HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

BY GEORGE M. PHILLIPS.

CARLISLE.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 8, 1838.

The People's Candidates,
FOR PRESIDENT,
WM. H. HARRISON.
FOR GOVERNOR,
JOSEPH RITNER.
The Washington county Farmer.

The Late Elections.

The result of the recent elections in Baltimore and in Virginia, are the sure presages of the total overthrow of the dark spirit of locofocism. It was the cherished hope of the *Experimenters*, that, though beaten, routed, annihilated during the past twelve months in several of their strong holds, the tide of reformation would be stayed when it approached the city of Baltimore. But she, too, purged herself of their abominable corruptions, and declared in a voice that dolefully reverberated through the halls of the *White House*, "The reign of *Experiment* shall cease."

VIRGINIA has followed in the wake of the Monumental city. Long has she been subject to the trammels of a corrupt power—long has she been bound by the shackles of bondage, but at last she has redeemed herself, and no longer can be claimed as the willing slave of an experimenting and rotten administration. The land of the Father of his country has shown herself worthy of his name.

The people *will* be free—though for a time they may submit to the dictation and tyranny of the governing powers, they will not always forbear to defend their constitution and laws. A redeeming spirit is within them, which, when roused to action, will hurl from their high places those who have proved themselves unworthy of the honors which have been bestowed upon them.—This redeeming spirit has already manifested itself in various parts of the Union. The city of Albany has responded to the huzzas of the Baltimore and Virginia victors. In the 4th Ward of the city, where, says the Albany Journal, "we have for eight years stood contending against a stolid majority" the Regency have been signally defeated, and the Whigs are enabled to proclaim aloud the glorious prediction, "AS GOES THE 4TH WARD, SO GOES THE STATE."

Locofocism will soon be left without an abiding place, and the people will resume the privilege which is theirs, of governing themselves. We have now the assurance that prosperity will ere long again visit our country—that those whose rule has well nigh been the people's ruin, shall have to surrender the power with which they have been gifted, and which they have used, not for the *people's* benefit, but for their own aggrandizement, and their own selfish purposes.

EDITORIAL CHANGES.

George W. Hamersley, Esq., having disposed of his share of the Lancaster Examiner & Herald to George Ford, Esq., that establishment will hereafter be conducted by Messrs. Ford & Richards. Mr. Ford has represented Lancaster county in the State Legislature for the last two years. His well known attainments are a sufficient warranty that the Examiner & Herald will continue to be conducted, as it has heretofore been, with that ability and independence which ought to characterize a free press.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer has been transferred by S. H. Clark, Esq., to Messrs. R. S. Elliott & C. McCurdy. We regret the loss of Mr. Clark as a member of the corps editorial,—we *know* however that the gentleman to whom he has resigned his trust will sustain the character which the Intelligencer has obtained as an influential and well-conducted paper.

"Already are the benefits resulting from the suspension beginning to be felt"—*Volunteer.*

George, 'aint this heresy? You will be kicked out of your party.

SPECIE AFLOAT.

We learn that several of the Philadelphia Banks, on yesterday, paid specie for all demands under one dollar.

RITNER stock, in this quarter, has risen about 200 per cent. within the last week.

The Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

We proceed this week to notice this able and important document, and regret that we have not leisure to do it to the extent that its merits deserve. It is a long and highly interesting paper, embodying a vast amount of valuable information.

Under the head of "Capabilities and prospects of our Educational System," Mr. BURROWES places in a strong light the increasing desire of the community of this great state for knowledge, which only will be satisfied by its attainment; and as a natural consequence shows that the system will not only be continued, but will be enlarged; and with this enlargement "*Secondary Common Schools* will rise up in every part of the State" to meet this increased desire; after which "Practical Institutes" will follow, in which teachers will be educated and prepared to carry out this great system to perfection. These *Practical Institutes* to be supported in such way as to be free of cost to the Student, while at the same time they would be open only to the more meritorious who may have in the Primary Secondary Schools shown themselves to have talents and application. The course of study in them to be that of a most thorough English Education."

To accomplish the establishment of *Secondary Schools*, it will require an additional appropriation of near 110,000 dollars. To establish four Practical Institutes, the sum of 40,000 dollars annually will be necessary, allowing six professors to each Institute. The primary and secondary schools and practical institutes would embrace a complete and thorough English education, and as many will not be satisfied with this, county academies, embracing a classical course, will be necessary to prepare them for entering college.

Under the head of "Great wants of the system," is strongly set forth the necessity for an increase of appropriation, and this he recommends to be raised from the State funds, as the system has not yet in all parts of the state become sufficiently popular to justify a resort to an increase in the school tax now assessed.

