Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER:—DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, AGRICULTURE, AMUSEMENT, &c. &c.

Printed and Published, Weekly, by George M. Phillips, in Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa.

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TERMS.

THE "CARLISLE HERALD AND EXPOSITOR," will be issued at TWO DOLLARS per annum; to be paid half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square for three insertions, ONE DOLLAR, and every subsequent insertion, Twenty five Cents, longer ones in proportion.

Letters addressed to the publishers on business, MUST BE POST PAID, otherwise they will not be attended to.

AGENTS.

The following persons have been appointed Agents, for the Carlisle Herald and Expositor to whom payment for subscription and advertisements can be made.

D. SHELLY, Esq. Shippensburgh, Cumb. Co.
SCOTT COYLE, Esq. Newville, do.
P. KUNTZ, Esq. Newburg, do.
THOS. W. HYDE, Esq. Shippensburg, do.
JOHN WORSTHICH, Esq do. do.
J. MATEER, Esq., Hogestown, do.
R. WILSON, Esq. Mechanicsburg, do.
WILLIAM RUNSHA, Esq Hopewell, do.
R. STRUNCHON, Esq. Churchtown, do.
DR. AS'A WHITE, New Cumberland, do.
THOS BLACK, Esq. Bloomfield, Perry county
A. BLACK, Esq, Landisburg, do.

For Sale.

CONTEMPLATING a change of residence, I offer for sale the following property:

THE FARM on which I reside, (Rockland) containing 260 acres of Land.
THE FARM adjoining Rockland and opposite; containing 300 Do. Do.
THE FARM on which P. Palmer resides, containing 300 Do. Do.
THE LOWER FARM on the Sharpsburg and Hagerstown road 150 Do. Do.
ONE HUNDRED acres of Wood land adjoining the above 100 Do. Do.

Also, the NEW DWELLING HOUSE in Hagerstown, erected on Prospect Street.

The above farms have good Buildings, a due portion of Wood Land attached to each, and all in a good state of cultivation. More valuable property as to soil, productiveness and situation cannot be offered in Washington county, Maryland. A further description is considered unnecessary, as those persons desirous to purchase, will of course, visit the property and judge for themselves. The farms will be sold, separately or together and a liberal credit given for most of the purchase money. The above property is equidistant from Hagerstown and Williamsport—6 miles from each, and within from one to six miles, of 12 to 15 Mills.

F. TILGHMAN, Rockland.

March 12, 1838.

GARDEN SEEDS.

I HAVE just received from that justly celebrated Seedman, Mr. D. LANDRETH, of Philadelphia, a large and very general assortment of Seeds, warranted of the growth of 1837.

S. ELLIOTT.

Asparagus,

Beet, Long red or blood, Early turnip-rooted,

Beans, *dwarfs.* Long pod, Red speckled valentine, Brown do do, China, white with red eye, White kidney, Cranbury (bush,) Early yellow,

Beans, *runners,* Lima, Cranberry, (pole)

Borecole, Scotch kale, German kale or greens,

Cabbage, Early York, *earliest,* Early sugarloaf, Drumhead Savoy, Green curled Savoy, Red Dutch, *for pickling*

Carrot, Long orange, Early horn,

Celery, White solid, Red solid.

Cress, Culled,

Cucumber, Long green-prickley, Early frame,

Egg Plant, Large purple,

Endive, Curled,

Leek, Large flag-leaved,

Lettuce, Cabbage, Brown Dutch, Green Cos, White Cos, Early curled,

Melon, Water, Nutmeg, Citron,

Nasturtium, Okra.

Onion, Silver skin, Wethersfield red, (an,) Strawsburg, *large yellow*

Parsnip, Fine sugar, *extra fine.*

Peas, Landreth's extra early, Early frame, Early Charlton, Large marrowfat, Dwarf marrow fat, Blue imperial,

Pepper. Large sweet, bell shaped,

Radish, Long salmon, Long scarlet, short top, White turnip, Red turnip, Yellow turnip,

Salsafie,

Spinach, Round savoy leaved, Prickley seeded,

Squash. Early bush, Long green,

Turnip, Early flat Dutch, Red topped, Yellow Swedish, or Ruta Bags,

Pot and Sweet Herbs, assorted.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 4th inst. an indented servant girl, named HANNAH GRAY. The above reward will be paid to any person who will bring back said girl; but no expenses paid.

