Carlisle Herald and Exposito[r].

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY D. BEATTY.

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HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

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No subscription will be taken for less than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher, and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement.

Advertising will be done on the usual terms.

Letters to insure attention must be post paid.

WILLIAM H. MILLER,

Attorney at Law.

OFFICE REMOVED to Beetem's Row in the room formerly occupied by S. D. Adair, Esq. Carlisle, April 9, 1845. tf-23

J. S. COLWELL. R. P. McCLURE.

COLWELL & M'CLURE.

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. tf-26

April 24, 1844.

CARLISLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Citizens of Carlisle and the Public generally, are respectfully informed that this Institution will be opened under the Superintendance of Misses *Phebe and Charlotte Paine*, on the 2d day of January, 1845.

The large and commodious house in West Louther street, recently occupied by Mrs. Stevens as a boarding School has been taken by them and is undergoing repairs. It will be furnished with special reference to the accommodation of the pupils. A few Misses or young Ladies will be received as Boarders, and it is intended to afford to such all the advantages connected with a residence in the most genteel private family.

Expenses.

BOARD, with fuel, lights and washing, will be furnished to young ladies, at $2,25 cts. during the summer months; and $2,50, during the winter.

TUITION.—Common English studies as Geography, History, Grammer, Arithmetic, Orthography, Reading and Writing per quarter, $5,00

With Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy and English Composition, 7,50

Higher Branches as Botany, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Mental and Moral Philosophy, 10,00

Instruction in the Languages, Drawing, Painting &c. will involve an extra charge 2,50

Lessons in Instrumental Music by Prof. L. Walker, for an extra charge of 12,00

The Tuition will be required quarterly and the price of Board monthly in advance, and no deduction made for absence but in case of sickness

November 27, 1844. tf.

TH MANSION HOUSE HOTL

Fronting on the Cumb. Valley Rail Road,

CARLISLE, PA.

LATELY kept by Gen. Willis Foulk, has just been taken by the subscriber. It is newly furnished and has been thoroughly repaired. Passengers in the cars, strangers, travellers and visiters to Carlisle, are invited to call.

Terms moderate, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of those who patronize the establishment.

J. A. WINROTT.

Carlisle, April 16, 1845.

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 Bleim 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.

ANDREW ROBERTS.

April 17, 1844. tf-2

A CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased, and will move on the 1st of April next, to that well known, large and commodious

TAVERN STAND,

situated on the corner of Main and Bedford streets, (close by the Jail) in the Borough of Carlisle, and owned by Commodore Jesse D. Elliot, of the U. S. Navy, which house he will continue to keep as a House of entertainment for all those who may favor him with a call. He, therefore, respectfully asks a share of public patronage, assuring his visitors that all things in his power shall be conducted in a quiet, genteel way, and that the charges will be made moderate, much more so than where he now lives, this he will be enabled to do in consequence of the very great difference in the rents of the two establishments, and at the same time he begs leave to assure all, that he

TABLE, BAR, BEDS,

and all other things connected with the concern shall be as good, if not better, than where he now lives. He therefore hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage, for which he will be thankful.

W. FOULK.

March 19, 1845.

DUPONTS POWDER

JUST received and for sale, at the Drug Store of *Stevenson & Mahaffey.*

May 7, 1845.

CARD CASES AND PURSES.

PEARL and Shell Card Cases, and silver mounted Purses, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of Stevenson & Mehaffey.

April 30.

Flaxseed Wanted.

THE highest price in cash paid for Flax seed at the Ware house of

W. B. MURRAY.

March 19, 1845.

FOR THE HAIR.

JAYNE'S Hair Tonic, for promoting the growth of the Hair. Also, Bear's Oil and Ox Marrow, for sale by Myers & Haverstick.

March 19, 1845.

Ribbons, Artificials, &c.

J. A. CLIPPINGER & CO. have just received a beautiful assortment of new style Ribbons, Artificials &c. at reduced prices.

Shippensburg, June 28, 1844.

CASH FOR PRODUCE.

The highest market prices at all times paid for all kinds of Country Produce, by

FULLER & FULTZ.

Baltimore, April 9, 1845.

VERMIFUGE.

FAHNESTOCK'S Celebrated Vermifuge, for sale by Myers & Haverstick.

March 19, 1845.

