Carlisle Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY W. B. BRATTY.

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Herald & Exposition

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

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 Dollar for six months.
These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

Advertisements, making fifteen lines or less, will be charged at the rate of Fifty cents for one insertion,—three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Yearly advertisers will be charged at the following rates:

One Column, with the paper, for one year,	$25
Half a column, do. do.	$13
Two Squares, with quarterly changes,	$10
Business Cards, with the paper,	$5

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Such as Handbills, Blanks, Circulars and every other ther description of Printing, executed hansomely and expeditiously, and at the LOWEST PRICES.

Cards.

New Arrangement.

DOCTOR MYERS has associated his nephew, Mr. J. E. JACKSON, in his Drug and Book Business.

By this arrangement, Doctor MYERS will be enabled to give his undivided attention to the duties of his Profession.

Carlisle, September 30, 1846.—3mb.

DOCTOR AD. LIPPE,
Homeopthic Physicin.

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

Carlisle, April 9, 1846.

DR L. C. LOOMIS,
DENTIST.

WILL perform all operations upon the Teeth that are required for their preservation, such as *Scaling, Filing, Plugging, &c.*, or will replace the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single Tooth, to a full sett. Office on Pitt street, a few doors South of the Railroad Hotel.

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

June 11, 1846.

HENRY EDGAR REESE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Cumberland and the adjoining counties and attend to all professional business entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity.

Office in South Hanover street, in Graham's new building, opposite the Post Office.

Carlisle, August 26, 1846.—1y.

S. DUNLAP ADAIR,
Attorney at Law.

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

July 16, 1845.

DENTISTRY, &C.
JOHN W. HENDEL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that having opened an office in South Hanover street, nearly opposite the Post Office, he is prepared to practice DENTISTRY in all its branches. Go of Teeth are essential to health, besides natural or artificial ones are not only useful but ornamental, and add materially to the comfort of the wearer. It need not be stated what can be done to the teeth, suffice it to say that *every defect* can be *remedied*, and *new* Teeth furnished from a single one to an entire set. Having had considerable practice for a number of years, good references will be given to such as require them, but the best proof is the *operation*, which will in all cases be performed in the most careful manner and at prices to suit the occasion and the times. Persons waited on at their residences, either in town or country, without extra charge. He may always be found at his office, as above, or at his residence in Pitt street, one door north of Hendel's Livery stable.

He will also promptly attend to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, at his office in South Hanover street. Also, ENGRAVING neatly executed. By attention and skilful execution of his work, he hopes to receive and hereby solicits a share of public patronage.

Carlisle, April 8, 1846.

HARRIS, TURNER, & IRVIN
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 201 *Market Street, PHILADELPHIA,*

Importers and Wholesale Dealers

IN Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Surgical and Obstetrical Instruments, Druggists Glassware, Window Glass, Paints, Oils Dyes, Perfumery, &c. &c.

Druggists, Country Merchants, and Physicians supplied with the above articles on the most favorable terms. Strict and prompt attention paid to orders. Every article warranted.

JOHN HARRIS, M. D. JAMES A. TURNER, lately of Virginia. WILLIAM IRVIN, M. D.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 1846.—1 y.

THE MANSION HOUSE HOTEL

Fronting on the Cumberland 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 visitors 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.

J. P. HAMILTON
SURVEYOR.

OFFERS his services to the public. Having had several years experience with his Father, and having in his possession the valuable collection of papers made by him, he hopes by care and punctuality to obtain a share of public patronage.

Office in the public square, immediately in the rear of the Court House.

Carlisle, apl 2.

DYEING & SCOURING.
WILLIAM BLAIR,

IN LUTHER STREET, near the College, dies Ladies and Gentlemen's apparel, all colors, and warrants all work to be satisfactory. Orders in his line respectfully solicited.

Carlisle, September 9, 1846.

Prime Segars.

5,000 OLD SPANISH CIGARS received and for sale Wholesale and Retail by the subscriber. Also, 20,000 HALF SPANISH CIGARS, for sale at the reduced price of $3,00 per thousand, at his cigar factory in Westhigh Street, Carlisle.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

THE subscriber has just opened an assortment of Turkish, Brodie, Paisley, and Cashmere SHAWLS, of the newest styles, and at low prices.

Nov. 11. GEO. W. BUTNER.

Miscellaneous.

HARDWARE. CUTLERY & SADDLERY.

The Largest, best Selected, and Cheapest Stock of Hardware ever brought to Carlisle!!!