WM. M. HENDERSON.

March 12, 1838.—3w

FOR RENT.

THAT large and commodious TAVERN STAND, formerly in the occupancy of C. E. R. Davis, situated on the corner of Main and Bedford streets, opposite the jail. Said house has been long occupied as a Tavern, and is well worthy the attention of a person competent to keep a good house, the buildings being extensive and calculated to give comfortable accommodation to sojourners, &c. very extensive stabling, and a first rate well of water in the yard. This property will be let on advantageous terms to a person desirous of engaging in the tavern keeping business. Also a frame building adjoining the tavern suitable for offices or shops for Mechanics.

ROBERT M'CLAN, Agent,
For Commodore Jesse D. Elliott.

March 12, 1838.

Drawing Lessons

For Schools, Lyceums, and Families.

The following are among the reasons why Drawing is an appropriate branch of common education, and of course, deserving of general attention, both in schools and families.

1. It is extensively applicable to the common pursuits of life, especially the mechanical arts, and civil engineering; as it is to nearly every department of science.

2. Experience has fully proved that Drawing and Writing are learned in connexion sooner and better, than Writing is or can be separately.

3. A daily exercise in writing descriptions of various objects, both of nature and art, in addition to drawing them, furnishes practical and highly useful lessons in Spelling, Grammar, and Composition, which render pupils more thorough in those important branches of education, than they can ever become, by merely *committing to memory* spelling book columns, and the abstract definitions and rules of grammar.

4. If a large portion of the exercises, both on drawing and describing objects, is performed of slates, which are decidedly preferable to paper, especially for beginners, they prevent a great destruction of books and stationary, now so expensive and so ineffectual in school instructions.

5. The combined exercise of drawing and describing objects, leads children to *think*—to observe, examine and understand various departments of nature and art; and thus constantly stores their minds with useful and entertaining knowledge, and protects them from the numerous misfortunes of ignorance and vice.

"First Lessons in Drawing" on a sheet, and the *same figures in a box of "Drawing Cards,"* by Josiah Holbrook, furnish appropriate lessons in this elementary and useful department of instruction, and introduce pupils to a great variety of exercises in Spelling, Penmanship, Grammar, and composition, which are alike interesting and instructive to children, whether in school or at home. They are well calculated to aid parents in the great and responsible, but much neglected duties of domestic education.

For using the sheet and cards in schools, many teachers have adopted the plan of substituting them for one-half the exercises in copy writing, usually pursued by their pupils; others use them instead of lessons in grammar or composition, for which the descriptive exercises answer as much more than a substitute.

In families they are readily used by children without any instruction from parents, though such instruction is, of course, far aid and encouragement to the juvenile efforts of the ever inquiring and ever active minds and hands of these ardent lovers, and untiring seekers after useful and entertaining knowledge.

The most useful and the most interesting application made of these drawings and descriptions, when completed, is sending them, *by way of exchange*, to other schools and other states and countries. They have already been sent, in great numbers, to the four quarters of the globe.

☞ *Published and sold by W. Marshall & Co. corner of Market and Seventh streets, Philad'a.*

Among the friends of education who have manifested a special interest on the subject and mode of teaching here presented, are those whose names are annexed.

Mr. Josiah Holbrook, the well-known founder of the Lyceum system, and the untiring advocate and friend of popular education, has lately prepared a very desirable series of Drawing Cards. These contain thirty-six finely executed drawings in outline, consisting of geometrical lines and figures, the more common implements of the trades, household utensils, animals, &c. &c. These cards are neatly put up in boxes, with a description in few words of their object and utility. "By *permitting children, both at school and at home,*" Mr. Holbrook very justly observes, "to make drawings and written descriptions of these and numerous other objects in nature and art, their feelings are interested; their hands, eyes, and intellects improved, and their minds constantly stored with new ideas. They are thus protected from ignorance and vice, and prepared for respectability and usefulness."

