

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.

Cards. A Card.

CATEL. D. A. M. CULLOUGH will give his protession, 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

PHY SICIAIN AND SURGEON. Doct. H. Hinkley. O FFICE on Main Street, near the Post Of-fice. Dr. H. 19 propared to use Galvanism as a reinedial agent in the treatment of Paraly-sis, Neuralgia and Rheumatic affections, but does not guarantee success from its applicationto does not guarantee succes from its application to all or even any of these discases. Relief has been given and cures effected in a number of March 27, 1850, 1y. , and may be in others.

Doctor Ad. Lippe,

HIOMOEOPATHIC Physician Office in Main street, in the house formerly occu-ptod by P. B. Lechler. ap 9 '46

Dr. I. V. Loomis, WILL perform al operations upon the Teeth that are requi-red for their preservation, such as Sealing, Filing, Piagging, &c, or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single tooth o a full set. §27 Office on Pitt street, a few oors south of the Railroad Hotel. Dr. L. is ab-out the last ten days of every month.

H Card. D.R. J. W. HENDEL, Surgeon Dontist unforms his former patrons that he has re-turned to Cardisle, and will be glad to attend to all calls in the line of his profession. [oct3]

John Williamson,

Penn'a. Carson C. Mooze, A TTORNEY AT LAW. Office in the room lately occupied by Dr. Foster, mar 31 '47

Wm. M. Penrose, TFORNEY AT LAW, yill practice in A the several Courts of Cumberland county, OFFICE, in Main Street, in the room former-y occupied by L. G. Brandebury, Esq.

James R. Smith, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Has RE-MOVED his office to Bectem's Row, two oors from Burkholder's Hotel. Japr 1

GEORGE EGE USTICE OF THE PEACE. OF FIGE at his residence, corner of Main street and the Public Square, opposite Burkholder's Hotel. In addition to the duttes of Justice of the Peace, will attend to all kinds of writing, such as deeds, bonds, morgages, indentures, articles of agreement, notes; &c. Cartisle, ap 8'49.

Plainfield Classical Academy,

FOUR MILES WEST OF CARLISLE. The Eighth Session will commence on MON DAY, May 6th, 1850.

N consequence of increasing patronage a large and commodious brick edifice has been erected, rendering this one of the most desirable institutions in the state. The various departments are under the cate of competent and furthful instructors, and every endeavor wil and furthful instructors, and every endeavor will be made to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of students. The surrounding hountry is beautiful and healthful, and the in-stitution sufficiently distant from town or village to prevent evil associations. *Terms*-S50 per Session (Five Months.) For circulars with full information address *Plainfield P*, O., Cumberland County, Pa. ap10:250

Postro. President Taylor. The English and French press have vied with each other in their praises of the late Preident of the United States. Though the subiccts of Victoria and of the monarchical Presilent of France cannol appreciate our government or its institutions, their press and poets are constrained to eulogize him who by his deeds of prowess and unostentatious private virtues rose to the highest dignity in the gift of a nation. The following Sonnet on President

Taylor, is by Martin Farquaker Tupper, a distinguished British Poet. It places Taylor side by side with Nelson, the favorite hero of England, which is even more than could be asked of an Englishman. The allusion to the dead warrior's soubriquet is exceedingly happy :---

"Rough for the fight, but ready, heart and hand, To make it up again, with victory won." But not only the hearty tribute of a Briton to one of our countrymon, pleases us in this short peem. Americans have claimed an interest in the rich legacy of reward left by poets, statesmen, and orators to our mother country. Now chief magistrate of the daughter-land is hailed as "mother England's joy," and she "claims"

him 'too." But here is the sonnet . From the Guernsey (Eng.) Star. President Taylor. BY MARTIN FARQUAHAR TUPPER.

BV MARTIN FARQUAHAR TÖPPER. "I am prepraed to die, for I have tried To do my Duty !!~ Was it Noison's twin Who spake so like a hero when he died, A Christian bero, with forgiven sin f Yes:-- it is one; Columbia's honest pride (Aud mother England's joy, ~we claim him too,) Who naw is gone for other spoils to win Than late of Paio Alto,--higher meed, Trophies of nobler fame, and praise more true, Than hose a grateful country well decreed To her Best Son; her best and brayedi son, Rough for the fight, but ready heart and hand To make it up again with victory won, In war- up peuco-the forcy of his Land !

Argal Weetston.

