Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, ADVERTISING, POLITICS, LITERATURE MORALITY, AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND SCIENCES, AMUSEMENT, &c.

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LAW NOTICE.

JOHN J. HENRY REED,

HAVING entered into partnership for the practice of the Law, will attend to all business entrusted to them.

OFFICE in West Main street, a few doors west of the Court House and next to the Store of Jason W. Rhy; and also at the residence of John Reed, opposite the College.

Carlisle, Nov. 15, 1845. 3m-3

WILLIAM H. MILLER,

Attorney at Law.

OFFICE REMOVED to Beetem's Row, in the room formerly occupied by S. D. Adair, Esq.

Carlisle, April 3, 1844. tf-23

J. S. COMWELL. R. P. McCLURE

COLWELL,

Attorneys at Law,

WILL attend promptly to business entrusted to them in the counties of Cumberland and Franklin. Offices, one door west of the Jail, East High street, Carlisle, and next door to Stumbaugh & Hoover's Drug Store, Shippensburg.

April 24, 1844. tf-26

S. ELLIOTT

OFFERS for sale at very reduced prices, a full assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs

PAINTS, &c. together with Stationary, Fine Cap Paper, by the Ream, Letter Slates by the dozen, Silver Pencils, Drawing & Sable hair do.; Drawing Paper, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Penknives, of a fine quality; Painting brushes, Graving do. Shaving do. Teeth do. Flesh do., Shaving and Toilet Soaps, great Variety, Varnish.

Spices Ground and Unground,

Together with every other article in the Drug line the attention of Physicians, Country Merchants and Dyers, is solicited as I am determined to sell at very low prices for Cash.

Carlisle, March 15, 1844.

DRUGS, PAINTS & DYE-STUFFS.

MYERS & HAVERSTICK have just opened an extensive assortment of DRUGS, selected with great care and warranted genuine and Pure. Physicians and Country Merchants are requested to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

ALSO,

A large assortment of Paints and Dye-Stuffs, every article warranted pure and of the best quality, offered for sale. Dyers, Painters and Fullers are requested to call, as we are determined to sell the cheapest and best articles of this line in the market.

Books and Stationary.

We have added to our usual stock, a choice selection of Books and Stationary, which we can sell at a very reduced price.

ALSO,

The largest assortment of CUTLERY ever offered at this place—together with the most fashionable PERFUMERY and *Fancy Notions.*

Carlisle, June 19, 1844. tf-34

Washington Hotel

CORNER OF MARKET STREET & MARKET SQUARE

HARRISBURG, PA.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has leased this well known House, which has recently undergone a thorough repair, and has furnished it anew with the best of Bedding and other Furniture, and is now prepared to accommodate Members of the Legislature and Travellers in the very best style, and upon such terms as cannot fail to please.

Dec. 20, 1843. W. T. SANDERS.

ROBERTS' HOTEL.

SIGN OF WASHINGTON AND JACKSON.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has removed from his old stand on West High street to the public house lately kept by David Bleam on South Hanover street, in this borough, sign of Washington and Jackson. Where he will be always glad to see his friends from the Country and Travellers, and accommodate them in the best and most comfortable manner.

His BAR shall be constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and his TABLE with the best the market can furnish. A careful OSTLER always kept in attendance—and nothing shall be left undone to please all who call with him.

BOARDERS taken by the week, month or year.

April 17, 1844. tf-25

FARMERS' HOTEL.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the

PUBLIC HOUSE,

lately kept by Mr. Simon Wolmfelich, in East High Street, a few doors east of the Court House, where he will at all times take pleasure in administering to the comforts of those who may favor him with their custom.

His BAR shall be constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and his TABLE with the best the market can furnish. A careful OSTLER always kept in attendance—and nothing shall be left undone to please all who call with him.

BOARDERS taken by the week, month or year.

WILLIAM BROWN.

4m-20 Carlisle, Sept. 4, 1844. 3tp

Patent Medicines.