JOHN P. LYNE respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has just received from the city a splendid stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, Cheap Paints, Oil, Varnish, &c., which he is determined to *sell cheaper than ever.*

His stock consists in part of the following:

Building materials, such as Locks, Hinges, and Screws, nails and spikes, window glass, of all sizes. Carpenter's tools of all kinds, such as planes, saws, chisels, augurs, braces and bits, compasses, superior sand paper. Saddlery, a full assortment consisting of brass plated and Japanned Harness mounting, saddle trees, bitts stirrups, buckels, hog skins, raw hide, whip stocks, &c. Cabinet Makers' materials, such as MAHOGANY VENEERS, Glass and Mahogany knobs, drawer and chest locks, Bedstead screws and caps. Also, a splendid assortment of fine pen and pocket knives, table knives and forks; fine scissors and shears, sheep shears; razors and razor strops and shaving cream. Also, Candlesticks and snuffers, shovels and tongs, brushes of all kinds, tubs and buckets, shovels and spades, hay and manure forks, halter and trace chains, coffee mills looking glasses, and looking glass plates of all sizes, mill and cross cut saws, bar, band, round and hoop iron, cast, sheer and blister steel.—Also, rifle and roc powder, of the best quality and safety fuse. Together with every article usually kept in a Hardware Store.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere as I am determined not to be beat.

The books and accounts of the late firm of J. P. Lyne & Co., are in my hands, and persons knowing themselves indebted to call and settle, as the books must be settled up immediately otherwise suits will be instituted without respect to persons. JOHN P. LYNE.

April 29, 1846.

REMOVAL.
CHARLES BARNITZ,

WOULD announce to the citizens of Carlisle and the public in general, that he has removed his store to South Hanover street, one door below Burkholder's Hotel, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. N. W. Woods, where he would advise all who want to purchase cheap Goods to give him a call.

He would therefore call the attention of the public in want of CHEAP GOODS, to give him a call and examine for themselves. His stock consists in part of

CLOTHS,

(all colors and quality. Cassimeres, Cassanets, Tweeds, Vesting, Flannels, Silks, Alpacas, Merinoes, Ginghams, Bed Tickings, Shawls, nelicoes, Muslins; a select and general assortment of Lace, Edging, Insertings, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c. &c., together with every variety of goods kept in any store.

ALSO—A very large assortment of GROCERIES, of all kinds that may be wanted for family use, very cheap. Likewise, a large assortment of

Queensware, Glassware, &c., &c.,

which will be sold very low. SEGARS, of the best that the city could afford, can be had by calling at Barnitz's Cheap Store, in South Hanover street.

Those desirous of securing the first choicee of the most select and desirable goods in the market, would do well to call without delay.

CHARLES BARNITZ.

Carlisle, April 8, 1846.

THE PILES!

A Cure for Life secured.

DR. UPHAM'S, INTERNAL, REMEDY for the cure of Piles. The Vegetable Pile Electuary, invented by Dr. A. Upham, a distinguished physician of New York city, is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

The Electuary contains no Mineral Medicine, no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge, or other powerful and irritating purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence; no change in diet necessary. If taken according to directions, a cure for life is guaranteed.

Another Certificate added to the hundreds that have already been received, of the efficacy of Dr. Upham's Electuary.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1846.

Messrs. Wyatt & Ketcham—Gents: For several years past I have been troubled with Piles, a very costive state of my complaint not being to severe as to disable me from business, and a dread I had of physicians and patent Medicines, that until this spring, I never used any medicine or applied to a physician for relief. The Piles then being so severe that I allowed several operations to be performed without any benefit. Determined after this to try other means, I read an advertisement of a cure guaranteed by the use of Dr. Upham's Electuary. I purchased three boxes at your store, and from the use of which I found myself entirely cured of the Piles, and my health much improved. I remain, Sirs, your much indebted friend. EZRA DEBLE.

Merchant Tailor, 194 Broadway, upstairs.

Dr. A. Upham, Proprietor.

WYATT & KETCHAM, 121 Fulton street, New York, General Agents for the Southern States.

☞ Sold in Carlisle, by SAMUEL ELLIOTT, and Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1.

November 11, 1846.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made, by the undersigned and others, to the next Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company to be styled "THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA," to be located in the borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, to have a capital of not less than One Hundred thousand, nor more than Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, with general banking and discounting privileges.