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he carries on the

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, in Locust Alley, directly in rear of E. Bullock's Chair Factory (N. Hanover st.) where he keeps constantly on hand, and will manufacture to order,

Secretaries, Bureaus, Tables, &c.

and every other description of Cabinet Ware—all of which he will sell cheap for *cash*, or exchange for country produce at market prices. He will also take Lumber of all descriptions in exchange for work.

COFFINS made on terms reasonable at short notice, and he will attend funerals with a splendid Hearse, in town or country. A Hearse will also be kept for hire.

He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, confident that he can render general satisfaction.

J. R. WEAVER.

March 26, 1845. tf-21

J. LOUDON'S CHEAP BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber has a few days since received from the city a general assortment of School Books and Stationary, which he intends to sell at reduced prices.

Purchasers can be supplied with Bibles, Paper &c. at the following rates.

Family Bibles,	$1,00
Good School Bibles,	50
Good School Testaments	12-2
Pocket bibles morocco gilt edges	1,00

School Books all the general kinds in use proportionably low. His Stationary is of good quality, also a good assortment of Lithographic Prints, Toy Books and Books suitable for Holidays.

He also carries on the Book Binding business where persons can have their old books rebound, also Blank Books, Dockets &c. made to order.

The subscriber in connection with his Book and Stationary Store, has established a

FAMILY GROCERY.

HE has now on hand a large and general assortment of fresh Groceries, spices &c. of every description and of the best quality, selected with care in the city, and which he is enabled to sell at reduced cash prices to suit the times.

Thankful for the patronage extended to him during the few days he has been in the business, he hopes by attention and endeavoring to please to merit a continuance thereof, his stock in part consists of

Strong Rio and Java Coffee,
Best and 2d quality Loaf Sugar, Brown, white,
Havana and crushed Sugars
Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Teas.
Sugar House Syrup and New Orleans Molasses.
Best and 2d best Sperm Oil.
Sperm and Mould Candles. Spices of all kinds fresh ground and unground, Cheese and Crackers, Lemons, Mace, Citron, Indigo, Starch, Saltpetre, Logwood, American and London mustard, Rice, Homeopathic and Bakers best Chocolate, Raisins, Almonds and Filberts.
Crockery, China and Glass ware. Also Brushes, Tubs, Baskets Churns, Brooms, Bed cords, Halters, Ploughlines, Masons and Carpenters Lines, Market Baskets, Best Cavendish and other chewing and smoking Tobacco, Spanish, half Spanish and Common Segars.

A general assortment of good Spool cotton, thread, tapes, thimbles, hooks & eyes, Pearl buttons, pins and needles, tooth brushes, hair brushes combs, pewter sand, shoe blacking and a variety of other useful articles. Also No. 1 & 2 mackerel, smoked Herring, Salmon, Cranberries, dried Beef Hams &c.

December 11, 1844.

Removal.

THE subscriber has rented, for one year, the Dwelling House lately in the occupancy of Mitchell McClellan, Esq., in South Hanover street, immediately opposite the store of Miss McGinnis, and a few doors south of Burkholder's Hotel, where he will continue all kinds of

Upholstering, Bedding, Mattrass, Agency, &c.

I will furnish Hotels and Dwellings as cheap and better than can be obtained in the cities. I charge for nothing but labor, the materials can be furnished at first cost. Also, any kind of Agency business attended to promptly. Terms—cash or barter.

Wanted A good Boy and Girl, for house work.

ALBERT LOMBARD.

April 2, 1845.

LADIES' SHOE MANUFACTORY.

JUSTICE HARMER.

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage he has received, would inform the Ladies of Carlisle and its vicinity, that he still continues to manufacture LADIES' SHOES of every quality and variety, at the following prices for CASH, as he keeps no books!

Ladies French Morocco and Kid double soled shoes, $1,12½
" Walking shoes, 1,25
" Gaiter Shoes, 37½
Misses' and Children's shoes in proportion. All work done by him warranted, and all rips repaired gratis. Call at the last house in Harper's Row next door to Mr. Guthrie, Watchmaker.

