



AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

CARLISLE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1839.

OUR FLAG.

"Now our flag is hung to the wild wind free, Let it float o'er our father land, And the guard of its spotless fame shall be, Columbia's chosen band."

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1840, MARTIN VAN BUREN, AND AN INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

An Independent Treasury, whose officers responsible to the people, instead of privileged corporations, shall guard the people's money. Democracy asks in vain, what claim have the banks to use the public treasure as their own, again to convert it into an engine of ruinous expansions and contractions of the currency, and of new political panics and pressures, to enforce submission to the Money Power.—Hon. James Buchanan's Toast.

COUNTY MEETING.

The Democratic Republicans of Cumberland County are requested to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Carlisle, on Monday the 12th of August next, (Court Week,) at early candle light, to adopt measures preparatory to the ensuing general election. A general attendance is requested. MANY DEMOCRATS.

July 11, 1839.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Republican Standing Committee of Cumberland County, are requested to meet at the public house of Geo. Beeten, Esq., in the borough of Carlisle, on Monday the 12th day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on business relative to the election of Delegates, &c.

The following named gentlemen compose the Committee, viz:—Carlisle, Col. GEORGE M'KEELY, JOSEPH LONACH, JOHN IRVING; Shippensburg, Capt. JACOB HECK; Mechanicsburg, FREDERICK WUNDERLICH; Southampton, JAMES CHESNUT; Newton, JOHN MILLER; Dickinson, JOHN MOORE; Monroe, CAREY W. AHL; East Pennsborough, DAVID HUME, Esq.; Silver Spring, MARTIN DUNLAP, Esq.; Hopewell, ABRAHAM SMITH M'KINNEY, Esq.; Millin, JOHN HARPER, Jr.; New Cumberland, ROBERT R. CHURCH; Middleton, JOHN GOODVINE, Jr.; North Middleton, GEORGE WISE, Esq.; Allen, DAVID SHEFFER; West Pennsborough, ABRAHAM GOODHEART; Frankford WILLIAM F. SWIGER; Newville, ROBERT STEELE.

A punctual attendance is requested. Three of the Committee.

July 25, 1839.

"CIVITAS" came to hand too late for insertion this week.

The correspondent of the Herald missed his mark amazingly, in his reply to the criticisms of "Carlisle." The individual alluded to by him knew no more about those, as we conceived them at the time, harmless productions than the "man in the moon." "Hudibras," by his imprudence, has now got his hands full, and what with "Carlisle" and "Veritas," if he is not fairly betwixt "hawk and buzzard," we are no judge of matters and things—that's all. He will have reason, if we are not greatly mistaken, to rue the day he lowered his dignity so much as to pen his violent, vindictive and uncalled for tirade of billingsgate.

County Meeting.

Democrats! remember the County Meeting called, in obedience to the well known usages of the party, for Monday evening next, at the Court House in this Borough. It is important that there should be a general attendance on that occasion, as very much depends upon the zeal and animation with which the political campaign is opened. There is much at stake this fall, and the approaching election, being the first held under the new constitution, will be one of the most important ever held in Pennsylvania.

That Cumberland county will be found where she always has been—foremost in the fight—we have not a single doubt. In fact, from every thing we can learn, the democratic party here is now stronger and more united in the support of republican measures, than it has been for the last twenty years—and nothing is wanting to ensure certain and triumphant success but a little energy and zeal on the part of the people.

We hope, then, the good work will commence on Monday evening next—and we trust that upon that occasion there will be such an array of the "hone and sinew" of the county as will strike terror into the hearts of our bank-ridden federal opponents. Let the first gun of the campaign be fired at the enemy on Monday evening next—let it be well loaded with hot shot—let it be steadily aimed and directed by the sturdy yeomanry of the county—and, our word for it, the enemy will retreat in confusion without making scarcely a show of resistance.

We trust, therefore, that the farmers and mechanics—all who can possibly leave home at that time—will endeavor to be present, and show by their attendance at the meeting that they are ready to buckle on their armor for the contest, and engage anew in the cause of democracy—of liberty—and their country.

