PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

arie.

OFFICE in the South West angle of the public Square, back of the Court-House.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. One Dollar and Fifty cents a year IN ADVANCE.
Two Dollars, if paid within the year.
One Dollars, for six months.
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Business Cards, with the paper, JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION: Buch as Hondbills, Blanks, Circulars and every other description of Printing, executed hansomely an expeditiously, and at the LOWEST PRIOES.

Cards.

DOGNOR AID. LIPPE, Homeopathic Physician. OFFICE: Main street; in the house for merly occupied by Dr. Fred. Ehrman. Carlisle, April 9, 1845.

DE I. C. LOOMIS ENTER S

WILL perform all operations upon the Teeth that are required for their preservation, such as Scaling, Filing, Plugging, Sc., or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single Teeth, to a full sett. (TOffice on Pittsfifet, a few doors South of the Railroad Hotel.

N. B. Dr. Lormis will be absent from Carfisle the last tend ays, in green month. liste the last tendays, in each month. June 11, 1845.

CHARLES 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.

JCSEPH HNOX,

A TTORNEY AT LAW, late of Pittsburg, A Po., will practice in the Courts of Comberland and the adjoining counties. Office on West High street, next door to J. Hamilton, Eug. Carlisle, October 8, 1845

CALVIN BLYTHE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. WILL practice in the several Courts of the

COLWELL & M'CLURE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

ILLatiend promplly to businessentrusted to them in the countres of Comberland and Franchin. Offices, one door west of the Jail. East 'ingh street, Carlisle, and next door to Stanbaugh & Heover's Drug Store, Shippensburg. A. ril 24, 1844.

S. DUNLAP ADAIR, Attorney at Law. OFFICE in South Hanover street, a few doors below J. H. Graham, Esq. July 16, 1345;

THE MANSION HOUSE HOTEL ronting on the Cumberland Valley Rail Road, CARLISINE PA.

ATELY 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 visitors to Carlisle, are invited to call. Carlinle, 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 his is old stand on West High street, to the public house lately kept by David Blean on South Handyer street, in this borough, sign of Washington found for the highest his preads from the country and Travellers, and accommodate them in the best and mist comfortable manner.

His BAR shall be constantly supplied with the shoicest liquors, and his WABLE with the hiest the market can furnish. A careful OST-LER always kept in attenlance—and hothing shall be left undone to please all who call with him.

him. BOARDERS taken by the week, month or year, ANDREW ROBERTS. APRIL 17, 1844.

A Card. To the Ladies.

fact, every thing appertaining to a lady's totlet, to which we would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies ere they purchase elsowhere. SIEVENSON & MEHAFFEY.

BCHOOL BOOKS.

MITH'S Geography, Mitchell's Geography, S. Smith's Grammar, Kirkham's Grammar, Comstock's Philosophy, Comstock's Chemistry, Baley's Algebra, Bonnyoustle's Mensuration, Olney's Geography, Parley's Geography, Bullion's Grammar, Johnson's Philosophy, Chemistry, College of the Co osophy, Johnson's Chemistry, Colburn's Algebra. Willard's History of the United States, together, with every variety of school books now in use. For sale chean at the drug and book store of MYERS & HAVERSTICK.

Mocleo.

LINES ON THE STATUE OF HIS DEAD CHILD. BY RICHARD LANE, ESQ.

i saw thee for a moment—'t was the first time and the last ; And though years since have glided by, of mingled never have forgotten thee, thou fairest of the fair. saw thee in thy beauty i thou wert graceful as the fawn, When in wantoness of gloe, it sports along the lawn? I saw thee seek the mirror—and when it met thy sight, The very air was musical with thy burst of wild delight. saw thee in thy beauty! with thy sister at thy side. the a lily of the valley—then a rose in all its pride; looked upon thy mother, there was trumph in her eyes, and trembled for her, happiness, for grief, had imade me

saw thee in thy beauty! with one hand among he curls, he other with no gentle grasp had seized a string of She felt the petty tresposs, and she chide thee though she amlied And I knew .not the child. which was loveliest-the mother or

I saw thee in thy hearty and a tear came to mine eye, As I press'd thy rosy cheek to mine, and thought even thou could at die;
My home was like a summer bower, by thy joyous

That still serenity of brow—those lips that breathe no roclaim thee but a mockery of what thou wert before. I saw thee in thy beauty! with thy waving hair at rest, And thy busy little fingers folded lightly on thy breast; But thy merry dance is over, and thy little race is run, And the mirror that reflected two can now give back but one.