JUST received, a large assortment of the following *Patent Medicines*, which we offer for sale wholesale and retail at a very reduced price:

Hays' Liniment, for cure of Piles,
Dr. Hewes' Bone and Nerve Liniment,
Dr Spohn's cure for Sick Headache,
Dr Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry,
Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Dr Swaim's Panacea,
Do Vermifuge,
Dr Houck's ancargiotic,

Together with a general assortment of the most approved patent medicines, and patent Pills.

MYERS & HAVERSTICK.

FOR RENT.

One or two comfortable houses will be rented cheap if applied for soon. Possession given April 1, 1846. CHAS. OGILBY.

Dec. 11, 1845.

GROCERIES.

NOW receiving a fresh lot of Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Teas, Chocolate, Cheese, &c. Also Spices of all kinds, as cheap if not a *cent* cheaper than any house in the borough. Recollect I have good Sugars and Coffee for a 6c.

December 4, 1844. CHAS. OGILBY.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING

Dr. Leidy's

Sarsaparilla Blood Pills,

Are the only Pills in existence containing Sarsaparilla.

Their composition is of a peculiar character, composed of Vegetable Extracts that are diuretic, sudorific, expectorant and cathartic, by which combination they are adapted to most forms of disease and may be taken at all times, by young and old, robust and feeble, without perfect safety, without interfering with habits, occupation, or regular course of living.

They will, at all times, be found serviceable as a Purgative, cleansing the stomach and bowels, as well as a purifier of the blood and animal fluids, in addition to their other qualities, because, containing Sarsaparilla and other valuable medical extracts in their composition, and which makes them preferable to all other Pills.

More than 1,000 Certificates

have been published at various times of their efficacy in various diseases, and where all other medicines had failed; as the public must have read many of them, further publication of them is deemed unnecessary, on account of the great expense.

More than 100,000 Boxes

have been sold in Philadelphia alone, the last year; thus showing that in the place where they are manufactured, they have a reputation greater than any other pills—which arises from the fact that Dr. Leidy is well known at home as a regular Physician, and his pills are consequently employed with greater confidence than any other; in addition to their known efficacy.

Let it be remembered

'tis not the quantity of pills or other medicine you can get for the same money, is the best or cheapest—but the quality. Dr. cheap medicines, or pills, you, of course, get the most; and you are induced to take the more, under the impression if a little does good, more will do more good, and you make drug shops of your stomachs, causing oftentimes serious injury to yourselves for life.

Dr. Leidy's Blood Pills are composed of more expensive ingredients, and require more nicety and labor in their preparation than any other pills—the apparatus alone for preparing the extracts contained in his pills, cost over three thousand dollars.

Price 25 cents a box.

They are prepared only, and sold wholesale and Retail, at Dr. Leidy's Health Emporium, No 191 North Second street below Vine st. Also by

T. C. STEVENSON,
Sole Agent for Carlisle.

June 26, 1844. 1y.

To the Public.

THOMPSON'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA.

For the Prevention and Cure of

Pulmonary Consumption.

OF all diseases incident to our climate there is none so universal and at the same time so insidious and fatal as Consumption. In this country especially Pulmonary Consumption is emphatically a scourge, and in its resistless career sweeps over the land as a destroying Angel, laying low with relentless hand the strongest and fairest of our race! Hitherto all efforts to arrest this dread disease have proved in vain and all that seemed within our power was at best the alleviation of suffering, rendering some what smoother the path to progress to the tomb!

The Compound Syrup of Tar is a combination heretofore unknown, exerting a power over the disease scarcely conceivable; having a specific action on the mucous tissue and at the same time bringing the whole system under its powerful influence it completely eradicates the cause of disease be it hereditary or otherwise; and thus by striking at the root of the complaint imparts tone to debilitated organs, affords renewed vigor to the general system and thus restores the patient to permanent health.

This invaluable medicine is put up in bottles having the following words blown in the glass—Thompson's Compound Syrup of Tar for Consumption" without which none is genuine.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Six bottles for $2,50.