We perceive by the Herald that our federal opponents have called a county meeting at the same time and place the democratic meeting is to be held. This is the more strange, when it is considered that our notice was published a week earlier than theirs. Do they intend to contest our right to the Court House under such circumstances, or was it an unintentional mistake on the part of the Herald? We shall see. One thing is certain, however, that the democrats do not infringe upon the rights of their federal opponents, neither will they permit their own rights to be trampled upon. A word to the wise is sufficient.

A Cure for Cancer.—A Mr. Tyrell, of Missouri, says he has effectually cured himself of an obstinate cancer by the "free use of potash made of the ashes of red oak, boiled to the consistence of molasses, and applied as a poultice, covering the whole with a coat of tar." Two or three applications, he says will "remove all superfluities, after which it is only necessary to heal the wound by common salve."

Common Schools.

The annual examination of the public schools of this borough preparatory to the vacation, took place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, and together with the public exhibition of the schools of the two highest grades, which was held at the Equal Rights' Saloon on Thursday, gave general satisfaction to all who witnessed the exercises. Great praise is due to the teachers and scholars, and the public generally have abundant cause of gratification at the high degree of perfection to which the common school system has already attained here.

The different examinations were attended by a number of our most respectable and intelligent citizens, a report from whom in relation to the condition of the schools may be found in to-day's paper, and on Thursday the spacious Saloon was crowded to excess to witness the examination and exhibition. The scholars selected for the occasion both male and female performed the different parts assigned them to admiration, and the audience appeared to be delighted with what they saw and heard. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hall, and concluded with a short address and a benediction by the Rev. Mr. Thomson. The schools were then dismissed till the 2d of September, at which time the vacation closes.

The following is the order of exercises adopted for the occasion:

- PRAYER, MUSIC. Examination of Mr. Cameron's class in Arithmetic and Grammar. Declaration—"Splendor of War," by W. D. Agnew. Examination of Mr. Brown's class in Geography and Grammar. Declaration—"Dullness," by W. FLEMING. Examination of Mrs. Clark's class in Astronomy. Declaration—"Comparison of the Rich and Poor Man," by J. KELLEN. Examination of Mr. Sharp's class in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Exhibiting Composition, Writing, &c.

Public Schools, (original,) by JAMES BREEDIN. The study of History, (original,) by W. D. AGNEW. Were our ancestors justifiable in depriving the Indians of their lands? (Original.) Affirmative, JACOB KELLEN. Negative, W. FLEMING. Is War ever justifiable? (Original.) Affirmative, JOHN BLAIR. Negative, GEORGE W. FOUNL. A passage from the Tragedy of Cato.

Our schools have justly obtained a high character for their efficiency—and the plan as carried out here is being imitated in other parts of the State. That they are looked upon favorably elsewhere, will be evident from the following letter which was received by the Directors in reply to an invitation to the Governor and Secretary of the Commonwealth to be present at the exhibition on Thursday last. The absence of the former from the seat of government on account of ill health, & the pressing nature of the public business which rendered the presence of the latter necessary at Harrisburg on that day, it will be seen, were the causes which alone prevented their attendance.

HARRISBURG, JULY 30, 1839.

Messrs R. ANGEY, Geo. SANDERSON and J. HAMILTON, Committee of the Board of Directors.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your polite invitation to be present at a public examination of the Schools belonging to the two highest grades in the Carlisle district, on Thursday next. Owing to circumstances over which I have no control, I shall be compelled to remain at the seat of Government on that day. I exceedingly regret that the public business prevents me from witnessing this examination in your district, which is celebrated for having so fully developed the utility of the Common School system of education. Such developments are not only beneficial to the district in which they are made, but by distinctly exhibiting the capacity of the system to reach the objects for which it was established, they become public benefactors. Their example exerts an influence of incalculable extent.

The Governor, before he left Harrisburg, requested me to present his best thanks to you for the invitation you forwarded to him, and to inform you that his absence from this place would necessarily prevent him from witnessing the examination. I am yours, &c. F. R. SHUNK.