These cards are peculiarly adapted to all our elementary schools; and the opinion is unhesitatingly expressed as true, that no intelligent mother of children of from three to nine years of age can place these cards in their hands, without great benefit to their improvement in knowledge, taste, and happiness,

C. H. ALDEN,
Principal of the Young Ladies' High School.

The drawing cards prepared by Mr. J. Holbrook appeared to me well calculated to interest and instruct children in the primary elements of drawing, more especially as they are the commencement of a series which is designed to illustrate many important principles, both in science and art

S. G. MORTON, M. D.

Feb. 6. 1838.

In the above views and opinions we fully and *cheerfully concur.*

JOHN LEYDLOW, D. D.
Provost of the University of Penn.
J. P. EGET, Philadelphia.
THOS. NUTTALL, do.
STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.
Rector of the church of the Epiphany, Phil.
J. M. PORTER, Easton, Pa.
ISAAC HAYS, M. D., Philadelphia.
Editor of the Journal of Medical Science.
GEO. W. WOODWARD, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
GEO. M. KEIM, Reading, Pa.
J. C. BIDDLE, Philadelphia.
E. R. PEALE, do.
RICHARD HARLAN, M. D., of Philadelphia.
Author of Medical & Physical Researches, Fauna Americana, &c.
ROBERT HARE, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania.
Rev. JOHN CONN,
Author of "Lectures to Children," "Student's Manual," "Sabbath School Teacher," &c.
SAMUEL JONES,
Principal of Classical and Mathematical Institute, Phila.
WILLIAM MANN,
Principal of the Lyceum of Languages, Philadelphia.
JOHN M'DOWELL, D. D, Phila.
JOHN FROST,
Author of a History of the U. States, &c.
S. W. BLACK,
Principal of a select Seminary, Phila.
A. BARNES, Phila.
Author of Notes on the Gospels, Acts, Romans, &c.
THADEUS STEVENS, Gettysburg, Pa.
ELIAKIM PHELPS, Phila
One of the Secretaries of the American Central Education Society.

March 12, 1838.

A CARD.

THE Committee of Arrangement on behalf of the Belles-Lettres Society, respectfully tender their thanks to those individuals who so kindly afforded the use of their furniture on the Evening of the 22d ultimo; also to the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Choir which took part in the performances of the evening.

Carlisle, March 1, 1838.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Editor of the United States Gazette, in his editorial Columns, tell the annexed touching Story

CATHARINE McINNES.

OR THE WRONG LETTER BOX.

Amusing incidents often occur by persons mistaking the letter box of stores and offices, in this vicinity, for that of the Post Office. We sometimes find three or four letters in our own letter box, intended for the mails. These we, of course, put on their way.

Standing once at our front window, we observed a young woman, whose face was not visible to us, drop a letter into our box; and on taking it out we found that she had mistaken our establishment for that of the Post Office. It was directed to Thomas———, in Ireland, and the inland postage accompanied it.—The letter was caused to be sent with some others to the Post Office, and we gave the circumstance no further thought.

Based a few months afterwards in examining the contents of our exchange papers, and inditing such paragraphs as they suggested to us, we did not pay much attention to a gentle tap at the door of our private room, until it was repeated. We then, too anxious to conclude our labors to open to the applicant, bade the one that knocked "come in," and continued our labors without lifting an eye to the door, which was opened quietly, and as quietly closed. We were startled at length with a sweetly modulated voice, inquiring "is there a letter here for me?"

We at once raised our eyes, and saw a female about eighteen years of age—or, as we have of late lost the art of judging closely in these matters, perhaps *twenty.* It did not make a dimple's difference to her face, and would not if five more years had been added to them—There was an oval face, with nature's own blush, and a slight projection of the mouth that told of Ireland, even without the softened modulation of voice that belongs to the women of that island. Neatness was all that could be ascribed to her dress—it deserved that.

Letters are frequently asked for in a newspaper office, in reply to advertisements—so we bade the young woman to go to the front office and inquire of the clerks.

She had been there, and there was no one but a boy, who could not give her the information.

