

Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

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

Edited and Published for the Proprietor, in Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa.

VOLUME XLIII.—NO. 27.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1841.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 3, NO. 20.

Riddermaster Factory.
The Subscribers return their thanks to their customers for the liberal patronage they received from them the past year, and would inform them that the public generally, that they have again rented the Riddermaster Factory near Fawnville, 6 miles south of Carlisle, where they intend manufacturing from the fleece—

CLOTHS,
Satinets, Flannels, Blanketing, Stocking and Carpet Yarn.

ALSO.
Carding, Weaving, Fulling, Dyeing and Dressing of all kinds; which will be done in the very best manner and at the shortest notice.

Work will be taken on at the following places and returned as directed, viz: Wm. Brown's tavern, 3 miles from Carlisle; Peter Ahl's store, Churchtown; R. Clark's store and tavern, Ellensburg; Samuel Hays, Mount Rock; John Paul, 5 miles above Carlisle on the turnpike; Hurley's tavern on the Baltimore turnpike, and at Beeton's Hotel, Carlisle.

April 13, 1841.—MAYSON & MOORE.

6 Cents and a chew of Tobacco Reward.
AN AWAY from the subscriber in West Pennsylvania towards the State of Maryland, an indentured apprentice to the art and mystery of Farming, a boy, about 18 years of age, named

MATTHEW DAVIDSON.
All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or assisting said apprentice, as the law will be enforced.

April 14, 1841.—3c

THE S. S. STEPHENSON.
You are ordered to parade at the Armory on Monday the 21st of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and at the same time and place, on Wednesday the 23rd of May, in summer uniform, with arms and accoutrements in good order for inspection.

By order of the Captain,
JOHN R. KERNAN, O. S.

April 14, 1841.

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital \$100,000 paid in—Charter Perpetual.
CONTINUE to make Insurance, Permanent and Limited, on every description of Property, in TOWN AND COUNTRY, on the usual favorable terms.

OFFICE, 1633 Chestnut street, near Fifth street.
CHARLES N. HANCKLER, President.

CHARLES N. HANCKLER, SAMUEL GRANT, JAMES SCHOTT, FREDERICK BROWN, THOMAS HART, JACOB H. SWIN, THOMAS I. WILKINSON, GEO. W. REYNOLDS, TOBIAS WAGNER, MORDECAI D. LEWIS, CHARLES G. BANGKOR, Secretary.

The subscriber, Agent for the above Company for the borough of Carlisle, and the public, is authorized to attend to all applications for Insurance, whether made personally or by letter. Residence: Main street, nearly opposite the Gas Office.

March 31, 1841.—W. M. D. SEYMOUR.

REMOVAL.
The public is respectfully informed, that

J. J. MYERS & CO.
HAVE REMOVED THEIR DRUG AND BOOK STORE, to the extensive room lately occupied by Arnold & Co., North Hanover street, nearly opposite the Carlisle Bank; where every variety in their line is as usual, offered on the most pleasing terms.

March 31, 1841.

SATIN SHAWLS.
A new style of figured Damask Satin Shawls, just received at the new store and for sale by

March 31, 1841. ARNOLD & ABRAMS.

Rich Farming and Chemical Estates.
Persons wishing to purchase lands of the above description, already divided up in lots of from ten to one hundred acres, part of the Mount Holly Estate, within a short distance of Carlisle, will have an opportunity afforded them on the 27th inst., an indentured apprentice to the art and mystery of Farming, a boy, about 18 years of age, named

By calling on the subscriber, at Mr. Macfarlane's Hotel, in Carlisle, on the 12th, 13th, 19th, and 20th days of April next.

W. M. GRIMSHAW,
Agent of the Farmers and Mechanic's Bank,
March 23, 1841.

George Ferree,
PROPRIETOR OF THE BRANDYWINE SPRINGS.

Will inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the MADISON HOUSE, No. 32 North Second street, Philadelphia, and solicits a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to that establishment.