For sale in Carlisle by

T. C. STEVENSON, Sole Agent.

May 29, 1844.

OAKLEY'S

COMPOUD DPURATIVE SYRUP.

For the cure of Obstinate Eruptions of the Skin; Pimples or Pustules on the Face; Biles which arise from an impure habit of body; Scaly Eruptions; Pains in the Bones; Chronic Rheumatism; Tetter; Scrofula or King's Evil; White Swellings; Syphilitic Symptoms; and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood, either by a long residence in a hot and unhealthy climate, the injudicious use of Mercury, &c.

This Medicine has frequently been found highly beneficial in Chronic Coughs, or Colds of long standing.

This Medicine has been extensively used in the United States, with decided benefit in Scrofula, Mercurial disease, and in all cases of an ulcerated character. As an alterative in the spring and fall seasons, it is unequalled. It possesses many advantages over the decoction, and is introduced as a preparation more portable, not liable to injury by long keeping, and better adapted to the use of persons travelling or residing abroad.

The proprietor begs leave to call attention to the following certificates, selected from a large num. of approving testimony:

READING, March 3, 1839.

This certifies that my wife Mrs. Deem, had for nearly eleven years suffered from a scrofulous eruption resembling tetter, which ate deep holes in her face, neck and arms, the constant discharge of which destroyed her health, and frequently confined her for different periods to bed; during which time her sufferings were very great. The best medical attendance was obtained, and all the known remedies were tried with but an alleviation of her complaint, which always returned with increased malignity.—Having lost all hopes of recovery, she had almost determined to give up the use of any other medicine, she was however, by persuasion, induced to try *Oakeley's Deparative of Sarsaparilla*, the use of five bottles of which has removed the disease, and restored her to perfect health.

THOMAS DEEM,
opposite the depot, Reading, Pa.

This is to certify that my little son, about eight years old, had suffered for a long time from extensive sores on the right knee and leg, supposed to have been white swelling, which I found impossible to heal, even by the aid of the most respectable medical advice, until I was recommended to use Mr. Oakeley's Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, 8 bottles of which not only healed the sores, but perfectly restored the child's health, which had suffered much in consequence of this affection.

CATHARINE BINGEMAN,
7th, above Penn street, Reading.

The above case was presented to me both before and after the use of Mr. Oakeley's Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in believing that it was the agent of his restoration.

JOHN P. HIESTER, M.D.

DOUGLASSVILLE, April, 19, 1843.

Mr. Oakeley:—My son Edmund Leaf, had the scrofula in the most dreadful and distressing manner for three years, during which time he was deprived of the use of his limbs, his head and neck were covered with ulcers. We tried all the different remedies, but to no effect until recommended by Dr. Johnson, of Norristown, and also Dr. Isaac Hiester, of Reading, to use your Deparatit Syrup of Sarsaparilla, of which I obtained several bottles, the use of which drove the disease entirely out of his system, the sores healed up, and the child was restored to perfect health, which he has enjoyed uninterruptedly ever since, to the astonishment of many persons who seen him during his affliction. I have thought it my duty, and send you this certificate, that others who have a like affliction in the family may know where to obtain so valuable a medicine.

Yours, truly, A. D. LEAF.

Sold by T. C. STEVENSON, Carlisle and the following Agents in Cumberland County:

J. G. Miller, New Cumberland.
Jacob Grill, Hogestown.
Wm. Peffer, London, Kingston.
Wm. Brenner, Newville.
Jacob Burkhart, Mt. Rock.
Leidigh & Co., Churchtown.
A. L. Gallant, Shepardstown, Va.

January 1, 1844.

POETRY.

There appeared, not long ago in one of the papers published at Washington, the following paragraph:

"The President elect was received at Washington by a Committee of Reception, consisting of one from each State, all of whom were in favor of the annexation of Texas. Every State was represented except Vermont, and not one could be found from that State who favored Annexation."