Steen's Tape Worm.—The report of Col. McElwee in reference to the Gettysburg Rail Road, will be found on our first page, and is another faithful expose, in addition to Mr. Brodhead's report which we published two weeks ago, of the frauds and villainies perpetrated by the late "Reform" administration. By reference to it our readers will learn with astonishment that, up to the time Gov. Porter put the seal of condemnation upon it, this serpentine road had consumed more than seven hundred thousand dollars of the people's money—and that it would require "in all the enormous sum of six millions" to complete it, and when completed it could by no possibility be of any public utility, but would yearly prove a drain upon the State treasury to sustain its repairs and ordinary expenses. This able report also exposes some of the frauds practiced at the last general election, by which the majority of 1775 was given for Joseph Ritner in Adams county.

Col. McElwee deserves the lasting gratitude of every well wisher of our Commonwealth for the masterly manner in which he has handled this subject, and his indefatigable exertions to crush the abominable nuisance (the road in question) must redound to his credit in the eyes of all honest and honorable men. We ask for his report an attentive perusal.

Next week we shall give Mr. Snowden's report on the origin of the difficulties which took place at the seat of Government in December last, it being a full and complete history of the celebrated "Bucksport" war which was one amongst the last of the series of outrages perpetrated by the vile crew who ruled the State from 1835 to 1839, and who unquestionably meditated nothing less than the destruction of the Republic. The great importance of these legislative reports is our only apology for taking up so much room in our paper with their publications. We shall, however, be done with them after next week, and shall then be enabled to resume our usual variety.

Banking capital of Pennsylvania.—By a recent report to the Legislature upon the subject, the entire banking capital of the State is set down at \$57,450,000—more than one-half of which is held by the mis-called Bank of the United States! Think of that, says a contemporary, and remember the traitors to Democracy through whom it was obtained.

Suburb of the Nation.—From a report made by the Adjutant General of this Commonwealth, we learn that the entire military force of the State amounts to over 207,000 men, and are divided into 5,000 cavalry, 12,000 riflemen, and 190,000 artillery and infantry. With such an army we may bid defiance to Jolid Bull, or any other power.

North Carolina Election.—Mr. Stanley, the federal candidate, is re-elected to Congress from the Edgecombe district, but by a reduced majority from the election of 1837. The district has been a federal one for many years—the majority generally ranging from 600 to 1000. Stanley's majority this year, is under 500.

Mr. Bryson (Dem.) is re-elected from his district by an increased majority. The other districts not yet heard from. The elections in Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Alabama, are over, but the results are not known.

More of the Villainy of the late Administration.—By the following, which we copy from the Harrisburg Reporter, it will be perceived in what manner a large portion of the money was squandered, which was borrowed by Ritner for the ostensible purpose of repairing the breach which occurred in the Juniata division of the canal last summer. Such villainy and rascality should not be suffered to go unpunished. The Stenographers and their accomplices were but the instruments to carry out the wicked designs of their unprincipled employers, and while they are punished for their frauds and perjuries, the Stevens and Dickeys and their colleagues in infamy, who are ten-fold more to blame, should not be permitted to run at large with impunity.

Dr. Espy, the Auditor General is engaged making these investigations in obedience to a resolution of the legislature, which required his personal attention to the subject.

THE DEVELOPMENTS ON THE HUNTINGDON BREACH.—Some extraordinary instances of villainy have developed themselves during the investigation now making by the Auditor General, relative to the expenditure of the \$400,000 on the breach above Huntingdon, one or two of which we enumerate. JOHN STONBRAKER, whom all our anti-masons know as a superior affidavit maker, is in prison, on a charge of fraud, forgery & perjury. He is a defaulter for upwards of \$5000, as a penitent to his misdemeanors. One man was appointed to an office at \$2 per day, drew his pay, and swears he never served an hour. He voted for Ritner of course. Most of the officers had nothing to do, or if they had, have not been able to define, on oath, their duties. THE SQUANDERING OF MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, is clearly proven, and should the evidences of fraud and corruption continue to come to light in the same ratio, during the remainder of the inquiry, it will be shown that Ritner, Stevens and their coadjutors, lavished more than four hundred thousand dollars upon worthless partisans, and in an endeavor to corrupt that fountain of free institutions—the elective franchise.

Gov. PORTER.—We were mistaken last week in asserting that Gov. Porter was then at Bedford Springs. He was on his way thither, but had taken sick at Hollidaysburg, where he was confined to his lodgings. Report says, that he has since sufficiently recovered to pursue his journey, and he is now probably at the springs.