[We copy from the Pennsylvanian of the 27.16 ult, the following important legal docu-ment. It is an opinion of Judgo GRIER, read by him on the 26th ult. in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of this State, refusing the injunctions prayed for in the case of OLIVER H. P. PARKER, against SEARS, BORTREE and others: The machine patented and in dispute in this case is a water wheel, in great use in Cumberland county, as well as in almost every county in this State, about which there has been much litigation. A number of suits have been brought against cit-Izensol this county for an alleged infringement of Parker's patent. The decision of Judgo GRIER extends only to the injunction against the use of the wheel, but is believed to furnish pretty fuir index as to what will be the opin on of the Court on the main question.1

N CIRCUIT COURT OF UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Oliver H. P. Parker, Nos. 34, 35, 36, 37, &c. Sears, Bortree, And many others. Opinion of the Court, by GRISR, Justice, deliv-

nied in general terms, and infringement is ad nitted, and the patent has been fully establish ed at law, and it is ovident that the denial of ts validity is but a matter of obstinate opinion or a mistake of law. Such cases and such only, can be considered as exceptions to the gen al rule. The Could are not bound, in this stage of the cause, to decide doubtful and difficult questions of law, or disputed questions of fact, nor exercise this high and dangerous pow er (if exercised rashly) in doubtful cases, be fore the alleged offender shall have an opportunity of a full and fair hearing. The terms of this Court are almost wholly

occupied in the trial of patent cases; and perhaps these hints of our intentions in future cases to adhere more rigidly to the rules of practice, may tend, in some measure, to hinder us as well as the learned counsel, from the painfy necessity of spending our whole vacations (with the thermometer at 90 deg.) in anticipating and duplicating these long and difficult investiga tions, and trying the merits of every case on

hese preliminary motions. consideration with so much learning and abili-

tiff's patent on points which are, perhaps, now for the first time made. As to many of the cases if not 241, it is a suf ficient reason for refusing the present motions, that the question of infringement, even when the facts are admitted, is far from being clear or devoid of doubt. This remark applies espe cially to those of the defendants who use wha

are called the Kraafz, the Wortz, the Howd, and the Greenleaf wheels. The patentce declares the principle on which his, improvement is founded, "that of producing a vorlex within reaction wheels, which, by its centrifugal force, powerfully accelerates the velocity of the wheel;" and the machines described in his specification. are confined to the application or developemen

not clear that they do. We shall now proceed to state some reasons for refusing the present motions, which equally apply to all the cases, even where the question of infringement is not so doubtful as in those ust mentioned, and they are : Let, Bocause the verdicts cetablishing the omplainant's title have been obtained on inconsistent and contradictory claims, so that the Court cannot say with certainty, what is or what

is not an infringement of the patent. And 2nd, Because the possession so vaguely alleged in the bill, is met and avoided by the allegations and proof of a more peaceable and

Pennsylvania,) under the patents and machines proof to the contrary. purchased and used by them.

Now although the patentees have incorrectly tated their invention in their patent to be "an improvement in the application of hydraulic power, by methods of combining percussion and reaction," yet in their, specification, they have well and clearly described three different hydraulic machines or combination of machinery, which are undoubtedly valuable inventions, and founded on the application of a principle first discovered or directly applied by the patentees. though perhaps not stated in correct or scientific phraseology. That the patentees are highly meritorious inventors, cannot, we think, be disputed ; and had they confined their claim to the three machines described in their specification, and other modes of developing the same principle, and producing the same result by similar or equivalent devices, their patent could

not, and probably would not have been assailed. But they have (injudiciously, as we think.) enumerated nine several parts of the combined machines, which, as distinct machines or devices, they -"claim as their invention, and for which they seek an exclusive privilege." If they are the original inventors of each of those, In stating our reasons for the conclusions to their claim is undoubtedly set forth with suffiwhich we have arrived, with regard to the cient distinctness to entitle them to recover a

present motions, it is not our intention to no- gainst any person who was charged with inice all the numerous points, both of law and of firinging their patent, by using any one of them. nechanics, which have been pressed on our If they are not, their patent claims too much and its validity may be assailed on that ground, ty, or to anticipate a construction of the plain- even though it be of slight value or importance. It is true they have a right to disclaim anything which has been claumed through "inadvertence. or mistake." For when a patentes claims, and thing as his own, courts or law cannot reject the claim, though he may claim it himself .---Otherwise if he sums up the particulars of his invention, he is confined and "field to such summary, and his patent must stand or fall by it .---Patents should be construed liberally; to support the claims of meritorious inventors. " But there may be a liberality of construction very injurious to the public, especially if it permits a patentee to couch his specifications in such ambiguous terms, that its claims may be contracted or expanded to suit the exigency.

asty remedy.

on of one hundred.

tot possibly be intured."

ed.-Per Curiam.

tant cases.

