# 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.*

VOLUME XLI.—NO. 20. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1839. NEW SERIES, VOL. 8.—NO. 18.



**Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills.**

THE GREAT NERVOUS REMEDY!

THESE pills soothe the nerves of sensibility, and fortify the nerves of motion. The powers of EVANS' CAMOMILE PILLS are such, that the palpitating heart, the tremulous hand, the dizzy eye and the fluttering mind, vanish before them like noxious vapors before the benign influence of the morning sun.

These medicines, by their reanimating powers, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination, so that the whole faculties become restored, to their pristine tone and vigor.

*DR. WM. EVANS' CAMOMILE PILLS* are for all *Nervous Diseases.* In all cases of *Hypochondriacism, Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Flour Albus, Seminal Weakness, Chlarosis, Flatulent or Hysterical Faintings, Hysterics, Head Ache, Hiccup, Sea Sickness, Night Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma Tic Doloreux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections,* take two or three Camomile Pills before each meal.

Those who are victims to that most excrutiating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings, by a course of Evan's Medicines, commencing with a few doses of Evan's' Family Vegetable Aperient Anti-billious Pills, and the Camomile Pills as above.

Nausea, Vomiting, Pains in the Side, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, dimness or Confusion of Sight, Chillness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation, Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, will in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of Evans' Camomile Pills.

Ladies that are in a delicate state are often troubled with Sickness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Head Ache, Hysterics, and other troublesome symptoms, from which they will find themselves relieved by Evans' Camomile Pills.

Those that wish information concerning the above invaluable Medicines, are requested to call at the office, No. 16, North Eighth, near Market street Philadelphia, where the testimony of thousands may be seen. ALWAYS REMEMBER DR. WM. EVANS' MEDICINE OF NEW YORK—ask for Evans' Camomile Pills, and BEWARE OF IMPOSTERS.

*Georgetown, D. C., June 28, 1838.*

To Dr. Wm. Evans:

Respected Friend—I am truly gratified that I can return my sincere thanks to you, who have been the cause of my being restored to PERFECT HEALTH. For five months past I have been laboring under a severe Chronic Inflamatory Rheumatism, attended with debility, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, &c. Having frequently heard of the truly excellent quality of your CAMOMILE PILLS, I at last determined to make trial of them, although not without considerable opposition from my physician and family. At last, seeing my determination, they agreed to the trial, and upon using the third package, I was altogether restored to health. How can I express my gratitude and sincere regard for such a saviour of human frames? My case was altogether hopeless; and I must confess myself surprised at the extraordinary result. No people were ever more blessed than we are with such cme edie. The many quack advertisements which appear in the papers which I receive from your city, deterred me from using your Pills before I did. I can truly say, that no medicine in the known world has had such a beneficial effect as your Camomile and Aperient Pills. What makes the cure more extraordinary is, that I am more than forty years of age, and for the last four years could just move about, and only at short intervals. I am at present entirely recovered, and my hopes are, that you may enjoy a long and prosperous life. If I am spared, I will almost certainly come to Philadelphia to see you.

If my name and letter will be of any service to ydh you are at perfect liberty to make use of them; and all I can do to aid you, will be done with unbounded pleasure.

Your most truly greatful and humble servant.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

N. B. Original Certificates to be seen at Dr. Wm. Evans' Office and General depot, No. 10, North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

☞ The above Medicine can always be obtained at the Office of the HERALD & EXPOSITOR, Carlisle, and S. WILSON Shippensburg.


## TRUSTEE ACCOUNT.

Notice is hereby given that the account of Hugh Reed Trustee of John Reed, has been presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for confirmation and allowance, and said court have appointed the first day of the April court for its consideration, and Rule on all concerned, to shew cause why the same shall not be confirmed and allowed.

WM. M. PORTER, Prothy.

Prothonotary's Office, }
Carlisle, Jan. 21st, 1839. }


**CASSINETTS.**—Lavander, Drab, Steel Brown, Blue, Black Parsons and *Biddle Mixed Cassetts*, for sale unusully low, at the Store of

ARNOLD & CO.

Sept. 18.