So we inquired the name.

"*Kitty M'Innes;* but perhaps it will be *Catharine* on the letter," said she, "as that is my name."

We looked on the letter rack in the front office, among the "A. B's" the "X. W's," the "P. Q's," &c. but saw none for Catharine.

Returning, we inquired to what advertisement the letter was to be an answer.

"Advertisement!—to no advertisement—it would be in answer to my letter."

"And from whom did you expect a letter?"

The young woman looked much confused—but apparently supposing this question pertinent, she said, "from Thomas———,"

We saw at once that she had, as hundreds before had done, mistaken our office for the Post Office;—and the name given was that upon the letter which we had some months before sent from our letter-box to that of the Post Office.

"He has not written, then," said Catharine, in a low voice, evidently not intended for our ear.

"But———he may have written."

"Then where's the letter?" said she, looking up.

"At the Post Office, perhaps."

And we took Catharine by the hand and led her to the door, and pointed out the way to the Post Office.

"You will ask at the window," said we, "but as the clerks are young men, you need not tell them from whom you expect the letter."

"Not for the world," said she, looking into our face with a glance that seemed to say there was no harm in telling us."

We must have used less than our usual precision in directing Catharine to the Post Office, as quite half an hour afterwards, when visiting the place, we saw her at the window, receiving her change and a letter from one of the clerks, and the impatience, shall we say of woman or of love, induced Catharine to break the seal at the door. A glow of pleasure was on the cheek of the happy girl. We would not have given a penny to be informed that Thomas was well, and was coming in the next packet. We felt anxious to know whether Thomas would come, but the names of such persons rarely appear among the passengers of the Liverpool packet, being commonly included in that comprehensive line, "and two hundred in the steerage."

So we gave up all hopes of knowing when Thomas would arrive, but concluded that we would see the name with that of Catharine in the marriage list, to which we had determined to keep a steady look.

It was but a short time afterwards that we did indeed see the name of Thomas in the papers. He was one of the passengers in the ship cast away below N. York, of whom nearly every soul perished, and Thomas among the rest.

We had never seen Thomas, but had somehow cherished such an interest in his fate, that we felt a severe shock at its annunciation—and what must have been the feelings of Catharine, with her ardent, sanguine, Irish, temperament!! Loving deeply as she must have loved, and hoping ardently as she must have hoped, what must have been her feelings?

We paused a few weeks afterwards, to mark the young grass shooting, green and thick, in Ronaldson's grave yard, and to see the buds swelling on the branches of the trees that decorate that populous city of the dead, when a funeral numerously attended, wound slowly around the corner of the street, and passed into the enclosure. It was the funeral of an Irish person—we knew by the numbers that attended—and as the sexton lowered the coffin down into the narrow house, the place appointed for all living, we saw engraved upon a simple plate,

CATHARINE McINNES.

The story was told. The small sum of money which Catharine had deposited in the savings fund to give a little consequence to her marriage festival, had been withdrawn to give her "decent burial."

Honesty and Discretion.—A singular act of honesty, says the New York Star, occured in that city on Friday last. A merchant in Broadway having a note of several hundred dollars to pay at one of our Banks, prepared the amount and placed with it the Bank notice, and giving it to one of his clerks, directed him to proceed to the Bank and take up the note. The clerk, while on his way, accidentally lost the parcel from his pocket, which fact he did not discover until he had arrived at the Bank. Meanwhile a gentleman passing down Broadway, discovered the parcel lying on the pavement in the vicinity of St. Paul's Church, and unrolling it and having read the notice, proceeded immediately to the Bank paying the note, and causing it to be stamped by the teller. The gentleman afterwards called upon the merchant, and made him acquainted with the circumstance, who was much pleased to find that he had escaped the loss, and no less gratified at the singular discretion of the finder in paying the note, as it being past two o'clock, a little delay would have caused it to be protested, there not being sufficient time to send other funds to the Bank for its payment.

Snow.—Snow fell at Boston on Thursday night last to a depth nearly equal to what has fallen there at any one time the present winter. At Worcester, it fell to the depth of eight inches. The snow did not however, effect the travelling by the rail road much. The cars from Worcester arrived at Boston within a few minutes of their usual time.