- We do not wish to be understood as intime nating-that-the-plaintiff's specification is justly of that principle alone. The wheels just men- liable to this charge. We think (with all protioned do not appear to be constructed with a per deference to learned judges who have ruiew to produce a vortex within re-action led otherwise) that the specification will bear wheels, or to contain any colorable imitation of no other construction on the point under conthe machines described by the complainant's sideration, than that which was given to it by patent. But we would not be understood as the plaintiff and his counsel and the court, in deciding definitely they do not infringe, but the trial of Parker vs. Hulme. We do not (what is sufficient for this occasion) that it is think it can be fairly charged with such Protean capabilities of construction as have unfor-

tunately been given it. But for the purpose of the prysent motions, the case stands thus. In the action at law against Hulme in this court, the plaintiff claimed the duplication of reaction wheels on -horizontal shaft, to be an infringement of his patent, and called on the court to indiruct the jury that such duplication might be made the sub juct of a patent. The defendant denied the validity of his title on the ground that he was not the first to invent for use such a duplication; and the title of the patentee was supported because the jury found he "was the first to use two or more wheels on a horizontal shaft." exclusive possession by defendants (at least in the defendent being unable to furnish sufficient

The present defendants have produced the And thirdly, Even if these n depositions of ten witnesses, tending to disnot correct, there are other reasons (hereafter prove that fact, and have moreover shown that to be stated) why it would not be a proper exon a trial of the same kind in Ohio, where the fact of prior use was clearly proven, the deercise of discretion in the Court to issue injuncfence was evaded on the ground that the specitions under the particular circumstances of fication did not claim such duplication; and for these cases. this singular and single reason-"that the pa-1. The complainant charges in his bill that tentes could not be presumed to claim what he the patentees have established their title by a must have known he did not invent." suit at law in this court, in the case of Parker In the charge of the judge in the case of vs. Hulme, and that "they have erected and Parker vs. Ferguson, in New York (which has put in operation many machines in different been shown to the court,) it appears that where parts of the country, by which the water pow the same defence was made and substantiated. er thereof has been much augmented." the Court instructed the jury as follows :----The defendants deny the validity of the pat-"There is some obscurity in the wording of ent and especially that the patentees were the this claim, but it seems to me that the comoriginal inventors of certain machines specially pound wheel they mean, is a wheel constructed laimed in their specification. (1) The com- by placing two or more of the wheels on a horpound vertical re-action wheels with two or izontal shaft, with the inner and outer cylinnore wheels on one horizontal shaft. (2) Or the ders supplied with water by a spiral spout." spouts which conduct the water into the Now how are the defendants, who are rewheels with their spiral terminations." (3) quested to devist from infringing this patent, to Or the improvement in the re-action wheels act? By the verdict and claim made in this "by making the buckets as thin at both ends State, their duplicate reaction wheels must come down. By the decision and claim made as they can safely be made, and the rim no wider than sufficient to cover them." (4) Or the in Ohio they may stand And by that in New "hollow box gate in any form, either cylindri- York, they must be taken down only when the cal, square, or irregular"-and have produced duplicate wheels are connected with cylinders and spiral spouts. some evidence tending to prove these allega-It would be rather hard to compel the defentions. They admit that in the case of Parker vs. Hulme, the jury found specially that the dants to discover the true meaning of a patent, when three learned courts have given it as manatentees "were the first to inwant and apply." to use two or more re-action wheels arranged ny different constructions, and the patentees, in pairs on one horizontal shaft." They insist their claims. Now, we do not say that the pathat this verdict should have no effect as egainst tent is invalid on account of its obscurity or them, because they were not parties to that suit, ambiguity, but we do say that the trials at law and produce the affidavits of ten witnesses tend. to establish the plaintiff's title, have left it in ing to prove the verdict incorrect, which were such a doubtful shape that the court cannot ot examined in that case, or known to the de- with clearness and certainty say what is an infendant. They aver also, that in the case of fringement of the patent, and what is not. The Parker ve. Stiles, tried in Ohio, the same objec- verdicts at law, like the addition of equal posion was mude to the patent, and so fully pro- itive and negative quantities in algebra, seem ren, that the plaintiff admitted the fact, but de- to annihilate each other so far as they affect nied that the patent claimed such a machine, the present motion. and produced the charge of the judge in that With regard to the last ground of objection case, deciding "that the plaintifi's patent did to granting the present motions, we would renot claim the duplication of wheels on a horl- mark-The chief object of issuing such write zontal shaft," and giving as a reason for this before the final hearing of the cause, is to preconstruction "that this arrangement of wheels vent irreparable mischief, not to give the comon a horizontal shaft, has been so long used and plainant the means of coercing a compromise known, that it cannot be presumed the patent. on his own terms, from the inevitable injury ees were ignorant of it and intended to claim it that defendants must suffer from the stoppage as new." 'They also aver that "in the case of their mills and manufactories. The defendants are not wanton pirators of of Parker and Moreland, tried in Indiana, there was a verdict for cefendant, depiding all the plainliff's invention. They believe sinceropolite against the claim of the plaintiff." To by that they do not infringe it, or if they have neet the allegation of possession on the part of that his patent claims more than he is entitled the atentices, the answers aver also, "that the wheels used by defendants have been publicly used by them for a long pace of time, and that the complainant has long had knowledge of such use; that many other similar wheels have the complainant has long had knowledge of such use; that many other similar wheels have the complainant has been given after and that the procession of the similar wheels have the such use; that many other similar wheels have the such use is that many other similar wheels have the such use is that many other similar wheels have the such use is that many other similar wheels have the such use is that many other similar wheels have the such use is that many other similar wheels have been publicly sold and openly used in N. York, long acquiescence, and just as the patent is a-Now Jersey and Pennsylvania, and in many bout to expire, other States, for a great number of years, and None of their wheels are direct and palpathat the right to use the same has not been ble piracies of those described in the patent of. questioned, disputed or denied, until the pres- the plaintiff, and if they do incidentally or parent complaint and the proceedings of complain. tially act upon the principle patented, it reant, in this behalfs" and that the patentees or quires more knowledge of the science of hy-their assigns have never run or, used water drodynamics to discover it, than many, if any, wheels such as are run or used by the defen- of them possess. dants, or had actual er legal possesion of the To suddenly stop one hundred mills and manufactories, by injunctions issued at this time, Sime. • • •

