Carlisle Herald.

A Family Newspaper,—Devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Politics, Business and General Intelligence.

THERE ARE TWO THINGS, SAITH LORD BACON, WHICH MAKE A NATION GREAT AND PROSPEROUS—A FERTILE SOIL AND BUSY WORKSHOPS,—TO WHICH, LET ME ADD, KNOWLEDGE AND FREEDOM.—*Bishop Hall.*

BY E. BEATTY. CARLISLE, JANUARY 30, 1850. VOLUME L.—NO 22

Cards.

A Card.

DR. JAS. McCULLOUGH will give his attendance in the various branches of his profession, in town or country, to all that may favor him with a call. OFFICE opposite the 2d Presbyterian Church and Wert's Hotel lately occupied by Dr. Foulke.
Carlisle, sept 5

Doctor Ad. Lippe,

HOMOEOPATHIC Physician Office in Main street, in the house formerly occupied by P. B. Lechler. ap 9 '46

Dr. I. J. Loomis,

DENTIST. WILL perform al operations upon the Teeth that are required for their preservation, such as Scaling, Filing, Plugging, &c, or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single tooth to a full sett. ☞Office on Pitt street, a few doors south of the Railroad Hotel. Dr. L. is absent the last ten days of every month.

A Card.

DR. J. W. HENDEL, Surgeon Dentist informs his former patrons that he has returned to Carlisle, and will be glad to attend to all calls in the line of his profession. [oct31

John B. Parker,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE in North Hanover Street, in the room formerly occupied by the Hon. F Watts.
March 21, 1849.

Carson C. Moore,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in the room lately occupied by Dr. Foster, deceased. mar 31 '47

Wm. M. Penrose,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will practice in the several Courts of Cumberland county. OFFICE, in Main Street, in the room formerly occupied byL. G. Brandebury, Esq.

James R. Smith,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Has REMOVED his office to Beetem's Row, two doors from Burkholder's Hotel. [apr 1

GEORGE EGE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. OFFICE at his residence, corner of Main street and the Public Square, opposite Burkholder's Hotel. In addition to the duties of Justice of the Peace, will attend to all kinds of writing, such as deeds, bonds, mortgages, indentures, articles of agreement, notes, &c.
Carlisle, ap 3'49.

Dickinson Classical Academy,

FOUR MILES WEST OF CARLISLE, BETWEEN THE NEWVILLE STATE ROAD AND CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD.

SEVENTH SESSION.

THE Seventh Session will commence on MONDAY, Nov. 5th, 1849. The number of students is limited, and they are carefully prepared for College, counting house, &c., &c.

The situation precludes the possibility of students associating with the vicious or depraved, being remote from town or village, though easily accessible by State Road or Cumberland Valley Railroad, both of which pass through lands attached to the institution.

TERMS.

Boarding, washing, tuition, &c., (per session.)	$50,00
Latin or Greek	5,00
Instrumental Music	10,00
French or German	5,00

Circulars with references, &c. furnished by.
Sep 12. R. K. BURNS, Principal.

Newville Academy.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL—NEWVILLE, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.

IT is confidently believed that few Institutions offer greater inducements to students than the above. Located in the midst of a community proverbial for their intelligence, morality and regard for the interests of religion, this Academy can effectually guard its members from evil and immoral influences. Advantages are also offered to those desiring to pursue the study of the physical sciences, surpassing those of most similar institutions.

Those having sons or wards and wishing to send them to a seminary of learning, are respectfully solicited to visit Newville, and judge of the advantages for themselves, or, at least, procure a circular, containing full particulars, by addressing JAMES HUSTON,
Newville, avg 22 1y Principal.

John P. Lyne

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Foreignand Domestic Hardware, Paint, Oil, Glass, Varnish, &c, at the old stand in N Hanover street, carlisle, has just received from New York and Philadelphia a large addition to his former stock, to which the attention of buyers is requested, as he is determined to sell lower than any other house in town. apr19

Look this Way.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has just opened a new LUMBER AND COAL YARD in West High street, a few doors east of Messrs J & D Rhoads's Warehouse, where he now has and will keep constantly on hand a first rate assortment of all kinds of seasoned pine boards and plank and all other kinds of stuff, all of which he will sell low for cash.
July 18 SAMUEL SIPE.

John Wallower and Son.

(*Successors to Funk and Mitler.*)
Forwarding and Commission Merchants, and agents for the Central Rail Road, Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Produce, Coal, Plaster, Salt, Fish, Nails, Bacon, Powder, &c, Harrisburg Pa.
Jan. 1 1850.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. PORTER has just received a large and elegant assortment of *Boots and Shoes*, suited to the present season, among which are Men and Boys' Thick Boots, Kip and Calf do., Gum Shoes, Buffalo Over Shoes, &c. Ladies' Gaiters, Buskins, Slippers and Ties, of Leather, Morocco and Kid made in the latest style. Also, a large supply of Misses and Childrens Gaiters, Boots and Buskins.