Whereupon, a lady of Lowell, threw off the following spirited lines:—

GLORY TO OLD VERMONT! she stands
Where Freedom's star hath never set,
Though dim its light in other lands,
It shineth on her mountains yet.
Right faithfully and nobly still,
Her free-born sons their birth-right keep,
And from each towering rock and hill,
Her stern alarum soundeth deep.

She will not write her unstained name
Upon the scroll which adds one more
To those strong links in Slavery's chain,
Too galling in its power before.
And when was heard a rallying cry
For Slavery's help—Ho! who will come
From out her Northern citadel?—
A mighty voice made answer—*none.*

Then honored be her name for aye,
The good and true Green Mountain State,
Her's be the fame which cannot die
Of being truly, nobly great.
God keep her ever thus—a land
Where Freedom hath her strongest towers,
Where brave, free men may proudly stand,
And say—this mountain home is ours.

ADVANCE OF AGRICULTURE & THE ARTS

REPORT OF MR. ELLSWORTH.

In the absence of any Home Department of our Government, or National Bureau of Statistics, the country is much indebted to the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents for a synopsis of the more important improvements made from time to time in the useful Arts and in the applications of Science to Husbandry. Mr. ELLSWORTH's Report for the current year is before us—from which we copy so much of the Report itself as relates to Scientific and Agricultural advances during the past year. These are but indicated in the extracts which follow, full accounts of them being given in the several papers which form the bulky Appendix to the Report, which are now before us. Mr. Ellsworth says:

"Among the most brilliant discoveries of the age, the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph deserves a conspicuous place. Destined as it is to change as well as hasten transmission of intelligence, and so essentially to affect the welfare of society, all that concerns its further developements will be hailed with joy.

"Imagination can scarcely conceive what is now accomplished by the electric fluid, when confined and tamed, as it were, to the purposes of life. Distance is annihilated—thought has found a competitor.—Nor is it less gratifying that this invention is American. To a native citizen belongs the merit of the discovery, and it is hoped that the country of his birth will reward him accordingly. The public, at first, could scarcely believe it possible that intelligence can be sent at the rate of 188,000 *miles in a second*; nor that the earth would suffice for half of the current of communication; nor that currents of electricity from opposite poles would traverse the same wire at the same time, turning out as it were in passing each other. Such are proved to be the facts. One discovery presses upon the heels of another. The desideratum of furnishing electricity by mechanical means is at length found. This discovery, the handmaid of telegraph, belongs to another of the sons of New England. The practicability of this last invention has been fully tested for forty miles, leaving no doubt that it will succeed wherever the battery would answer.

"Obstacles seem fast overcome. Rivers no longer remain obstructions; they are passed without any superstructure or any conductor through the water!!!

"The mass of information embodied in this report shows the growth, increase and prosperity of agriculture in this country. Much attention has recently been paid to this branch of our industry, and various societies have been formed to promote improvements in agriculture. The discussions at the farmers' clubs have contributed much, towards disseminating useful information, and agricultural papers and books are constantly increasing. Nearly every State in the Union has now its agricultural monthly or weekly paper, and in some of the States there are as many as three or four. Volumes of great merit on the subject of agricultural industry also, have been published during the past year, and the results of the experiments of foreign agriculturists are now becoming more easily accessible to the farmers of our country. Science has already conferred immense benefits on this portion of people. By the aid of chemistry, it is asserted that the wheat growers of France have succeeded in doubling the product of wheat in that kingdom, and now annually harvest more than is grown in Great Britain and the U. States. Science, too, has enabled the agriculturalists of England, not only to sell twice as much hay from an acre of land now as they did twenty five years ago, but to keep twice as many cattle, sheep and swine on the same amount of food that they did; and, of course, to make twice as much beef, mutton and tallow, wool, butter and cheese from any given amount of vegetable food.