CINCINNATI.—This young giant city of the west is going ahead in fine style. It is stated in one of our exchanges that 1000 brick houses are now in progress of building, and that 500 more will be built in the course of the summer.

For the Volunteer.

Messrs. Editors:—I had thought my task was done; and now only resume my pen in order to reply to an attack which was intended for Carlisle; but unfortunately the sapient wiseman who concocted that brilliant effort, overshoot the mark, and made a violent and abusive assault upon some unoffending individual, (who he is I know not) that never, I presume, dreamed of penning the criticisms which were published by you. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that I would have passed by this harmless missile in silence and with contempt, had not some of my remarks been misrepresented, and motives and feelings attributed to me, which never yet had, nor never shall have, a place in my breast, or have any influence in the regulation of my conduct.

This Hudibras, and of him more anon, has asserted that I entertain a decided aversion and contempt for mechanics. Now, I would have this fellow know, who, if report says true, is a graduate of the famous "Academy, and now supports with becoming dignity the proud and elevated character of a legal charlatan, that instead of contemning the honest, hardworking mechanic, I honor him more, and place him much higher in my estimation, than those exquisite and milk-sops, whom the "winds of Heaven were never suffered to visit too rudely," and whose nice delicate hands were never contaminated by the handling of a mechanical instrument. I am the son of a mechanic, and the hand that is now tracing this line, was but a few minutes before, released from a day's hard and laborious toil. I have the feelings and the pride of an honorable, industrious man, who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow—who places no dependence upon his friends—but looks only to God and his own good right arm to provide all things necessary, and to gather around him the pleasures of existence.

Why does Hudibras refer the authorship of my former remarks to a graduate of Dickinson College—verily I feel myself much flattered by the reference. Does he suppose that none but those who have conned the Latin Grammar, or thumbed Euclid, can pen a line or express their sentiments? It may have been so once; but the stride of improvement has been onward; and now our halls of legislation, and the sacred desk, proclaim a voice of thunder that the mechanic has been called from his workshop to legislate successfully—and in tones of love and persuasion, that sound sweet as the music of the spheres, to soothe a dying world to drink of that fountain whence flow the glad waters of salvation. The writer of these remarks remembers with joy and pride, that the brightest characters which adorned the proud escutcheon of our own loved land, were called from the workshop to preside in the councils of the nation, and to direct by their wisdom and experience its youthful energies in the incipient movements of an untried system. He knows full well, that the results of the labors of a Franklin, a Sherman and ten thousand others, have demonstrated to this world, that mechanical pursuits have no tendency to blunt and enervate the intellectual powers; but that on the contrary, they frequently afford great facilities for the acquisition of knowledge. And so far from "curling the lip of scorn at trades & tradesmen," he believes that labor is at all times honorable, and especially so in a republican country.

The epithets made use of by me, and to which Hudibras takes exception, were intended for the men and not for their calling.

Many a man is a dishonor and a disgrace to his profession. For that man, who would pride himself upon the factitious and ephemeral consideration bestowed by his profession, we are wont to condemn and denounce as a vain, conceited fool. We believe that real dignity, and solid and enduring character must spring from the individual himself—he must have those principles within himself that constitute a man and gentleman, to enable him to lay claim to these titles.

These remarks I have thought necessary to make, in order to do away with any wrong impressions that may have been made: And now that this work is accomplished, and successfully, let us turn for a moment to the hero himself—the gentle, considerate Hudibras.