Carlisle, February 5, 1845.—6m.

heap Carpets, &c.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of persons in want of CARPETS, to the excellent assortment they now offer, and to the extremely low prices at which they are selling:

Imperial 3 ply
Superfine Ingrain
Fine & Common do } CARPETINGS.
Royal twilled venitian
Fine Worsted do
Plain Striped do

Also, a large Stock of **FLOOR OIL CLOTHS**, of all widths, cut to fit Rooms, Halls &c. together with Hearth Rugs, Piano and Table Covers, Stair Rods, Matting Bindings, &c. Wholesale or Retail very low for Cash. Low priced Ingrain Carpets from 33 to 50 cents pr yd and Entry and Stair Carpets from 15 to 50 cents per yard.

ELDRIDGE & BROTHER,

No. 41 Strawberry street, one door above Chesnut st. between Second & Third sts., Philadelphia.

February 26, 1845.—6m.

ROBERT B. WALKER.

No. 22 North Second St. opposite Christ Church Philadelphia,

has just received and is now opening a very extensive and beautiful assortment of **CARPETINGS.** The goods are fresh and of new styles, and being purchased principally for CASH, they will be sold at the lowest prices they consist in part of splendid Brussels (rich patterns,) Beautiful Imperial 3 ply, Super Extra Ingrain, 3-4, 4-4, 5-8, Twilled Venitian, 3-4, 4-4, 5-8, Plain do, Colors warranted durable.

Superior Quality 6-4 English Bookings, with a large stock of well seasoned Oil Cloths of all widths Rugs, Piano and Table Covers, Sheep Skins, Stair Rods, Binding &c. with an extensive assortment of Low Priced Carpetings of all the patterns, the grains of good patterns and quality for 37½ to 50 cts. per yard. Purchasers are requested to call, and they may rest assured of being pleased with goods and prices.

March 26, 1845. ROBERT B. WALKER.

DOCTOR AD. LIPPIE, Homoeopathic Physician,

OFFICE—Main street, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Fred. Ehrmah.

Carlisle, April 9, 1845.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF CUMB'D CO.

The County Commissioners deem it important to call the attention of tax-payers to the provisions of the 42nd Section of the Act of 29th April 1844.—By the provisions of that Act, if the whole amount of State-tax is paid to the State Treasurer by any county fifteen days prior to the 1st August, in any year, such county is entitled to an abatement of 5 per cent on the amount so paid—but if the tax is not paid when due and payable under the provisions of said Act, any individual or corporation shall pay six per cent interest thereon, until paid; and the same shall be a lein on the estate on which it is charged until fully paid and satisfied.

The importance and advantage of paying the tax prior to that time will be obvious to our citizens when it is known that the result will be to place in the county treasury about fifteen hundred dollars of the amount collected for State purposes. Under present circumstances when our citizens will be subject to an increased county tax to meet the debt incurred in the erection of a Court House, the saving annually would materially decrease the tax required for county purposes—but should even a few of our tax payers defer payment till after the 19th of July, the saving contemplated by the Act, to induce prompt tax payment, will be defeated. We are advised by the State Treasurer that the interest due in August and February next will be paid, if the several counties of our Commonwealth are prompt in the payment of the State tax. We therefore hope that the citizens of this county will feel proud in ranking Cumberland with those counties of our Commonwealth which evince a determination that hereafter the faith and credit of Pennsylvania shall remain unsullied.

R. LAIRD,
C. ITZEL,
J. WORTHINGTON, } Commr's.
JOHN IRWIN, Clk.

Carlisle, June 4, 1845.

N. B. The several collectors of County and State taxes are requested to pay into the county Treasury, on the 21st day of July next, all taxes they may have collected by that time.

DR. I. G. LOOMIS. DENTIST.

WILL perform all operations upon the Teeth that are required for their preservation, such as *Scaling, Filing, Plugging, &c.* or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single Tooth, to a full set.

☞ Office on Pitt street, a few doors South of the Railroad Hotel.

N. B. Dr. Loomis will be absent from Carlisle the last ten days in each month.

June 11, 1845.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between John Gray and Thos M. Eliot—trading under the name of John Gray & Co., was dissolved on the 7th inst. by mutual consent. The books of the late firm are in the hands of John Gray, and it is desired that all persons knowing themselves to have accounts will call and settle as soon as possible. The store will hereafter be conducted by John Gray & Son.

May 28, 1845. -3t

MOTTO SEALS

with curious and appropriate devices, just receive and for sale at the Drug and Fancy store of

Stevenson & Mehaffey.

May 28, 1845.