Melancholy Occurrence.—Mr. Lewis Page, of Chatham, Columbia county, New York, was accidentally killed in his grist mill on the 27th ult. That morning he repaired to the mill with an axe, with the intention of cutting away the ice which had formed about the water wheel, on the night previous, so as to enable him to commence operations for the day. About an hour afterward, a person entering the mill discovered the body of the unfortunate man lying in the wheel (which was of the kind denominated *tub wheel*) dreadfully mangled, and life extinct. It would seem that the wheel had been unexpectedly set in motion while he was in the act of removing the ice, and that he had been drawn in and instantly deprived of life. The obstruction formed by his body had stopped the motion of the Wheel.

A Terrible whopper.—The daily News, of Cincinnatti, tells us a story which caps the climax of any thing we have lately seen. It says that during the pleasant weather which we had previous to the last few days of cold, the frogs in a pond in that vicinity were lured from their quarters, and poked their heads above water to enjoy a little sunshine, and that the cold snap succeeded so suddenly that the pond was frozen over with ice, confining them by the neck in their awkward position. What adds enormity to this remarkable affair is that the boys, mischievous fellows, cruelly skated the heads of the frogs off for amusement.—This act of cruelty on the part of the boys must be *death* to the poor frogs. *Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Latest Foreign News.

The foreign news which we give this morning is important. Lord Durham is sent out as the Governor General of the Canadas, with full powers, he being in deed a *dictator* according to the political sense of that term. His selection, however, shows the pacific intentions of the parent Government—as he is among the most liberal of the British Aristocracy—while his powers show that the intentions of the government are to put down the rebellion, peaceably if they *can*, forcibly if they must.

Money is so very plentiful in London, that Mr. Jaudon—the Agent of the United States Bank had *discounted* paper at 4 per cent.

With referrence to the neutrality of the United States on the Canadian troubles, the Liverpool Telegraph says:—

"The American government seems determined to preserve neutrality—that is, if proclamations can effect. The President, Mr. Van Buren, and General Marcy, the Governor of the State of New York, had respectively issued proclamations, enjoining the citizens to observe faith with Great Britain in its contest with the Canadians. There is no necessity for this caution *now.* Jonathan is wise in his generation. The game at present is a losing one, and to embark in it would be hazardous.—Had fortune smiled, instead of frowned on the Canadians, Jonathan would have rushed into the conflict, like rats into a corn-binn. At present, however, "help yourself and God will help you," is his wise and prudent motto."

The debate in the British Parliament on this question, is spirited and interesting—and we notice that Mr. E. L. Bulwer, who is reckoned among the liberals, attacked the radicals with vigor and effect.

The following are the appointments of the Canadian officers:

From the London Gazette, Jan. 16.

DOWNING-STREET, Jan. 16.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. John George Earl of Durham, G. C. B., to be Governor General, Vice-Admiral, and Captain General of all Her Majesty's provinces within and adjacent to the Continent of North America.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. John George Earl of Durham, G. C. B., to be Her Majesty's High Commissioner for the adjustment of certain important affairs affecting the provinces of Lower and Upper Canada.

Downing-street, Jan. 29.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Lieutenant General Sir. John Colborne, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order.

The Earl of Durham's viceroyalty of Canada will comprise Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward's Island. Major General Sir Colin Campell will command the Queen's forces in Nova Scotia, Major General Sir John Harvy in New Brunswick, and Sir John Colborne will command in Canada. The Earl of Gosford and Sir Francis Bond Head return home forthwith from the colony.

The Hon. Edward Bouverie, son of Lord Radnor, is to company the Earl of Durham to Canada. Captain the Hon. Harvy Grey, of the 52d Rigiment, son of Earl Grey; Lieutenant the Hon. Fredrick Villiers, of the Cold-stream Guards, son of Lord Jersey; and Captain Conroy, are spoken of as having been appointed Aides-de-Camp to the Earl of Durham.—*Observer.*

We have above mentioned that Mr. Jaudon is busy in the London market, it will be seen by the subjoined that he is making friends with the business men.