This mighty and valorous champion of "unobtrusive men," and distressed damsel—this Knight of the spears, the cocked hat, and the bottle—this man of a "discriminating mind"—this whilome prosecuted prosecutor—has consented, as he says, to make a background of himself for twenty minutes. Mark this expression, courteous reader—"Twenty minutes!!!!!" Verily Mr. Hudibras! I did not believe that you could have thrown off with so much facility an old and confirmed habit. Are you not ashamed to arrogate to yourself the title of gentleman? You, who received, as the reward of your shameless conduct, and utter disregard of truth and decency, the appointment of D. A. G.—You, who a steeple background of the Whigs, are stationed every election at the Judges' desk, to overawe by your loud and senseless brawlings and insulting remarks, timid and unobtrusive men, and to cheat them out of their rights and privileges—You, who have had your nose tweaked, and your red, ruddy countenance defiled because of your mean, dishonorable conduct—you, who were sworn to preserve the peace, and to prosecute all offenders against it: yet in company with, and as the associate of blacklegs and villains, wantonly assailed, and maltreated unoffending and peaceable men, thereby setting both the law and your own oath at defiance—you, who slandered and vilified an independent judge, because he inflicted as in duty bound the penalty due your crime—you, who love the music of the dice, and the madning excitement of the card table, and the billiard-room more than all things else—you, who have imbibed your principles from other than orthodox sources—you; or for breath to utter what thou art.

It is not my wish to make any remarks upon the "principles of your sires," for two reasons. First, because I believe that nothing is, can, or should be hereditary. Secondly, because you, yourself, as a subject sufficiently extensive for every purpose. The next time you take up your pen for "twenty minutes," have a care how you wield it.

CARLISLE.

For the Volunteer.

It seemeth good, Messrs. Editors, that thy conscience-awakening correspondent "Carlisle" hath roused quite a turmoil amid the immaculate spirits—the subjects of his gentle criticism. And why not? Conscious innocence ever recoileth at the censure of the profane. How sacrilegious to give publicity to the honest deeds of honest men! It is enough to move to agitation the wrath of a very "Hudibras." Now, upon our conscience, this hapless champion of "unobtrusive men" hath sadly missed his aim. In blind phrenzy he hath winged his fragile arrow at a fancied foe. The terrible "Carlisle" enjoyeth still his "otium cum dignitate," whilst another hath stayed the tempest of the raging "Hudibras." Yet some one must needs expiate the sin of thrusting into public view "unobtrusive men." The purty dimensions of at least one of these vindictive wights; the kind creditous notices of another; the criminal records—that honest register of the unwitting peccadillo—of a third; and the political notoriety of a fourth and fifth; the best carpenter and shrewdest butcher—repeal the declaration that these "unobtrusive" citizens have wasted all the private and physical energies within the privacy of the domestic circle.

It amuseth much, indeed, to view the floundering of "Hudibras," who, with feeling indignation, vindictive "trades and tradesmen." Now, be it known, that no sensible man despiseth the honest and industrious artisan. The upright, diligent citizen, be his vocation what it may, hath his eulogium in the public approbation. No man, whilst in the pursuit of an honest business, will be "pained" by the censure of a public print. Wherever genius appears, a fostering hand will be extended to its support. But downward, unredeemed and unredeemable stupidity, coupled with foul depravity, hath no claim to mercy. When it obtrudeth itself into open view—be it in the execution of its own pretence, or in the conduct for the convenience of pollution engendered by others—it must expect the lash of public scrutiny and public justice. The trade is not contemned; the clumsy tradesman—the drone who disgraceth it—is the object of the odium.

Already, too long, have these mongrels preyed upon the public patience. Either too indolent to labor or too depraved to be trusted, they have long skulked about and licked subsistence from the cup of a Senatorial purveyor. Heirs apparent to a life estate in a dungeon, or a trip to eternity from the gallows, I leave the bulk of these stalwart sycophants, to glance at the "pained Hudibras" smarting under the whip of "Carlisle."

The "galled jades" have truly pushed forward a creditable vindicator—a miscreant, with whom even they, however steeped in iniquity and plunged in the abyss of corruption, might scorn to herd. From the moment of his procreation up to the present hour, his slimy carcass hath described a broad, palpable line of gloomy, malignant desolation. Brought forth on the bed of intemperance; reared in the filthy recess of a collier's hut; now the pampered, idiotic slave of craving appetites and uncurbed passions, he stands forth a blighted monument of Divine wrath.