Every description of work made to order as usual.

Call at *Porter's Shoe Store*, Main street, opposite the Methodist Church. [dec12,'49

Notice.

THE Commissioners of Cumberland county deem it proper to inform the public, that the stated meetings of the Board of Commissioners will be held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, at which time any persons having business with said Board, will meet them at their office in Carlisle.
Attest WM. RILEY, Clk.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Legislature, of Pennsylvania, for an alteration in the Charter of the CARLISLE DEPOSITE BANK, so as to confer upon the Institution the rights and privileges of a Bank of Issue. By order of the Board of Directors.
W S COBEAN, Cashier.
Carlisle Deposite Bank, } 8
july 4, 1849—6m

Stocking and Carpet Yarn.

THE subscriber has for sale, a great variety of three ply STOCKING and CARPET YARN, of all colors (his own coloring), and full outs. Carpets made from 31¼ to 1,37½ per yard. Weaving and coloring done as usual.
nov7 HENRY HARKNESS.

Dyeing and Scouing.

WILLIAM BLAIR, in Louther Street, near the College, dyes Ladies' and Gentlemen's apparrel, all colors, and warrants all work to be satisfactory. Orders in his line respectfully solicited. sep 2 '46

Rags Wanted.

THE highest price will be paid (in cash or in paper) by the subscriber for good RAGS. The rags may be delivered at the Paper Mill, five miles from Carlisle, or at the Warehouse of Mr. Jacob Rheem, in Carlisle.
ap13-tf W. B. MULLEN

Rags Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest price in CASH for RAGS in any quantity delivered his store in Carlisle. C BARNITZ.

Stores & Shops.

NEW ARRIVAL OF
Foreign and Domestic Hardware.

JACOB SENER has just received, from the eastern cities, and is now opening at the Cheap Hardware, on North Hanover street, next door to Glass' Hotel, a new assortment in his line, such as

Oils, Glass and Paints,
Copal, Japan and Black Varnishes, of extra quality,
Nails and Spikes,
Wa'ts' best Bar Iron,
Cast, Shear, Blister and Spring Steels,
Locks, Hinges and Screws.
Planes, Saws, Chisels, Augurs, Axes,
Knives and Forks, Shoe Findings, &c.

To which he would call the attention of the public. Persons wishing to buy will do well to call, as we are determined to sell at low rates for cash. ☞The highest price paid for Scrap Iron, and for Flax Seed. J SENER.
nov14

NEW & CHEAP HARDWARE STORE.

THE subscribers have just received at their New and Cheap HARDWARE STORE east High street, opposite Ogiley's Dry Good Store, a large stock of goods in their line, to which they would call the attention of purchasers, their arrangement in the city being such; as to enable them to sell their goods at the lowest city prices.

Their stock comprises a full assortment of Locks and Latches of every stile and size,—Hinges, Screws, Bolts, and every article used for Buildings, Augurs and augur Bitts, chisels, broad and hand axes, hatchets, drawing knives, planes, and plane bitts, hand, panel, and Ripping saws, mill, cross-cut and circular saws, trace and halter chains, hames, shovels, spades, and hoes, hay and manure forks. Also, a large assortment of Pocket and Table Cutlery,—spoons, shovel and tongs, Waiters and Trays, Hollow ware, Brass and enameled Preserving Kettles, Iron Furnaces, Cedar Ware, anvils and vices, Files and Rasps of every kind.—Bar-Band and Hoop Iron, Cast, Shear Spring and Blister Steel, &c. Also,

100 Boxes Window Glass.
100 Kegs Wetherill's Pure White Lead.
5 Barrels Linseed Oil.
3 Barrels Sp. Turpentine.
200 Kegs Cumberland Nails.

May 9'49 WRIGHT & SAXTON

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION IN THE Price of Hardware.

I HAVE just received the largest and Cheapest stock of HARDWARE, Glass, Paints, Oils Varnishes, Saddlery, Carpenter's and Cabinet Maker's Tools, Mahogany Veniers and all kinds of Building Materials ever brought to Carlisle consisting of Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails and Spikes. Persons about to build will find i greatly to their advantage to look at my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Come and see the Goods and hear the price and you will be convinced that this is really the Cheap Hardware Store. Also, in store anvils, vices, files and rasps, and a complete assortment of Watts' Best Bar Iron, also Rolled and Hoop Iron of all sizes. I have also the Thermometer Churn made by Mr George Spangler, the best article now in use.