I see thee in thy becuty? with thy mother by thy side, But her loveliness has faded, and quell'd her glance of pride; The smile is absent from her tip, and absent are the And a cap of almost widowhood conceals her envied curis.

Miscellancous.

Correspondence of N. Y. Com. Advertiser

A THRILLING NARRATIVE. For the subjoined graphic account of the emarkable disaster at Carbondale, and the dmost miraculous escape of a man who was buried in the crushed mines, we are indebted to the Rev. Mr. Rowland, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Honesdale, but formerly of the Pearl street Church New York. The of the Pearl street Church New York. The City and County of Philadelphia.

His office is at No. 35 South EOURTH narrative is equally interesting and extraor, street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1845.—3m.

Honesdale, Jan. 15, 1846.

On Monday morning last, about nine o'clock, an accident occurred in the coal mines of the Delaware and Hudson canal ompany, at Carbondale, which has produccompany, at Carbondale, which has produc-ed considerable excitement in the communi-ty. A large portion of the hill or mountain into which the mines extend, following the law of gravity, suddenly descended on the law of gravity, suddenly descended on the law of gravity. law of gravity, suddenly descended on the honey-comb cavities within its bosom, burying all the unfortunate individuals within its reach. Very many acres descended in a mass; and so great was the pressure of the atmosphere, occasioned by this descent, as to the atmosphere, occasioned by this descent, as to the material around him, and he was enabled to free himself and draw back into the chamber of the mines. atmosphere, occasioned by inis descent, and shoot out from the mouth of one of the mines of the mine. In returning, however, to the as from a cannon, a train of cars with a horse hold by which he had effected his entrance and a boy, throwing them to a considerable he found to his dismay that it was closed, and distance. Think of a bellows moved by mountain power, and you will form a very correct idea of the blast. Painful to relate, ffrom individuals were beneath the descenfifteen individuals were beneath the descer ding mass, only one of whom had the good forume to escape; and his ventures exceed everything on record. The remaining four-teen are buried alive, if not crushed, and may now be hopole sly. wandering in those gloomy caverns, beyond the reach of human aid, and shut out forever, in all probability, from

the light of day.

To present a distinct idea of this occurence, I must first give a brief description of the mines, and the manner of working them.-There are several opening to the coal, which are numbered as, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., two of them are above the bed of the Lackawana, and the others are below it. These openings are holes in the side of the hills, about six feet by eight, and are the mai: entrances to the mines. From the mouths are roads leading into the interior of the mountain, following the dip-of-coal, sometimes ascending and sometimes descending. The extent of the mining operations will be perceived from the fact that there are thirty-five miles of railroad laid under ground, in the bosom of the mountain including the main roads with all their

ramificati n .

The coal lies in a horizontal stratum of from four to six feet in thickness, between strata or slate. The method of mining is to cut out and remove the coal leaving only piers of it to support the hill above; aided by wood-en props made of sections of trees, cut of a suitable length. As fast as the coal is remo-FULL assortment of French Extracts for the Handkorchief. Otto Rose soap, genuine German and French Cologne Water, tooth, hair and nail brushes, shell and ivery combs, hair beandeline, scent bags, riding whips, with pearl been removed for a mile and a half under the handles, of a beautiful finish. Rose lip salve, pearl and shell cases, tuck and side combs. In surface of an inclined plane, by which access could be had to the surface of the earth and down which props were taken. The exavation tor conlextends half a mile or more beyond this opening. It was in this vicinity that the accident occured, and by closing the mouth of this passage cut off all hope of escape to those within, in this direction ular care is taken to support the mass above; in the chambers which are abandoned; the props are left to decay that the rocks and earth may gradually fill up these cavities, as it has done in former instances; but care is taken

o guard the main avenues to the coal from

are nearly four, hundred employed in the a mile in width. Mr. Clarkson said that it mines, had gone in on Monday morning, was about half a mile long said that it when Mr. Clarkson, the superintendent, discovered the ominous appearances, and imtill he could go with him, and they would ex-amine the mines together.