This is he who hath "made himself a background for twenty minutes" to answer a supposed critic. His gentle breeding needs no apology. His behaviour bespeaks its own applause.—This "Hudibras," who was born, who hath lived, and who will die a blackguard, is only wallowing in his natural element, when he wields the blackguard's weapons—vile detraction and vituperative calumny. The infamous notoriety of this char-

acter, hath long since doomed him to irretrievable disgrace. This is the miscreant, who, in times begone, hath signalized himself by many of the foulest acts: who can number more penitentiary crimes than years; and who hath escaped the manacles (though not the manes) of the jailer more frequently than any other branded reprobate that now preys upon public virtue. The same degraded wretch whose foul-mouthed impudence, provoked the severe corporal chastisement of a fellow partizan, on the public square. The same bar-room blusterer for whom a gross insult to a worthy townsman, in "Ferrece's Hotel," well might purchase a merited passage from "time to eternity," and who then, in atonement, was constrained to lick the dust. The same shallow-brained libertine—the sworn conservator of the peace—who in the midnight hour, attended by notorious ruffians—all congenial spirits—hath went to prow about the abode of the virtuous wife, in the absence of her natural protector, to essay by menaces to wrench from her the pollution of her husband's couch.—The same silly-minded incubate, whose gross, vulgar and brutal conduct, having compelled the notice of an honest car agent, and being checked in his rude, turbulent career, evinced the true stamp of his nature, in the character of the poltroon and assassin. Dastard-like, he dared not resent the wrong to which a brain distempered by lustful excesses and unrestrained intemperance gave birth. He allured a thoughtless friend to adopt his quarrel, but when a jury of his peers pronounced him guilty of the outrage "in manner and form as he stands indicted," and the court adjudged the penalty of the law against the trembling culprit, this unprincipled wretch would gladly have eschewed any share of the penal infliction and left to his friend's shoulder the whole weight of the burden. The same sneeling swindler, who, having frequently maddened by drink the brain of a certain boon companion, enticed him to the gaming board, and when his senses were chilled and his judgment subverted, despoiled him of his last farthing—now an outcast from the circle of his friends, a blasted and undone man. The same heartless despoiler, who now robs a livelihood by initiating the indiscreet youth in the dark, fatal artifices of the midnight card-table—who wrings from the harbored, corrupted stripling the pittance destined to defray his honest dues—the debt of the victualer and tailor. The same impious knave who hath, habitually, desecrated the Sabbath to these unholy purposes; to deprave the ingenious youth, to scatter the seeds of depravity, and to unloose the very bands of society. The identical scaly, bloated, swollen, empty mass—the repository of every thing mean, low, or vile—which, a week ago, polluted the tainted columns of the "Herald and Expositor."

This motive distillery—exuding pestilential vapors from every pore of his putrescent frame—has constituted himself the champion of his automatic, doltish compeers.—Pares nobiles fratrum! Heir to nought but the vices of his parents—a fool without learning—this vile reptile hath well preserved the inheritance. Time hath added much increase, and he stands forth, in bold relief, a haggard, wasted remnant of rotted humanity. Already claimed by that busy, numerous tribe that haunt the charnel-house, he hath been spared, only as an exemplar of the extent to which human nature may be depraved, when marked by the hand of divine vengeance. Had crying justice been heeded, long since would he have been immured within the prison's walls—the companion of thieves and vagabonds, of swindlers and drunkards.

What hath been here written, however disgusting to detail, is yet the narration of truth. Every line is a relation of the reality. Will this viper of noble ancestry dare deny it? It seeks no corroboration but from the guilty conscience of the untried criminal. It is but a single page of a huge volume—but a glimpse of the magnitude and intensity of his depravity. VERITAS.

For the Volunteer.

Messrs. Editors:—Why has the able address of Mr. Ramsey on the 4th of July al- titude, remained without criticism? Have the rivers of genius of the "all talented" party, ceased to flow? Or has this noble effort of mind baffled the hissing dromed that carp and cavil at every exposition of their flagitious schemes? The bold strain of truth and the startling energy with which palpable, tho' chilling facts are arrayed, have set at defiance the puny gnawings of these captious puppets.

As an effort of composition—bold, forceful and eloquent—it repels the pitiful boast of the "all talented" sons of nature—it meets no disparagement with the productions of their abler and proudest champions. As a fearless exposition of facts, in the application of a most foul conspiracy, it carries truth and dismay to the heartless plotters and their plant adherents. As a keen, poignant rebuke to those who intrigued their country's ruin—who resolved either to control or to subvert our national institutions—it possesses an energy and severity which warns against future similar attempts. Unable to refute a syllable or to pick even a flaw in it, the Herald assails the author—not his production—and essays to shield under personal abuse, what nature has unkindly withheld from its editor—ability to gainsay, or controvert a single principle presented in the oration.