Brandy wine Springs will be opened for the reception of Company on the 10th of June; persons wishing to engage Rooms, will please to call at the Madison House, Philadelphia.

G. FERREE, Proprietor.

April 7, 1841.—5m

BEETEM'S HOTEL.
The subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to that large and commodious establishment on the North-west corner of the Public Square, late the property of Thomas C. Lantz, which he has fitted up in a very superior manner as a

PUBLIC HOUSE,
and where he is prepared to furnish all who may favor him with their custom with the very best accommodations.

This Hotel, from its central location, is very convenient for business men; and being near the stopping place of the Cars on the Rail-road, it will also furnish Travellers with a ready place of rest and refreshment. The ROOMS are large and airy, the TABLE will always be well supplied with the best of French and English wines, and the best of Liquors; the charges will be reasonable, and nothing shall be left undone on the part of the subscriber to merit a share of public patronage.

BOARDERS will be taken by the week, month, or year.

Commodious Stabling attached to the establishment, and an attentive Ostrer always ready to attend to that department.

GEO. BEETEM.

Carlisle, April 7, 1841.—1f

BOARDING.
FOUR YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with good boarding and convenient rooms, in a pleasant part of the borough. For further particulars inquire at this office.

Carlisle, April 7, 1841.

Castner, Christian & Curran,
PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 76 SOUTH WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA.

OFFER their services to the Millers, Distillers and Dealers, as Commission Agents for the sale of Flour, Grain and other kinds of Produce.

From their advantageous location and experience in the business, they flatter themselves they will be able to render entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with consignments. They will be prepared at all times to make the customary advances on goods consigned to their charge.

They have received the Agency of the Susquehanna Transportation Line, (via Tide Water Canal), and are prepared to receive and forward Merchandise of every description for the Juniata, Cumberland and Susquehanna Valleys. The Line will be composed of new decked Canal Boats, and will be towed by steam between this city and Havre de Grace, and proceed up the Canal without transshipments. They will run day and night, and goods will be delivered in the shortest possible time.

Apply to
CASTNER, CHRISTIAN & CURRAN,
No. 76 South Wharves, Philad.
WEAVER & MILLER,
Harrisburg.

Philad April 7, 1841.—3m

FOX & CURRAN,
WILL CONTINUE THE Forwarding and Produce Commission Business,

at the old stand in Broad above Race street, Philadelphia.

April 7, 1841.—5m

Fresh Medicines.

The subscriber has recently received large additional supplies of

Medicines, Colors, Dye-Stuffs,
Linsed Oil, Spts, Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Painters Brushes, Varnish Brushes, Hair Brushes, Spermaceti Oil, (very fine) Sperm Candles, Soaps in great variety, Glass Lamps, Cyp and Letter Paper, Envels, Spices, Perfumery, &c. &c. which he will sell to Physicians, Merchants and others, wholesale or by retail, at the lowest rates, having purchased entirely for cash; he will offer bargains to those who wish to purchase at wholesale.

S. ELLIOTT.

March 24, 1841.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,
Glazing and Paper Hanging.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Carlisle and the vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches. His shop is in the square immediately in rear of the Market House, two doors east of A. Bingham's store. He invites attention to business and moderate charges, to receive a share of patronage.

JOHN ROTH.

Carlisle, Feb. 17, 1841.—1f

GARDEN SEEDS.
I have just received from D. Landreth, of Philadelphia, my spring supply of Garden Seeds.

WARRANTED FRESH.
S. ELLIOTT.

Feb. 23, 1841.

PETER F. EGGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office opposite the Carlisle Bank,
Carlisle, March 23, 1841.—3m

NOTICE.
ALLEN, previously indebted to HINER & MULVANY, \$750, is requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of April next, after which time their Books will be placed in other hands for collection.

HINER & MULVANY.

Carlisle, March 17, 1841.

NOTICE.
ESTATE OF James Givin, decd.

PETERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of James Givin, late of South Middleton township, Cumberland county, deceased, having issued to the subscriber in due form. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said decedent, to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

SAMUEL GIVIN,
ROBERT GIVIN, Executors,
JACOB RIFNER.

March 10, 1841.

Rooms for Rent.
The rooms above the store of Hiner & Mulvany, Market street. Apply to

GEO. W. HITNER.

March 17, 1841.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
Just received from Philadelphia an assortment of

Spring Goods,
of the newest style and fashion; splendid China Silks, Ribbons, Mantles, de Laines, Chiffons, Gloves, French worked Collars, &c. Also, a large assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tickings, Checks, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold very low by the Subscriber at the old stand opposite S. Wunderlich's Hotel.

CHARLES OGILBY.

March 10, 1841.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
A fresh supply just received at the store of,

CHAS. OGILBY.

March 17, 1841.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINESE SHOPPING.

The buyers as they pass, stop, gaze awhile, demand the shopman's price, offer their own, and march off to the next. Ere they have got many paces, the shopman calls them back, and makes an abatement in the original demand, which, being deemed insufficient, is rejected; and the buyer starts off afresh, but is immediately summoned back with an announcement of another reduction, and after hearing some of the shopman's eulogies, the latter advances a trifle upon his first offer, and thus the parties gradually approach each other, till the bargain, after much debate, is either given up or completed. There is a great deal of apparent warmth in all this, but nothing that leaves the bitterness of anger behind, it being fully understood that it is the tradesman's duty to get the highest price possible for his goods, and the buyer's to obtain them at the least cost he is able. It is amusing to see how little girls who come to spend a few cash for some trifle, enter into the spirit of this practice. As I was one day sitting in the same shop, one of these little maidens, with a child slung at her back, asked the price of some scarlet cord, which exceeding her expectations, she threw it down in a

great passion, and remained stationary for some time in a sullen mood. I spoke kindly to her, but was answered with peculiar sharpness. At length a playmate came by, and was instantly pursued by the angry girl, who was too pleased with the notice of a foreigner to resist the temptation of telling her joy to another. I have more than once intimated in these papers, that whatever affection may assume in China, young and old, rich and poor, male and female, are alike infallibly moved with a sort of enchantment, the moment they find themselves the objects of the stranger's notice or complacency. Another of these experienced buyers came for three or four worth, about one-third of a penny, of blue dye; the shopman gave her three brownies for her money, when, after standing a moment in breathless astonishment, she demanded, with a shout, whether that was all he meant to give her? To appease her he added another spoonful, and off she went to congratulate herself upon the bargain she had made. It is naught, naught, saith the buyer; but when he is gone away he boasteth.

THE IRISHMAN AND THE INDIAN.—We extract the following from an article in the St. Augustine News:

"This contest has not been barren of incidents of personal daring and courage, which reflects high credit on the actors. The pursuit and destruction of Chakika in the Everglades, by private HALL, of the 2d Dragons, to which we before alluded, ought not to be forgotten. But even this achievement is surpassed by a deed of daring performed by an Irish Sergeant in the 2d Artillery, at the late capture of the Indians under Major Childs at the Howland. We received the particulars from an authentic source. When the Indians were surprised in their fishing operations by the troops, those who escaped immediately capture or death, made off in various directions in their boats. Most of them were taken in the pursuit of the troops. One yawl boat containing three warriors, four squaws, and two children, was chased by Lieutenant Taylor, two privates, and the Sergeant. When they had got within rifle shot of the Indians, their boat got aground. They all jumped out to pull the boat into deep water, and in doing so, got so suddenly beyond their depth, that they were completely immersed—arms and all! The Sergeant was the only one who escaped immersion. The Indians now fired upon them from their boat, but without effect. The Sergeant returned it, and one of the warriors was sent to fall back in the boat. He then threw down his rifle, and, armed with a Bowie Knife, he started alone in pursuit of the Indian boat. He ran, and swam, and waded, as circumstances demanded, till he got his hands on the enemy's boat. A desperate struggle now ensued between the Indian and the Irishman. They were both powerful men, and were not interrupted in their duel, for one of the other two warriors jumped out of the boat and made his escape as soon as the Sergeant approached, and the other was too badly wounded to fight. The squaws remained passive spectators of the battle. It was short and decisive. The Indian had no weapon but his rifle, and that was of no use at short quarters. His object was to be beat out his adversaries' brains, but finding that impracticable, his next aim was to prevent the enemy from boarding him, in which he succeeded for a short time. But as soon as the white man got a footing in the boat, his Bowie Knife soon ended the struggle. It passed three times in rapid succession into the breast of the savage. The brave Sergeant, having now scalped the Indian, called out to the officer at the top of his voice, 'Infantry, will I scalp the rest of them?' meaning the warrior and the squaws. On receiving a negative answer, he paddled up to his admiring comrades with his prize.