SCYTHES.—I have just received my Spring stock of Grain and Grass Scythes, manufactured expressly for my own sales, and warranted to be a superior article. Cradle makers and others will find these Scythes to be the best article in the market and at the lowest price wholesale and retail at the old stand in North Hanover street. JOHN P LYNE.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I have just received from Philadelphia and New York very extensive additions to my former stock, embracing nearly every article of Medicine now in use, together with Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine, Perfumery, Soaps, Stationery, Fine Cutlery, Fishing Tackle,—Brushes of almost every description, with an endless variety of other articles, which I am determined to sell at the VERY LOWEST prices.

All Physicians, Country Merchants, Pedlars and others, are respectfully requested not to pass the OLD STAND, as they may rest assured that every article will be sold of a good quality, and upon reasonable terms.
S. ELLIOTT,
May 30 Main street. Carlisle.

Extensive Furniture Rooms.
JACOB FETTER,

WOULD respectfully call the attention o. House-keepers and the public, to the extensive stock of splendid FURNITURE, including Sofas, Wardrobes, Centre and other Tables, Dressing and Plain Bureaus, and every variety of Cabinet-ware and Chairs,

which he has now on hand at his NEW ROOMS, on Louther street, near the corner of North Hanover street, in the rear of Powell & Co.'s store.

He is confident that the superior finish of the workmanship, and elegance of style, in which his articles are got up, together with their CHEAPNESS, will recommend them to every person wanting Furniture. He has also made arrangements for manufacturing and keeping a constant supply of every article in his line, both plain and ornamental, elegant and useful, at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers. He would earnestly invite persons who are about to commence house-keeping, to call and examine his present elegant stock, to which he will constantly make additions of the newest and most modern styles.

COFFINS made to order at the shortest notice, for town and country.
Carlisle, June 13, 1848.

☞The late firm of Jacob Fetter & Son having been dissolved, Jacob Fetter, sr., wil carry on the business as above.

A Word to Horsemen.

DR. BARBER'S EMBIOROCATN is decidedl the best preparation that can be used for the cure of Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Galls, Splint, Curb, Ringbone, Spavin' Stiffness of the Joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every Horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottles, prepared only by S M Pearson, M D., and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North Second street, Philadelphia, and DR. RAWLIN'S wholesale and retail agent, Carlisle, Pa.
Jan. 21.

Farmers! Save Your Money.

CAST IRON HORSE POWERS for two three and four horses, made entirely of ron, so that you can leave it in the weather without the least danger of injury. Also, Threshing Machines, Winnowing Mills, Plows Plough Mould-boards, cutters, Points & Shears constantly on hand. You will save money, by calling before purchasing elsewhere, at the Foundry in East High Street, Carlisle Pa.
aug 28 3mos F GARDNER.

Fish, Fish, Fish.

JUST received at the Cheap Family Grocery of the subscriber, a lot of No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, in whole, half or quarter barrels.—Also, 50 sacks of Ground Alum Salt, which he is determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash. [oct31 J D'HALBERT.

JUST RECEIVED—At the Cheap Store a great variety of all colors Woolen Yarn, Long and Square Shawls, from $1 to $10, very cheap indeed; Mous de Laines, Ginghams, Steel Beads and Tassels, purse twist, clasps, and a great variety of Woolen Hose.
oct31 A & W. BENTZ.

Queensware & Glass.

A LARGE and general selection of these articles in every variety has been added to our assortment. Also, a lot of Cedar Ware, embracing Tubs Churns, Buckets, Pails, &c., at usual low prices, at the Grocery Store of
March 14. J W EBY.

LARD OIL.—A cask of Lard Oil, entirely colorless, just opened, it is a splendid article for summer use—for sale low by
18 n S. ELLIOTT.

CHLORIDE OF LIME just received at Dr. Rawlins' Drug Store. J

MACKAREL.—A lot of Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Mackarel, late catching, best brands, for sale at (oct 6) J. W. EBY'S.

CIGARS.—A prime lot of Imported Cigars constantly on hand H A STURGEON.

Poetry.

YES AND NO.

BY SAMUEL LOVER.

There are two little words that we use,
Without thinking from whence they came,
But if you will list to my muse,
The birth-place of each I will name:
The one came from Heaven to bless,
The other was sent from below,
What a sweet little angel, is "Yes!"
What a demon-like dwarf is that "No!"

And "No" has a friend he can bid,
To aid all his doings as well,
In that delicate arch it lies hid,
That adorns the bright eye of the belle;
Beware of the shadowy frown,
Which darkens her bright brow of snow,
As bent like a bow to strike down,
Her lips give you death with a "No."