AMERICAN BILLS.—During the last few days there has been much conversation in monetary circles, upon an occurrency which has recently taken place in the affairs of the suspended houses in the American trade. It appears that by the last packet from New York there was received in London a bill for the large sum of £82,000, in favor of Messrs. Thomas Wilson & Co. Messrs. George Wylie & Co. in determined shares, a mode of remittance which is much in use in the American trade, as considerably diminishing the expense of sending over a multiplicity of papers. The bill in question for £82,000, was passed into the Bank of England on account of the money advanced by that institution to the above mentioned firms, being offered in payment, less the discount. The directors of the bank, are said to have claimed five per cent. upon it, although the rate is now usually understood to be four per cent as announced in November last, and at which so great an amount of money was supposed to have been lent at that period to the friends of the directors in the East India trade. The bill being in this manner refused by the Bank unless at a rate of interest so far above the market price, and which the houses did not think it right in justice to their creditors and their own families, to pay without making further efforts to obtain the money in some other quarter, applied to Mr. Jaudon, agent of the Bank of the United States, by whom the bill was immediately discounted at one per cent.

John Reeve the comedian is dead.—He died on the 24th of January.

The Duchess of Kent's annuity bill had passed, and received the royal assent.

Lord Brougham made a tremendous speech on the slave trade, in the House of Lords, on the 29th of January. His Lordship admitted that the emancipation act was a failure.

Terrible distress was prevailing among the Spittalfield silk weavers.

The steamer Killarney had been wrecked near the cove of Cork, and 29 of the passengers and crew had perished, being every soul on board. There were 900 hogs on board, and most them were washed ashore. The Killarney was on her way from Cork for Bristol, and in consequence of the severity of the weather was driven on the rocks. The passengers and crew clung to the rocks as long as they could hold on, and were seen dropping off, one after another, without the possibility of sending them any aid.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Beckwith's Pills.—These pills are said to be a judicious combination of imples, endowed with all those tonic and cathartic properties so long in request among medical practitioners; while they are divested of any preparation of mercury in their composition, they are perfectly adapted to remedy all the diseases for which they are prescribed. A marked distinction is perceivable in their use, from the pleasantness of their taste when swallowed, having nothing of that revolting and disagreeable loathing commonly experienced by those who are in the habit of employing other medicines. They may be safely taken at any time by persons of all ages and conditions without any particular attention to diet or drinks, and without any interruption of the common avocations of life. In most cases they are followed immediately by an improvement of appetite, and by a gradual strengthening of the system.—They are as salutary in their anti bilious, as their "anti-dyspeptic" properties: hence they become one of the safest, and most beneficial family medicines ever offered to the public.

Bishop Ives Dr. Hawks, Gov. Jredell, Hon. H. Potter, Hon. E. Stanley, Rev. Wm. McPheeters, D. D. and many of the first physicians in this country, are among those who have furnished letters in testimony of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of these pills.—[*N. Y. Whig.*

JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS.—We make the following extract from the New Yorker, of the description of a Journeyman Printer, in the various capacities in which he is there stated to have figured, with a belief that it will be as interesting to those who are not of the profession, as it is to ourselves, and to printers generally:

We know one of the craft who was, we believe, brought up in the office of our friend Poulson of Philadelphia.—The narow field in which he found himself on gaining his liberty, proved altogether too insignificient for the exercise of his genius. He turned to stage driver, and afterwards pedlar. We next knew him as a school teacher at Salem, N. J. and subsequently as the captain of a duck river sloop. This latter occupation soon lost the charm of novelty, and he resumed his place at the press. Here we lost sight of him for a time, but our acquaintance was renewed in the summer of 1834 at Lewisburgh, Va. where we found his typoship officiating as Methodist minister. After this he gave lessons in penmanship and Poonah painting at Pittsburg—Practiced the Thomsonian system of medicine at Guernsey, Ohio—edited a paper in Kentucky—superintended a female seminary at Louisville—and finally settled down a western farmer in the "Salt River district." The last we heard of typo was in the legislature of Tennessee, where he was employed in dissecting the administration. Our informant says that the way he knocked some politicians into pi, was a sin to Crocket.