## General Orders.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Harrisburg, *January* 1, 1839. }

BY virtue of the authority vested in the Adjutant General, by the militia laws of this Commonwealth, it is hereby directed by him, with the consent and concurrence of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Pennsylvania, that the system of instruction in military knowledge, and regulations for the Militia and Volunteers of the State of Pennsylvania, be, from and after this date, that system which has been prepared and arranged by Brevet, Captain S. Cooper, (of the U. S. Army) Aid-de-Camp and Assistant Adjutant General, and is entitled, "a concise system of Instructions and Regulations for the Militia and Volunteers of the United States, &c.

All officers and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the Militia or Volunteers of the State, will therefore, henceforth conform, in the performance of their military duties to the regulations for their government prescribed in the above system, and all and every other mode of instruction in military tactics, not consistent with that above referred to are hereby positively prohibited, for the instruction of the Militia and officers of this State.

As a [illegible] all instructions of Volunteers or Militia [illegible] 29, 1790.—the English language.

WILLIAM PIPER,

*Pennsylvania*


## TERMS.

The "*Carlisle Herald & Expositor*," will be issue WEEKLY, at Two Dollars per annum, *if paid in advance*, $2,50 at the end of six months, and $3,00 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rate s

Letters addressed to the editor, on business, MUST BE POST PAID, otherwise they will receive no attention

## AGENTS.

The following named persons have been appointed Agents for the "Carlisle Herald & Expositor," to whom payment for subscription and advertisement n be made.

| | |
|---|---|
| D. Shelly, Esq. Shiremanstown, | Cumb. Co., |
| Scott Coyle, Esq. Newville | do |
| P. Koontz, Esq. Newburgh | do |
| Thos. W. Himes, Esq. Shippensburg | do |
| John Wunderlich, Esq. do. | do |
| J. Mateer, Esq. Hoguestown | do |
| R. Wilson, Esq. Mechanicsburg, | do |
| William Runshia, Esq. Hopewell | do |
| R. Sturgeon, Esq. Churchtown | do |
| Dr. Asa White, New Cumberland | do |
| Thos. Black, Esq. Bloomfield, | Perry county. |
| A. Black, Esq. Landisburg | do |


## POETRY.

——"With sweetest flowers enrich'd,
From various gardens cull'd with care."

*From the Knickerbocker.*

### THE EARLY DEAD.

That snowy brow, that dark and flowing hair,
To the cold earth and lonely grave are given;
The seraph smile that lip was wont to wear,
Now beams unchanging in its native heaven;
And closed in dreamless sleep, for ever lies
The tender sweetness of those dove-like eyes.

How are the roses of that cheek decayed!
That eye is dim, which shone benignly bright;
The holy meekness which that heart displayed,
Hath sought its home, in worlds of endless light;
Mute is that voice, whose mellow accents stole,
Like Gilead's balm, into the troubled soul.

Thus are we doomed to 'mourn departed friends,'
While in this tearful vale, this pilgrim land;
Death's Sorrow's friend, angelic Mercy sends,
To win us for the Saviour's white-rob'd band.
Yes, the bright links of friendship's golden chain,
Broken on earth, unite in heaven again!

Thou whose etherial soul hath passed away,
Thy earthly course through virtue's path hast run;
Not one emotion, stained by touch of clay,
Shaded thy morn, or dimmed thy setting sun;
No darkling cloud could vice or envy roll
O'er the bright beauty of thy spotless soul!

*From the Knickerbocker.*

### SONG.

'HE'LL NEVER DIE FOR LOVE.'

He'll never die for love, I know!
He 'flirts' and kneels at many shrines,
And though he follows were I go,
And dedicates to me his lines,
He'll never die for love, nor wear
Upon his brow the mark of care.

He trifles, laughs, and cannot feel;
And if love's passion ever steal
Into his breast, 't is when he sleeps,
And Cupid to his bosom creeps,
And plunges deep within his heart
His fatal and unshielded dart.

I love him, but I can't say why;
And though for me he would not die,
I feel that I should *love* to lie
In the cold grave, all silently,
If he would strew upon my bier
Sweet flowrets, wet with one true tear.