an awful crush of every thing which opposed its progress, and shot down over him, filled the road with crushed coal and bending him double, leaving not a foot of space be tween the solid mass above and the crushe coal below. The distance descended was the height of the mine, or from six to eight feet. So great was the pressure of the air that it produced a painful sensation as if some sharp instrument had been thurst into his and the knowledge acquired by this and the knowledge acquired by this and the knowledge acquired by this ence may prove of the greatest utility erestler. the mine being instantly extinguished. Ever and anon the thunder of the falling masses roared through the caverns. After waiting a suitable length of time for the rocks to cease

falling, Mr. Hosie began to remove the loose material around him and to creep. He tried one way and it was closed. He then proceeded in the other direction; and after nine hours ed in the other direction; and after nine hours incessant toil, creeping, removing loose coal and slate, and squeezing himself past obstacles, he made his way into the open mine. Here he tried to strike a light, but his matches had become damp and would not ignite.—
He then felt around him and discovered by the direction of the railroad that, instead of making his way out, he had gone farther in to the mine, and was cut off from a return b the mass which had settled down upon the road. He then bethought him of the air-hole and attempted to reach it; but that passage had been crushed in and closed. **Being it the vicinity of the mining operations he found some powder and spreading it on the floor endeavored with a pick to ignite it but could not. He found also a can of oil, which he reserved in case of necessity to use for food. All was total darkness, and the part o iountain over him was also settling throwing off huge pieces of slate and exposing him to immediate danger at every step; for but a part of the mass above had come down at once, and the other seemed likely to follow. once, and the other seemed likely to follow. Sensible of his danger, Mr. Hosie protected himself as well as he could: he wound up his watch, and felt the time by the hands. He also with a piece of chalk wrote in different places his name and the hou when he was at certain points. Being in total darkness, however, he missed his way, but was enabled through his acquintance with the mines to set himself right. He first tried to reach No. 1: but after toiling to that road, to reach No. 1: but after toiling to that road, found that it was also extinded in. His only chance seemed then to proceed at right an

gles with the main arteries of the mines and pass over to No. 3, and this he labored to do in accordance with his best judgement.

six hours, he at length reached No. 3, where he rested, and then when the hill had partially ceased its working, proceeding toward the mouth of the mines. On his way he met Mr. Bryden, one of the superintendents, who, with his men, was exploring the cavern with lights, in search of him; and at about five o'clock in the morning he emerged to the light of day, having been given up as dead, and been incarcerated in utter darkness beneath a settling mountain for forty-eight hours. Mr. Hosie told me many of these particulars and the others I gleamed from the principal officers of the company, to whom they were narrated.

At one time Mr. Hosie saw lights at a distance, but they soon vanished. They were the lights of men in No. 3, seeking for him. These lights however assured him that he was pursuing the right course. Mr. Hosie's hands were scratched and cut up by working so as to be completely covered with sores. He never for one moment lost his self-posses sion, and to this fact, added to his perseverance, is to be ascribed his deliver-

There were about forty men in the mines when the catastrophe occurred, and the twen-ty-six who escaped owed their preservation, in a great measure, to Mr. Bryden, one of the superinfendents, who conducted them out with great coolness and self-possession, while portions of the hill, other than those which irst fell, were settling down around them.-Learning that one poer Irish laborer, who had been struck down by slate, was left, with his leg broken, he went back alone and brought him out. Sometimes he was compelled to creep, and draw the man after him through crevices which were soon after closed by the settling of the hill. In two hours mor whole had fell down so that if he had been left his death, would have been inevitable. Thanks to Mr. Bryden for his coolness, in tropidity and humanity.

