

We copy the following interesting paragraph s, may be, nane the worse for it, but I'm nane he better: I wish I was ." Well, on they rode, the Laird gripping hard at the horse's mane and rolling about like -saok-of-meal-;-for-the-cold air-was-beginningand-Switzerland, a child-begine-its-life-in-the-society of parents who have been educated and to make the spirits tell on him. At last they came to a bit of a brook that crossed the road. and the Laird's horse being pretty well used to baying his own way, stopped short and put and under the direction of a father who has down his head to take a drink. This had the effoct to make the Laird lose his balance, and way he went, over the horse's head into the niddle of the brook. The Laird, honest man, had just sense enough-to-hear the splash and to know that something was wrong ; but he was so drunk that he did not in the least suspect bat it was himself. "Watty," says he, "there is surely somebing tumbled into the brook, Watty," due to the teachers, and of the excellence of the "Faith, you may say that," replied Watty, eady to roll off his horse with laughing, "for t's just so yourself, Laird I" "Hout fie, no Watty, cried the Laird, "it gins to attend a school, which is perfectly clean, urely canna be me." "Surely, master, it is yourself."

ull c where the

not been so impertinent. But Ellen was a good sensible girl, and was impressed with the iden that Fred would want a wife some what

Ellen blushed, and almost wished she had

Jews and foreigners. The reason of this dis-(inction, according to Father Ambrose was that God designed usury as one of the ways of making war upon the Canaanites and other hea-The common law, as it is called

on and him. Strike out lads, for God's sake !" My heart stood still ; I folt weaker than a child as I guzed with horror at the dorsal fin of a large shark on the the starboard quarter. Tho'

white."

he water.

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ùd--

shall I make you ?"

The wife obeyed.

oor dad's sick."

"Daddy, give me's little piece."

rom a work just issued in London on "The Social Condition and Education of the people of England and Europe," by Joseph Kay,"

and looking as blue as a bilberry, "your honor "It canna be me, Watty-for I'm here " APPLES FOR HUMAN FOOD .--- The importance .... f apples as food, has not hitherity been sufficatly estimated in this country, nor understood. Resides contributing a large portion of augar, nucilage, and other nutritive matter, in the form of lood, they contain such a fine combination of vegetable acids, abstractive substances, and aromatic principles, with the nutritive matter, as to act powerfully in the capacity of refrigerants, tonics, and anti-septics ; and, when reely used at the season of ripeness, by rural aborers and others, they prevent debility, strengthen digestion, correct the putrefactive endencies of nitrogenous food, avert sourvy, and probably maintain and strengthen the powers of productive labour. "The operators of Cornwall, in England, consider ripe apples nearly as nourishing as broad, and more so than otatoes. In the year 1801, a year of scarcity. apples, instead of being converted into cider, were sold to the poor; and the laborars asser. ted that they could stand their work on bake apples without meat; whereas a polato diet re uired cither munt or fish." The French and Germanajuse applos extensively ; indeed, it is rare that they sit down, in the Yural districts without thom in some shape or other, even at the best tobles. The laborers and mechanics depend on them, to a very great extent, as an article of food, and trequently dine on sliced apples and bread. Slowed with rice, red cab. bage, carrots, or by themselves, with a little sugar and milk, they make both a pleasant and utritious dish. If our friends will only provide themselves with pleaty of choice fruit, we will venture that not one man, woman or child, in fifty, would care for animal flesh? to est.---Who double, for a moment, that many scrofulous and other diseases are traceable to a flesh diet ? It is well known that much of the meat we cat is in a discased state when slaughtered, and its offect muy bo well imagined. Yet our fruit is always in a healthy state, and cannot generate disease in the human body; but it has a diluting, purifying and renovating tendency. Water Cure Journal. mar Calo Same Sugar

which tickets shall be labelled on the outside, "amendment," and those who are favorable to the amendment may express their desire by vo-ting each a written or printed tablet, containing on the inside thereof the words 'for the amend-ment," and those who are opposed to such a-mendment may express their oppositon by vo-ting each a similar hallot, containing on the in-side thereof the words 'for the amend-nent," and those who are opposed to such a-mendment may express their oppositon by vo-ting each a similar hallot, containing on the in-side thereof the words 'fragmant the amend-ment," and that the election on the said pro-posed runerdment shall in all respects be composed amendment shall in all respects be con-ducted as the general elections of this Common-wealth are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties and districts thereof, first having care-fully ascertained the number of votes given for st the said amendment in the aforesaid to make out duplicate retorns thereof expressly in words at length, and not in figures expressly in words at length, and not in figures only, one of which returns shall be lodged in the Prothonotary's office of the proper county, and the other scaled and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of the said jud-resforthwith deposited in the most convenient Bost Office.