Lake Commerce.—The Cleaveland, (Ohio,) Herald, states that in addition to the fleet of boats already built for the Lake trade, fourteen new steamboats will commence operations upon the opening of the navigation.

FRESH FROM THE RANKS OF THE PEOPLE."

The Royal Family.

The Federal Masonic Loco-Foco Organs are holding up their candidate for Governor, as a man "*fresh from the ranks of the people.*" Let us see how large a basis of truth this assertion has to stand upon.

The Porter family is known throughout the Commonwealth as "*the Royal Family,*" from having always been in office—and David R. Porter is one of the members of that family who has been *constantly in the most lucrative offices for the last fifteen years,* as we shall show by taking a peep at "*the Royal Family.*"

ANDREW PORTER, the father of David R. Porter, was appointed Surveyor General on the 14th of April 1809, and held the office until his death.

His son Robert Porter was appointed President Judge of the 3d Judicial District on the 6th of July 1809, which office he held until 1830, when the people of Berks county rose and by threatening his impeachment forced him to resign.

His son, George B. Porter, was appointed Prothonotary of Lancaster county April 6th 1818, which office he held during Findley's administration. He was appointed Adjutant General the 3d of August 1827, and made Major General in 1830, holding both offices at the same time. And in 1834 he was appointed Governor of Michigan, which office he held until his death.

His son DAVID R. PORTER, was appointed Prothonotary of Huntingdon county the 19th of December 1823, which office he held until the 17th of February 1827 when he was appointed Prothonotary, Register, Recorder, and clerk of all the courts in Huntingdon county, which offices he held until he was turned out by Govenor Ritner in 1836. In 1835 he was made Major General, which office he holds now, and in 1836 he was elected to the Senate.

Such is the candidate now put in nomination by the Lodge, and held up "*as a man* FRESH FROM THE RANKS OF THE PEOPLE"!!!

Look at the picture, and behold a member of a family pampered with office upon office, held up by the Loco. focos as "*fresh from the ranks of the people.*" None but a Royal Archer could face the world with such truths.

From the Milton, Northumberland Cy. States Advocate of March 8.

OUR CANDIDATE,

We learn from Harrisburg that our friends in the Convention have, as was anticipated, re-nominated, as their candidate for Governor, the experinced and well-tried Farmer of Washington County, JOSEPH RITNER, who has done more for the true interests of the people and the honor of Pennsylvania, than any Governor since the memorable days of Simon Snyder. We need scarcely add that the nomination meets our most grateful approbation, when we can, most sincerely declare, that we do, at this time, prefer Joseph Ritner for another term, to any man in Pennsylvania. He has proved himself an able officer, scrupulously honest, as the hills, and ever ready and willing to devote all his power and skill to promote the interests of the great body of the people. Such a man is above price in times like the present when the designing and the profligate strike hands to tear down every system of policy that our forefathers have reared, and under which we have risen to honor, wealth and prosperity. And will he be re-elected? Yea!—and a majority of 20,000 will grace his triumph over Loco Focoism. We care not what stratagems the spoilers resort to to defeat him—whether slander, calumny, or hypocrisy, for none of these things will succeed. To our friends than we say buckle on your armour, meet the profligate band with zeal and confidence, and a brilliant victory will crown your efforts in October next.

FOR THE LADIES.—Kisses admit of a greater variety of character than perhaps even our fair readers are aware.—Eight diversities are mentioned in Scripture, viz. The kisses of Salutation, Sam. xx. 41; Valediction, Ruth i. 9; Reconciliation, 2 Sam. xiv. 33; Subjection, Psalm ii. 12; Approbation, Prov. ii. 12; Adoration, Luke vii. 38; Treachery, Mat. xxvi. 49; Affection, Gen. xxix. 13.

A lawyer, in Ireland, who was pleading the cause of an infant plaintiff, took the child up in his arms, and presented it to the jury, suffused with tears. This had a great effect, till the opposite lawyer asked what make him cry? "He pinched me!" answered the little innocent. The whole court was convulsed with laughter.