"In compiling the tables contained in the report of Mr. Ellsworth, some advantages have been enjoyed for a nearer approach to accuracy, with respect to particular crops, than was the case in the former reports. The population of the United States is estimated at 19,153,000. The number of bushels of wheat raised in 1843, was 100,310,856. Twelve millions and a half bushels by New York State, twelve millions and a quarter by Pennsylvania, and nearly nineteen millions by Ohio. The State which raises the greatest amount of oats is New York—nearly twenty five millions; Pennsylvania is next—nearly nineteen millions. The largest amount of rye is raised in Pennsylvania—nine millions and a half bushels; buckwheat, also, two and a half millions. Fifteen millions of Indian corn were raised in Pennsylvania, in Tennessee sixty seven millions. Nine millions bushels of potatoes were raised in this State; New York twenty-six millions; Maine ten millions. Four hundred and forty-one thousand pounds of tobacco were raised in Pennsylvania, twenty-six thousand pounds of silk, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight pounds of sugar, and nineteen thousand gallons of wine made. The total products of the whole country are as follows: Wheat, 100,310,856 bushels; barley, 3,220,721; oats, 145,929,960; rye, 24,280,271; buckwheat, 7,929,410; Indian corn, [illegible]618,316; potatoes, [illegible]105,756,133; hay, [illegible]0,807; flax and hemp, 161,00[illegible]; tobacco, 185,731,554; cotton, 747660,090 pounds; rice, 87,879,145 pounds; silk, 315,705 pounds; sugar, 123,400,319 pounds; wine, 139,240 gallons.

"The science of agriculture has now become a study, and much greater improvement may be expected. Worn-out lands that have been, as it were, abandoned, are now being reclaimed, under scientific treatment. Guess-work and hereditary notions are yielding to analysis and the application of chemical principles. The writings of learned agriculturalists in Europe are translated into the English language—thus pouring a body of new light upon the path of the husbandman. Some extracts from the work of Von Thaer's Principles of Agriculture will be found in one of the appendixes to the agricultural report. They evince the deep research and patient investigation of that distinguished philanthropist. Little is accomplished in any science without perseverance. How many bright anticipations have been blasted by a single unpropitious experiment! Without making allowance for ordinary casualties or unforseen occurrences, how many efforts to improve husbandry by selection of seeds has failed!—All has been abandoned, because the first experiment has not been crowned with success—forgetting that seeds, like animals, must be acclimated, and require certain food not found in every soil. The truth of this general remark may be illustrated by a recent attempt to solve the difficulty in granulating the syrup of corn stalks.—Scientific gentlemen at first pronounced the sugar from corn stalks to be grape sugar only, and hence crystallization could hardly be expected. Much disappointed in the result, I transmitted to Boston some of the sugar made by Mr. Webb, of Delaware, and requested another analysis. The second analysis was entirely successful, proving the sugar from corn stalk to be equal to the best Muscovado sugar.

"In reviewing this subject, it appears that the juice of corn stalk cut too *early* will not granulate; and this was the cause of the first failure.

"There is every reason to believe, that all difficulties in making good sugar from this vegetable will be removed, while the reports of this year show the quantity of saacharine matter sufficient to class the crop among the best for profit.

"To Dr. Jackson we are also indebted for an analysis of several grains. The superiority of one kind of Indian-corn over another is surprisingly manifest. One is filled with oil, the other has no trace of it; hence the superiority of the former for fattening animals. Some grains contain a large quantity of phosphate, (such as beans, &c.) and hence their consumption tends greatly to increase the bones of animals.—Dyspeptics will learn from this why some meal (that which contains oil) is so difficult of digestion. For further remarks on this subject with illustrations, see appendix No. 8 to the agricultural report.

"A description of a new mode of fencing, and also a plan of erecting houses of unburnt brick, has occasioned more inquiries than I could possibly answer. Improvements have been made, both on the ditcher and in the construction of these buildings, and I have thought it expedient to insert in this report a sketch of a building made of this material, as well as improvements made in machinery for excavation, and forming living posts on the embankment, as the most satisfactory mode of meeting the wishes of correspondents.