FISHING LINES,

of all lengths and qualities, just received and for sale by

Stevenson & Mehaffey.

May 28, 1845.

PURE OLIVE OIL.

Just received, pure fresh Olive Oil in large and small bottles, also in straw covered flasks.

Myers & Haverstick.

May 28, 1845.

JUJUBE PASTE,

just received and for sale by

Stevenson & Mehaffey.

May 28, 1845.

PINE OIL.

A CONSTANT supply of Pine Oil, together with Glasses and Wicks for the Hanging and Side Lamps.

S. ELLIOTT.

May 21, 1845.

BONNETS & RIBBANDS.

JUST received, another large lot of Neapolitan Braid, and Straw Bonnets. Also a new stock of Bonnet Ribbands.

C. OGILBY.

May 21, 1845.

FRENCH FLOWERS.

A few French outside Bonnet Flowers with a general assortment of Bonnet Caps, Roulettes, and other Bonnet trimmings just received and for sale by

C. W. Hitner & Co.

May 28, 1845.

MINERAL WATER

THE subscribers are now prepared to furnish this delightful drink in its best style, they would also inform those who desire taking Salts or Castor Oil, that they have a disguised way of mixing it, which renders it pleasant and tasteless.

Stevenson & Mehaffey.

May 21, 1845.

10,000 lbs. BACON—Sides,
5,000 do Prime Hams,
5,000 do do Shoulders,

Just received and for sale at the Warehouse of

J. & P. MARTIN.

Harrisburg, May 21, 1845.

FASHIONABLE PERFUMES.

JUST received, a large assortment of the most fashionable Perfumery, consisting in part of French Extracts, Cologne, Lavender, Pomatums, &c., for sale lower than they can be had elsewhere in the place.

MYERS & HAVERSTICK.

May 21, 1845.

CARPETINGS & MATTINGS.

JUST received, a lot of Carpetings & mattings which will be sold very low, at the cheap store of

C. OGILBY.

May 21, 1845.

FRESH FRUITS.

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Figs, by the box or retail at city prices by

Myers & Haverstick.

MAHOGANY VENEERS.

A LOT of splendid Mahogany Veneers, and 12 inch Mahogany Plank, also a new pattern of Mahogany Knobs, just received and for sale at the old stand of

JACOB SENER.

May 21, 1845.

STEAM ENGINES.

A twenty four horse power Steam Engine, with three boilers, and a sixty horse power Engine, for sale by the subscribers on time and liberal terms, if application be made soon.

J. & P. MARTIN.

Harrisburg, May 21, 1845.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified that the final account of Jacob Shelly, assignee of Daniel Graybill of Allen township Cumberland County, under a deed of voluntary assignment for the benefit of Creditors, was this day presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county and filed, and that the said Court has appointed the first day the August Term next, for its allowance and that the same will then be allowed by the Court unless cause be shown why said account should not be allowed.

THOS. CRISWELL, Pro't.

May 14, 1845.

MISCELLANY.

From the Spanish of Juan Ruiz De Hita:

LITTLE WOMEN.

In a little precious stone what splendour meets the eyes;
In a little lump of sugar how much of sweetness lies!
So in a little woman love grows and multiplies:
You recollect the proverb says—a board unto the wise.

A pepper corn is very small, but seasons every dinner.
More than all other condiments, although 'tis sprinkled thinner.
Just so a little woman is, if love will let you win her—

There's not a joy in all the world you will not find within her.

And as within the little rose you find the richest dyes,
And in a little grain of gold much price and value lies,
As from a little balsam much odor doth arise,
So in a little woman there's a taste of paradise.

The skylark and the nightingale, though small and light of wing,
Yet warble sweeter in the grove than all the birds that sing.
And so a little woman, though a very little thing,
Is sweeter far than sugar, and flowers that bloom in Spring.

Washington's Courtship & Marriage.