Post Office. . The said election will be held throughout the county, as follows : . . The election in the election district composed

The election in the election district construction of the horough of Carlisle and the townships of North Middleton, Sofith Middleton, Lower Dick-iuson, Lower Frankford and Lower West, Penns-horough, will be held at the Court House, in the botough of Carlisle. The election in the election district composed

of Silver Spring township, will be held at the public house of George Duey, in Hoguestown in public house of George Duey, in Hoguestown and said township. The election it, the election district composed of Hampden township, will be held at the house formerly occupied by H. Bressler in said town-

ship. The election 1.1 the election district composed of the township of Upper Allen will be held at the public house of David Sheater in Sheherda-The election in the election district composed of the township of Lower Allen will be held at the wsgon-maker shop of Jones Hunchbarger, on Slate Hill.

ou Slate Hill. The election in the election district composed of East Pennsborough township, will be held at the house now occupied by S Renninger, at the west end of the Harrisbing Bridge. The election in the district composed of New Cumberland, will be held at the public house of W II. Bohl, in the borough of New Cumber. Iand. W R. Bohl, in the bording of New Conversion land. The elecitar in the district composed of the borough of Alcehanicsburg, will be held at the public house of John Hoover, in said borough. The election in the district composed of Mon-roe township, will be held at the public house of Geo. Goodycar in Churchtown, in said bownship The election in the district composed of Upper Diokinson township, will be held at the house formerly occupied by Philip Weaver, in said averaging

winship. The election in the district composed of the

The election in the district composed of the Borough of Newville, and townships of Mifflin, Upper Frankford, Upper West Pennsborough, and that part of Newton township, not included in the Leesburg election district hereinafter mentioned, will be held at the Brick School Holse, in the borough of Newville. The election in the district composed of Hope well township, will be held at the School Honse n Newburg, in said township.

And in and by an act of the General Assembly Shippensburg And in and by an act of the General 'Assembil' i of this Gommonwealth, passed the 2d July, 1839, it is thus provided, "That the qualified electors of parts of Newton and Southampton township, in the county of Camberland, bounded by the fol-lowing lines and distances, viz. Beginning at the Adams coundy line, theneon and Newton 10 the through the read, theneon and Newton 10 the through the read, theneon and turnpike to Cen-tre School House,on said turnpike, in Southamp-ton township, thence is a point on the Walnut Bottom Road at Reybucks, includiny Reybuck's Farm, thence a straight direction to the Adams county line, the new and generate of George Clever, thence along Kryslor's run to the Adams county the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby declared a new and separate election district the cleation.

n'new and separate election district, the election to be held at the public house of W m. Maxwell in Leesburg, Southampton township." Motice is Hereby Given.

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of the Corner of the Corner to device a states or of of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or oherwise, a

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to roat whether found thereon or not, is picted to by any qualified erizon, it shull be the day of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and it he claims to have resided within the State for one year of more, his outh-shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days next more distely preceding said relection, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence in pursuance of his lawin/calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove into said dis-trict for the purpose of voring therein. "Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof it required, of his residence and pament of taxes as aforesaid, he shall he ad-mitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

In which he short result: "If any person shell prevent or attempt to pre-vent any officer of any election under this net trops holding such election, or use or, thereaten any victome to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with bins in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the vindow of around forms where the same may he Infinitely interfere where the same may be holding, or shall block up the window or arenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall use or practice any mimi-dating threats, teree or violence, with design to influence undaly or overawe up elector, or to prevent-him-from voting or to restrain the free-dom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined it any sum not exceeding five hundred dol-lars and be imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months, and it it shall be shown to court, where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the eity, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entit ed to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be scintenced to pay a. fine of not less than que hun-dred ng more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

imprisoned not a than two years. 'If any person or persons shall make anybet or wager upon the result of any election within Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any s Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet of wager, either by verbal proclamation there-ol, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person to make such bet or wager, upon convicion thereofhe or they shall forfrit and pay three times the amount so bet or

o be bet: If any person not by law qualified, shall fraud-If any per son not by haw qualified, shall fraud-ulently vote at any clection in this Common-wealth for helng otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall sid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any summit exceeding two hundred dollars, and be impirisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

two numerca contars, not be inpersonant of any-term not exceeding three months. If may person shall vote at more than one clea-tion district, or other wise fraudulently vote more than one on the same day, or shall irrutationtly fold, and deliver to the inspector two tlekets to gether, with the intent illegally to vote, or shall prosure another so to do, he or they offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for an term not heas them these were consumption in the like intervention of t

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commowealth, agreeably to haw, (except the some of qualified eitizens) shall appear at any place of election for the propose of issuing tickets or of influencing the eitizens qualified to vote, the shall o conviction forfeit and pay any sam not exceed-ing one hundred dollars for every such offence, and he imprisoned, for any-term-not-exceeding three months."