But "Yes" has a twin-sister sprite—
'Tis a smile you will easily guess—
That sheds a more heavenly light,
On the doings of dear little "Yes;"
Increasing the charm of the lip
That's going some lover to bless:
Oh sweet is the exquisite smile
That dimples and plays around "Yes."

Miscellaneous.

PREMONOTIONS OF DEATH.

The symptom of approaching death with some is the strong presentiment that they are about to die. Ozanam the mathematician, while in apparent health, rejected pupils, from the feeling that he was on the eve of resting from his labors, and he expired soon after of an apoplectic stroke. Fletcher, the divine, had a dream which shadowed out his impending dissolution, and, believing it to be the merciful warning of Heaven, he sent for a sculptor and ordered his tomb.—'Begin your work forthwith,' he said at parting; 'there is no time to lose;' and unless the artist had obeyed the admonition, death would have proved the quicker workman of the two. Mozart wrote his Requiem under the conviction that the monument he was raising to his genius would by the power of association, prove a universal monument to his remains. When life was flitting fast, he called for the score, and, musing over it, said "Did I not tell you truly that it was for myself I composed this death-chant?' Another great artist, in a different department, convinced that his head was about to lose its cunning, chose a subject emblematic of the coming event. His friends inquired the nature of his next design, and Hogarth replied, 'The end of all things.' 'In that case,' rejoined one of the number, 'there will be an end of the painter.' What was uttered in jest he answered in earnest, with a solemn look and a heavy sigh: 'There will,' he said, 'and therefore the sooner my work is done the better.' He commenced next day, labored upon it with unintermitting diligence, and when he had given it the last touch, siezed the palette, broke it in pieces, and said, 'I have finished.' The print was published in March under the title of 'Finis,' and in October 'the curious eyes which saw the manners in the face' were closed in dust. Our ancesters, who were prone to look into the air for causes which were to be found upon earth, ascribed these intimations to supernatural agency.

John Hunter has solved the mystery, if mystery it can be called, in a single sentence: 'We sometimes,' he says, 'feel within ourselves that we shall not live, for the living power becomes weak, and the nerves communicate the intelligence to the brain.' His own case has often been quoted among the marvels of which he afforded the rational explanation. He intimated on leaving home that if a discussion which awaited him at the hospital took an angry turn, it would prove his death. A colleague gave him the lie. The coarse word verified the prophecy, and he expired almost immediately in an adjoining room. There was every thing to lament in the circumstance, but nothing at which to wonder, except that any individual could show such disrespect to the great genius, a single year of whose existence was worth the united lives of his opponents.—Hunter, on entering the prediction, had only to take counsel of his own experience, without the intervention of invisible spirits. He had long labored under a disease of the heart and he felt the disorder had reached the point at which any sharp agitation would bring on the crisis. A memorable instance of the weakness which accompanies the greatness of man, when an abusive appellation could extinguish one of the brightest lights that ever illumined science. No discoverer has left more varied titles to fame, and none has given more abundant evidence that he would have added to the number the longer he lived, for his mind teemed with original ideas and fast as one crop was cleared away another sprang up.

Circumstances which at another time would excite no attention are accepted for an omen when health is failing. The order for the Requiem with Mozart, the dream with Fletcher, turned the current of their thoughts to the grave. The death of a contemporary, which raises no fears, in the young and vigorous, is often regarded by the old and feeble as a summons to themselves.

Persons in health have died from the expectation of dying. It was once common for those who perished by violence to summon their destroyers to appear within a stated time before the tribunal of God; and we have many perfectly attested instances in which through the united influence of fear and remorse, the perpetrators withered under the curses and died. Pestilence does no kill with the rapidity of terror. The profligate abbess of a convent, the Princess Gonzaga of Cleves and Guise, and the profligate Archbishop of Rheims, took it into their heads, for a jest, to visit one of the nuns by night, and exhort her as a person who was visibly dying. While in the performance of their heartless scheme they whispered to each other, 'She is just departing.' She departed in earnest. Her vigor, instead of detecting the trick, sunk beneath the alarm, and the profane pair discovered, in the midst of their sport, that they were making merry with a corpse. A condemned gentleman was handed over to some French Physicians, who, to try the effects of imagination, told him that it was intended to despatch him by bleeding, the easiest method known to their art. Covering his face with a cloth, they pinched him to counterfeit the prick of a lancet, placed his feet in a bath, as if to encourage the stream, and conversed together on the tragic symptoms supposed to arise.—Without the loss of a drop of blood, his spirit died within him from the mental impression; and when the vein was raised he had ceased to live.