Thomas C. Miller,	Thomas Bell,
James Kyle,	Samuel Beetem,
Abraham Kurtz,	William Kerr,
Skiles Woodburn,	John Lefevre,
John Dunlap,	John Huston,
James Weakley,	D. H. Williams,
Benjamin Potter,	Alex'r Davidson,
Andrew G. Miller,	O. H. Lea,
D. W. McCulloch,	Isaac Lefevre,
William Galbraith,	George Heikes,
Richard Parker,	James Greason,
Wm. M. Henderson,	William Cregle,

July 1, 1846.—6m.

Jayne's Family Medicines.

AN additional supply of the above valuable Medicines, consisting of

Jayne's Expectorant,
Tonic Vermifuge,
Hair Tonic,
Sanative Pills,
Carminative Balsam;

Received and for sale by

S. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Carlisle.

SPANISH TOBACCO SCRAPS, a cheap article for cheap smoking, and sold at 6 cents per dozen, for sale at the Cigar Factory of the subscriber. P. H. CRIEWELL.

Carlisle, October 21, 1846.

Miscellaneous.

From Chambers' Edinburg Journal,

NOT TO MYSELF ALONE.

"Not to myself alone,"
The little opening flower transported cries—
"Not to myself alone I bud and bloom;
With fragrant breath the breezes I perfume,
And gladden all things with my rainbow dyes;
The bee comes sipping every eventide
His dainty fill;
The butterfly within my cup doth hide
From threatening ill."

"Not to myself alone,"
This circling star with honest pride doth boast—
"Not to myself alone I rise and set;
I write upon Night's coronal of jet
His power and skill who formed our myriad host;
A friendly beacon at Heaven's open gate,
I gem the sky,
That man may ne'er forget, in every fate,
His home on high."

"Not to myself alone,"
The heavy-laden bee doth murmuring hum—
"Not to myself alone, from flower to flower
I rove the wood, the garden and the bower,
And to the hive at evening weary come:
For man, for man, the luscious food I pile
With busy care,
Content if this repay my ceaseless toil—
A scanty share."

"Not to myself alone,"
The soaring bird with lusty pinion sings—
"Not to myself alone I raise the song;
I cheer the drooping with my warbling tongue,
And bear the mourner on my viewless wings;
I bid the bymeless churl my anthem learn,
And God adore;
I call the worldling from his dross to turn,
And sing and soar."

"Not to myself alone,"
The streamlet whispers on its pebbly way—
"Not to myself I sparkling glide;
I scatter life and health on every side,
And strew the field with herb and flow'ret gay;
I sing unto the common, bleak and bare,
My gladsome tune;
I sweeten and refresh the languid air
In droughty June."

"Not to myself alone,"
Oh, man! forget not thou, earth's honored priest!
Its tenure, its end, its life, its pulse, its heart—
In earth's great cause to snatch thy part.
Choicest of guests at Love's ungrudging feast,
Play not the niggard, spurn thy native clod,
And self disown;
Live to thy neighbor, live unto thy God,
Not to thyself alone.

INDUSTRY AND INTEGRITY.—There is nothing possible to man which industry and integrity will not accomplish. The poor boy of yesterday, so poor that a dollar was a mint to his vision, houseless, and breadless—compelled to wander on foot from village to village, with his bundle on his back, in order to procure labor and the means of subsistence has become the talented and honorable young man to day, by the power of his good right arm, and the potent influence of his principles, firmly and perpetually maintained.—When poverty and what the world calls disgrace stared him in the face, he shuddered not, but pressed onward and exulted in high and honorable exertion in the midst of accumulating disasters and calamities. Let the young man be cherished, for he honors his country and dignifies his race. High blood—if this course not in his veins, he is a free born American, and therefore a sovereign and a prince. Wealth—what cares he for that, so long as his heart is pure, and his walk upright—he knows, and his country knows, and his country tells that the little finger of an honest and upright man is worth more than the whole body of an effeminate and dishonest man. These are the men who make the country—who bring to it whatever of iron sinew and unfailing spirit it possesses or desires—who are rapidly rendering it the mightiest, most powerful, as it is already the freest and beneath the circle of the sun.

THE DUTCHMAN'S GEESE.—"There goes the old Dutchman who had the dangerous geese!" exclaimed a friend in the country the other day, calling our attention to a Dutchman of the oldest "school," who was walking slowly along the road.

We asked an explanation.

Why, when the Yankees first began to settle in here, he was joined by a slab sided specimen of 'em, as he was picking up the quills that his geese had dropped, in their chattering morning waddles, by the edges of an oblong pond of the roadside. Presently one of the geese stretched out his long neck at the Yankee, who started and ran as if a mad dog were at his heels.

