Carlisle Herald and Expositor

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT $2 PER ANNUM.

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HERALD & EXPOSITOR

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O. B. PENROSE,

Late Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States.

WILL practice Law in the several Courts of Lancaster County.

Office in South Queen Street, lately occupied by John R. Montgomery, Esq.

June 18, 1845.

S. DUNLAP ADAIR,

Attorney at Law.

OFFICE in South Hanover street, a few doors below J. H. Graham, Esq.

July 16, 1845.

WILLIAM H. MILLER,

Attorney at Law.

OFFICE REMOVED to Hosteen's Row, in the room formerly occupied by S. D. Adair, Esq. Carlisle, April 3, 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 Stambaugh & Hoover's Drug Store, Shippensburg.

April 24, 1844. tf-26

DR. I. C. LOOMIS,

DENTIST,

WILL perform all operations upon the Teeth that are required for their preservation, such as *Scaling, Filling, 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.

DOCTOR ADOLPHUS LUIPPE,

Homœopathic Physician,

OFFICE: Main street, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Fred. Ehrman,

Carlisle, April 9, 1845.

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 24 day of January, 1815.

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 especial 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 in Geography, History, Grammer, Arithmetic, Orthography, Reading and Writing per quarter, $5,00

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

Highest branches as Botany, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Mental and Moral Philosophy, 10,00

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

Lessons in Instrumental Music by Prof. J. T. Walter, 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 on absence but in case of sickness

November 27, 1844. tf.

THE MANSION HOUSE HOTEL,

Fronting on the Cumb'd Valley Rail Road,

CARLISLE, PA.

LATELY fitted up 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 st. next to the public house lately kept by David Blanton 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, 1845. tf-29

ARCHIBALD,

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Carlisle and the public generally, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Hoffer, in Pitt street, a few doors south of the Railroad Hotel, where he will be happy to wait upon those who may favor him with their custom. He will be constantly supplied with the best of Oysters, and will endeavor to please all who may call upon him. Those who know themselves indebted to him by note or book account, will please call and settle the same without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Carlisle, April 17, 1845.

CADET, BAR, REDS,

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. Bulloch'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,	10-0
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, Pocket &c. made to order.

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

FAMILY GROCERY,

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, Stasch, Saltpetre, Logwood, American and London mustard, Rice, Homœopathic and Bakers Best Chocolate, Raisins, Almonds and Filberts,

Crockery, China and Glass ware. Also Brushes, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Brooms, Red 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 and 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.

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,	$1,124
Ladies Walking shoes,	1,25
" Gaiter Shoes,	1,374

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.

ROBERT B. WALKER,

No. 95 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, (velvet 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 Bockings, with a large stock of well seasoned Oil Cloths of all widths Rugs, Piano and Table Covers, Sheep Skins, Stair Rods, Bindings &c. with an extensive assortment of Low Priced Carpetings, of all descriptions. Ingrains 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.

ROBERT B. WALKER.

March 26, 1845.

Ribbons, Artificials, &c.

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

Shippensburg, June 26, 1845.

CASH FOR PRODUCE.

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

FULLER & FULTZ.

Baltimore, April 2, 1845.

E & M AND ADAMANTINE CANDLES, just received and for sale by

Stevenson & Mehaffey.

May 7, 1845.

ROCK POWDER.

Rock Powder of a very superior quality also Safety Fuze for priming, just received and for sale by J. T. Lyne.

SEALING WAX & WAFE

Just received, a large lot of French Wafers and Moto Seals which will be sold cheap at the Drug and Book store of Myers & Haverstick.

Gimps and Fringe

A further supply of Gimps Cut Work and Fringe also Cord and Tassels for dining Chairs of the latest style now opened by C. Williams & Co.

WIGS, CURLS &c.

The subscriber now has on hand a very good assortment of Wigs, consisting of the most approved fashions, which he will sell at reasonable prices. Those in want of any thing in the above line will please call and examine for themselves, as he is determined to please all who may favor him with a call. He has also a variety of Curls, which he will sell at the lowest prices. Braids which he will make to order at short notice.

Wm. Webb.

Hair Dyeing Colored and Restored.

Removal.