S. N. D.

*An Odd Feat by a Somambulist.*—We have heard and read much of the strange things performed by somambulists, but the performance of one in this city, is the strangest of all. The person alluded to is a chairmaker by trade. On Saturday night he rose from his bed about two o'clock, and in his sleep, went to his shop and obtained an adze. He then returned home, and going to the top of the house entered the chimney, scraped it from the top down to the kitchen fire place. That job done, and while he had his hand in, the thought struck him to do a neighborly action, and he mounted to the roof again, and entered the chimney of a neighbor. He had descended about half way, when the watchman cried the hour, and so hideous was the noise, that it awoke him. What his sensations were when he found himself suspended midway between heaven and earth, in such a dismal place, we do not know, but he probably had a strong suspicion from the scent of fire, and the blackness of the place, that he had accidentally slipped into regions not to be mentioned to ears polite.—He was extricated without other injury than being pretty well begrimmed, and it is supposed that he is satisfied with this, his first essay on the art of chimney sweeping. An interesting question arises whether the superintendent of chimney sweepers, is not entitled to be paid his fees in the same manner, as though he had performed the operation.—*Balt. Sun.*

*Highway Robbery.*—A Mr. Warren Gibbons, while on his way home from the Philadelphia market, was stopped by three foot pads, about 10 o'clock on Friday night last, when near the village of Darby; and while two of them held him, with a pistol at his breast, the third entered his dearborn, and took thence about $75 in money, with

## MISCELLANY.

*From the Christian Statesman.*

### THE TIMES.—No. 1.

*The Newspaper Press.*

We purpose, in a series of articles, to invite public attention to the means of effecting a great improvement in the character of the present age. In the outset it is important to be understood, that our remarks will be addressed to the living, acting intelligence of the present and the passing hour. Ours is no quixotic scheme of reform, to be effected some centuries hence, but an enterprize to be taken in hand at once, and to be carried onward by this present generation. The great revolutions that may be effected by the means we shall undertake to point out, in the moral and intellectual condition of the present age, are to be wrought out by the efficient co-operation of those to whom our remarks are addressed. It has been a ruinous fault in some enterprises of great pith and moment, that they contemplated action at some future and distant day. Our suggestions are intended for immediate use, and we beg that those, into whose hands they fall, will weigh and consider them, and if they reveal to him new modes of usefulness or obligations of duty, that they will put their hands and their hearts to the work of discharging that duty.

The mightiest engine of influence in modern times is admitted on all hands to be the Newspaper Press. The vast number of newspapers in the United States, is one of the most striking features in the aspect of the age. There is not a considerable township in the Union which does not boast its weekly or its daily newspaper. Thousands of columns of printed matter are daily poured forth from the press, and they circulate from one extremity of the Union to the other. How many millions of the people of the United States actually derive the greater part of all their information from the newspapers? They are so cheap as to be within the reach of the humblest means. The larger periodicals, such as the quarterly reviews and the monthly magazines, are beyond the reach of all but the wealthy. Their circulation, and of course their influence, is greatly limited. The same remark will hold true, in a stronger degree, of books. It is the newspapers of the country that constitute the daily food of the people, and their moral and intellectual health cannot but be materially influenced by its quality. Modern writers have remarked that the newspapers have made all modern governments, where they exist with any degree of freedom, democracies. In fine, the influence of the newspaper press, arising from the vast quantity of reading which they contain, from their general popularity and universal diffusion among all classes of people, and from their never ceasing action, is a matter of too familiar observation to require further observation. Our object is, to awaken the conductors of the Press to a sense of their own importance, and a correspondent feeling of their high responsibility. The humblest sheet that is issued once a week in the most obscure village, exerts an influence, for good or for evil, which will end only with eternity.

The newspapers in this country are all conducted upon very nearly the same system. They may be divided into the religious, the political, and the literary. Of these, the political are the most numerous, and perhaps, the most liberally supported. This division will always exist, and political discussions will always be conducted with more or less recklessness and asperity. They produce also a sort of division of labor, which is favorable to perfection. Of the purely literary journals, we shall have occasion to speak hereafter. Every newspaper will be found to be made up of original matter, selections and advertisements, in various proportions, according to the taste and talent of the editor, and the supposed wishes of the community; and upon each of these departments, we mean, in the course of these articles, to speak at large. In the present number, we confine ourselves to the department of original writing.

An editor is always expected to furnish something. His brain is supposed to be an inexhaustible reservoir of thought. And when he assumes the duties of an editor, he must prepare himself to meet the constant draft which the public thus make upon his resources. It is not always practicable, in the management of a daily, nor even of a weekly journal, for an editor to write in his best style. The choice of an interesting subject is often a matter of no inconsiderable difficulty and perplexity. In these cases, the wisest rule is, not to write at all. It is better, even as a matter of reputation to the editor, to say nothing of the advantage to the public, that the column should be filled with a judiciously selected extract from another source, than with the offspring of an exhausted and wearied mind.