"I dold him," said the old Dutchman, "not to be avraid; dat de geese wouldn't hurt um any: but de geese *did* run after him dough, clear over de hill aways; and none of um wouldn't give um no rest any more, whenever he come along de street. I'lieve dey had a spite ag'in de Yankees. Mein gracious! it's curious, dough, but de geese always went away, and didn't come back any more!"

The secret of that was, that the Yankee, who was so afraid of the Dutchman's geese, had thrown out kernels of corn, among which was one with a fish-hook attached. Once swallowed, the angry goose was soon in tow of the flying fugitive.

A DREADFUL SCENE.—The Natchez Courier, in giving an account of the sufferings of the wounded by the collision of the steamboats Maria and Sultana says:

One man would pray to the doctor to cut his throat; another that he might be pierced to the heart, and relieved of his excruciating pain, another that he might be despatched in any way to quell the intolerable agony that was consuming him. Shrieks, groans, sobs, most piercingly agonizing howls, were heard on every hand from the twenty two sufferers to whom he was administering. "Will I live, Doctor?" said one man, from whom nearly all the skin was pealed. "You will die, sir. It is perhaps my duty to tell you that you will die in an hour." "Well, I am sorry for it," said he, "for I leave a wife, an aged mother, and several children." In an hour he was dead, and such was the suffering of every one of these poor victims of a wrath more destructive, more to be dreaded, than ou thousand cannon.

PAT'S ACCOMMODATIVENESS.—An Irishman being about to join a company in Lawrenceburg, Ind., forming to go South, was questioned by one of the officers—

"Well, sir, when you get into battle, will you fight or run?"

"An' shall," replied the Hibernian, with a comical twist of his countenance, "I'll be after doing, yer honor, as a majority uv ye does."

"A LITTLE LEARNING," &c.—True copy of a letter received by a schoolmaster at Montrose. "Cur, as you are a man of knolege, I intend to inter my son into your skull. I am," &c.

Dr. Johnson, in his Dictionary defines a garret as a room on the highest floor of the house, and a *cock loft* as the room over the garret.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Its Extent, Mountains, and Rivers.

From the State Book of Pennsylvania.—By T. H. Burrowes.

Situation of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, lies between 38 degrees 43 min. and 42 degrees 15 minutes, north latitude; and 2 degrees 16 minutes east, and 4 degrees 32 minutes west longitude from Washington.

It is bounded on the east by New Jersey and New York, northerly New York; west by Lake Erie, Ohio, and Virginia, and south by Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware.

Its shape is a regular, oblong, its length is 301 miles; its breadth is 160 miles, and its entire area about 47,000 square miles, or 30,000,000 of acres of land.

Its seat of government is Harrisburg, and its chief commercial cities are Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

The word PENNSYLVANIA is composed of the name of *Penn*, the founder of the state, and the Latin word *sylva*, which means a *wood* or *forest*, to which are added the letters *nia*, a termination used in Latin to show that the word of which they form a part is the name of a *land* or *country*. The whole, therefore means *Penn's Forest country*, a term quite applicable to its appearance when granted to William Penn, in 1681, by King Charles the Second of England.

A *State*, in our sense of the word, is a member of the great North American Union, with all the rights and powers of a sovereign and independent nation, except such as have been entrusted to the general government of the Union for the protection and benefit of all the states united.

The powers thus transferred are chiefly those that relate to war and peace; intercourse and commerce with foreign nations; coining money; post-offices; naturalization of foreigners; patenting new inventions; &c.

The original thirteen states of the Union were generally divided into the Eastern or New England states; the Middle states, and the Southern states. Under this distribution, Pennsylvania was really a middle state. But, owing to the immense extension of the Union that has since taken place to the west and south, she is not actually a middle state, though still so called. To indicate the new states, formed in the west since the Revolution, a fourth class or division has been added, called the Western states. Those that have been created on the extreme south are still classed with the Southern States.

From her original *middle* position, having six of the old states on each side of her, from the fact, that, in a geographical point of view, she really connected those portions together, her south-eastern corner being washed by the tide waters of the Atlantic, and her north-western by Lake Erie, which separates that part of the Union from Canada; and from her devotion to the preservation of the Union of the states, which has always been conspicuous and effective, she early acquired the name of the *Keystone State*, as being the point on which rests the weight and by which is preserved the safety of the federal arch.

Let it be the duty as well as the pride of her children, to retain for her this proud appellation.

MOUNTAINS.

The chief mountains of Pennsylvania are the Appalachian chain, more commonly called the Alleghenies.