HALBERT & MONYER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CONFECTIONERS,

WOULD inform their friends and the public in general, that they have removed their establishment to the room lately occupied by John P. Lyne & Co. and nearly opposite the red and white flag of Arnold & Einstein, *the Low Store*—on North Hanover street, where they are prepared to manufacture and supply their customers and the public both at home and from a distance, with all kinds of

CANDIES,

at the shortest notice and of the best quality. They also keep constantly on hand, FRUIT, embracing all the delicacies of the different seasons, besides NUTS of every kind. Their stock consists in part such as Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Figs, Almonds, Filberts, Prunes, Dates, Cream-nuts, Cocoa Nuts, English Walnuts, Ground Nuts and a variety of all kinds of Confectionary, usually kept in such an establishment, all of which they will sell at the most reasonable prices for CASH.

Feeling encouraged by the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, they have been induced to add to the above stock, all the various articles connected with

GROCERIES,

consisting in part of Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Cheese Crackers, Molasses, Chocolate, Spices of all kinds, Brushes, Blacking, Baker's and Clay's extra No. 1 Combs, together with a large variety of Queensware and other articles too numerous to mention.

Segars, Tobacco and Snuff,

of the best and cheapest qualities, always on hand, and will suit those who may favor them with a call.

TOYS of every description also kept constantly on hand. For the very liberal support extended to them by their friends and customers, they return their sincere thanks, and will endeavor in future to merit a continuance of their favors by sparing no exertions to make their establishment an agreeable retreat.

H. & M.

Carlisle, April 30, 1845.

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby give notice, agreeably to the Constitution and Laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that they and their associates will make application to the next Legislature of Penn'a, for the incorporation of a Bank, under the name and style of "The Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Carlisle" to be located in the Borough of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Said Corporation to have a capital of one hundred thousand Dollars, with general banking and discounting privileges.

Jacob Rheem,
John Rhoads,
Abel Keeney,
Wm. Natcher,
W. B. Murray,
Thos. Paxton.

June 25, 1845.

GENTLEMENS' WEAR.

THE Subscribers have just returned from the city with a new and splendid assortment of summer

Coat & Pantaloon stuffs

for men and boys, gambroons, tweeds, linen and cotton plaids, stripes, brown and white linen drilings, blue and striped cotton do. &c. Also,

Cloths, French Cassimeres, Summer Cassimeres, sattinetts, Kenturky jeans, &c.

Also checks, tickings, hosiery, gloves (best quality of kid) silk and cambric handkerchiefs, linens bleached, brown linen table cloths, and a general assortment of trimmings, &c.

Don't forget to call at the sign of the red and white flag, North Hanover street.

ARNOLD & EINSTEIN.

June 11, 1845.

FRESH FRUITS.

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

Myers & Haverstick.

MOTTO SEALS

with various 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

G. W. Hitner & Co.

May 28, 1845.

MINERAL WATER.

THE subscribers are now prepared to furnish this delightful drink in the 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. & F. 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.

MAHOGANY VENEERS.

A LOT of splendid Mahogany Veneers, 11 inch Mahogany Planks, two inch Mahogany Knobs, just received and for sale at the Sign of the Big Chair.

JACOB SENER.

May 21, 1845.

STEAM ENGINES.

A new and powerful horse power Steam Engine, with Boiler, and a sixty horse Tubular Boiler, complete and in good order, will be sold at a bargain. The engine may be seen at work at the Harrisburg Woolen Factory. Apply to the subscribers on the premises, or at Middletown.

J. & F. MARTIN.

Harrisburg, May 21, 1845.

MISCELLANY.

Jan Schalken's Three Wishes.

A DUTCH FABLE.

Peter Parley, in his August Magazine, is uncommonly amusing, even for him.—From among the readable papers we extract the following, which our young readers will peruse with pleasure, we doubt not.

At a small fishing village in Dutch Flanders, there is still shown the site of a hut which was an object of much attention while it stood, on account of a singular legend that relates to its first inhabitant—a kind-hearted fellow who depended upon his boat for subsistence, and his own happy disposition for cheerfulness during every hardship and privation. Thus the story goes:—

One dark and stormy night in winter, as Jan Schalken was sitting with his good-natured wife by the fire, he was awakened from a transient doze by a knocking at the door of his hut. He started up, drew back the bolt, and a stranger entered. He was a tall man; but little could be distinguished of his face or figure, as he wore a large dark cloak, which he had contrived to pull over his head, after the fashion of a crowl. "I am a poor traveller," said the stranger, "and what a night's lodging will you grant it to me?" "Ay, to be sure," replied Schalken; "but I am afraid your cheer will be sorry. Had you come sooner, you might have fared better. Sit down, and eat what is left."