The brave and chivalrous General de Kalb, who fell at the battle of Camden, at the eve of that memorable engagement, told his brother officers that he felt, for the first time, that his hour had come, and making his last requests, rode into battle, and soon received in his heart the fatal bullet that brought his towering form to the earth.

The gallant General Pike, the night before the storming of the British forces at Little York, in the war of 1812, made his preparations for death, and wrote a letter giving directions for the future education, &c., of his beloved daughter, under the avowed impression that he was not to survive the expected battle, though, as commanding officer, he was not necessarily to be exposed to danger. The battle came—the fortress was blown up by the threatening foe, and a small stone thrown to the distance of a quarter of a mile, struck Pike, who was sitting on a stump, apparently out of the way of all harm, and caused his immediate death.

Our lamented Ransom, as we are informed by an officer of his regiment who fought by his side, the night previous to the terrible battle of Chapultepec, talked of home and family, and thought of falling so far away from them in a strange land, in a manner which convinced all that he had been seized with an overpowering presentiment of his approaching fall.

FAMILY NEWSPAPERS.

Few persons have any just conception of the extent of their indebtedness to the papers for the information they possess and the moral sentiments they cherish. Compared with any past age of the world, this is a remarkably enlightened period. A large portion of the people have a considerable share of correct information on almost all topics of any real importance. Religion, geography, history, the political condition of the world, astronomy, the important practical features of natural philosophy, something of geology, chemistry as applied to agriculture and the mechanic arts, and many other subjects, are familiarized to the popular mind. Most persons can talk intelligently about them without pretending to learning or research.

But how did they come by this knowledge. Not at school, nor from books—generally speaking—but by picking up, here a little, and there a little, from the family newspapers in imperceptibly small instalments.—Let any one ask himself where he obtained his knowledge of any particular fact. He is probably unable to tell, because it came silently, unpretendingly, in the newspaper.

The same is true in regard to our best moral impressions and sentiments. They have been suggested, reiterated and fastened on the mind by the family press. The pulpit does much; parental instruction, in many cases, does much; but the press more than either, often more than both. Let any reader of a well conducted family paper, open its pages and consider thoughtfully its contents. There are in a single number sometimes from one hundred and fifty to two hundred seperate and distinct articles, each one conveying an idea, a fact, or a sentiment, and stated or illustrated so as to produce an effect in enlarging the reader's store of knowledge or giving a right direction to thought, feeling and action. Must not all this have its influence, and in the aggregate a mighty influence upon the reader? We think so.

No reflecting man can fail to see that the fifty two visits in a year of a carefully conducted paper, intelligent, correct, elevated in moral tone, and withal interesting in its contents, must exert a great and blessed influence upon domestic life. Children growing up under such influences, are far more likely to be intelligent, correct in their opinions and morals, and better prepared for the active duties of life, than they could possibly have been without it.

Education of Farmers.

Elisha Whittlesey, in his address before the Agricultural Society of Montgomery county, Maryland, remarks:

"Farmers and the sons of Farmers, should qualify themselves for discharging the duties of the various offices under the State and General Government; and thereby commend themselves to the respect and confidence of their fellow citizens. Such are the facilities for gaining information, that every farmer having a taste for reading may be so well instructed in chemistry and botany, as to decide with great accuracy, the different qualities of soils, and their fitness for the various crops he may wish to cultivate.

"Various agricultural publications, some one of which is within the means of every man to procure, contain valuable information We owe a debt of gratitude to John S. Skinner, your fellow citizen, for his early and more recent efforts to disseminate information among the agriculturists. His writings are invaluable in the hands of every person employed in agricultural or mechanical pursuit. The American Farmer, which he first established, still maintains its well earned character, and is ably conducted by its intelligent editors.

The tribute paid to the agricultural publication of our country, by Mr. Whittlesey, has been eminently deserved, and by none more than John S. Skinner. Few men have rendered such service with the pen to the cause of agriculture, as this enlightened and able man.

THE MAN WHO WON THE WIDOW'S HEART.

It a bower—a widow dwelt;
At her feet—three suitors knelt:
Each—adored the widow much,
Each—essayed her heart to touch;
One—had wit, and one—had gold,
And one—was cast in beauty's mould.
Guess—which was it—won the prize,
Purse or tongue or handsome eyes?
First—appeared the handsome man,
Proudly peeping over her fan;
Red his lips and white his skin;
Could such beauty fail to win?
Then stepped forth—the man of gold,
Cash—he counted, coin he told,
Wealth—the burden of his tale;
Could such golden projects fail?
Then the man of wit and sense
Wooed her—with his eloquence;
Now, she blushed, she knew not why;
Then, she smiled—to hear him speak,
Then, the tear was on her cheek:
BEAUTY vanish! GOLD depart!
WIT, has won the widow's heart.

Every Man his own Almanac.