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CARLISLE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1850. man. But the real charm, then, is not in her vould cause great and irreparable injury, not nly to the defendants, but to the public at affectation :--"She's an affected woman," in a

man's criticism of woman, is blame. So much arge, and be of no corresponding benefit to the aintiff, whose interest it is that they should woman may be assured of. se his invention if they pay him for it. The There are classes of affectations, which vary laintiff can be compensated by damages if the in offensiveness in the eyes of different men .--efendants shall be found to have infringed his | But as a general rule, it will be found that all atent, and they are amply-able to pay both abnegation of sex and the characteristics of sex amages and costs. In the six or eight weeks in a woman are looked upon by men with no which this patent has to run, it cannot be ex-

ected that the complainant would sell any whom men shrink from with a singular dislike ew licenses. And if the defendants continue in most cases. But women must not misunder o use and pay him for his invention, so much stand what men mean by "masculine." he better for him. There may be, and often They do not mean, for example, a self-depenre, cases where the patent is for a machine to dent woman, who is able to go about her own business, without falling into silly difficulties, chandise, in a cheaper-method than was before and making an unnecessary bother,---who, in known, and where the source of profit to the town, can do her own shopping, without allowpatentee arises from his monopoly of the artiing herself to be bullied by impudent shopmen; eles, and having no competitors in the market. knows how to repel insolence ; can choose the n such a case the damage to the patentee by a proper moment to get over a crossing ; who, in piracy of his invention might be very great, the country, can visit her cottages, go cheer and the court would issue an injunction on a fully and readily about her errands of mercy plain case in the last month or week of the and kindness alone, and so on. patent's dife, or even after the time limited

favor. "A masculine woman" is a personage

This sort of self-dependence in women releaor its expiration, to restrain the sale of mases relatives, trionds, and husbands, from a heavy tax upon their time and patignee, and shows that helpfulness and capacity. for affairs chines or articles piratisally manufactured in iolation of the patent, while it was in force. But in this case, the injunction cannot benefit which every sensible man would wish to find in he plaintiff, except by its abuse. His standing his own wife. Neither does a masculine wo-man mean one who is strong and vigorous, fondy y for so many years, without complaint or dehand of compensation, is conclusive evidence of walking and riding and such exercises as that a continuance of a use of his invention. women can take, either alone or in company. for a few weeks or even months longer, if paid Nor does, the name apply, generally, to a wo for in the end, will wit be supering a shaue to man who thinks for besedinin intellectual matreparable nature as to require this sharp and ters; who reads books of sound history, and

criticism, and science. All these habits are The issuing of an interlocutory injunction is compatible with feminineness of character lways a matter of discretion with the Court, There are many instances of women who emand depends on the peculiar circumstances of ploy their intellects on strong mental food, and each case. To suspend the operation of a sindischarge, at the same time, in an exemplary rle mill or manufactory, but for a week or two way, all the duties of wives and mothers; and ecause some wheel, bucket, or other small in the houses where we find in the wife this ortion of its machinery may chance to infringe union of male force of intelligence with the ome dormant patent, would be a doubtful ex cureful and feminine discharge of womanly ercise of discretion, where the benefits to reduties, it is within the writer's experience, and sult from it to the complainant are so compararobably, within many of his readers' expevely trifling, and his loss, if any, so perfectly. rience. that the pleasantest usst genial, and apable of compensation. How much more most cultivated circle is to be found gathered. , when we are called upon to stop the opera-A "masculine woman" is very often one who