The traveller took him at his word, and in a short time afterwards retired to his humble sleeping-place. In the morning, as he was about to depart, he advanced towards Schalken, and giving him his hand, thus addressed him: "It is needless for my good friend to know who I am; but of this, be assured, that I can and will be grateful; for when the rich and powerful turned me last night from their inhospitable gates, you welcomed me as man should welcome man, and looked with an eye of pity upon the desolate traveller in the storm. I grant you three wishes. Be they what they may, those wishes shall be gratified."

Now Schalken certainly did not put much faith in these promises, but still he thought it the safest plan to make trial of them, and accordingly began to consider how he should fix his wishes. Jan was a man who had few or no ambitious views, and was contented with the way of life in which he had been brought up. In fact, he was so well satisfied with his situation, that he had not the least inclination to lose a single day of his laborious existence; but on the contrary, had a sincere desire to add a few more years to those which he was destined to live. This gave rise to wish the first: "Let my wife and myself," he said, "live fifty years longer than nature had designed." "It shall be done," cried the stranger.

Whilst Schalken was puzzling his brains for a second wish, he bethought that a pear-tree, which was in his little garden, had been frequently despoiled of its fruit to the no small detriment of the said tree, and grevious disappointment of its owner.—"For my second wish, grant that whoever climbs my pear-tree shall not have power to leave it until my permission be given." This was also assented to.

Now Schalken was a sober man, and liked to sit down and chat with his wife of an evening; but she was a bustling body, and often jumped up in the midst of a conversation, that she had only heard ten or twelve times, to scrub the table or set the clay patters in order. Nothing disturbed him so much as this, and he determined, if possible, to prevent the recurrence of the nuisance. With this object in view, he approached close to the stranger, and, in a low whisper, told him his third and last wish: that whoever sat in a particular chair in his hut should not be able to move out of it, until it should please him so to order. The wish was agreed to by the traveller, who, after many greetings, departed on his way.

Years passed on, and Schalken's last two wishes had been fully gratified, by often detaining thieves in his tree, and his wife on her chair. The time was approaching when the promise of longevity would be fulfilled or made manifest. It happened that the birth day of the fisherman and his wife was the same. They were sitting together on the evening of the day that made him seventy-three years of age, when the moon, that was shining through the window of the hut, seemed suddenly to be extinguished, and an unnatural calmness was spread over the ocean; although the sky appeared to be mastered by the winds, they were heaving onward, with their mighty waves of clouds. Bird-terror-ified, both from the bergha, and the foliage of the trees turned to a pale russet.

All seemed to prognosticate the approach of Death; and in a few minutes afterwards, Jan Schalken was no more. He was however very different from all that the worthy Dame Hackerel, Schalken's wife, could have called to mind. He was well dressed, and in the manner of a gentleman. How long very politely to the ancient pair, he told them he merely came to give notice that by right they should have belonged to him this day, but in fifty years respite was granted, and when that period had expired, he should visit them again. He then walked away, and the moon and the waters regained their natural appearance. For the next fifty years every thing passed on as quietly as before; but as the time drew near for the appointed advent of Death, Jan became thoughtful, and felt no pleasure at the anticipated visit.

The day arrived, and Death came, preceded by the same horrors as on a former occasion. "Well my good fellow," said he, "you can't have no objection to accompany me, for assuredly you have been highly favored, and have lived long enough. The old dame went, and clung feebly to her husband, as if she feared they were to be divided after they had lived so long and so happily together. Poor Schalken also looked down cast, and moved after Death but slowly. As they passed by the garden, he turned to take a last look at it, when a sudden thought struck him. He called to Death, and said, "Sir allow me to propose something to you. Our journey is a long one, and we have no provisions. I am too infirm, or I would climb yonder pear tree, and take a stock of its best fruit with us." "You are active and obliging, and will, I am sure, sir, get it for us."

Death, with great consideration, complied; and ascending the tree, gathered a great number of pears which he threw down to old Schalken and his wife. At length he determined to descend, but to his surprise, and apparent consternation, he discovered that he was immovable; nor would Jan allow him to leave the tree until he had given them a promise of living another half a century. They jogged on in the old way for fifty years more, and then Death came again. He was by no means so polite as he had formerly been for the trick that Schalken had put upon him offended his dignity, and hurt his pride not a little. "Come Jan," said he, "you used me ill the other day. Death thinks but little of fifty years, and I am now determined to take no time. Come!

Jan was sitting at his little table, busily employed in writing, when Death entered. He raised his head sorrowfully, and the pen trembled in his hand as he thus addressed him: "I confess that my former conduct towards you merits blame; but I am done with such knaveries now, and have seen enough of it. Still, before I quit this world I should like to do all the good I can; and was engaged, when you arrived in making a will so that a poor lad, who has always been kind to me, may receive his but and my boat. Suffer me to finish what I have begun, and I shall cheerfully follow, wherever you may lead. Pray sit down and in a few minutes my task will be ended."