Has this mercenary or his master, the great political Biddle-blooded grimaldi, ever neglected any occasion to vent their spleen against Mr. Ramsey? Has any weak position ever remained unassailed? Why so lenient now? Why not, at once, point out the errors, mis-statements and deviations from truth contained in the address, and thus overthrow its claim to public reception, and not vilify the man? It is the more easy and sure course, and why not adopt it. Does reason fail them? Are the truths and facts armed against their noisy braying? The knave and the crore storn and asperse upon argument fails. Reason is laid aside for abuse by the ignorant and wicked. Men resort to violence when the weapons of mind cease to be available. The author is defamed when his work is unimpeachable. And, besides, are these arms to be yielded by the "all talented" tribe? Strange, indeed, to struggle with the foe, when he may be crushed by a single stroke of genius; but, perchance, it is a show of their "all decency." Be it so; it is, at best, but a little and contemptible device.

Public Schools of Carlisle, Pa. VISITERS' REPORT.

Having attended the late examinations and exhibition of the Public Schools in Carlisle, as a board of visitors, the undersigned deem it due to the Directors, the Teachers and the Scholars, (hereof, and the great cause of general Education, publicly to express to their Fellow Citizens the high satisfaction and pleasure which they experienced while witnessing the same.

These examinations have proved to us, and we think to all who attended them, the wisdom and the efficiency of that plan of instruction adopted by the Directors, the ability and faithfulness of the Teachers, and on the whole, the uniform diligence of the Scholars, whose improvement far exceeded our most sanguine expectations.

In these Schools are taught Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Globes, Book Keeping, History with Roman Antiquities and Mythology, Composition in Connection with Rhetoric and Declamation, Algebra and its application to Geometry, Mensuration, Plane Trigonometry and its application to Surveying, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Thus it will be seen by the Public, that whilst the course of English Education in these Schools, is actually extensive, it is all important, as it is chiefly adapted to the common business of human life. The Schools consist of two high and two subordinate departments, each of the latter being divided into two grades, and these are again sub-divided into two classes each.

The following statement taken from the Minutes of the Directors will show, that there were in actual attendance at the examinations about six hundred Scholars, that one hundred and fifty-two of these are recommended for transfer, on account of their improvement, to other and higher departments and as the average number on the School rolls will amount to fifty in each School in the subordinate departments, there must be from seven hundred to seven hundred and fifty Scholars attached to, and regularly taught in them. The whole number of teachers employed therein being thirteen, besides the two in the High Schools.

A Statement of the Teachers, Scholars, &c. in Carlisle Public Schools.

Table with columns for Teachers' names and No. in each No. to the grade of the school, and scholars in attendance at the examinations.

Table with columns for Primary dept, 1st grade, 2d grade, Sec'y, dept, 1st grade, 2d grade, and names of teachers and scholars.

Whole No. in attendance 800 Do. of transfers, 153 of whom there are 74 males and 78 females.

The Directors have certainly been fortunate in the selection of Teachers. They are generally Gentlemen and Ladies of experience in Teaching, and of great moral worth. Their standing in society is good; they are respected by the Parents and greatly beloved, as we are informed, by their Pupils.

This esteem and respect, on the part of the Scholars for their Instructors, is doubtless augmented and strengthened by the fact, that the Discipline of the Schools, though "firm and prudent," is also persuasive and parental. The Teachers in the first and second Grades of the Primary Department, appear to possess talents, peculiarly adapted to their work and the ages of those committed to their care.

In the Secondary Department there are four Schools, two of the first and two of the second grade. The examinations of the classes under the supervision of Miss Hendl and Mr. Hinkle, at their School Rooms, were very gratifying, and the excellent examination of the Young Ladies of Mr. Brown's School, and that of the Youths in Mr. Cameron's, so well sustained by both, especially before the large audience convened on the day of the exhibition, evinced most satisfactorily the abilities of those Gentlemen for imparting instruction, and the industry and attention of the classes to their several studies.