orides herself upon her womanliness. She To such a demand we may well use the lanmay glory in being helpless, in laying every guage of Lord Cottenham, in Nelson v. Thomphän who comes near her under contributio on, (1 Webster's Reports, 275.). 11 seems to some way or other ; she may have no knowne that stopping the works under the circumledge of business or book, she may never mount tances, is just inverting the purpose for whicha horse, or get out of a mincing two-miles-anan injunction is used. An injunction is used for hour walk, she may have a horror of "blues," the purpose of preventing mischief. This and confine hersolf closely to the narrowest rould be using the injunction for the purpose circle of purely feminine employments and acof creating mischief, because the plaintiff cancomplishment, and yet she will be a masculine woman for all this, if she be bold and confident For these reasons the injunctions are refuin the assertion of her opinions, obtrusive of her sex upon men, silly and confident in her Mallery and Penrose of Philadelphia, were ways and affectations;--- in one word, if she be

he attorneys for the defendants in these impobitually careless of reserve and gentleness. This last point-involves the true test. We and "the masculine," in women, wherever we

miss gentleness, real modesty, the soft and low Missellaneous. voice, the thoughtful and delicate bindness, the trustingness, tolerance, and sweetness, which go together to make up the ideal of woman WHAT MEN THINK OF WOMEN. nood; all of which are compatible with the

men but the best she knows.

diato descendants :---

the banishment of Cain.

How many of these adhered to the fortunes

of Cain, from whom a large share descended, or

whether any, we are not informed, nor are we

told when he built his city, If he lived as long

riod of his life, his own descendants born in the

land of Nod, i. e. in the land of his flight, which

the name denotes, were far more numerous

Though he may bo, as is said in these lectures

but of "the second generation from Ham," there

was abundant time for a population to have a-

risen on the earth, after a flood, sufficiently nu.

merous to form kingdome. The city Cain

built was probably not extraordinary for size,

but at first, at least, a mere stockade, earthwork

or fortress. Rome was not built in a day. It

was once a hamlet or blockhouse on the Capi-

toline Mount. It was only the "beginning" of

the kingdom founded by Ninevah, Rehoboth,

Sec.

as father Adam, and built it in the closing pe

most complete self-dependence, the most vigor-Let no one doubt that it would be well for ous health, and the widest and gravest knowlboth men and woman if each sex really knew edge. Where the the former qualities exist its will ever command the thankfu oak a split bladder and tie it tight over then In-drying-it-will-shrink so as to be perfectly airadmiration no less than the general esteem of the best men; and no woman, who truly restight. Keep them in a dry, but not a warm place .. pects herself, should court the approval of any

Genealogy of Adam.

as been advocating, with great learning and

power, the dectrine of the strict unity of the hu-

man race, thus refers to Adam and his imme-

In the genealogy of Adam, but three of his

children, Cain, Abel and Sethare mentioned

by name, and a few only of his remoter de-

scendapts appear in the record. In the 980

have been far more numerous than this, and his

other children are expressly alluded to in the

words, "and he begat sons and daughters."-

"The mother of all living" was doubtless a

From the New York Spirit of the Times. Letter from Mrs. Partington.

VOLUME L1.-NO 2

I'd writ, afore, but was tuk sik, and like ter lied with the die-a-rear, and disinterested com. olaint.

'I'd bean out walkin with the Rev. Mr. Stigins, obsarvin the stars in the fundament, and he flagrant odor of the honey-suckers, sweet syringes, Polly Anthuses, and Mary Goolds, with the shiny con dishun of the moon, kep us up too late; necks day I went out in the hot un's rase, without my parashuto, and like ter erduced information in my brain.

I sont for Dockter Squills, and he ced my elmentary canawl was in abominable bad order. and so he gim me calmumile_till it perdused salvation, then Bring Death's Pills and Grave amburg's Company's medsins and wound up with all-killin mixture and sodger water, until he pronounced me effervescent, [Query-conalescent !-- ED.] and this is my appoplexy for not-writin afore.

Oh. my ! I'm in such a fidget about Congress; the Union will be dissolute, I no. Ther's that Absolom man, Benton, bent on having his own weigh, wich Mr. Stiggins ses is nigh onto two undred and fifty, they call him Old Bullion, ause he's ollers bullyin some one.

And then that He of Cubeba bisnis, and I'me ffeared the stripes and stars-our sweet flagin a calamus condishun.