The greatest possible efforts are now made by working night and day to reach the place where the fourteen were at work; but fain hopes, however, are cherished respecting The places cannot probably be read ed before the middle of next week, if then The probability is that they have been crushed to death. Most of them were men with families. One boy only is known with certainty to be dead.

The quantity of the mountain fallen is va ould prove so firm, or that it would set to five stimated. Mr. Bryden said that it was uddenly or in mass.

Only a few of the workmen, of whom there about three quarters of a mile long, by half re nearly four hundred employed in the a mile in width. Mr. Clarkson said that it

mediately set some hands to work in prop-ping up the slate. On coming out of the mines, about eight o'clock, he met Mr. John Hosie, and told him that he had better wait skill are not exceeded, estimates the hand sing up the slate. On coming out of the thines, about eight o'clock, he met Mr. John and rail road, whose science and practical and rail road, whose science and practical akill are not exceeded, estimates the amount ill he could go with him, and they would examine the mines together.

Mr. Hosie went on, however, into No. 2, intending to join Mr. Clarkson presently, and intending to join Mr. Clarkson presently, and mine the mines use not.

Mr. Hosie went on, however, into No. 2, intending to join Mr. Clarkson presently, and had proceeded about a mile, when instantly is, no one can conjecture with any approximation to certainty; and it is exceed that difficult at present to get any accurate of the wind of a conjecture with any approximation of a conjecture with a con

difficult at present to get any mattern respecting it.

I do not know that the company have fany interest either to magnify or conceal the final ter, inasmuch as it is more likely to program benefit than a damage to their future of the control of

The occurrence seemed to me so traike anything I ever heard of, that I commenced anything I ever heard of, that I commenced writing the account of it to my firends, but it has proved so long, that, to save the multiplication of letters I concluded to send it to your paper, which most of them are access to tomed to read; and they may, if they once, consider it as personally addressed to dath of them. There may be others of your readers also, to whom it may not be uninteresting.

With sentiments of respect, l am yours, H. A. ROWLAND.

COMMON SCHOOL REPORT.—The twelfth Annual Report of the Superintendant of Common Schools, for the School year ending June 5, 1845, has been published. It is an interesting document, and represents the Common School system of our Common-wealth, as in a flourishing and improving

The aggregate number of districts in the State, exclusive of the city and county of Philadelphia, is 1189; number paid during the year, 1018; number reporting, 961;—whole number of schools, 6690; number of required, \$457; average number of months taught, 4; humber of male teachers, 5594; number of female teachers, 2437; average salaries of male teachers per month; \$16,48; of female; \$9,46; number of male scholars, of female, \$9,46; number of male scholars, 176,366; number of female, 161,052; number of scholars in each school, 44; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 41 2-3 cents; amount of tax levied, \$370,774 15; received from State Appropriations, \$159,599:15: received from collectors, \$266,122,053/cost of instruction, \$326,887; tuel and centing encles, \$49,94.85; cost of school houses, pure control of the act of 1836, which regulates the levying of a tax' by the School Directors in

levying of a tax' by the School Directors in districts; the desirable provision, being that the amount to be levied should be fixed by law, with certain discretionary powers to the

The average time the schools were kept open during the year, is much less than that of former years. The reason is the reduction of the State apprapriations, and the consequent reduction of the tax levied by the School Directors.

The expediency of conferring upon School Directors a discretionary power as to the ad-Directors, a. discretionary power as to the adversel's head? The countryman applied the mission of children between four and six kn.jn. (B-a-a!—b-a-a! Help! help!' crivers of age it suggested as a matter for consideration; the reason being that well inform—by gave one of those also grunts, accompanied ed people have thought that the grogress of education has been retarded by the crowding of the schools with very young children.

by gave one or those aw grunts, accompanied by a squeal on G sharp, so long, so long, so piercing, that we can only compare it to the steam whistle of a locomotive. The countries of of the schools with very young children.