They enter the middle of the state, from Virginia and Maryland on the south, principally in Bedford and Somerset counties; and running, first, in a northerly direction with close regular ranges, then spread out with a wide sweep towards the north-east.

As they approach the north, their ranges become depressed in height, and more scattered from each other, are finally broken into irregular hills in the northern tier of counties, and wholly disappear in the adjacent counties of New York.

Some of their ranges that tend to the north-east traverse the states of New Jersey and New York, and either strike the Atlantic coast in New Jersey, or cross the Hudson into New England.

Their height varies from 1500 to 2600 feet above the level of the Atlantic.

The several mountains composing this chain are known by various names in different parts of the state. These will be stated in describing the respective counties.

The intervening valleys of the Alleghenies are, in the south and east, deep and narrow; but many of them in the middle and north are broad and fertile.

The South Mountain lies on the south-east of the Alleghenies, and about twenty miles from their exterior ridge, which is called the Kittatinny mountain, and sometimes the North and sometimes the Blue mountain. It follows the general course of the Kittatinny, from the Maryland to the New Jersey line, forming the south-east boundary of the great Cumberland valley.

The mountainous portion of Pennsylvania forms fully *one-third* of its whole area, or 16,000 square miles. One-half of the remainder is of a hilly, or broken character, and the other has a gently rolling surface.—Little of the state is perfectly level land.

Though the Appalachian chain chiefly terminates towards the north within this state, it extends southwardly to a great distance, having its southern termination in Alabama. In fact, it forms the eastern boundary of the great Valley of the Mississippi, the western being composed of the Rocky Mountains.

It is not to be understood, that the whole of the mountainous portion of Pennsylvania is unfit for cultivation. On the contrary some of the finest valleys and most productive lands are embraced in this region. Probably, therefore, not more than one-sixth of the state, if so much, is wholly unfit for the purpose of agriculture.

Nor is it to be supposed that the most barren ridges, over which a plough will never pass, are valueless. Providence has wisely and kindly formed them differently. Many of them contain, within their rugged bosoms, immense and most valuable deposits of coal, iron, and limestone. They are clothed with forests of all the kinds of timber useful in the arts. They are penetrated in every direction by rivers and streams, which may be used either to propel machinery, or convey to market the minerals and lumber found on their banks. And, as has just been stated, these streams traverse some of the most fertile valleys in the state.

When all these advantages are taken in view, it hardly remainable to conclude that, in a few years, the mountainous part of Pennsylvania will contain a population equal in number and prosperity, to that of any portion of the state.

The *scenery* of many parts of the mountainous portion of the state, particularly where the mountain ranges are either cut through or skirted by large streams, is of a character for grandeur, wildness, variety, and beauty, rarely surpassed. Many of our citizens are in the habit of making long journeys into other parts of the Union, or even to foreign countries, for the sole purpose of beholding their boasted landscapes, without suspecting that within the bounds of their own Commonwealth, there may be views worth a visit.

In this particular, as in every other, it is a good rule to inform ourselves thoroughly in all that relates to our native country, before we travel into foreign lands to become acquainted with their appearance, or condition. The American tourist along the Rhine or in Egypt, who is unable to describe to an intelligent foreigner his own Niagra, or Mississippi, or White Mountains, much less the resources and institutions of his own state and the Union, will be set down at once, either as deficient in love of country, or as having commenced his travels without due preparation.

The whole scenery along the Juniata—many noble and commanding views from the summits of the Alleghenies—the numerous rich landscapes in Cumberland Valley; from various points on the Kittatinny—those presented by Wyoming Valley from the surrounding mountains—the Delaware, and Lehigh Water Gaps—the scenery below Clarke's Ferry and about Northumberland, on the Susquehanna, with very many others that might be named, would justify a journey by a Pennsylvanian, without detracting in the least from his reputation for good taste or right feeling.

RIVERS AND LAKES.

The chief rivers of Pennsylvania all rise in the Alleghany Mountains, and therefore possess the qualities of mountain streams, being rapid in their descent, liable to sudden changes of high and low water, and only permanently navigable for a short distance near the mouths.

Those of the first class are the Delaware in the east; the Susquehanna in the middle; and the Allegheny and Monongahela, forming the Ohio, in the west.

The second class are the Schuylkill and Lehigh, falling into the Delaware; the Tioga, West branch, and Juniata, into the Susquehanna; and the French Creek, Clarion, Kiskeminetas, Youghiogheny, and Beaver, tributaries, of the Ohio.