I smell gunpowder in every blow and breezes and we shall have disorderly surgeants boatin' drums and trumpets about the screets agin .

I don't like fitin', and new fashioned Piscotaian Pursons, that ware cossacks, and has orbicular confessions-they may preach about Moses sodgerin' forty years in the wilderness, but I don't believe it's cordin to [Christianity to have "Whiskey'd Panders and their loud Huzzars" Rampagin up and down the country, and cutin' up rustics.

Moses didn't do no fitin' arter all, unless he it the tigers in the wilderness, for the Red Sea made a rise on Pharo and swept him clean.

Mr. Stidgins ses, Clay and Webster is the wo pillers of Libbety ; but I always tho't the oillors of Libbety was stuffed with the fethers of the Egle of Freedom; that Mister Claton sent o Cubeba to pertect the Woman's Island prisners. Them He of Cubeba fellers had best let Woman's Island alone.

I want to came down and see Mr. Grizzle's pair of Rochester knockers, as soon as I am efficiently effervescent. They say they're, fishes, and have got a fish beau, and' an old she for a champeron

> Respectfully yours, SALLE AN PARTINGTON.

Preserves and Jellies. Gather fruit when it is dry.

Long boiling hardens the fruit. Pour boiling water over the sieves used, and wring out jelly bags in hot water the moment

ou are to use them. Do not squeeze while straining through jelly

Let the pots and jars containing sweetme atsust made, remain uncovered three days. Lay brandy papers over the top, cover them tight and seal them, or, what is best of all,

THE PARKER WATER WHEEL. Important Decision.

Newville Academy.

Weieville Accademy. SELECT CLASSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL—NEW-VILEE, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA. T is confidently believed that lew Institutions in offer greater inducements to students than the above. Located in the midst of a commu-nity proverbind for their intelligence, morality and regard for the interests of religion, this Academy can effectually guard its members from evil and mimoral influences. Advantages are also offered to those desiring to pursue the study of the physical sciences; surpassing those study of the pliysical sciences, surpassing those of most similar institutions." Those having sons or wards and wishing to send them to a seminary of learning, are re-specifully solicited to visit Newville, and judge of the advantages for themselves, or, at least, procurs a circular, containing full particulars, ly addressing JAMES hUSTON, Newville, avg 22 tv Principal.

Newville, avg 22 1y Corner of High and Pitt st, at the Itailroad Depot, Carliste, by John S. Wood.

Principal.

#HIIS Hotel is being completely changed and renovated, and will hereafter offer increascommodations to the travelling public, fo which its convenient location is admirably cal-To those persons who wish to pass the warm

Ao mose persons who wish to pass the warm-seeson if the country, few places will be lound which posses superior attractions to Carlisle, being surrounded by a beautiful bountry, and having the best Salphur Springs in the State in he immediate vicinity. [je19,05]

Extensive Furniture Rooms.

JAMES R. WEAVER would respectfully call the attention of House Keepers and the public to his extensive stock of ELEGANT FURNITURE. including Sofas, Wardrobes, Gentre aud other Tables, Dressing and plain Bureaus and every other article in his branch of Bureaus and every other atticte in mis trance of business. Also, now on hand-the-largest as-sortment of CHAIRS in Carlislo, at the lowest prices. 37 Collins made at the shortest notice and a Hearse provided for funerals. He solic-its a call at his establishment on North Hano-versureet, near Glass's HOTEL. N. B.-Fur-tion dut by the month or year. niture hired out by the month or year. Carlisle, March 20, 1850-1y

John P. Lyne

Lumber-Vard. Lumber-2 ara. 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 cant of Messrs J & D Rhoads's Warohouse, whero he now has and will keep constantly on hand a first rate assortment of all kinds of sea sened into heards and diank and all other kinds he now has hand b first rate assorting hand a first rate assortment of all kinds of sea soned pine boards and plank and all other kinds, of stuff, all of which he will sell low for eash April 3, 1850. JOHN N. ARMSTRONG

missioners of Cumberland county THE Commiss THE Commissioners of Cumberland county doem it proper to inform the public, that the sin ed meetings of the Board of Commissioners will be hold on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, at which time any persons having business with said Board, will meet them at thair office in Gradbard board, will meet them at 1098 with said Board, w... rollico in Carlislo. WM. RILEY, Cl'k,

Dyeing and Scouing. • WILLIAM BLAIR, in Louther Street, near the Collega, dyes Ladies' and Gentle-men's apparrel, all colors, and warrante all work abe satisfactory. Orders in his line respectfully hooited. sep 2'46 NOTICE.