"Among the first inquiries of the political economists is the question, how can the productiveness of the earth be increased? Modern practice answers it easily. Manure and tillage are the instruments employed, either, alone, is comparatively useless. 'Grapes will not grow on thorns, nor figs on thistles; nor will sour land yield sweet food.' The nature of the soil must be changed, and this is effected by draining.

"Intimately connected with draining land, is that of subsoiling; indeed, the last has lately been substituted for the former with good success. The cheapness of subsoil ploughs brings them within the reach of every farmer.

"The letter from Mr. Verdine Ellsworth shows what can be done by deep ploughing. By superior culture, his land yielded, this year, over 121 bushels of shelled corn per acre. His timothy meadows yielded 3½ tons per acre. This statement is full of encouragement. (See appendix No. 5 to agricultural report.)

"Few individuals are aware of the extension of roots in pulverized soil. Von Thaer mentions finding roots of sainfoin from ten to fifteen feet deep in the ground. There are now, in the National Gallery corn roots taken from one side of a hill of corn laid bare by the freshet, and presented by Hon. J. S. Skinner to the National Gallery. The corn was planted on the 20th of May, and roots gathered the 14th of July, 1842. In sixty days, some of the large roots extended more than four feet, covered with lateral branches. I have caused the roots to be measured. The aggregate of the length of the roots in a hill is, by Mr. Skinner's estimate, over *eight thousand feet.* The specimen alluded to is open for examination. This fact is here mentioned to show the importance of deep ploughing, to enable the plant to find nourishment so much below the surface as may avoid the effect of draught, give support to the stalk, and not expose the roots to be cut by needed cultivation. Soil is made by exposure of earth to the atmosphere; and whoever wishes to make permanent improvements will not fail to *plough deep.*

"The great anxiety felt in the United States respecting the disease in the potato, by which whole sections of our country have been seriously affected, has induced me to devote much time to investigate this subject; and, if no satisfactory reasons are assigned for the disease, it is hoped some partial preventatives, at least, are suggested. Those who are curious to read all that can be collected on this subject, will find it in an appendix subjoined to the agricultural report marked No. 9.

"The Hessian fly still continues a dreadful foe to the agriculturalists. Hoping to throw some light upon the subject, I have obtained a communication from one of the most scientific gentlemen in this country, who has made the study of this insect the object of microscopic investigation for years. The origin, progress and changes of this fly cannot fail to interest; and it is confidently hoped that when its birth, its constitution, and its home, are found, it can be attacked with more certainty of destruction.

"There is much to encourage the artist and husbandman. The latter may feel momentarily depressed by the low price of crops, but he is cheered by the reflection that he is far better off than those in professions, proverbially crowded. The cultivator of the soil is, in the fullest sense, the most independent. He raises enough to eat, and clothe himself, having a surplus to exchange, if he cannot sell. How much better for the young men of this country to aspire to the enviable rank of a scientific and successful agriculturalist, than to grasp at the shadow honors that are momentarily cast around the brows of political combatants.

"There is much to console the husbandman in the reduction of the cost of the necessaries of life which he has occasion to purchase. Labor-saving machines are being introduced with still greater success. Mowing and reaping will, it is soon believed, soon be performed on smooth land, by horse power. Some have regretted that modern improvements make so important changes of employment—but the march of the arts and sciences is onward, and the greatest happiness of the greatest number is the motto of the patriot. This is promoted by facilities in production, whether in manufactures or agriculture; and, if we are to compete with the world at large, we must readily embrace the offer of genius and skill; we must yield to competitors equal fertility of soil, and win the race by superior industry and intelligence.

"There is, however, a dark cloud which lowers over the Republic. The incubus *debt* has lost its terrors, and obligation carries with it little self reproach. Past experience is disregarded. The importation of goods into the United States during the last year will equal one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Happily for citizens of this country, a portion of the goods imported have been for the consignment to be sold for the benefit of foreign manufacturers; and hence they must share in the loss. Still these goods, if purchased, must be paid for in produce or specie. If exportations must be increased this despite of judgment and ability.

to be regretted that it should take place when the value of agricultural products has so greatly diminished.