The quality rather than the quantity of editorial matter furnished, is the criterion of excellence. We think we see some evidence of improvement in the style of editorial remark. There is more of gentlemanly courtesy—there is more fine writing than formerly prevailed. Billingsgate is going out of fashion. A higher kind of talent is demanded by the public in an editor than was formerly required. This is evidenced by the high estimation in which the public hold an accomplished editor, and by the patronage bestowed upon a really well-conducted journal. We believe that we cannot render a greater service to the public, nor to our brethren of the quill than by endeavoring to impress upon them the great truth, that as in reading, so in writing, *non quam multa, sed quam multum*, should be their motto—that every editorial article should be written upon a fit subject, and elaborated and spiced in the best possible manner.

But in the original department, we have a far more important duty to perform in the way of suggestion. There is an alarming destitution of original contributions from other persons than those immediately employed to conduct the press. There is no such thing in this country as regular and systematic contribution by literary men to the columns of newspapers. Upon some subject of personal or peculiar interest, a communication is occasionally sent in for publication. A man of leisure sometimes sits down, for the purpose of driving away ennui, to write an essay for the press. What we mean to say is, that literary and scientific men do not regularly and systematically contribute to the newspaper press. There is no concert of action on this subject. It is not regarded as a duty. And, in fine, that a vast, an incalculable amount of learning, of inestimable truth, is locked up from the public by this neglect of competent men to write for the press. Were are all our learned men? How many of them have published any thing? How often? There is enough of this talent *sleeping* in this country, to give an impetus, to this age, not less potent than the influence of Luther to his time, nor less salutary.—There are a thousand knights upon the battle field—all armed—but they mingle not in the conflict. We know that the fact is so—that in the Northern part of our country, it is disreputable to write for the newspapers—it is less so at the South—and we know, therefore, that this great engine of influence is not so potent as it might be, for the intellectual and moral renovation of the age. We shall be satisfied if in this number we have called public attention to the subject of the press, and in future numbers we shall insist upon "the duty of publication." And we beg leave to say, that upon this subject our heart is full. We have thought of it long and well. And we shall not cease to urge upon literary men this duty, until we have produced an impression upon this noble class, which may become the bulwark of all we hold dear—this class, which may become the pioneers of an age of refinement and civilization, that shall place the moral and intellectual character of the age, upon that lofty elevation to which the stimulated mechanical genius of our time has carried its physical powers.

### WOMAN.

Is it in the sunshine or shade, in prosperity or adversity, that the female character displays its brightest virtues?

Is it in the young and girlish scenes of public life, or in the retired and social duties of her domestic fireside that she excites admiration? In youth we admire her, wandering through the gilded haunts of pleasure, and floating, in sylph-like beauty, through the mazes of the giddy dance—we admire her fostering with warm solicitude her tender offspring, or administering to the domestic happiness of her cares; but where—where is she so lovely as when we behold her bending, like a guardian angel, o'er the couch of sickness, and cheering with her last faint parting sigh on the bed of death—at the last dread parting hour, who, like her, can sooth the couch of anguish, or light the torch of hope in the dark bosom of despair!

The pride of manhood soon bows beneath the weight of sickness and sorrow—how oft do we behold him in the morning of life, in the bloom of youth, towering like the mountain oak in strength and beauty—but soon struck by the hand of misfortune and disease, drooping like the lowly willow. Yes, it is then that the hand of affection supports him through the trying scene.

I was led to these reflections by a visit to the sick bed of an intimate friend—we had been friends from our earliest childhood, and I now visited him with feelings of unusual interest.

I entered with slow and mournful steps to the house of sorrow, and walked silently to the chamber of death—my friend lay stretched upon his bed, with his head towards the window, the light from which fell upon his countenance, now pale and emaciate, but which lately glowed with health and intelligence. His sister was bending over him with fond and devoted affection, fanning the cold drops from his palid brow, and regarding him with that soft pitying look which only heartfelt sorrow can express.