Mr. Burrowes estimates that 600,000 dollars will be necessary annually to teach the children of this commonwealth for six months in each year, one half of which he thinks ought to be paid by the state. The price of tuition, according to this calculation, will be one dollar a quarter for each scholar—a very low price certainly, and which shows the superiority of the present system over the old one. He estimates the number of children who will attend the schools as equal to the taxable inhabitants of the state, which in 1835 was 308,919.

Our limits will not allow us to follow Mr. Burrowes through the whole of his able report; we shall therefore briefly notice some of the most important facts we have observed in our hasty perusal. The number of children since the adoption of the system has doubled, while the cost of instruction has decreased one half. The number of school districts is over 1000, of which 765 have accepted the system. The arrangement of the Free Schools in our borough, Mr. Burrowes says is "most admirable." The number of school-houses erected is 2,078—609 in progress and 880 more required. The average compensation to teachers has increased from $14 to $18·89½, from which we would infer that the standard of qualification on the part of the teachers has been raised. As soon as the state of the funds will admit the salaries of teachers should be raised, as those well qualified for the business will not submit to spending their time and exercising their talents for the paltry sum which is too frequently given to teachers. The number of teachers reported are 3351 male, and 1490 female, making in all 4841. The primary schools reported amount to 4089, of which 86 are German, 22 endowed schools, and 17 colored. The scholars average 42 in each school, and the period of instruction nearly 6 months of the past year. Whole number taught during the year as reported, are 182,355, of whom 3612 were exclusively German and 714 colored. The number of children taught before the adoption of the present system as far as can be ascertained, was 80,000, at a cost of about $2,25 per quarter, so that the gain in number of scholars has been over 100,000, while the cost of instruction has been lowered nearly to one dollar.

Mr. Burrowes, carrying out his enlarged views, recommends to the Legislature to supply the schools with a library and apparatus, a matter in our view of immense importance, and which can be accomplished at a comparatively small expense.

But we must stop. We feel that in our hasty notice we have not done justice to this report. We recommend to our readers that they procure the report and read it for themselves. They will be amply rewarded for the time thus spent.

THE MOSELLE.

It is now high time that some provision be made by our National Councils for the preservation of the lives of those who travel by Steamboat on the waters of the West. We are shocked time after time by relations of steamboat disasters, usually the consequence of negligence on the part of the captains and engineers. Occasionally, it is true, an accident is heard of where it is said no blame can be attached to those having the boat in charge, but in a majority of instances they are culpable.

The great number of human lives which within the last few months have been sacrificed on the western waters by the negligence & recklessness of steamboat officers, ought surely to induce the Federal Government to enact some measures which will in future prevent such a criminal destruction of life. Guilt is no doubt frequently to be attached to the conduct of passengers, who on a racing occasion become excited and urge on their Captain by cheers and applauses until their own ruin is the result of their folly; but if the captain were made responsible in a heavy amercement for every life lost by reason of *accident*, he would not so readily give way to excitement and the feelings of those on board.

Who that reads the horrible account of the massacre of the passengers and crew of the steamer Moselle can look upon the captain as any thing else than a *murderer* and a *suicide?* His recklessness has sent to the grave the mangled bodies of some two hundred persons—his own amongst the number—and widows and orphans are left to mourn the fate of husbands and fathers, who entrusted their lives to a man so regardless of their safety.

We published last week an account of this horrible catastrophe; to-day we furnish further details taken from our exchange papers.

It will be seen also that the Oronoko recently collapsed one of her boiler flues, on her upward passage, and destroyed the lives of from fifty to a hundred individuals.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Phillips:—I think I express the sentiments of all who heard the lecture of *Professor* ALLEN, before the "*Society of Equal Rights*," on Tuesday evening last, when I state that it was highly interesting, instructive and satisfactory. His subject was that branch of Natural Philosophy, called *Pneumatics*. The properties and uses of *atmospheric air*, were very strikingly presented; and if we may judge from the attention and interest manifested by the crowded audience, who listened to him, we presume Mr. ALLEN has made a good impression as regards both his own abilities and the utility and interest of the study of Natural Philosophy.