It was in 1795 that an officer, attired in a military undress, and attended by a body servant, tall and *militaire* as his chief, crossed the ferry called William's, over the Pohnkey, a branch of the York river.—On the boat touching the southern or New Kent side, the soldier's progress was arrested by one of those personages who give the beau ideal of the Virginia gentlemen of the regime, the very soul of kindness and hospitality. It was in vain the soldier urged his business at Williamsburg, important communications to the Governor, &c. Chamberlayne, on whose domain the militaire had just landed, would hear of no excuse. Col. Washington was a name and character so dear to all Virginians, that his passing by one of the castles of Virginia without calling and partaking of the hospitalities of the host, was entirely out of the question. The Colonel, however, did not surrender at discretion, but stoutly maintained his ground till Chamberlayne, bringing up his reserve, in the intimation that he would introduce his friend to a young and charming widow, then beneath his roof, the soldier capitulated, on condition that he should dine—only dine—and then, by pressing his charger and borrowing of the night, he would reached Williamsburg before his excellency could shake off his morning's slumber. Orders were accordingly issued to Bishop, the Colonel's body servant and faithful follower, who, together with the fine English charger, had been bequeathed by the dying Braddock to Major Washington, on the famed and fated field of Monongahela. Bishop, bred in the school of European discipline, raised his hand to his cap, as much as to say, your orders shall be obeyed.

The Colonel now proceeded to the mansion, and was introduced to various guests, (for when was a Virginia domicil of the olden time without guests?) and above all to the charming widow. Tradition relates that they were of an age when impressions are strongest. The lady was fair to behold, of fascinating manners, and splendidly endowed with worldly benefits. The hero was fresh from his early fields, redolent of fame, and with a form on which "every god did seem to set his seal to give the world assurance of a man."

The morning passed pleasantly away; evening came, with Bishop true to his orders and firm at his post, holding his favorite charger in one hand, while the other was waiting to offer the ready stirrup.—The sun sunk in the horizon, and yet the Colonel appeared not. 'Twas strange, 'twas passing strange," surely he was not wont to be a single moment behind his appointments—for he was the most punctual of all men.

Meantime, the host enjoyed the scene of the veteran at the gate, while the Colonel was so agreeably employed in the parlor, and proclaiming that no visitor ever left his home at sunset, his military guest was with little difficulty persuaded to put up the horses for the night. The sun rode high in the heavens the ensuing day, when the enamored soldier pressed with his spur his charger's side, and speeded on his way to the seat of government, where having despatched his public business, he retraced his steps, and at the White House the engagement took place with preparations for marriage.

And much has the biographer heard of that marriage, from the gray haired domestics who waited at the board where love made the feast and Washington the guest. And rare and high was the revelry at that balmy period of Virginia's festal age; for many were gathered to that marriage of the good, the great, the gifted, and they with joyous acclamations hailed to Virginia's youthful hero a happy and prosperous bridegroom.

"And so you remember when Colonel Washington came a courting of your young mistress?" said the biographer to old Cully, in his hundreth year. "Aye, master, that I do," replied the ancient family servant, who had lived to see five generations; "great times, sir, great times—shall never see the like again!" "And Washington looked something like a man, a proper man—hey, Cully?" "Never seed the like, sir—never seed the like of him, though I have seen many in my day—so tall, so straight and then he sat on a horse and rode with such an air! Ah, sir, he was like no one else. Many of the grandest gentlemen in the gold lace, were at the wedding; but none looked like the man himself." Strong, indeed must have been the impression which the person and manner of Washington made upon the "rude untutored mind" of this poor negro, since the lapse of three quarters of a century had not been able to efface it.

The precise date of the marriage the biographer has been unable to discover, having in vain searched among the records of the vestry of St. Peter's Church, New Kent, of which the Rev. Mr. Munson, a Cambridge scholar, was the rector, and performed the ceremony, it is believed, about 1759. A short time after their marriage Colonel and Mrs. Washington removed to Mount Vernon, on the Potomac, and permanently settled there.—*Life of Mrs. Martha Washington.*

THE WEALTH OF THE NATION.—The value of all the products of the country for 1839, reached the sum of $1,200,000,000. According to Mr. Ellsworth's report for 1844, our Agricultural products are on the increase. The value of nine of the principal agricultural products reaches the sum of four hundred millions of dollars. The value of agricultural articles not enumerated must have been large, notwithstanding the low prices of everything during 1844. Domestic manufactures were low throughout the year; but no doubt the value of the products of the country reached ten hundred millions of dollars. In addition to the immense space of individual property under cultivation and lying idle in the U. S. we possess upwards of 1,000,000 acres of public lands. When these come under cultivation and the vast amount of private land now only half cultivated, are improved to their utmost capacity, what an amount of wealth will it create and what a vast amount of population will it support!