I had seen her often in the hour of pleasure radiant with smiles, but never had she appeared so beautiful as then—the air and pensive sorrow, so different from boisterous grief, was even more lovely than her smile—her eye so full of soul but moistened by a tear, (for she was too intensely engaged to weep,) aroused in my breast the liveliest emotions, and unrestrained by the pride of youth and manhood, a tear fell upon the couch of my languishing friend.—*Album.*

*Misconception.*—A canal boat was passing under a bridge and the captain gave the usual warning—"look out," when a little Frenchman who was in the cabin obeyed the order by popping his head out of the window, which received a severe thump by coming in contact with a pillar of the bridge. He drew it back in a pet, and exclaimed.—"Dese dam Amerikans say look out, when dey mean look in, by far!"

From the Keystone.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SUSQUEHANNA, AT HARRISBURG, ERECTED BY THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

This bridge was commenced in the summer of 1836, and opened for locomotive travelling, January 16, 1839.

It is constructed upon the Latice plan, with three frames, and covered with a strong deck of 3 inch plank, laid water-tight, to protect the timbers from the weather.

A single track, T rail is laid on the deck along the middle of the bridge.

The under part of the frame work is arranged for two carriage ways for common road vehicles, &c., and two foot paths for passengers. By an act of the Legislature, the company is however, prohibited from using it for any other than rail road purposes until the year 1841.

The latice frames are 16 feet high crossing four times. The planks composing them are 3¼ by 11 inches. The chord planks are 3¼ by 14 inches; there are two double lines of these near to the top and 2 near the bottom. The upper chords support the top bearing timbers (6 by 12 inches,) and the lower chords support the bottom bearing timbers (9 by 12 inches.)—The top-bearers are 3 feet 7½ inches apart, the bottom bearers 7 feet 4½ inches apart. The bearing timbers also act as *ties*, connecting the three frames of the bridge.

The carriage ways are 9½ feet wide and 13 feet high in the clear. The foot paths are 3½ feet wide. The foot paths are set up three feet above the lower road ways, in order to admit outside braces from the lower braces to the latice frames. There are hanging braces within the carriage ways, extending from the upper bearers to the second line of chords. The bridge is well braced laterally, at the bottom by horizontal cross timbers, keyed into the bearers, passing through and fitting to the centre latice frame. The upper deck, which is strongly spiked to the top beams, serves to brace the bridge on top. The outsides of the foot paths are to be weatherboarded.—It is intended also to protect the deck from fire by covering it with some fire proof material.

The main bridge is 4000 feet long; and including the end bridges 4300 feet long.—There are 23 spans of about 165 feet each. The piers are 6½ feet wide at the top, and have a batter all around of 1 inch to the foot rise. They are 30 feet wide on the top, and from 50 to 60 feet long at the base. In every instance they are founded upon solid lime stone rock.

The highest piers are 42 feet above low water, the lowest 22. feet. The greatest elevation of the bridge is 60 feet above low water.

The western or Cumberland end is 20 feet higher than the Harrisburg end. This plan was adopted in order to reduce as much as possible, the heavy grade (still nearly 45 feet permade) on the Cumberlad side of the river.

It will be noticed that a peculiar arrangement to permit the entrance of carriages to the lower road way. This is accomplished by having double abutments at each end of the main bridge. The space between the abutments is 50 feet, and the carriages will enter and leave the bridge by a circular road upon a gradual inclination. The rail way is carried over the space by smaller bridges, the lower chords of which form a continuation of the upper chords of the main bridge.

The total cost of the work will be about $110,000. Of this sum the mason work will cost about $40,000, the timber and other materials about $40,000, and the framing and building, &c. of the superstructure about $30,000.

Had the finances of the company allowed them to prosecute the work vigorously from the beginning, it would have been completed more than a year sooner and with much less expense. The increased expenditure, occasioned by delay, in the item of lumber alone, exceeds eight thousand dollars.

On the 16th of January, ult, the rail way track being completed, the bridge was publicly opened for locomotive use. The first trip was made from the western end. The train consisting of three locomotives, three double passenger cars and two baggage cars —the locomotive Nicholas Biddle having the lead.

The president, managers and engineers of the company, together with the bridge contractors, and about 300 gentlemen present by invitation, occupied the cars and locomotives, which were crowded in every part. Several thousand persons had assembled on the banks of the river to witness the opening ceremony and the writer has been told by many who viewed the first passage from favorable points on the Harrisburg side, that it was the grandest and most imposing spectacle they had ever seen.