His introductory remarks on Natural Science were in an excellent style, and well adapted to the occasion. They were altogether practical. He showed the uses to which the science was applied—reasons why it should be made a matter of study; and proved that scientific knowledge was necessary in the every day business of life. There is a great mistake in the popular mind on this score. There seems to be a disposition to regard men of *science* as not *practical* men, as of no benefit to mankind in the business of the world—while the truth is, in the mechanical and laborious occupations of life, we are dependent on no class of men more than men of science.—The proposition can be proved to a demonstration. And if by lucid, practical lectures of this kind, this truth were more frequently presented to the public mind, a great stumbling-block in the way of popular education would be removed, viz: *a prejudice against science and scientific men, on the ground of their inutility.*

But to return to the lecture. After a beautiful and instructive introduction, in which the speaker exhibited the utility of Natural Science in practical life, as well as its being the study of Nature—of God, a number of novel, interesting and striking experiments were performed to show the properties of air. It was proved that air was a physical body—that we can *see, feel* and *hear* it—that it has *weight, substance* and *colour*. It is a *fact*, and can be, and was *proved* that the air in which we live and move, presses with a weight of 15 pounds on every square inch of surface—which by calculation gives a pressure of about 30,000 pounds, on every common sized man. The only explanation of this apparent absurdity, is that an equal pressure of the elastic fluids in the body, and of the air in its pores, counterbalance the external pressure. This was but one of the many striking truths proved during the evening.—On the whole, the lecture was a treat; and we are assured was well received.

We were glad to see so large an audience present on the occasion, and trust it augurs well for the future. We understand the SOCIETY OF EQUAL RIGHTS has obtained the consent of a number of gentlemen of the town to deliver a regular *series* of lectures, in their Saloon during the summer. They are to be continued every two weeks, on Tuesday evenings. As their anniversary meeting will be held, and an address delivered before them on the 3d Monday of May, there will probably be no regular lecture on the 15th—though the Society have promised to give the public regular notice of these lectures; and it is earnestly to be hoped that they will be well attended.

JUNIUS.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday the 1st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Quey, Mr. RICHEY CLARK, of Monroe township, to Miss ELIZABETH ZINN, of West Pennsborough township.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev P. H. Greenleaf, Rector of St. John's Church, THOMAS B. JACOBS, to MARY, daughter of Commodore Jesse D. Elliott, all of this place.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Nelson, Mr. WILLIAM BLAIR, son of Mr. Andrew Blair of this place, to Miss ELEANOR COYLE, of Saville township, Perry county.

On Tuesday evening, the 1st instant, by the Rev. Mr. Thorn, WILLIAM ICKES, of Petersburg, (York Springs,) Adams county, to Miss CATHARINE, youngest daughter of J. Bridges, Esq. of the same place.

On the 1st instant by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. GEORGE HARMAN, of Monroe township, to Miss JULIAN BAKER, of York county.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. A. Babb, Mr. WILLIAM BRIGLEY, of Silver Spring township, to Miss ELIZA, eldest daughter of Mr. Frederick Wonderlich, of Mechanicsburg.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. John Mackey, Mr. GEORGE MEREDITH, to Miss MARGARET MILLER, both of Shippensburg.

On the 5th ult. by the Rev. Henry Aurand, Mr. WILLIAM TERMIN, to Miss MARY GREEN, both of this place.

DIED,

On Tuesday last, Mrs. JANE MOORE, consort of Mr. William Moore, of Springfield, this county.

On Thursday last, Dr. ROBERT C. MOODY, eldest son of the Rev. John Moody, of Shippensburg.

On the 7th ult. ELDER CALVIN, aged 6 years, and JOANNA JANE, aged 3 years, children of Mr. Thomas Sibbett, of Southampton township.

MARKETS.

Baltimore, May 5, 1838.

FLOUR.—We quote the generally prevailing store price of the week at $7,75; not much doing. The stock is light, not exceeding 10,000 bbls. The wagon price ranges from $7,25 to $7,50.

GRAIN.—WHEAT.—We note a sale to-day of 3000 bushels good foreign red, at $1,65 a $1,66 per bushel. A sale of 2000 bushels foreign, of ordinary quality, has been made at $1,52.

RYE.—A cargo of Susquehanna was sold early in the week at 98 cents. Last sales of good Md. at 93 cents.

OATS.—Sales at 30 cents, and occasionally at 31cts.

CORN.—The market has been fluctuating during the week. On Monday, sales of white were made at 74a75c; and of yellow at 77a78c. On Tuesday prices fell, and sales of white were made at 70a71c; and of yellow at 74c. Since then the supplies have fallen off and prices have become better again. We note sales of white yesterday and this morning at 71a73 cents and yellow is quoted at 75a76 cents.

WHISKEY.—Sales of hhds throughout the week at 30 cents; market firm to-day, and some ask higher for hhds. Sales of barrels from stores at 32a32½ cts; some holders ask 33 cents. The wagon price of bbls. 27 a 27½ cents, exclusive of the barrel. The inspections of the week comprise 91 hhds. and 1011 bbls., of which 79 hhds. and 330 bbls were received from the Susquehanna.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1838.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There has been an increased demand for Flour, and all the parcels in market that could be obtained at $7,50 per bbl. have been bought up. Sales of good brands Ohio, at $7-62½ a 7 75, and superior brands Penn. at the same prices. Common to good brands may be quoted at $7, 62½ to 7,75. Rye Flour is steady with sales at $4,50. Corn Meal, sales in bbls at $3,50, hhds. $16,-50 each.