The principal defect in the working of the

system he considers to be the employment in many instances those who have not sufficiently qualified themselves for the responsi-ble situation they assume in becoming teachers. This he attributes, "in part to the inadequacy of the compensation frequently of fered, and partly to the too indulgent and infered, and partly to the too indulgant and in-tormal examination of the competency of infan for this accident, the Fakir purchased to of those who apply, for certificates as instruc-

As a good and feasible means of improving the condition of our schools, and elevating the grade of teachers, he suggests the appointment of County Superintendants whose duty it should be to meet the School Directors in their several districts, preside at, and same time snatching up the basket and malitors in their several districts, pressue at, and same time snatching up the baset and man-aid in public examinations of Teachers, give counsel, sign certificates of teachers who have been examined. These officers he thinks might and could do a great amount of of her stock. Things by this time had got a

STARTING IN THE WORLD -- Many on unwise parent habors hard and lives sparingly ing some more sport, we drew near. In this all his life for the purpose of leaving enough, we were disappointed; but, as Mr. Turner to give his children a start in the world, as it left him, we observed the Fakir's eye attenis called. Setting a young man aftoat with, twely fixed out a large cabbage. He walked money left him by his relatives, is like tying up to the Duchman who was attending the bladders under the the arms of one who can basket, and addressing him with, "how do not swim: ten chances to one he will lose you sell cabbage by the dozen, my old-his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach friend. The will never need the bladders. Give you shill never need the bladders. bladders. Give your child a sound education, and you have done enough for him—
See to it that his morals are pure, his mindcultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to laws which govern man, and you
have given him what will be of more value
than the wealth of the Indies. You have
given him a start which no misfortune can
deprive him of. The earlier you teach him
to depend upon his own resources the better.

ELOQUENT EXTRACT. "Generation after."

"Why do you make the difference?"

"Let me see," says the Fakir, taking up
the large cabbage. "After examining very atthe large cabbage and your cabbage?"

"You allow your chickens
to run amorigat your cabbage?"

"Yah," says the Fakir, sand I can prove
it "I hear a nest of chickens in the cabbage
now," and an auditle chirruping was easily ion, and you have done enough for him.-

ELOQUENT EXTRACT—"Generation after now, and an auditie chiruping was easily generation," says an eloquent writer, "have distinguished.

"Give me, your knife," says the Fakir; and, on opening the cabbage, ou dropped as way like vapor, while nature wore the same aspect of beauty as when her creator commanded her to be. The huavene shall be as bright over our graves as they are now around of the sounds produced by the calls head. Squart the main avenues to the coal from the format of the bright over our graves as they are now around

From the Pittsburg Chronicle. THE FAKIR OF AVA. WE have heard of Dr. Faustus, and of oth-

black," but after the performances which took place in the Pittsburg Market, we came to the conclusion that the "Fakir of Ava" was

shead of all of them.

On Friday evening we visited the Market

Lawring as usual, out the first provender,"

Dalgetty say the first with which
our friends from the first the supply
us noke dried city wided we have
the Featy gash to pay item, our attention was runusual-movement to-and-from subject for a paragraph of pick up a subject for a paragraph of a publish chron-clers of events, has been been been of all this commotion. He replied have been expected that he tellieved "the Poell must be in that box of "eggs," pointing a large box which should close by, "for," egys he, "a gentleman was just making some inquiries as to their soundness, when of a sudden the eggs seemed to be endowed with life, and commenced chirping like a thou-

life, and commenced chirping like a thouine, and commenced chirping like a thousand crickets, and there as if veritable chickens were struggling to get out of them the eggs commenced capering and dancing about in the strangest manner. This having caused the owner a fright, as well as the bysianders, all of whom are wondering at the cause of the strange phenomenon."