The train moved smoothly and majestically over at the rate of about twenty miles per hour, and upon entering Mulberry street, by the new rail way, the air resounded with the welcome huzza. Fears as to the strength of the structure had been frequently expressed by thoughtless individuals entirely unacquainted with the subject of bridge building. The confidence however, shown by the president and managers in permitting the engineer to make the *first trial* with *three* locomotives, and a train weighing about 250 tons in all, together with the complete success of the experiment, must have banished every doubt as to its perfect security. No motion of the bridge was preceptible on the locomotives or cars; and to those who were standing midway between the piers, the tremer of the bridge appeared very slight—and this with an immense weight passing at the rate of 20 miles an hour.

In order to test this matter further, a locomotive was run over the whole length in one minute, or at the rate of more than 48 miles per hour, without causing but a slight vibratory motion. Of course it is not intended to use the bridge at such velocities, nor will they ever have occasion to put more than 70 tons upon a single span, as a locomotive and train with that weight will extend from peir to peir.

The contractors and others engaged in its construction deserve credit for their perseverence under many difficulties; and it is hoped that their work may long stand—a monument of their success and an ornament to the state.

R.

### THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

### Cumberland County Lyceum.

The Executive Board of the *Cumberland County Lyceum*, having served out the period for which they were elected, on submitting the trust confided to them one year ago, beg leave with it to present the following

### *REPORT.*

The association, whose interests we now represent, was first organized by a "Convention of Teachers, and of the friends of learning," assembled in Carlisle on the 19th day of December, 1835. Of its operations for the first two years, your committee need say nothing, except that the results were not such as to be entirely satisfactory to its members; and that they consequently modified its organization at their last annual meeting, for the purpose of securing, if possible, a higher degree of prosperity. Under this new modification, your committee believe that the operations of the association have been carried forward with more efficiency; and would therefore recommend a revision of the constitution, to make it correspond with the system of arrangements adopted one year ago.

The new organization provides, that the executive officers of the society shall reside in Carlisle. This, however, not for the purpose of confining the action of the society to our borough; but simply to give efficiency to its action. So far from directing our attention to Carlisle alone, meetings have, during the year, been held in Shippensburg, Mechanicsburg and Newville, but, till the present, none in Carlisle. In regard to these meetings, your committee can report favorably. The meeting in Shippensburg was held on March 7th.—Two lectures were delivered by members of the association; and the meeting, considering the state of the weather, was very fully attended. At Mechanicsburg, the meeting was held on the 30th of June.—Here, also, two lectures were delivered by members of your association; the one by the president of the Lyceum, on "The general advantages of well-conducted Lyceums," and the other by a member of your committee, on "Volcanoes and Earthquakes." This meeting was not so well attended as we had a right to expect. At each of these meetings, subjects of much interest were discussed; and your committee deem it but due to the local lyceums in these places, to state that they, in each case, made ample provision for the meeting, and volunteered to discharge all the expense of the arrangements. On the 27th of October, a meeting of the Lyceum was held at Nowville, where, besides other matters of interest, a lecture was delivered in one of the churches of the borough, before a crowded assembly. Here, also, though no lyceum had previously existed, ample accommodations were had without expense to our board; and the friends of learning have since established a Lyceum there, which we learn is doing well.

We now, therefore, have local lyceums established at all the principal points in the county, where, we doubt not, our Lyceum will be assembled from time to time, at the call of future executive boards. The selection of the places, however, at which meetings will be held, will doubtless be made to depend, in part at least, on the expressed wishes of the local lyceums.

Besides the lyceums already mentioned, there are others in the county. The Silver Spring Lyceum, which has usually been represented here, has, during the last year, been publishing a monthly paper devoted to the interests of agriculture. The "Society of Equal Rights," in Carlisle, your committee consider a most valuable auxiliary in the diffusion of useful knowledge; and would be happy were they pleased to recognize such a relation to our association, as to send delegates to our meetings. A series of scientific lectures have been kept up by this society, the greater part of the past year.