From the Auburn Journal.

A FISH WITH FEATHERS.
Aurora Bay has long been celebrated for its beautiful scenery and extensive fisheries. It is also justly celebrated for its

artful and scientific fisherman—Stephen

Gifford! Who has not heard of Stephen Gifford, a game dear to fishermen? and who will not remember how their risible propensities became excited to downright laughter in spite of themselves the moment they met with the good natured pliz of our Aurora fisherman? Being self-taught, and gradually rising to the highest grade of his profession, he has become an adept in the art of perfecting monuments of patience, the lion of the age. If the lamented Crockett had the faculty of grinning down coons from the top of the lofty trees of our western forest, the faculty of Stephen is not less remarkable in grinning up trout from the bottom of Old Cayuga lake. Even the feathered tribe were not wholly secure when they came in contact with his grinning powers.

A day or two since the hero of our story was employed in the fishing of our bay, anchoring his net lines well baited on the bottom of Cayuga lake, at the depth of 150 feet water—then, pray!—to the moon and stars, as fishermen ever do, "that he might have got luck to-night," trusting to kind fortune for a happy result. And the result proved indeed most happy—for in taking up his line, as he pulled in fast after fatiguing kind fortune deeded most profusely, but after trout made their appearance as such successive hook came in sight, until they numbered seven and twenty.

This was the height of success. But judge, his surprise, when presently there loomed in sight fish of many colors and of peculiar shape. The old fisherman stood aghast—thought he had discovered feathers, and yet a fish, a fish with feathers! This perplexed him. But he was self-taught, and aidea occurred. It might be a sea-serpent. An important crisis had now arrived something must be done, and that quickly! He stood for a moment hesitating between fear and resolve. At length one desperate effort, and over the sides of the boat came tumbling the monster. A shudder came over him, his eyes became glassy, and a was dark. But in a moment he was myself again, and to his surprise, he found that instead of a sea-serpent, who had dove down to the extraordinary distance of 150 feet in quest of prey, and not suspecting that a barbed hook lay concealed within the bait, seized it, and when he had he had caught a tartar! The fisherman for the first time, we believe, turned a little pale; but 'tis whispered 'as soon as he reached the shore, the spirit of the inhabitants, and the more the common praises heaped upon the old fisherman, soon caused him to resume his wonted color and extend still farther his fishing grin.