ANECDOTE.—Good old parson Roberts, formerly of——, had sometimes the presumption to preach without notes; and being a dull man his spirit, which he, however, mistook for a very different one, did not always supply him with matter. On one of these occasions he put his tongue out, for the space of several minutes, to the great wonderment of all the congregation. Being asked by his deacon, after the service, what made him run out his tongue so, he replied, "Why to be honest, sir, I had nothing else to put out."

A WISE MAN.—A farmer, who never was remarkable for the brilliancy of his intellect, found considerable difficulty in putting a head in a hogshead. At length his patience being exhausted, he called his son, a lad of ten or twelve years of age, and put him in the hogshead, giving him directions to hold the head in its place, while the father drove the hoops. The plan succeeded to a charm. The head was soon firmly secured in its place, much to the enjoyment of the farmer. But his exultation vanished on hearing his son calling in a sepulchral voice from the interior of the cask, Father, father, how am I to get out?

BEST AND WORST.—A school master asked one of his scholars, a few days since which was the best book.

"I dont know" replied the boy; but, I know which is the worst.

Which asked the master.

The shop book, for my father is always cursing it.

A QUAKER'S REPROOF.—Some time since a sailor, on one of the city wharves, was swearing most boisterously, when one of the Society of Friends, passing by accosted him very civilly, and said,

"Swear away, friend, swear away, till thee gets all that bad stuff out of thee; for thee can never get to heaven with that stuff in thy wicked heart."

The sailor, with a look of astonishment and shame, bowed to the honest Quaker and retired.

Pete I want's to ax you a circumstance.

"Make a brake, nigger."

"Why is a niggers head like a United States Gunnidat?"

"Does you gues him up?

"Would'nt no nothin else."

"Cause dey carry passengers outside.

"Mr. Nigger dis will mortalize you.

It is said that ringworm may be speedily and effectually cured by washing the parts affected with vinigar in which onions have been pickled.

Two more ladies have entered the convent at Baltimore, from two of the most wealthy families in the State.

Geological and Polytechnic Society of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

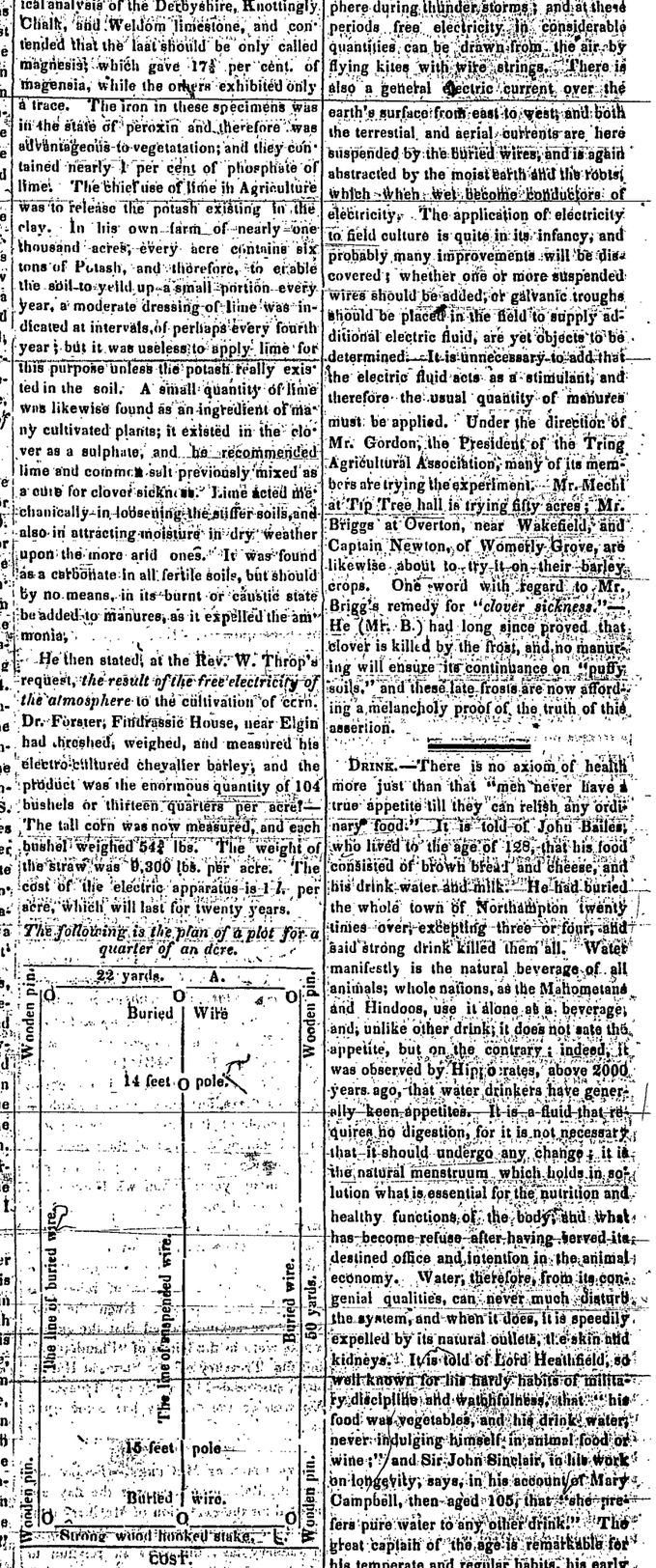
From the Doncaster (Eng.) Gazette.