GRAIN.—Sales of several parcels of fair to prime quality domestic wheat at $1,60 a 1,69, and a small lot of very fine white at 1,75. Rye, considerable sales of Pennsylvania at 94 cents afloat, and 96 a 97 in store; Southern 92 cents. Corn is rather drooping, sales of mixed at 70, yellow 75 to 80, and white 75 cents. We quote white 75, yellow 75 to 79 cents, as in quality. Oats, sales of Southern at 33 to 34½ cents.

SPIRITS.—Brandy and Gin are in limited request at steady rates. N. E. Rum in bbls. sells at 40 cents. Whiskey has been in better request; large sales in bbls. at 30, and some 30½; hhds. 27½ a 29 cents, but holders now refuse these rates.

More and Better.

VIRGINIA AND ALBANY!!!

The Whigs Triumphant Again & Again.

We have for nearly three months past been recording a succession of great, and many of them unexpected Whig victories, in different parts of the Union; of states, districts, cities and towns. It was but last week we had the gratification of announcing the unparalleled success of the Whig cause in the redemption of Baltimore and Rhode Island from the thraldom of Van Burenism and government tyranny.

This week we have the additional pleasure of recording two more signal triumphs of the Whigs. One in the capital of the empire state, Van Buren's home, the head quarters of the Regency, where the Whigs for the first time have carried every ward in the city by handsome majorities. The other is the entire redemption of the "Ancient Dominion,"

OLD VIRGINIA,

which has been so long estranged from the path of Duty, by following false lights, has at length turned in her majesty and might on her seducers, and like a mighty avalanche bears down all before her.

Returns are received from more than fifty counties and cities in which the Whig gain has been so great already, that should there be no change in the remainder of the state, the Whigs have now a decided majority in joint meeting, sufficient to elect a Whig United States Senator in the place of a Van Buren one, and perhaps instruct the other out of his seat, as the Hon. Benjamin Watkins Leigh was two years since.

In the Congressional district lately represented by J. M. Patton, resigned, (one of the strongest Van Buren districts in Virginia) Mr. Banks, the Van Buren candidate, is said to be elected by a majority of *nine.*

The result thus far, contrasted with last year, stands thus:—

	1838		1837	
	Whig	V. B.	Whig	V. B.
In 54 counties, &c.	51	14	28	37

Making a clear WHIG GAIN of **46** out of only 65 heard from.

A sum for the Globe.—If 65 give 46 clear Whig gain, by the rule of three, what gain will 120 give.

Every county in John Randolph's (the Roanoke) district, save one, (and that sends a good Conservative) has elected Whig delegates.

The Washington Globe and Richmond Enquirer both give up Virginia as lost; but promise they will beat us next year. Well, poor souls, let them try it again, they have done so *well* this time they should have another chance for their lives.

ALBANY.

too, stands out in bold relief—that hot-bed of "treasons, stratagems and spoils," has been regenerated; notwithstanding the steamboat and scow loads of voters that were brought up the river and landed on her wharfs for the avowed purpose of voting at her charter elections. Yet Albany, the head quarters of that regency which has ruled the state of New York for years past, as it were with a rod of iron, and has been rapidly extending the same direful influence over other parts of the Union—yes, even in Albany, the Whigs have carried every ward by handsome majorities for the first time, to the tune of about SIX HUNDRED. The average majorities in the wards are as follows:

1st ward	216	4th ward	83
2d	41	5th	60
3d	196	Total	596

☞ "*As goes the 4th Ward, so goes the State.*"

Cold Comfort for the Loco Focos.—Mr. Virgil D. Paris has probably succeeded by the skin of his teeth, as Loco Foco member of Congress in the Oxford district, Maine—one of the strongest holds of Van Burenism in its last desperate struggles. The Whig gain, however, from last fall is 403 votes!!!

The vote so far as ascertained stands

Parris, (Loco Foco)	3536
Long, (Whig)	3274
Scattering,	228
	6502

Loco Foco majority 34

The vote for Governor last fall in the same towns stood thus:

Parks, (V. B.)	4245
Kent	3349
Parks' majority	894

There are 18 small towns to be heard from, which will not vary the result much. It is, however to be remarked, that the majority over all candidates is now only 34 votes. It will probably reach to 150.