At Dover Dwells George Brown, Esquire,
Good Carlos Finch And David Frier.

Learn this couplet thoroughly; it contains twelve words corresponding to the twelve months—thus, January is 'A,' May is 'Brown' July is 'Good,' &c, &c.

These twelve words have but seven initial letters, answering to the seven days in the week—A, B, C, D, E, F, G. If we know what day of the week the 1st day of January falls upon, we can assign these seven letters to the days to which they belong. Thus, for 1850—Tuesday is the first day of January; then Tuesday A, Wednesday B, &c., Sunday F. Now if we look into any Almanac for 1850, we will find that wherever Sunday falls there is placed the letter F, which is called the Dominical or sunday letter for the year. There is also a letter for each day of the week as we have seen.

If we construct a table showing the letter belonging to each day of the week, it makes a complete and very simple calendar for the year. Thus for 1850, Sunday F, Monday G, Tuesday A, Wednesday B, Thursday C, Friday D, Saturday E.

By the aid of our couplet this calendar is easily understood and applied.

Examples.—1. To find on what day of the week the 4th day of July will fall.

By the couplet we find that July is 'Good,' its initial letter is G, which in table is the Monday letter. July then comes in on Monday and the 4th will be Thursday.

2. What day of the week will be Xmas? By the couplet December is 'Frier.' Its initial letter is F; by the table F is the Sunday letter. December then comes in on Sunday.

3. On what day of the month will the next Spring election come, it being held on the 4th Thursday in April?

By the couplet April is 'George'—initial letter G, which by the table is the Monday letter. April then will come in on Monday—the first Thursday will be the 4th and the 4th Thursday will be the 25th of April.

By trying a few examples of this sort it will be found perfectly easy to work them out mentally and in a shorter time than it would require to look into an Almanac.

It is evident that if we know on what day of the week the 1st of January would fall in *any year*, we could in the same way and with equal readiness, construct a calendar for the year. Or if we could find the Sunday letter for any year we could do the same thing—as we could at once arrange all the letters from that and make a table just such as that which we have been using.

To find the Dominical or Sunday letter for any year in the 16th century:

To the number of the year excluding centuries, add its 4th, discarding fractions—to this sum add two, divide the whole by seven and subtract the remainder from seven.

EXAMPLE.—What is the Sunday letter for 1850?

Fifty added to 12 makes 62, add 2 and it makes 64. Divide by 7 gives 9 and the remainder is 1, which taken from 7 leaves 6. The Sunday letter then is the 6th, or F, as we have seen.

If the year be leap year, the letter found in this way and the calendar constructed upon it will only answer after the 1st of March. Before the 1st of March, the calendar is constructed by using as a Sunday letter the letter next after the one found as above.

If it is desired to construct a calendar for any year not in the present century—the same calculation will answer, except, that instead of the number 2 used for this century, we must find another in the same way in which that was obtained.

RULE.—Divide the number of centuries by four—double the remainder and subtract from six. Thus for any year in the present century 18 divided by 4 gives 4 with remainder 2, which doubled gives 4 subtracted from 6, leaves 2. This is the number 2 already used.

For any year in the last century, 17 divided by four gives four, remainder one, doubled two subtracted from six leaves four.

EXAMPLE.—The Sunday letter for 1776.

Seventy-six added to its fourth, nineteen, and to four, gives ninety nine, divided by seven gives fourteen, remainder one, subtracted from seven, leaves six.

The Sunday letter for 1776, then was F, the same with that of 1850—the calendar must of course have been the same and the 4th July, 1776, must have fallen on Thursday.

This mode of counting time is not new—but I know of no one place where the whole plan is explained. I have used it for several years and recommend it to every man of business as a great convenience, easily understood and used mentally with greater rapidity than any Almanac can be consulted.

EDAX RERUM.

☞A Yankee boy and a Dutch boy went to school to a Yankee schoolmaster, who according to custom, inquired, 'what is your name?' 'My name is Aaron.' 'Spell it.' 'Big A, little a, r-o-n.' 'That's a man; take your seat.'—Next came the Dutch boy. 'What is your name?' 'My name is Hans.' 'Spell it.' 'Big Hans, little Hans, r-o-n.' 'That's a man; sit down.'

AN ELOQUENT PASSAGE.