A most interesting and numerous meeting of this society took place on the 13th instant, at Halifax. Most of the *savans* from Leeds, Bradford, Chesterfield, and Halifax were present. John Waterhouse, Esqs. F. R. S., President.

Henry Briggs, Esq., "On Lime and its uses in Agriculture," introduced the chemical analysis of the Derbyshire, Knottingly Chalk, and Weldom limestone, and contended that the last should be only called magnesia; which gave 17½ per cent. of magensia, while the others exhibited only a trace. The iron in these specimens was in the state of peroxin and therefore was advantageous to vegetatation; and they contained nearly 1 per cent of phosphate of lime. The chief use of lime in Agriculture was to release the potash existing in the clay. In his own farm of nearly one thousand acres, every acre contains six tons of Potash, and therefore, to enable the soil to yeild up a small portion every year, a moderate dressing of lime was indicated at intervals of perhaps every fourth year; but it was useless to apply lime for this purpose unless the potash really existed in the soil. A small quantity of lime was likewise found as an ingredient of many cultivated plants; it existed in the clover as a sulphate, and he recommended lime and common salt previously mixed as a cure for clover sickness. Lime acted mechanically in lobsening the stiffer soils, and also in attracting moisture in dry weather upon the more arid ones. It was found as a carbonate in all fertile soils, but should by no means, in its burnt or caustic state be added to manures, as it expelled the ammonia.

He then stated, at the Rev. W. Throp's request, *the result of the free electricity of the atmosphere* to the cultivation of corn. Dr. Forster, Firdrassic House, near Elgin had threshed, weighed, and measured his electro-cultured cheyalier barley, and the product was the enormous quantity of 104 bushels or thirteen quarters per acre!—The tall corn was now measured, and each bushel weighed 542 lbs. The weight of the straw was 9,300 lbs. per acre. The cost of the electric apparatus is 1 l. per acre, which will last for twenty years.

The following is the plan of a plot for a quarter of an acre.



COST.

6lb. of iron wire at 4d per lb for buried wire	2 0
4lb of do at 2d per lb for suspended wire	1 0
2 poles of dry wood at 6d each	1 0
Labor &c.	1 0

As the area increases the cost diminishes rapidly. Convenient and desirable areas are for—

Two acres,	125 by 75 yds	½ of an acre,	73½ by 33 y.
One acre,	80 by 40	¼ of do	55 by 22
⅛ of an acre	55 by 22	1-8 of do	39 by 17

The mode in which the plot is laid out is as follows: With a mariner's compass or measured lengths of common string lay out the places for the wooden pins, to which the *buried* wire is attached, (by passing through a small staple.) Care must be taken to lay the length of the buried wire due north and south by compass, and the breadth due east and west. "This wire must be placed from two to three inches deep in the soil. The lines of the buried wire are then completed. The *suspended* wire must be attached and in contact with the buried wires at both ends. A wooden pin with a staple must therefore be driven in at A, and the two poles (one 14 and the other 15 feet) being placed by the compass due north and south, the wire is plaited over them and fastened to the wooden stake, but touching likewise at this point the buried wire. The suspended wire must not be drawn too tight, otherwise the wind will break it.