UMBRELLAS: Parasots and Sunshades made, covered and repaired, by the subscriber at his Tin Shop, in East Louther street, Car lisle. Terms cash, but prices low. WM. FRIDLEY. Carlisle January, 29,' 50,

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cred August 26, 1850. Of the one-hundred-bills-filed by the complainant against persons charge with infring. ing his patent, some seventy have been argued together, on notice of motions for special injunctions. Must of the points involved are com mon to all the cases, and the different types of alleged intringements do not exceed six or seven. The argument has been conducted by counsel with great zeal and ability, with very great learning, and at very great-length. The whole history and science of hydronamics has been discussed, and numerous conflicting affidavits road, on the apparent assumption, that the Court, in anticipation of the final hearing. vill on these preliminary motions, decide the vhole merits of cases involving difficult and doubtful points of law, numerous and contested questions of lact, and rights of property of large amount, with the huste and expedition of

a Court of pied poudrie. By a neglect or relaxation of the settled rules of practice in English Courts of Equity, (which we are bound to follow, unless changed by the written rules of this court, as established by the Supreme Court or ourse wes,) a sort of local practice has grown up, the evils of which we are beginning to feel. We have frequently said on the authority of some of the eastern circuits, and some suppo-

sed custom of this district, that the answer of defendant directly and unequivocally denying the facts set forth in the bill, should be treated merely as an affidavit, which might be contradicted by other affidavits, and should not have the technical effect of precluding contradictory testimony. The consequence has been that both parties appear on the argument of their preliminary motions, armed with quires of conflicting depositions, and the court are expected to try and decide the whole facts and law of the case, as aput in issue by the pleadings .---WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Even when the title of plaintiff is admitted WHOLESALE and itetail Dealer in Foreignand Domestic Hardware, Paint, Oil, Glass. Varnish, &c, at the old stand in N Inanover street, arliele, has just received from Now York and Philadelphia a large addition to his former stock, to which the attention of buy-ers is requested, as he is determined to sell lower than any other bound in town. ' aprilo of long, and particle shears ' meeting from the construction' of long, and particle shears ' meeting from the construction' of long, and particle shears ' meeting from the construction'

of long, and perhaps obscure specifications, on on which judges often may, and lawyers always do differ, are frequently involved. Yet the Court are expected in this summary way to anticipate the finding of a jury, and the finaldecision of the case on full hearing. And this must continue to be the case, unless we adhere more rigidly to the rule of considering the affidavit and answer, especially if accompanied with one or two depositions of witnesses, denying the infringement as conclusive on these preliminary motions. No Interlocutory injunction should issue unless the complainant's title, and the defendant's infringement are admitted, or are so palpable and clear, that the Court can entertain no doubt on the subject. But cases often occur where the answers or affidavite are equivocal or evasive, or display a state of facts which show that the conclusions drawn from them, are clearly erroncous, and founded on a nistake of the law. As when an infringement s denied, and a model admitted, which shows palpable infringement, and it is evident that the donial is made under a gross mistake of the true and settled construction. of the patent .---Or where the originality of the invention in de-

nore of the other: if women were less in th habit of wearing a smiling-mask-in-their-inter course with men, and men showed more of their naturally manly selves in the society of women. As it is, there is a sort of hypocrisy of sex on both sides, which is usually practised out of the family. It is curious to mark how far this goes, and in what little things it shows itself. You shall watch a man talking with men : mark how- natural-his tones are, how easy his attitude and gestures, if he indulge in any. But see the same man go up to a woman and talk with her : in nine cases out of ten you see a sudden and total change of bearing and demeanor. His voice has a sort of uffecta tion in it; his body has acquired a sort of un graceful movement, or is stiffened into a more constrained repose." It is clear that he is acting. a part; and a similar change is observable in he woman, who has, generally, one manner for her uwn sex; and another for the other .-While conversing with a man, she is much more alive and eager, and vivacious, and often

From the London Ladies' Companion

fruitful vine, and both she and Adam were in thinks it necessary to affect an interest in things the vigor of their lives for a length of years n which she feels no real concern. She is which the postidiluvians know nothing of. Cain playing to the man, as the man is playing to was a married man when he slew Abel, and her." They are showing each other the varwas then, not less, probably, than 129 years of nished sides of Their respective selves.