Death, thus appealed, could resist no longer, and seated himself in a chair, from which he found it as difficult to rise as he formerly done to descend the pear tree.—His liberation was bought at the expense of an additional fifty years; at the end of which period, and exactly on their birthday, Jan Schalken and his wife died quietly in their bed, in the little village, where they had lived long enough to be considered the father and mother of all the inhabitants.

OUR SCHOOLMASTER.

AND HOW HE CAME TO BE MARRIED.

Every body knows the position of a country schoolmaster in New England, and that it is but second to the minister; while at the same time he is considered a more marketable and comeatable commodity. The minister is, almost ever, a married man, and if he is not, he has failed in setting the most essential example before the rising generation of his congregation. But a married schoolmaster is proof positive that the "committee" have consulted their own taste instead of the grown up girls of the district.

But our schoolmaster was not a married man, and when the head committee-man had three marriageable daughters, not pledged to vow constancy to any swain, had any thing to do with the selection, is a question which has never been solved for public benefit. The schoolmaster had not been long among us before the old school house was filled to overflowing. And it is a remarkable fact that that winter there were more large girls in school than there had ever been before, or have been since. The importance of education seemed particularly appreciated by all who had hopes, or even wishes of becoming wives. And Uncle Bill, who was something of a wag, seriously declared that "grandma'am Wilkins," who was the "oldest inhabitant," wanted to go to school too, if she could only get a place to board near the school house. In truth, the schoolmaster was a proper nice young man, and somehow all the girls found out the same fact. Not a quilting, or party, was perfect without his presence; and the samplers of good looking which came under his inspection,

would have won the heart of any man, as some of the ancients supposed, that article had an immediate connexion with the palate. Pies, puddings, cakes and tarts, of all which the preparation was ascribed to Polly, Sally, Betsey, or Margaret, or which soever the favorite daughter might be, who had the best chance to please the schoolmaster's taste. If the blind god, like flies, was to be trapped with sweets and molasses, he would have been caught in every house but one in the district.

The schoolmaster remained impregnable to the assaults both upon his heart and stomach. He never suspected the mines which were preparing to explode in every direction. The girls began to think that surely he was engaged; and that is almost as bad as being a married man. But they were mistaken. His heart was free and unfettered. And what they looked was a quick discernment of his weak side. Every person is assailable, and the whole tact of the affair is to discover and humor their weak point, or peculiar whim. But the girls were all at fault—they smiled and pouted in vain; their mammies made cookies and sweatmeats without advancing their interest in the least; the schoolmaster's eccentricity was so closely connected with his scholastic duties that it was not mistrusted. But his mind was the abstract of a mathematical problem. There was not a puzzle in "Thomas Almanac he could not decipher; and he never was happy or satisfied without a fractional anxiety. But the girls were all so anxious about the dividend of his affections that it never occurred to them that the square of his partiality could only be obtained by the addition of a slate pencil to their charms. At last, one wiser, or with more tact than the rests, suspected the truth, and finding the usual methods of captivation had failed, suddenly became deeply interested in all mathematical puzzles, and often invited the master home with her to finish the "sums," and solve the problems which she had gathered together in a file of old almanacs as long as a century. He was at ease, and without inquiring why, his feet would almost involuntarily turn to where he was sure to find a cheerful fire, a bowl of apples, and a slate and pencil for his amusement. Jane Barker was elated with her stratagem, and the result was all she wished, and what might have been anticipated. For, make a man happy—show him that you sympathize with and understand his foible, and there must be strong reason why, if he does not reward you with his love, or what in his estimation, is the same thing, the privilege of wearing his name.

Jane did well: she caught the schoolmaster, and then had her life to learn that a mathematical husband was even more tedious than a mathematical lover.

Some five years after, I paid them a visit at their own domicil. I found Jane with as ready tact as ever, and her husband puzzling over "Greenleaf's edition."—Three chubby children had been given them; and, from the energetic manner in which the youngest used its lungs, I drew the conclusion that it inherited its mother's activity; instead of its father's love for science and quiet.

The schoolmaster, with his usual dignity, bade me welcome, and began to solicit my opinion to the probable merits of a book on geometry, which was to be published sometime. But Jane interrupted him with:

"John, the fire is minus and you will particularly oblige me to solve the problem of how many sticks of wood it will take to make a good one."