"Has not the time arrived for the South and the North to commence retrenchment and practise more rigid economy? The wheel of fortune will not turn out prizes, nor patents be granted for paying debts. These must be *worked out* in the old fashioned way; and when the people shall take a sober estimate of life, and moderate their wishes to their circumstances, then, and not till then, will they find permanent relief.

"All which is respectfully submitted."

H. L. ELLSWORTH.

"HORSE ALLEN!"

This celebrated gentleman is a recognised "*hoss*" certainly, and we are told, rejoices as much at his cognominations as he did at his nomination for the chair gubunatorial, las election. He did not *run* well enough to reach the chair, though it appears from his own account, his *hoss* qualities "any how," fell considerably below those of the sile enough animal. This is his story—which he is very fond of telling up by Palmyra:

"You see, boys, I came to the ——river, and found I had to swim. Had best clothes and didn't know what to do! What River? why Salt River—our Salt, here, in Missouri —— thing, always full when don't want it! Well boys, you knows *hoss* Allen, no back out in him, any how! Stripped to the skin, just tied clothes up in a bundle, strapped it on to the critter's head, and cross we swam together. Well, don't you think while I was getting up the bank, the darned thing got away, and started off with my clothes on his head! and the more I run and hollered, and 'whoa'd' the more I couldn't catch the cussed varmit! 'Way he'd go, and Darter's shot as ——, too, all the way, and yeller flies about; and if I did get tolible near, he'd stop and look, cock his ears, and give a hoist as if he never smelt a man afore, and then streak it off again as if I was an Indian. Well, boys, all I had to do was to keep a follerin' on, and keep flies off, and I did, till we came to a slough, and says I, now old feller, I got you, and I driv him. Well, after all, you know, fellers, the —— critter wouldn't *stick*! he went in and in, and by'm by he came to a deep place, and swum right across; a fact, true as thunder! Well, you see, when I come to the deep place, I swum, too; and do know that that —— beast just as naturally waited till I got out, and looked at me all over, and I could act'lly see him laffin, and I *was* nasty enough to make a horse laugh, any how.

"Well, thinks I, old feller, reckon you have had fun enough with me *now*, so I gets some sticks and scrapes myself all over, and got tolible white again, and then begins to coax the —— varmit. Well, I whoa'd and 'old boy'd' and cum up right civil to him, I tell ye, and he took it mighty condescendin' too; and just when I had him, sure; cussed if he didn't go right back into the slough, again, swum the deep place, walked out and stood on the other side waitin' for me.

"Well, by this time, the —— yeller flies came at me, agin, and I just nat'rally went in after the blasted beast, and stood before him, on t'other side just as nasty as before—did by thunder, boys! Well, he laffed again till he nearly shook the bundle off, and away he went, back agin, three miles, to the river, and then he just stopped dead and waited till I came up to him, and just kind a axed me to come and take hold of the bridle, and then he gave a 'ruction, and went in again, laffin all the time, and, right in the middle, ——me, if he didn't shake my clothes off, and way they went, down stream, while he swum ashore, and I, just nat'rally, lay down on the bank and cussed all creation.

"Well, you see, boys there I lay above an hour, when I see a feller pullin' up stream, in a skiff, a tryin' on a coat, and says: I stranger, see here; when you're done getten' on my coat I'll thank you for *my shirt!* and the fellow sees how it was and pulls ashore and helps me. Tell you what, boys, you may talk of horse-laughs, but when you want a good one, just think of *Hoss Allen!*

DOMESTIC LIFE.—Pleasures are to women what the sun is to the flowers; if moderately enjoyed, it beautifies, it refreshes, it improves; if immoderately, it withers, deteriorates, and destroys. But the duties of domestic life, exercised as they must be in retirement, and calling forth all the sublimities of the female, are perhaps of necessity to the full development of her character, as the shade and showers are to the rose, condensing its beauty, and increasing its fragrance.