On enquiring after the person who had priced the eggs, a stout gentleman in a cloth cloak was pointed out, in whom we at once recognized the "Genvine Fakir." There he stood looking as unconcerned as you please but we observed a smile playing about the corners of his mouth, which told us to look walked up very seda ely to an Irish woman the possessor of a basket of plucked poultry and took up a large turkey, (a very old gob ler by the by)
"Good woman," says he very demurely.

"as I am no very great judge of poultry, tell me, is this a young turkey?", -The woman eyed him for a moment, as if

to accertain if he was quizzing her.

"Yes, sir, it's only a yearling," she said, at the same time turning her head to answer another customer.

"It is very heavy," continued the Fakir,
'pray, what's the price of it?"
"One dollar," replied the Isdy of the pul-

try.
"I'm afmid-it's too heavy to be young," says the Fakir.
"Pon me konshence," says she, "it's only

year and a quarter ould. If ye're a judge he cratur will speak for itself." At the instant she pronounced these words turkey raised its head, somewhat after the fashion of a snake, and with open mouth said, or seemed to say, "you lie, you jade, I'm five years old past." To this, all the poultry

in the basket responded by an unusual cack-ling, crowing and gobbling.

The poultry woman turned up her eyes clasped her hands over her head, and ejacu-lating, "Holy Mother!" bolted Diamond alley as if the genileman with the "cloven foot." was after her, never stopping to look behind until she was fairly in Wood street. The Fakir walked on, and stopped to make

room for a countryman who was in the act of cutting off a call's head. "B-a-a," went the head "Oh," says the countryman, looking over his shoulder, thinking that some one had been tricking him. He was evidently surprised. At this moment the Fakir address ed him with, "what will you take for that tryman dropped his knife, and with, "Lord less us!" turned around and made tracks as fast as his legs could carry him. tion they assume in becoming leaching the his he attributes, "in part to the incourse he upset a woman with a basket full quarter's worth of the apples, and on opening he first one with his knife, out dropped in gold piece. A second apple produced anoth same time snatching u) the breket and maling off in the wake of him of the call's head. little quiet. In though the minutes we observed the Fakir talking with one of our efficient police officers, Mr. Turner, and expectieart—this size thirty cents, "cause got soft

good sized hen and so the imitations tently a week old.

We can easily account for the imitations of the sounds produced by the calfs head of the gold prace.

The gold prace

HUMILITY.

BY MONTGOMERY The bird that sings on highest wing,
Builds on the ground her lowly nest;
And she that doth most sweetly sing,
Sings in the shade, when all things rest.
In lark and nightingale we see,
What honor bath humlily.

The saint that wears heaven's brightest crown in deepest adoration bends; The weight of glory bonds him down The most when high his soul ascends; Nearest the throne itself must be, The footstool of humility.

From the New Haven Courier. A Lady's Visit to the Printer's

So you sit there all day and cut out peice from the newspaper; I think I should like that, it is so much like patch work.

Yes, madam, we excissorize some, though

we are oblidged to weave considerable cloth ourselves. Suppose you occupy our chair, and give the public your ideas of editing a paper.
Me! goodness! I wouln'nt sit down here

and write where every body is staring at one for the world; writing makes a person so cross. Besides, yourtable is all ink, it would soil my dress; why don't you have a nice manegany table, and white curtains at the windows? What makes you hang up these dusty old papers round the room? If I was oblidged to stay here; the floor should be washed and a carpet laid down, it must be lreadful to live so

Oh! those are our files; we could'nt dispense with them very well, and as for a car-pet, we fear it would frighten away our cus-

Dear mo; the gentlemen are so careless about everything nice that I don't they are comfortable, unless they can have their rooms all littered up. Did you write all those sheets o-day?

to-cay?
Certainly and we are not through yet.
Why—it takes me a whole day to compose and copy a letter. I hope you don't scrawl and blot so when you write to the ladies? We never have that pleasure, madam.
No-and you don't write for them either,

ittle boxes, that we call cases, contain the are assured that when intelligence of his death etters; and the printers put thom together interest and the printers put thom together interest and the printers put thom together interest and the printers and the printers are assured that when intelligence of his death reached Bedula many natives were seen in to words and sentences by the aid of that lite piece of iron you speak of.
Well, I declare! Doctors and lawyers I

mevs had-cases, but I never knew printers ad before. Certainly, madam; they sometimes are foul cases and hard cases, too; but what can be expected of those who lead the lives of

Why! do they? I'm sorry to hear it. Do ell me what that man is filling that trough

vith water for. He's a-going to wet the paper, you know.

