have now opened their Fall Assortment of Rich Silks, Shawls, Cloaks, Bournous, French and Irish Poplins, Mouslines, Chintzes, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
Mourning Goods of all kinds, with a full stock of all the Latest novelties imported this season.

Possessing superior facilities for buying, both in this and in the European markets, T. W. E. & Co's stock will be found to compare favorably with any other, both in price and assortment.
No's 818 & 820 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Oct. 19, 1860.-3m. Two doors below Continental Hotel.

NOTICE.—Doctor J. C. Stevenson, has removed to the House recently occupied by Richard Parker Esq. three doors west of Glass' Hotel.
Oct. 10, 1860.

Responsible and honest agents wanted throughout the United States, to whom we will pay a salary of from $20 to $60 per month and expenses. This is no humbug. For particulars address, (inclosing Red Stamp for return postage,) or apply in person to
Sept. 14, '60.-3m. HALL & CLARK, Haverill Mass.


MARRIAGE GUIDE—Being a private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production or prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should *read this book*. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 419 SPRUCE St. above 4th, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any one of the notorious Quacks—native or foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of either Dr. Young's Books and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

DR. YOUNG, can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his Office, No. 416 Spruce Street, above Fourth. Oct. 5, '60.-1y.

DR. HERMAN, intending to spend a few months in the East, during the coming winter, takes this opportunity of informing the public, that he has associated with himself, Dr. A. W. Nichols, (recently of Buffalo, N. Y.) whom he cordially recommends to his patrons and friends in Carlisle and vicinity.
Carlisle, Sept. 28.-4t.