The third class, sometimes called rivers and sometimes creeks, are the Lackawaxen and Brandywine, in the east; Conestoga, Conewago, Conecocheague, and Castleman's, in the south; Mahanoy, Penn's Creek, Conedoguinet, Raystown Branch, Loyalhanna, and Conemaugh, in the middle; Lackawanna, Tunkhannock, Pine Creek, and Sinnemahoning, in the north; and Shenango, Red Bank, and Mahoning, in the west.

In addition to these, there are a great number of smaller streams or creeks, and large springs; Pennsylvania being a remarkably well watered state.

The lakes are few and small. Conneaut, in Crawford county, is the largest lake entirely embraced in the state. In the north-eastern corner of it, there are numerous and beautiful small bodies of standing water, called *Ponds*.

Lake Erie, which forms a small portion of the north west boundary of Pennsylvania is 200 miles long and 50 broad.

The regret is often heard, that the rivers of Pennsylvania are not permanently navigable. But, like all other complaints against the works of Providence, this objection, if candidly examined, is without foundation. For let it be borne in mind, that though the gentle streams of New York or Ohio present a long course of navigable waters from their mouths to their sources, yet, that those sources are far below the rich mineral regions from which our mountain torrents leap, and though difficult of ascent, that our streams have, by the hand of enterprise and industry, been converted into the easy means of transmitting down to the level plains of the sister states, the inexhaustible and indispensable riches found amidst their wild fountains heads.

The widely distant points, also, at which the rivers of Pennsylvania empty themselves into the ocean, present another proof that she was designed to be the great mineral storehouse of this part of the continent.

From one of her counties, (Potter,) waters flow into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Chesapeake Bay, and the Gulf of Mexico, and from nearly all those that border on the great Alleghany mountain, considerable streams fall into the two latter.

When it is further remembered, that twice each year nearly all our streams are navigable for descending craft, and that the few articles which are required to be taken up for the use of the mountain counties, are of light freight in comparison with those sent down, the objection that our streams are not permanently navigable, disappear before the numerous other advantages of our position.

Most of the streams of Pennsylvania retain their original beautiful Indian names, and it is to be regretted that all do not. The Delaware, which took its present name from Lord Delaware, a British nobleman, who was one of the early Governors of Virginia, was called Mackeriskitton by the Indians. Manayunk, was the name by which they knew the Schuylkill. Its present name was given by the Hollanders, and is said to mean "the Hidden River," its mouth not being visible to persons ascending the Delaware.

SOIL.

The soil of Pennsylvania varies with the rocks which compose its surface, the greater portion of the substance of all soil being formed of pulverized rock.

In the limestone valleys and alluvial flats, it is equal to any in point of fertility. These prevail in the south east, among the mountains of the middle counties, and in the west.

Where red shale, slate, and some kinds of sandstone occur, the soil is only tolerably productive in its natural state, but is susceptible of great and permanent improvement by means of judicious farming. These form a large portion of the surface in every quarter of the state.

The soil of the mountains themselves is of little value for agriculture, except as pasture ranges. For this purpose, much of it will no doubt, hereafter become useful and profitable.

Some of the most valuable improvements in modern agriculture proceeded from the discovery, that all plants do not exhaust from the soil in which they grow, the same ingredients or component parts of it; and that no two plants of a different kind extract the same proportion of each ingredient in it.

Hence beyond all question it is established, 1st. That every kind of soil, in its natural state, fitted for the production of some one or other of the thousand plants that cover the earth; and 2d. That the addition to it by human labor, of those ingredients or substances of which any soil is deficient, will fit it for the production of plants that require those ingredients.

Careful examination has also shown that silicious or flinty matter not only constitutes a large portion of all soils, but also the largest ingredient in the composition of oats, wheat, Indian corn, rye and barley. It also demonstrates that certain other substances, of the which lime is always one, are contained in these and other plants, a very large portion of it entering into the composition of clover and corn.

From these facts, it follows that the addition of lime to soils from which its naturally absent, must confer upon them the power to produce those useful plants, especially corn and clover, so far as unproductiveness of them was caused by its absence.

The same may be said, of potash, soda, magnesia, and certain acids, all of which are ingredients in most of the useful plants.

In this view of our soils, the presence of limestone in large quantities, in any county, is second in value to that of no other mineral, not even excepting coal or iron.

For as the productions of the farmer are indispensable to persons in every business, and as the proper application of lime to the soils of Pennsylvania, which are destitute of it, will convert them into fruitful agricultural districts, the value of limestone must be beyond that of any mineral we possess.