The *Methodist Quarterly Review* for Oct 1849, contains a very interesting article, reviewing the "Narrative of the United States Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, by F. W. LYNCH, U. S. N., Commander of the expedition." This article is from the eloquent and able pen of the Rev. Dr. DURBIN, who is justly accounted to be one of the most distinguished divines of the M. E. Church. Those who do not see the Quarterly, will thank us for this extract, teeming as it does in poetry and sublimity:—

"On the 18th of April, the eighth day of their voyage on the Jordan, the expedition merged into the plain of Jericho, with the Mountains of Moab on their left, the terrible wilderness of Judea on their right, and the Dead Sea before them. They encamped at the Pilgrim's Ford, where the Christian crowds were to bathe on the following morning. A beautiful engraving illustrates this interesting scene. Let us take our stand on the bank, where the pilgrim host is seen descending to the water, while the American boats with their crews, are anchored in the stream. All are evidently filled with wonder and reverence. And well they may be; for on the distant range of the Mountains of Moab, seen beyond the river, the hosts of Israel appeared more than three thousand years ago, under the conduct of Moses and Joshua.—Upon one of these perceptible summits stood Moses and gazed upon the Promised Land, while the Lord said unto him, "This is the land which I sware unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, saying, I will give it unto thy seed I have caused thee to see it with thine eyes, but thou shalt not go over thither." Moses cast his eyes down the western declivity of the Mountain, and saw his people encamped "in the plains of Moab," by the side of the river.—He gazed for a moment, sad, yet full of hope and resignation, and then died in peace over against the Promised Land. For him, during thirty days, the sighing of the old at evening, and the wail of the young in the morning, were heard along the banks of the river.

The time of possession had come: God had conducted the people to the gate of their future home. But it was harvest time, and the swellings of the Jordan were at their height.—(Joshua iii, 15.) As the day dawned the whole camp was in motion; the tents were struck; each tribe marshalled under its own banner; while at the edge of the rushing flood stood Joshua, pointing with the "rod of God" to the spot where the advancing priests bearing the ark, were to step into the water. With unwavering tread they approached; and as their sacred feet touched the whirling flood, it recoiled backwards, and stood as a high wall above them, while below it rolled away to the Dead Sea, laying bare the deep bed of the river.—Here the ark of God rested on the bottom until the whole host had 'passed over on dry ground,' and stood in silent wonder on the very spot where the pilgrims are seen in the foreground of the picture. As the ark came up from beneath the wall of waters, the floods returned;—Then the air was rent with a shout of triumph which startled the city of Jericho at hand, and died away amid the hills of Palestine.

More than a thousand years have passed away, when on this same spot appeared an austere man, of commanding form and powerful voice, whose life had been spent in the terrible wilderness which borders the plain of Jericho to the west, and, lifting his hand on high, he cried to his guilty countrymen, "repent ye for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." He required them to be baptised in the Jordan, as a symbol of this kingdom. The pungent reproofs and the earnest faith of the Baptist, drew the whole country to the river; and the streets of Jerusalem became silent, because in penitence and hope the inhabitants had gone down to be baptised. Suddenly the Baptist paused in his holy work; and, agitated and silent, he stood looking intently on a meek but heavenly form, that was approaching for baptism. John recoiled from the holy and mysterious person, and forbade him, saying, I have need to be baptised of thee, and comest thou to me? And Jesus said, Suffer it to be so now: for thus it becometh us to fulfil all righteousness." The vast multitude breathed not, as these two mysterious beings descended into the water. As the sacred person of Jesus ascended from the river, a mild illumination in the form of a dove, crowned his blessed head; and the multitude was suddenly awakened to a comprehension of the great event, by a voice from heaven, saying, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased: hear ye him."

Nearly two thousand years have passed away since this great event, and yet its powerful associations are felt throughout the Christian world. By the 15th of April of each year a vast crowd of men, women, and children, from Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, are assembled in Jerusalem. As the morning dawns on Mount Olivet, the Mohammedan governor of the city, with an imposing military brigade, is seen deploying through the Damascus gate, while the pilgrims, some on foot, some on horseback, some on camels, some on donkeys, are assembled outside of St. Stephen's gate: the aged and sick, the women and children, are in baskets or large panniers slung over the backs of camels. As the gay cortege of the Turk winds round the western and southern slope of Olivet, the Christian host, in the most picturesque confusion, follows in his train for protection. At eventide they are on the plains of Jericho, about a mile from the Jordan. The gay tent of the governor is the centre of the thousand groups which, under the open heavens, are assembled around their little fires. Those die out as the night advances, but sleep comes not to the weary and excited multitudes, for they are to bathe to-morrow morning in the Jordan, where the Lord of life and glory was baptized. At three o'clock, A. M., the camp is in motion, and the columns advance, in eager disorder, to the margin of the river. The lusty swimmer leaps into the sacred flood,—the timid female seizes the branch of a willow tree, and lets herself down three times beneath the water—the feeble old man is steadied by his brawny son, and, as he comes up from the stream he feels that he is content, for the purposes of his life are accomplished. Suddenly a faint shriek was heard, and a shiver, first of horror, and then of joy, runs through the multitude. The rapid current has carried away a pilgrim, and she finds an enviable burial in the holy river.