When we look at a field of corn we find those stalks which raise their heads highest are smallest. The same is the case with mankind, who assume the greatest consequence have generally the least share of judgment and ability.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS IN WASHINGTON.—The visit to this Metropolis (says the National Intelligencer) of Mr. Gough, the temperance orator, has, it seems, given a fresh impulse to the good cause which he so ably advocates. Mr. Gough delivered five lectures in this city during his stay, and three in Alexandria. More than three hundred signers were obtained to the pledge at these meetings, amongst whom were some of our most respectable citizens, both ladies and gentlemen, who have nobly come forward to give their influence to the great moral reformation. Two dealers in spiritous and intoxicating liquors have come to the determination to relinquish the traffic; and others, it is hoped and expected, will follow the example.

The Freeman's Vigilant Society have commenced holding their meetings at the building used by the Whigs during the political campaign as their meeting place. This Society appointed a committee to ascertain what the building could be purchased for, who are to report at the meeting next Tuesday night. The trial of King Alcohol is continued by this Society. A number of reformed men give in their evidence, which is very interesting, each night. The meetings are also enlivened by appropriate temperance songs. As an evidence of the progress of permanent temperance principles in this city, it is cheering to know that the United Brothers of Temperance—a society established four months ago—now numbers about seventy members. The temperance cause appears to go onward, and it is to be hoped, will prove a blessing to the whole community.

MR. POLK'S INAUGURAL, says the New York Tribune, embodies more direct untruth than it is usual to crowd into a document of this nature. His broad assertion that '*Texas was once ours*,' is contradicted by facts of the most palpable notoriety.—His assertion that our government secures liberty and opportunity to all, stands out in glaring contrast with the fact that three millions of our People are by law denied the right of their own bodies, may be hard worked, badly, cruelly treated and not paid at all, in perfect accordance with Law, and their very wives and children sold where they can never see them again. Mr. Polk is himself the owner of something like a hundred of these unfortunate beings. Now whether it be right or wrong that they should be thus owned, it is certainly wrong to falsify it, by asserting that *all* are protected in their natural rights by our institutions and laws, as Mr. Polk does.

His poor sophistry about Annexation will deceive no one who is not grossly ignorant of the means by which Annexation has been effected and the purposes—so manfully avowed by Calhoun, McDuffie, James Hamilton, &c.—for which it was sought. Has not all aggression, from the beginning of time, been just as innocent and peaceful as this—taking the aggressor's word for it?

On the Tariff, Mr. Polk proves himself the same low demagogue he has ever been. Think of a man who owns a hundred laborers, paying them no wages, and keeping them poorly fed and coarsely clad, insinuating his especial love for the toiling millions and his fear that legislation may benefit the wealthy few. The impudence of this cant almost denudes it of hypocrisy. The attempt of Polk to use over again the juggling phrases of his letter to Kane, shows him of narrower intellect than we had supposed. These phrases answered the turn of the candidate, but they are sadly out of place in the mouth of the President. The People expected some declaration of his sentiments on the Tariff question, and not a new shift for concealing them. The poor stuff about not "taxing one section or one class for the benefit of another," &c. elucidates nothing, advances nothing. It only proves the author incapable of comprehending the basis of a true national policy. To array and balance one thing against another—to harm one interest as little as another is the limit of vision. A policy which shall regard, embrace, and positively benefit all interests, is an idea too vast for his little soul. An equal distribution of "*burdens*" is the height of his ambition. If his policy of putting low duties on all coarse and common necessaries of life, had prevailed hitherto, we should be actually importing many millions' worth of Hats, Boots, Shoes, Axes, Cloths, &c., which are now made much cheaper and better by our own workmen at home.

A CALCULATING LOVER.—A young man in an adjoining town, says the Chicago Democrat, was mightily smitten with the beauty of a young lady whose father had a suit at law which must forever make or break him, and "popped the question."—She answered him in the affirmative, and was expressing a desire for immediate marriage, when he thus interrupted her: "Soon have the refusal for it, maybe can't I."