PHILOSOPHICAL FACTS.
The change of properties which take place when chemical attraction acts, is not common to metals, but in a general result in every case very different bodies are brought into this state of combination or chemical union. Frequently we find that the properties of each body are totally changed; and the substances, from being energetic and violent in their nature, become inert and harmless, and vice versa. For instance, at useful and agreeable substance, culinary salt, which is not only harmless, but wholesome, and absolutely necessary to the well-being of man, is composed of two formidable ingredients, either of which taken into the stomach prove fatal to life, one of these is a metal and the other a salt—the former is called sodium, the latter chlorine. When presented to each other, the violence of their nature is manifested by their immediately bursting out in flame, and instantly they are both deprived of their violence. Can any thing be more striking than the change in properties in this case and who would have supposed that culinary salt is composed of a metal united to an air? The medicinal quality of Glauber's salts is another instance. It is composed of two caustic poisons of different kinds; one called oil of vitrol and the other borax or soda. There are also two substances known to chemists, which are disgustingly bitter liquids; one is called nitrate of silver, and the other hyposulphate of soda; when mixed they form a compound of considerable sweetness. But the atmosphere which we breathe is the most extraordinary of all instances; it is surprising to those who are unacquainted with the fact, that atmospheric air, indispensable as it is to life, is composed of the same ingredients as that most violent and destructive liquid called aqua fclis, or nitric acid. This powerful acid being made to act upon sugar, the sweetest of all things, produces a substance intensely bitter to the taste. Charcoal is, of all known substances, the most difficult to convert into vapor, so much so, indeed, that the conversion has never yet been decidedly effected; it is also a very solid substance, and diamond, which is nothing but crystallized charcoal, is one of the hardest bodies in nature. Sulphur, in the solid state, is also a hard substance, and to hold its vapor requires a high temperature. But when these two substances, carbon and sulphur, are made to combine chemically, so as to form the substance called bisulphate of carbon, their properties are strikingly changed. Instead of the compound being hard, it is a thin liquid, and yet known to freeze or solidify at any degree of cold that can be produced. Instead of the compound being difficult to vaporize, it is of all liquids, one of the most vaporable. Charcoal is the blackest substance with which we are acquainted—its sulphur is of a lively yellow hue; but the

compound is as colorless as water. A new smell and taste are acquired, and in a word, there is not one point of resemblance with the component. These facts are strikingly illustrative of the change of properties which follow on the exertion of chemical attraction between the ultimate particles of bodies.—*Donovan's Chemistry.*

Of the Miracles of our Saviour.
"He hath done all things well."

A true confession and applause: God, when he created all things, saw that every thing in particular, and all things in general, were exceeding good. God the world, in the miracles which he wrought, (now according to the first creation) would do nothing which breathed not towards men favor and bounty. Moses wrought miracles, and scourged the Egyptians with many plagues. Elias wrought miracles, and shut up heaven, so that no rain should fall upon the earth; and again, brought down the fire of God upon the Captains and their bands. Eliazar wrought also, and called bears out of the desert to devour young children. Peter struck Ananias, the sacrilegious hypocrite, with present death; and Paul, Elimas the sorcerer, with blindness; but no such thing did Jesus: the spirit of God descended down upon him in the form of a dove, of which he said: "You know of what spirit you are." The Spirit of Jesus is the Spirit of a Dove.

These servants of God were as the oxen of God, treading out the corn, and trampling the straw down under their feet; but Jesus is the Lamb of God, without wrath or Judgment. All his miracles were consummated about man's body, as his doctrine respected the soul of man. The body of man needeth these things, sustenance, defence from outward wrongs, and medicine; it was He that drew a multitude of fishes into the nets, that he might give unto men more liberal provision. He turned water, into wine, a more worthy, that glads the heart of man. He sentenced the fig tree to wither, for not doing that duty which unto it was food. He multiplied the scarcity of a few loaves and fishes to a sufficiency to victual an host of people. He rebuked the winds that threatened destruction to the sea faring men. He restored motion to the lame, light to the blind, speech to the dumb, health to the sick, cleanliness to the leprous, a right mind to those that are possessed, and life to the dead. No miracle of his, is to be found to have been of judgment or revenge, but all of goodness and mercy, and respecting man's body; for as touching riches, he did not vouchsafe to do any miracles, save one only, that the tribute might be given unto Cæsar.