Nor does this good effect alone follow the addition of lime or any other single substance of which a soil happens to be deficient. The mixture of entire soils with each other often has the same result. For instance, the carting of a certain proportion of the surface of rich boggy or bottom land upon upland, or the reverse, the addition of pure sand to stiff clay fields, or the application of any other soil to one of an entirely dissimilar character, has generally the same beneficial effect.

In all these cases, the applied soil being dissimilar from that to which it is added, the chances are, even without the certainty of a scientific analysis, that productive substances have been obtained, and consequently that productiveness will be increased.

In this way there is great truth in the remark, that, in the hands of a judicious farmer almost every farm contains, within its limits, the means of its own fertilization.

Substitute for Mesmerism.

One of the surgeons of the Massachusetts Hospital, Dr. Bigelow, read a paper before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement on the 9th ult., announcing a discovery of great interest. It is a method of mitigating pain by surgical operations by the inhalation of certain ethers. Dr. Morton, of Boston, first called his attention to it; and though a similar process does not appear to have been entirely unknown to the medical faculty in former times, yet nothing like certainty was obtained in the results of the old methods. A great many experiments have been made with the new, however, in all of which the attempts to perform important operations without inflicting pain on the patients were completely successful. Many of these are described in Dr. Bigelow's paper, the following of which are specimens.

"A boy of sixteen, of medium stature and strength, was seated in the chair. The first few inhalations occasioned a quick cough, which afterwards subsided. At the end of eight minutes the head fell back, and the arms dropped; but, owing to some resistance in opening the mouth, the tooth could not be reached before he awoke. He again inhaled for two minutes, and slept three minutes, during which time the tooth, an inferior molar, was extracted. At the moment of extraction the features assumed the expression of pain, and the hand was raised. Upon coming to himself he said he had a 'first-rate dream—very quiet, and, had dreamed of Napoleon; had not the slightest consciousness of pain; the time seemed long; and he left the chair feeling no uneasiness of any kind, and evidently in a high state of admiration. The pupils were dilated during the state of unconsciousness, and the pulse rose from 130 to 142.

"A girl of sixteen immediately occupied the chair. After coughing a little, she inhaled during three minutes and fell asleep, when a molar tooth was extracted; after which she continued to slumber tranquilly during three minutes more. At the moment when force was applied she flinched and frowned, raised her hand to her mouth, but said she had been dreaming a pleasant dream, and knew nothing of the operation.

"A stout boy of twelve, at the first inspiration coughed considerably, and required a good deal of encouragement to induce him to go on. At the end of three minutes from the first air inhalation the muscles were relaxed and the pupil dilated. During the attempt to force open his mouth he recovered his consciousness, and again inhaled during two minutes, and in the ensuing one minute two teeth were extracted, the patient seeming somewhat conscious; but, upon actually awakening, he declared it was the best fun he ever saw!" avowed his intention to call there again, and insisted upon having another tooth extracted upon the spot. A splinter which had been left afforded an opportunity of complying with his wish, but the pain proved to be considerable. Pulse at first 110, during sleep 87, afterwards 114; pupils dilated.

"The next patient was a healthy looking middle-aged woman, who inhaled the vapour for four minutes; in the course of the next two minutes a back tooth was extracted and the patient continued smiling in her sleep for three minutes more. Pulse 120; not affected at the moment of the operation, but smaller during sleep. Upon coming to herself, she exclaimed that it was beautiful—she dreamed of being at home—it seemed that she had been gone a month."

These cases, which occured successively in about an hour, at the room of Dr. Morton, are fair examples of the average results produced by the inhalation of the vapour, and will convey an idea of the feelings and expressions of many of the patients, similar effects have been produced. The inhalation, after the first irritation has subsided, is easy and produces a complete unconsciousness at the expiration of a period varying from one to five or six, sometimes eight minutes, during which the patient is completely insensible to the ordinary tests of pain.

The three events which causes us to think most seriously and to feel most profoundly, and which make the most decided impression upon the character, are unsuccessful love, wasted ambition, and the approach of death.

Reports of Departments.

THE NAVY REPORT.

The following is a synopsis of the annual report of Mr. Mason, Secretary of the Navy:

A full and interesting narrative is given of the operation of the Pacific squadron since the war both under Commodore Sloat and Commodore Stockton, and copies are annexed of the official reports of these officers. The squadron now consists of the Savannah, the Congress, frigates; the sloops Portsmouth, Levant, Warren, and Cyane; schooner Shark, and store ship Erie. The razee Independence is on her way out with Com. Shubrick, who, on his arrival, will assume command of the squadron, and the sloop Preble has sailed for the same destination.