Oh, yes! I though you always sprinkled your papers and ironed them, to make them look so smooth, and I suppose this great gallows looking machine is your mangle.

That's the press, madam, and this handle here is the Archimedean lever, which moves the world. Just notice its power, you per-

Why in the world then don't you have it mended! The men are always so slack: ong picture !rames? Those are what we term galleys.
You have galleys, hey? I didn't know

hat the printers were so much like Rowman Look yonder-what's that boy doing!

Oh, he's distributing a handful of pi. Well. I should'nt think a handful of pie ould be much among so many.
What are you going to do with those slips of printed paper.
There are proofs,, and we are obliged to

read them, won't you sit down and help us?
No, indeed! I can't bear to read any and of proof, unless some trials for breach of I don't believe the ladies would nake very good printers..... Pardon us, madam but we think they would

eir slender fingers wyuld be the very things for handling Small Caps, Nonnariel, Diamond and Minion; they might do well on Long Primer. Pshaw! don't mention it; I never could

abide the name of long primer since mause-to make me learn the catechism out of it. Goodness gracious! If I haven't spoiled my gloves by touching some of your old types! had been lately invested with the title, was What a dreadful thing it would be to get ink on a lady's hand! Good morning:

READING THE BIBLE. Of the Hon. John

Cotton Smith, late Governor of Connecticut, it is stated that "during the last eight or ten years, he has read the bible through annual-Testament to memory at the time of his decease." At his funeral, the Rev. Mr. Andrews of Kent said —One of the noblest of men of a former and better age had been ta-ken from us. But our joy and boast this day, is not that he was a statesman of enlarge insight; not that he was a scholar of refine taste; not that he was a gentleman in whose deportment digrilty and courtesy were so re-markably blended—the observed of all observers — but that he was a meek and humble disciple of Christ, rejoicing in the consolations, reverencing the ordinances, and laboring for the advancement of the Christ turn faith:

PRETTY Tough. A. New Englander, ti-ding in a railroad carroff anouthwest, some-where, seemed patteularly disposed to as-tonish the other passengers with tough stories about Yankeedom. At last he mentioned

imes hear the protection of "home industry" denounced as a novelty, that disturbs the beace of the country. We are too much atached to the true principle of protecting what belongs to us, to allow of such an imputation upon the American system; and though we lo not now mean to enter upon any discussion of the tariff question, we will copy a few paragraphs from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, for 1791:

1. That the promotion of manufactures (that is, our home trade,) is rendered necessary by the restrictions of foreign nations on our navigation and external commerce.

2. That there is an absolute necessity to national promotions on the increasing the promotion of the increasing the promotion. provide a home market for the increasing

produce of our farms and plantations.

3. That the United States sustains an immense burden in the charges of importing foreign manufactures, which amounting to twenty per cent, upon fifteen millions of dollars, is not less than three millions per annum n peace, and more in war.

4. That no country, however fertile, has retained its gold and silver, if it has not man-

5. That by the intervention of women and children, at machinery, manufactures have been brought to require a small portion of the labor of men, and that these may be obtained

6. That a judicious system of measures to encourage manufactures, will draw capital from foreign countries, to be employed in the United States, in working up and consuming our raw materials and provisions.

7. And lastly, that manufactures will succeed in the United States, because they have been incessantly springing up, and increasing for many years."

MONUMENT FROM HINDOOS TO A CHRISTIAN. Major Rogers, a gallant English officer and a man of active benevolence, died last aut-summer in the island of Ceylon. This circumumn in the island of Ceylon. This circumstance brought fort a remarkable trait in the or you would not print such dry such do.