SNEEZING.—The subjoined 'pitch' from a paper, full of snuff, in Leigh Hunt's 'Companions Refreshed,' will have the effect to prevent modern lovers from becoming snuff takers:

"Turtle doves don't take snuff. A kiss is surely a thing not to be sneezed at. Fancy two lovers in the time of Queen Anne or Louis the Fifteenth, each with snuff box in hand, who have just come to an explanation, and who in the hurry of their spirits, have unthinkingly taken a pinch, just at the instant when the gentleman is going to salute the lips of his mistress. He does so, finds his honest love as frankly returned, and is in the act of bringing out the words, 'charming creature,' when a sneeze overtakes him!

"What a situation! A sneeze! O Venus, where is such a thing in thy list!

"The lady, on her side, is under the like misapprehension, and is obliged to divide one of the sweetest of all beautiful and loving speeches, with the shock of the sneeze respondent:

"Oh, Richard!—Sho-Sho-Sho—Should you think ill of me for this!

"Talking of sneezing, reminds us of a new anecdote of the celebrated Brummell, with which we may venture to close this notice. He was sitting at a table in a London club-house, reading the morning journal, when a stout Englishman standing rear gave vent to a violent sneeze. Brummell lifted his eyes languidly from his paper, and surveyed the perpetrator with a look of cool contempt. A second report soon followed with increased effect. The refined exquisite uttered a half suppressed groan of horror, and began with a dignified leisu- re to change his position, when a third shock of sonorous and misty stertoration brought him to his feet! 'God bless me!' he exclaimed, 'he! Wait!—we can't endure this!' BRUNO DE AN CARRELLA—Knickerbocker.

COLLOQUY.—Soon after the revolutionary war Capt. E. a brave Yankee officer was at St. Petersburg, in Russia, and while there accepted an invitation to dine—there was a large number at the table and among the rest an English lady who wished to appear one of the knowing ones. This lady, on understanding that an American was one of the guests, expressed to one of her friends a determination to quiz him—She fastened on him like a tigress, making many inquiries respecting our habits, customs, dress, manners and mode of life, education and amusements, &c. To all of the inquiries, Capt. P. gave an answer that satisfied all the company, except the lady; she was determined not to be satisfied, and the following short dialogue took place:

Lady—Have the rich people in your

country carriages? for I suppose there are some that call themselves rich.

Capt. P.—My residence is in a small town upon an Island, where there are but few carriages kept, but in the large towns and cities upon the main land, there a number are kept in a style suited to republican manners.

Lady—I can't think where they find drivers—for I should not think the Americans knew how to drive a coach.

Capt. P.—We find no difficulty on that account madam; we can have plenty of drivers, by sending to England for them.

Lady—(speaking very quickly.) I think the Americans ought to drive the English, instead of the English driving the Americans.

Capt. P.—We did madam in the late war; but since peace, we permit the English to drive us.

The lady half choked with anger, stood mute a minute, and then left the room, whispering to her friend—the Yankees are too much for us in the cabinet as well as in the field.

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR CHILDREN.—I once saw a preacher trying to teach the children that the soul would live while they slept. They listened but evidently did not understand it. He was too abstract. Spitefully his watch from his pocket, and said, 'What is the time?' 'A watch, sir!' 'A little clock,' says another.

"Do you see all it?"

"Yes, sir."

"How do you know it is a watch?"

"It ticks, sir."

"Very well, can any of you hear it tick?"

All listen now." After a pause—"Yes, sir, we hear it." He then took off the case, and held the case in one hand, and the watch in the other.

"Now, children, which is the watch?—you see them are two which look like watches!"

"The little one—in your right hand, sir."

"Very well, again; now I will lay the case aside, put it away down there in my hat. Now let us see if you can hear the watch tick."

"Yes, sir, we hear it," exclaimed several voices.

"Well, the watch can tick, and go, and keep time, you see, when the case is taken off and put in my hat. The watch goes just as well. So it is with you, children. Your body is nothing but the case; and the soul is inside. The case—the body—may be taken off and buried up in the ground, and the soul will live and think, just as well as the watch will go, as you see when the case is off."