He mechanically turned to his blackboard for the answer; but she again interrupted the train of his thoughts with—

"Please, husband, give us a practical illustration, and then, by the warmth, we will prove its correctness."

Like an obedient husband he proceeded to comply with her request, and then returned to his favorite amusement. He was scarcely seated before Jane again propounded a puzzle for his solution.

"Husband," said she, "supposing one dead chicken would make a comfortable meal for three, how long would it take to make two live chickens dead?"

"Yes, yes, my dear," she returned, "but don't interrupt me now, as I am just finishing the equation of this problem, which never has been solved by any mathematician. If I can get it arranged correctly, the solution will be positive."

But a hungry family and squalling children are problems which must be solved first, she returned, laughing.

He cast one look at his black board, of saddened sorrow, and, if I did not mistake, one of anger at his wife's but he was too well trained to dispute the command imparted.

I looked a puzzle, but I did not like to propound it; yet she was too old a hand in the root of the query not to understand it.

He is good and kind and she is a proper nation, but the x's and y's problem of life, and signs better than sins of theology. He never [illegible] and she [illegible] and I must [illegible]

[illegible] proposes my questions [illegible] them forgotten.

"But—really—don't understand to expound the question."

She laughed and said, "Oh! I understand. You want to know why he was so shy, but it is a long story in all, but the explanation of it was, that after I had suffered neglect—seen myself rivalled by my pupil-black board and my children requiring some interest from their father. I was obliged to come to an open rupture, and say that it should not be thus—he never should do a sum in the house until he attended to my request first."

"But how could you effect this?" enquired.

"Easy enough," she returned. "I only seated myself by him, and rubbed out his figures and signs as he could make them, and then we came to an agreement that he should do my bidding always—but would leave him in quiet when possible."

"Why said I, in astonishment, I thought he loved you."

"Love me!—he loves nothing but his problems; and we came to the compromise from no other desire of his, but to save his darling signs and demonstrations." "And," she continued energetically, "if you marry, marry a rowly; marry any thing but a quiet man in love with abstractions, fractions, equations, roots, factors, binomials and trinomials."—*Lowell Offering.*

THE TARIFF—HOW IT WORKS.—The United States Journal, a Locofoco paper in Washington City, in a recent article against the Tariff, says:—"It is the poor—those least able to bear public burdens—who consume the greatest quantity of—[illegible] of the first necessity, there being for them no other substitute; how exceedingly cruel then, the enormous duties upon articles of indispensible use all over the world."

The editor of the United States Gazette, who recently made a visit to the New England States, quotes the sentence, and accompanies it with the following *practical* reply:

The above is a paragraph from the United States Journal, and is part of an attack upon a protective tariff. We copy it, in order to illustrate its truth. We, a few days since, heard some families in New England complaining bitterly of their inability to 'get help'—meaning domestic servants. We inquired the cause.

'The girls are all drawn away to the factories.'

'But why do you not detain them?'

'We cannot afford to pay them as much as they can earn at the factories; besides, they have hours of leisure, rest, and improvement there. And it is stated in the report of the Savings Bank of Lowell, that the amount of money deposited by female operatives in that institution, is equal to twelve hundred and fifty dollars for every factory girl in that city; and that is not all, factory girls rank with other independent people. They are not considered servants.'

Ah, thought we, how cruel it is to afflict the poor, and make them bear such burthens. And what is an additional grievance, these very females now clothe themselves at half the price they could effect, that important part of economy, before they multiplied the fabrics of the country, and thus reduced the price. How exceedingly cruel!

We stopped a few moments on the narrow side walk of Milk street, in Boston, unable to move either way, excepting directly into a very muddy street, our course being hedged in by a long frock (a dray) on each side, heavily laden with 24 bales of goods. "You get a job there occasionally," said we to the workman.

'Hardly get time to eat,' said he, 'there is such a continual movement of goods.'

'Well, these would be good times for you, if you could live as cheap as your fathers did, when goods could be imported nearly free of duties.'

'We pay now, one dollar a week less for board than was paid twenty years ago, and clothing does not cost half as much, while the manufacturing of goods in this neighborhood gives us twice the employment that we had in other times.' A week, man now may not earn much more than he did thirty years ago, but he can earn twice as much.

Oh, the poor! How exceedingly cruel!

We looked around for a few [illegible] The [illegible] was paying [illegible] the painter his [illegible] the [illegible] six [illegible] and [illegible] thread with [illegible] spiring knowledge [illegible] in demand. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]