Your committee are fully aware, that as yet the operations and the usefulness of our association are exceedingly circumscribed. Our members are but few; and the objects which we have in view to accomplish have not yet excited public attention. In the list of members your committee have been somewhat surprised to find the names of but two ladies. At the same time that this demonstrates the interest felt in the association to be small, it explains in part at least, why its action has been no more efficient. We are becoming strongly impressed with the belief, that the meetings of our Lyceum will not be attended as they should be, till the ladies of our borough and of the county, become interested in the matter. The Lyceum, through their executive board, will doubtless deem it important to make an effort to increase the number of its members.

Beside this, your association may almost be said never to have had any funnds. The revenue of the lyceum is arranged purposely to be very small. Its members pay but fifty cents per annum; but even this has never been paid with any degree of regularity. Extensive funds are not very specially demanded; but your committee would particularly recommend to the Lyceum, and through it to their successors in office, if possible, to obtain sufficient funds to rent a room in some central part of the town, as a place of deposite for the property of the Lyceum; and to be open certain hours of the day, as a place where the members of the Lyceum, from different parts of the county, may meet together, and where those who are strangers in the town may be invited, and may expect to meet some of the friends of education belonging to our county. The opening of such a room, where the minerals, natural curiosities, works of art, &c. belonging to the society, might be deposited, with the names of the doners, would have a most beneficial effect, not only in aiding in the collection of what we need, but in turning to account what might be thus collected.

The minerals belonging to the Lyceum, so far as the committee have been able to collect them together, are in the hands of J. Hamilton, Esq., one of your committee; and are neatly arranged in a case prepared for the purpose. A proposition has been made by President Durbin; to furnish the Lyceum with such duplicates, as can be spared without disadvantage, from the College cabinet. It is hoped the Lyceum will take the necessary measures to secure the benefits of so generous a proposition.

Your committee are of opinion, that the natural sciences are receiving but little attention in this county. It is to these, that the lyceum system has generally been specially directed; but owing to the peculiar circumstances by which we have been surrounded, our influence has been rather directed to the cause of general education. While we do the one, we would not leave the other undone. We feel a pleasure in alluding to the fact, that at the meeting held in June at Mechanicsburg, the lyceum had presented to their inspection a very beautiful collection of birds and specimens in entomology; the result of the labors of a young man, Frederick J. Kramph, a native German. This gentleman is still in our county; [at New Cumberland] and your committee hope that the lyceum will be favored, during some part at least of the present meeting, with the inspection of his elegant collections.

We make this special reference to this subject—*first*, to call attention to these interesting yet much neglected branches of natural science, ornithology and entomology. *Secondly*, to suggest to such as may be making collections, that they will here find an opportunity to make exchanges; and *thirdly*, to suggest to any one who may be pleased to devote a portion of attention to this subject, and to enter on a system of exchanges, that he may probably obtain from Mr. Kramph the instructions necessary for this purpose. So your committee have understood Mr. K. and indeed we have a letter from him explaining the process of preserving specimens in entomology.

Permit us, in concluding our report, to express our entire confidence in the efficiency of the lyceum system, when properly conducted, to the production of its appropriate ends, to wit; the diffusion of knowledge on any and every useful subject;—and also our increasing confidence of its final success in our own county. The results of the last year, though not such as we could wish they had been, yet have furnished great encouragement, that by faithfulness on the part of its friends, the lyceum cause may here become productive of good in some degree, corresponding to that which it is effecting in other states, or at least to what it is effecting in the neighboring counties of our own state.

M. CALDWELL,
J. HAMILTON,
J. F. HEY.

*Uncommon Presence of Mind in a Boy.*—The following fact is related to us by a friendly who had it from the mouth of a gentleman from Machias. Mrs. ——, of Machias, left her five children in bed, the eldest a boy of 9 years, and went to a neighbours to spend the evening, locking the door after her. The eldest boy was awakened by the roaring of fire, and falling of timbers on the bed. He sprang up, took the infant from the cradle, ran to the door, and finding it fast, stove out a window, jumped out and laid the infant in a place of safety—then returned, and pulled the other children out of the bed by their feet, and threw them in succession out of the window, and then got out himself, and began to cry fire at the top of his voice. The house was entirely destroyed.—*Bangor Whig.*

ANOTHER DEATH BY FIRE.—A little child of nineteen months old, the daughter of Mr Samuel Cutis, of Reading, Pa. was dreadfully burned by her clothes taking fire, one day last week, in consequence her death in a few hours afterwards. She had been left alone for a few moments, in an apartment containing fire, & hence the catastrophe.