Solidifying Carbonic Acid Gas.—The Boston Evening Journal states, that at the lecture of the Lowell Institute, delivered by Professor Silliman on Monday evening, he introduced apparatus manufactured by Messrs. N. B. & D. Chamberlain of that city, for the solidifying of carbonic acid gas. It had been previously charged to the astonishing extent of seventy-five atmospheres, or nearly 1,125 pounds to the square inch.

The whole interior surface of the receiver, which was made of 3/4 inch iron, was subjected to a pressure of nearly 270,000 pounds. The process of charging was not gone through in the presence of the audience. The Professor stated that the danger attending the experiment would not warrant the risk of life and limb in any further operation of the apparatus than was necessary to exhibit the gas in its solid state, and the effect produced by its extreme low temperature. A large quantity of mercury was frozen, and the solid gas passed to the audience. Professor S. stated this apparatus had been much improved and simplified by Mr. Chamberlain.

How to Choose a Wife.—"The Patriarch," a magazine just established, offers the following recipe for the selection of a wife. We fear however, that by its publication it will become valueless. From this day, not an unmarried woman in the twenty-six states will be caught stepping over a broomstick.

"A place for every thing and every thing in its place," said the patriarch to his daughter. "Select a wife, my son, who will never step over a broomstick." The son was obedient to the lesson. Now, said he, pleasantly, on a May-day, to one of his companions, I appoint this broomstick to choose me a wife. The young lady, who will not step over, passed from the offer of my hand. They passed from the splendid saloon to the grave; some tumbled over it. At length a young lady stooped, and put it in its place. The promise was fulfilled. She became the wife of an educated and wealthy young man, and he the husband of a prudent, industrious, and lovely wife. He brought a fortune for her, and she knew how to save one. It is not easy to decide which was under the greatest obligations. Both were rich, and each enriched the other.

"Why," said a country clergyman to one of his flock, "do you always snore in your pew, when I am in the pulpit, while you are all attention to every stranger I invite?"

"Because, air, when you preach I am sure all is right; but I can't trust a stranger over without keeping a good look out."

CURIOUS LAW CASE.—A case was tried recently at New Orleans, as we learn from the American, involving the question of the ownership of six geese. So contradictory was the evidence, that the judge, in order to settle the question, ordered the geese to be turned out in the street, and appointed two officers of the Court to watch their movements. If the geese went to the house of the owner, it was to be considered the case was to be decided in defendant's favor. The geese, on being let out, made their way to a neighboring mud-puddle, where they regaled themselves all day, and the latest intelligence was that they had not yet reached the domicile of either party.

WINDFALL.—The origin of this term is said to be the following. Some of the nobility of England, by the tenure of their estates, were forbidden felling any of the trees in the forests upon them—the timber being reserved for the use of the royal navy. Such trees, as fell without cutting, were the property of the occupant. A tornado was therefore, a perfect Goodsend, in every sense of the term, to those who had occupancy of extensive forests, and the windfall was sometimes of very great value. Some years since, it is said, a tornado threw down timber enough on the estate of Marlborough to be sold for \$10,000.

THE HONEY BEE.
This bee, when collecting the pollen of flowers, which constitutes the 'bee bread,' never passes from one kind of flower to another, as has been supposed. If it first lights upon a honey-suckle, it continues to collect from this flower until it has loaded its thighs with as much as it can carry away. The bee is governed in this by an instinct that makes it a co-laborer in the ordinary work of re-productiveness. The pollen, fruitifying dust, is carried from flower to flower of the same species, and thus the bee aids the operation of nature by distributing the pollen, necessary to the fruitfulness of plants. If the bee were to pass from a clover blossom, with the pollen adhering to its body, and light upon a honey-suckle, it would produce a hybrid, or mongrel species of flower. How wonderful are the operations of nature, and certainly among the most wonderful is this peculiar instinct