Don't put any thing more about Oregon and Congress in the paper, will you? Its so did. But what are those men doing in the other room with thefit sleeves rolled up, and and making motions as if they were going to fight-somebody.

Those are our compositors setting type; you see they have a stick in one hand, and you see they have a stick in one hand, and the other.

The server of that place of the 15th September says, "the conduct of the natives on this occurrence of the server of the natives on this occurrence of the server of the natives on this occurrence of the server of the natives on this occurrence of the server of the natives on this occurrence of the server of the natives on this occurrence of the server of the natives on this occurrence of the server of the natives on this occurrence of the server of the natives on this occurrence of the server of the natives on this occurrence of the server of the natives on this occurrence of the server of the natives on this occurrence of the server of the natives on this occurrence of the server of the natives on this occurrence of the server of the natives on this occurrence of the server of the natives on the server of the native of the server of the server of the native of the server of the native of the server of the server of the native of the server of native character. It is customary among the I don't see any sticks, unless you call those little square pieces of iron so; what curious names you have, I always though a stick was to walk with:

Says, the cannot be an unanswerable rejutation of the casion is an unanswerable rejutation

> the bazar shedding tears. EDUCATION.—Every boy should have his head, his heart and his hand educated. Let this truth never be forgotten. By the proper education of the head he will be taught what is good and what is evil, what is wise and what is foolish—what is right and what is wrong. By the proper education of the heart, he will be taught to love what is good, wise and right, and to hate what is evil, foolish and wrong, and by the proper education of the hand, he will be enabled to supply his wants, to add to his comforts, and to those around him.

The highest objects of a good education are to reverence and to obey God, and to love and serve mankind, every thing that helps us in attaining these objects is of great value, and every thing that hinders us, is comparatively worthless. When wisdom reigns in the head and love in the heart, the mended! The men are always so slack; bead is ever ready to do good: order and bong picture-frames? ilmost unknown.—Blackwood:

THE TRUE DOCTRINE .- A friend thus eloquently speaks:-"The true doctrine is this -if a man has ten cents in his pocket, and owes no man any thing, he is rich, yes, rich! -far above those who, with all the externals of wealth and pomp and hollow-hearted fashon, are in reality poor in purse, poor in pleasure. Just as a man increases i he decreases in the capability of enjoying this life. And I hold it true that the world was made to be enjoyed, and that daily hourly—every minute. I would not give a fig for such pleasure as springs alone from wealth. A man must have it in him. There is "no blood in a turnip," but there is life in a day pebble to the man that can see it.— There is fire in a flint, and power in a drop of water, if you will only take the pains to bring it out. It is the internals that make the. man, not the externals."

A Doubtrui Case .- A country Justice who came and very gravely seated herself by the side of her husband. She listened very attentively to the witnesses for the plaintiff; and by the time they had coheluded their testimony; she had, in her own mind, fully decided the case in their favor. But the evidence for the defendant gave the question quite a different color and, doubtful what decision ought to be made under existing circumstances, she turned to her husband with a perplexed took, and, with a very councellor-like tone and manner, asked, "Dad what are we going to do in this case?"

CASTOR OIL MADE PALATEBLE .- Castor -oil may be most easily taken mingled with or-ange juice—a little sugar being added to the juice, if the orange be not ripe and sweet.— The difference between this, and any other mode of taking this valuable medicine is sur-

THINGS LOST FOREVER. Lost wealth may be restored by industry the wiesk of health regained by temperance; forgotten k awledge regained by study; diseased friendship southed; into forgetfulness; even dorfeited. reputation won by penitence and virtue.— But whosver again looked upon his vanished hours, recalled his slighted years, stamped them with wisdom, or eliaced from Heaven's record the fearful blot of wasted time?

A Pierry Thouart—A coquete is prose, from 'which every lover plucks' pleas—the thorns are reserved for her future husband. y thange his vocation is a temperature deduction that of the Congregational munistry. He inlends to spend the remainder of the winter is the South