The doings of the Home Squadron are also fully narrated, and copies are annexed of the official reports of Commodore Connor, in reference to the blockade, the design on Alvarado, the affair of Tobasco and the taking of Tampico. Full justice is done to the Commodores of both these squadrons, in whom the confidence of the department seems unabated. Extracts from the instructions under which they acted show also a disposition on the part of the Government to avoid all collision with Mexico if possible. The vessels comprising the navy of Texas seem to have been found unworthy of repair, with the exception of the Austin, which is at Pensacola; the others have been ordered to be sold.

The estimates of the department are based on the employment of ten thousand men, though no more than eight thousand five hundred are now in service. Authority is asked to build four steamboats to be employed in connection with our squadrons abroad.

The Secretary confines himself to a faithful narration of the doings of the Navy, with a few practical suggestions such as are mentioned above. His report is a very interesting one.

THE WAR REPORT.

The following is an abstract of Mr. Marcy, the Secretary of War's report:

It is chiefly occupied with a history of the commencement and progress of the Mexican war operations, embracing the battles of Palo Alto, Resacade la Palma, and three days' conflict at Monterey, the termination of the armistice, the conquest of Santa Fe and the Californias, etc., etc.

Satisfactory, though not official information had been received of the taking of Monclova, but not Chihuahua. Gen. Kearney's detachment was expected to reach the Pacific about the last of November. The operations of Col. Fremont and Commodore Stockton, west of the Rocky Mountains, are referred to with commendation. Authentic information, but no official report, had as yet been received.

The military force of the United States, has been augmented from 7640 to 20,000. The duties of the department have been arduous and embarrassing.

The department of Tamaulipas, on the right bank of the Rio Grande, for several hundred miles from its mouth, New Leon, Coahuala, Chihuahua have all in effect been wrested from the Central Government of Mexico, and the Mexican authorities both civil and military, displaced in New Mexico and the Californias, all in the short space of seven months.

The regular army created under the law of the last session, when filled up, will amount to 16,998 officers and men, but it does not now exceed 10,300. The want of success in filling up the ranks is attributable, probably, to the large numbers of volunteers called out since the passage of the bill increasing the army. It is impossible to tell what number of troops the exigencies of the war may require. The volunteers called out who have encountered the enemy have more than justified the high expectations formed of this description of troops, but it is no disparagement of them to say that a regular force would be preferred in a war to be prosecuted in a foreign country. Considerations of economy also are decidedly in favor of troops being engaged to serve during the war. The Secretary is most solicitous that this subject should receive the early attention of Congress, and that a body of troops should be raised to take the place of those volunteers who will claim a discharge at the end of their year's service.

A plan recommended by Gen. Macomb, in his report in 1837, in reference to regimental and field officers, is approved of by the Secretary, and the attention of Congress directed to it.

Provisions should be made for the punishment of offences committed by our troops and by persons connected with our army.

A further increase of the regular army is recommended.

The estimate appropriations for fortifications for the next year is $495,000, including their defence and the support of the sappers and miners and topographical engineers. The present organization of the ordinance bureau is deemed inadequate. A deficiency exists in the medical staff of the army. A history is given of the operations in mineral lands during the present year. The number of pension agencies is forty-four, exclusive of navy, pensions, and the number of pensioners about twenty-thousand.

LIQUOR DRINKING.—In Cannonsburg, Pa., on Monday last, three young men undertook to drink liquor on a bunter, one on whom drank against the other two. First came a quart, one half of which was drank by one of the young men, and the balance equally divided between the others. So with a second quart of whiskey. The third was also delivered, and when he who had already drank one full quart attempted to take the third pint, he sunk in the middle of the room." After lingering in a state of utter insensibility for a few hours the unfortunate young man died.

"Susan, stand up, and let the gentlemen see what you have learned. What does d-h-a-i-s spell?"

"I don't know, marm."

"Why you naughty child, don't you always tell me you know your lessons?"

"Oh marm, I didn't like to tell."

"What on airth is the matter with the gal? tell what is it."

"I didn't like to tell, marm, for it was the dreadest knee—pain he never kissed me but once."

A LITTLE TOO BAD.—A gentleman of Pennsbany, recently married a lady reputed to be rich, who turned out to be poor, and in debt seven hundred dollars in debt, which she had to liquidate! She, on reaching, however, that the debt was contracted for dry goods, which she sought to expiate him, by a fish-pating for a book with which she caught Lost in Lovelock.