The Rev. W. Thorp remarked that the application of the electricity of the atmosphere upon a large scale for the purpose of agriculture is a discovery which if successful (and there is every theoretical reason that it should be so) will exercise a most important influence upon the interests—

Dr. Forster here has obtained more than three times the average amount of barley and straw, (4 to 5 quarters being the average, while he has 13 quarters, and about 3,000 lbs of straw, while he has 9,300 lbs.) The condition of the air in regard to electricity has evidently a most striking influence on the rapidity of the growth of plants, most of which increase in the most extraordinary manner during thundery weather. Nitric acid, a most important element in the food of plants, is formed in the atmosphere during thunder storms; and at these periods free electricity in considerable quantities can be drawn from the air by flying kites with wire strings. There is also a general electric current over the earth's surface from east to west, and both the terrestial and aerial currents are here suspended by the buried wires, and is again abstracted by the moist earth and the roots, which when wet become conductors of electricity. The application of electricity to field culture is quite in its infancy, and probably many improvements will be discovered; whether one or more suspended wires should be added, or galvanic troughs should be placed in the field to supply additional electric fluid, are yet objects to be determined. It is unnecessary to add that the electric fluid acts as a stimulant, and therefore the usual quantity of manures must be applied. Under the direction of Mr. Gordon, the President of the Tring Agricultural Association, many of its members are trying the experiment. Mr. Mechi at Tip Tree hall is trying fifty acres; Mr. Briggs at Overton, near Wakefield, and Captain Newton, of Womerly Grove, are likewise about to try it on their barley crops. One word with regard to Mr. Brigg's remedy for "*clover sickness.*"—He (Mr. B.) had long since proved that clover is killed by the frost, and no manuring will ensure its continuance on "puffy soils," and these late frosts are now affording a melancholy proof of the truth of this assertion.

DRINK.—There is no axiom of health more just than that "men never have a true appetite till they can relish any ordinary food." It is told of John Bailes, who lived to the age of 128, that his food consisted of brown bread and cheese, and his drink water and milk. He had buried the whole town of Northampton twenty times over, excepting three or four, and said strong drink killed them all. Water manifestly is the natural beverage of all animals; whole nations, as the Mahometans and Hindoos, use it alone as a beverage, and, unlike other drink, it does not sate the appetite, but on the contrary; indeed, it was observed by Hippocrates, above 2000 years ago, that water drinkers have generally keen appetites. It is a fluid that requires no digestion, for it is not necessary that it should undergo any change; it is the natural menstruum which holds in solution what is essential for the nutrition and healthy functions of the body, and what has become refuse after having served its destined office and intention in the animal economy. Water, therefore, from its congenial qualities, can never much disturb the system, and when it does, it is speedily expelled by its natural outlets, the skin and kidneys. It is told of Lord Heathfield, so well known for his hardy habits of military discipline and watchfulness, that "his food was vegetables, and his drink water; never indulging himself in animal food or wine;" and Sir John Sinclair, in his work on longevity, says, in his account of Mary Campbell, then aged 105, that "she prefers pure water to any other drink." The great captain of the age is remarkable for his temperate and regular habits, his early rising, the strength, the clearness of his intellect, and his good health notwithstanding his advanced age.

The Rev. Ridley H. Herschell, a learned Jew, who has visited Palestine and studied deeply the character and sentiments of his fellow Jews, is lecturing in New York. The Journal of Commerce states "that the investigations of Dr. Herschell have convinced him that farther waiting for the Messiah is in vain, and that Jesus of Nazareth was the personage of whom the prophets wrote." The Jews extensively, if the Journal is correctly informed, are telling some discouragement from their long and hitherto fruitless waiting for a deliverer. At any rate there is a more generous spirit among them, and a more generous feeling among Christians towards them, which argues well for both sides.

☞ By the lately adopted constitution of Louisiana, no soldier or sailor of the United States, pauper or criminal, shall be entitled to vote. No minister of religion is elegible to the Legislature. All citizens are disfranchised, both as to voting and holding office, who may fight or in any way be connected with fighting a duel, either in or out of the State.

☞ The Boston Mail speaks of some tobacco, which if a man smoke or chew he will forget he owes a dollar in the world. We are afraid that some of our tobacconists *chaw* that kind of tobacco.