Scarcely two hours have elapsed, and the vast multitude is retracing its steps across the sandy plain, bearing on high branches of willow, acacia, or cane, which they have plucked from the banks and dipped into the sacred waters. An hour more and the rear portions of that wonderful throng have disappeared high up in the dark craggy mountains of the wilderness of Judea, and at night will sleep under the walls of Jerusalem, around the garden of Gethsemane and the tomb of the blessed Virgin in the valley of the Kedron.

First Love.

What a sacred thing is first love and its accompanying train of inexplicable and indescribable feelings! and how hallowed in the imagination becomes every spot connected with this purest of passions—particularly the spot where the mutual reciprocation of sentiment took place. It is of that which I am about to speak. Julia and Thomas Augustus sat alone one evening in a small arbor, or rather wooden box, in a retired corner of an ice cream garden.

"The moon hid her light
From the heavens that night,"

and a variegated lamp, attached to the front of the box, was all that shed a melancholy radiance over the scene. Both experienced sensations unknown till then, and they had each a glass of ice cream before them.

"How beautiful is the firmament with all its countless myriads of twinkling stars, observed Thomas Augustus Phelps looking upwards.

"Beautiful indeed!" sighed Julia.

"And this ice cream ain't so coarse, neither," said he.

"No—not by no means," responded she.

"Methinks," continued Thomas, "I could sit for ever thus, with thee by my side gazing upon the blue vault of heaven, beloved Julia!"

Julia did not answer, but her silence spoke more eloquently than words; she bowed her head, and it is presumed blushed, but, as the lamp wanted trimming, there was not light enough to distinctly ascertain that fact. Thomas Augustus gently drew the sweet girl towards him, and oh! extremity of bliss she did not resist. The coldness of worldly restraint was broken down; they exchanged vows of everlasting fidelity, and Thomas was about to seal the covenant on her lovely lips, when the man that goes about to gather up the empty glasses, unceremoniously poked his head into the box, and observed, "that he did not allow them sorts of proceedings in his garden!" Thomas Augustus would have resented this injurious insinuation on the instant, only he was by no means athletic, and did not possess a particle of courage. He, therefore, contented himself with declaiming for some time in a style of lofty invective, and wound up by indignantly paying the man what he owed him, and tucking Julia under his arm walked out of his shrubbery.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—It has been discovered in England, that the golden sulphuret of antimony mixed with India rubber, and submitted to the action of heat at 208, in a boiler, under pressure, from four to six hours, will produce what is known as metallic rubber, after which the goods will resist the action of extremes of heat and cold, yet retain for indefinite time, a much greater degree of elasticity than those produced by the melting of sulphur with lead mixed with rubber. Fabrics prepared according to this invention can be made to take all the most delicate tints of color quite free from the odor of sulphur, so objectionable in other modes of vulcanising. Mixed with gutta percha, images, the entire feature of the face, which are capable of being distorted into innumerable and grotesque forms, have been produced. Overcoats have been made by this process, to weigh but twenty-two ounces, and capable of being crammed into the pocket. A single thread of the elastic fabric, no larger than a knitting-kneedle, suspended the weight of fifteen pounds, after being stretched nine times its quiescent length, so strong is the substance after being submitted to the process.—It is said to be the most valuable discovery yet made in connection with India rubber.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION OF A HOG.—The Easton Whig relates that a Hog belonging to George Hower, Esq., of Allen township, was accidentally buried under a stack of straw in his yard on the 13th of October last. Additional straw was thrown on the the stack from time to time, until the 24th of December, when the animal was found. Incredible as it may appear, the hog lived in that situation, without air, water, or anything to eat, except straw, for seventy-four days! When the hog was lost it weighed 250; when taken out of its confinement it was a mere skeleton, not weighing more than 60 or 70 pounds. At first it could not walk, but moved by short jumps like a rabbit. When offered food it would only take a little warm milk, but gradually its appetite returned, and it promises in a short time to regain its former weight.

☞"I hope you will be able to support me," said a young lady while walking out one evening with her intended, during a somewhat slippery state of the sidewalk.—"Why yes," said the somewhat hesitating swain, "with a little assistance from your father." There was some confusion, and a profound silence.

A PARISIAN EDITOR, in making an extract from a paper in this country called the "Independent Whig," translates it thus "La Perruque Independante," which means an independent periwig.

TO STOP MOUSE-HOLES.—Take a plug of common hard soap, stop the hole with it, and you may rest assured you will have no further trouble from that quarter. It is equally effectual as regards rats, roaches and aunts.