age. Seth who was appointed by God to occu-No y in all social intercourse there is more or ess of this sort of admitted and conscious de- py the place of Abel whom Cain slew, was born ception, but it is much more claborate, goes to Adam when he was 130 years old. The natfurther, and is used more as a blind between ural increase of the race of man is extremely persons of the opposite sexes ; and it has more [rapid when no hindrance is interposed. An serious ill consequences as between men and island, first occupied by a few shipwrecked vomen than as between man and man, or wo- English in 1589, and discovered by a Dutch man and woman. It is never so much practi- vessel in 1667, is said to have been found peosed as when people are fulling, in love with pled after 80 years by 12,000 souls, all the deeach other, and afterwards, during love making scondants of four mothers." When the Creaand the carlier stages of married life; and tor undertook to people a world, we may sup. then, all of a sudden, the husband lays aside puse that his providence arranged for this end the mask from sheer impatience of it, or it and no hindrance was allowed to interposegets knocked off in some sudden collision, or it It is believed that the death of Abel was the slips aside, and then is the first bitter disap- first which occurred in the family of man. It nointment and disenchantment, on the one side is not an unreasonable supposition, therefore, r the other, as the case may be..... as figures will demonstrate, that the family of Adam embraced 190,000 to 200,000 people at

Married people, must come to an understan ing sooner or later, and at more or less cost With them the deception is sure to be found out, though the discovery not unfrequently saddens the future of two lives. But in the common give and take of social life, between mer and women who are not, lovers, nor like to be, this habit of mutual deception leads to a sort of general falseness, unreality and comtemptitle, though tolerated, affectation.

It belongs to women to say what they think then the numbers above would indicate? The f men, but it strikes the writer (who is a man) same remarks will also apply to Nimrodthat he may be pardoned for saying some things which he has observed men think of women in the hope that he may hit some real "blots," and perhaps, touch a quick conscience or so, and thus help, perhaps, to the correction of a bad habit.

As a general rule, men like natural, easy mannered, frank, and unaffected women. It is rue that some men will tell you they "like afectation." But inquiry into this will prove hat they only like an affectation ; some trick perhaps, or peculiarity, which has for them a systerious attraction, altogether inexplicable, nd which no woman need ever give herself the

is not, indeed, uncommon for a man to declare Printers' Banquet recently held in N. York :--he likes affectation, because he happens, for the . The Ladies-Always favorable to a 'parse, time being, to admire and like an affected wo-properly conducted."

A thick, leathery mould helps to preserve fruit, but when mould appears in specks, the preserves must be scalded in a warm oven, or be set into hot water which must then boil till The Roy. Dr. Smith, who for sometime past, all the preserves are scalded.

Always keep watch of preserves which are not sealed, especially in warm and dampweather. The only sure way to keep them. without risk, or care is to make them with enough sugar and seal them, or put the bladder ovcorsover.

"COGITATIONS IN & MEAT: SHOP .-. There aint nothing here that a feller wants,' said a years he walked upon the earth, his family must poor Pilgarlic to himself, as he fingered a terribly small coin in his pocket, at the same time glancing along the row of poultry and lamb and veal, and portly beaf, and the piles of esculents that temptingly raised their heads(perhaps roots) around him .--- There aint nothing here. Beef aint wholesome-that's a fact. Beef never's good this season of the year. Besides, I never can get it cooked to my liking. Fifteen cents, did you sny? I guess I won't think of beef to-day. Lamb I like, but't aint very-profitable-so much bone in it; and you don't get it very nice here neither ; driv to death before they kill it for market, and then hung up for catching. Mutton ! I hate mubton. I don't know anything I hate worse unless 't is ham, at fourteen. cents a pound: Eggs is well enough-the're cheap and wholesome, but who in thunder wants to ...eat eggs all the time?" Chickens ! tough, I dare say-tough [as tophet. Old hens retired from business, or roosters shut up shop. You don't pretend to call them this year's chickens do ye? Seventy-five cents a pair1-Preposterous1 Veal, he! Dead calf I-That won't do no how. Corned beef, now-a-days, aint what it used to be--- 't aint alt enough. E've my suspicions about corned beef. Tripe ! le' me see : I like tripe. It's good for any season. Always wholesome, easy to digest, and cheap. I'll take a pound-Your other trumpery I would'nt give that for it,' (snapping his fingers, and exit.) Pathfin

> "WEEP WITH THOSE THAT WEEP."-HOW this little incident touches the heart. A mother who was in the habit of asking her children. pefore they retired at night, what they had done during the day to make others happy, found young twin daughter silent. The elder one spoke modestly of deeds and disposition. founded on the golden rule-"Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." . Still the little bright face was bowed down in allence. The question was repeated, and the dear little child said, timidly-'A little girl who sat by me on a bench at school, had lost a baby brother. All the time she studied her lesson she hid her face in her book and cried. I felt so sorry that I laid my face on the same book and cried with her. Then she looked up and put her arm around my neck, but I do not know why she said I had done her so much good."

بەر مەر مەرمىيىل بولىدە دە مەر بايىرىكى ICPAn Trishman said, "the only way to stop suicide was to make it a capital offence, punishable with death."

Calah, and Reson, of which the historian speaks. trouble to seek for, in order to employ-it. It The following toast was given at the