Agreeable to the provisions of the sixty-firs Agreeance to the provisions of the sixty-first cotton of said set, every General and Special Election, shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment and if seven o'clook in the evening, when the polls shall be described.

And the Judges of the respective districts afores And the Judgesof the respective different states of the said, are by the said act required to meet at the Court. House, in the borough of Carlisle on the third day after the said day of election, being Priday the 11th day of October, then and there to perform the things required of them by hav. Given under my-hand, at Carlisle, this 5th day of Schtember, A: D. 1850. DAVID. SMITH; Sheriff;

DAVID SMITH, Sheriff, DA Sheriff's Office, Carli September 5, 1850.

esembling his mother in domestic matters; that is, the occlesiastical law, pronounces the she stooped down and tied her shoe, to hide taking of interest, even the least, to be a moral ter\_confusion\_Mrs.\_Jones\_laid\_down--thesin, and declares those who defend the practice cheese knife, (for it was early in the morto be heretics. The Jews were noted for usuning,) took up the baby which her-kind-heart rious dealings, as early as the sixth century -and arms had taken home, and picked up a The monarchs of Europe, when in want of basket of green peas that were to be shelled money, would practice the extremest extortion for dinner, and sat down to nurse her little or and cruelty against them; using the Jews phan to sleep, take the peas out of the pod and as sponges to suck up the money of their sub fects, cofand then squeez ng them into their own tell her the story. "Well, Ellen, my secret is just this ; when

go out to shake the table cloth, I always bring in a stick of v pod, or when I nurse the buby I shell the peas, or read my newspaper ; to do everything the shortest, and easiest way. then it is always ready for use-no untying voure up, not online whole families, but also whole countries, and bring all folke to beggary papers and scattering the floor and cupboard, no table, no rolling pin, or morter to clean, but that have to doe with them." once; instead of beating my eggs with a knife wire bent is an oblong shape like a tassel, and of Henry VIII, 1546, when the rate wat fixed, tied with a bit of twine to a hickory handle, of Queen Anne's reign it was reduced by statand I can heat the white of six eggs to a stan-

ding foam in two minutes, as easily as you force. could in half an hour with a knife, Any body find a piece of wire, if they cannot afford to e offended I will tell you a little story ."

ffect a cure."

eighbor last week, and we went into the milk om and cheese room to see the cheese ; and as ve came back we slopped a few minutes to hat in the kitchen; the lady told one of the started off on the bound to her duty. First she

an down cellar and brought up the butter-milk ar holding almost a panfull; then she ran tack for the eggs, untied half a pound of salaratus, scattered a spoonful on the floor and

mother on the table, rolled it and tied it up next turned her butter milk out and spattered t new drass all about the waist, splushed it all

wen the table on divers things, said tob shaw ! icked up the salaratus from the floor, cleaned her dress, and caught a meal plate and ran. to he mgal room, came back with a heaped plate f flour, threw it into the pan and stirred way, back and forth, till it was all submerged, and all lumps. There was not flour enough away she ran again, brought a little more; there was still not enough, and the third journey had to be made, in all was dashed, and lirred away till her face glowed like a posoni; all at once she thought of her eggs, and broke

nem into the batter. She had forgotten the fulf, and ran the fourth time to the meal room. Now her batter was too thick; and more builter nilk had to be used, and consequently the saaratus paper had to undergo another operation, Finally, after much labor and toil; and an ex-

In the beginning of the 18th century, Dr Thomas Wilson, Bishop of the Isle of Man, recommended the punishment of usury by death. or in other words, I economize time; seldom "For my part," says he, "I will wish some per take two steps where one will answer, and try nal law of death to be made against those rers as well as against thieves or murderers ; I pulverise saleratus enough to last a month for they deserve death much more than, such it one time, keep it in a convenient vessel; and men doe. For these usurers destroyed and de-

> The laws of England did not so intenance the taking of any interest until the 37th year ute to five per cent; and the statute is now in

The Koran forbids all interest. But extravan make a whip that can wittle a stick or agant rates are exacted in Mahommedan countries in violation of law. Sir J. Child states buy one. I only mention these things as sam- that at the time he wrote (the close of the 17th nles of my time saving. But if you will not century) the rate of interest in Turkey was 20. per cent. A century later Mr. Bentham states "Offended ! not I. It's the silliest thing in 30 per cent to be a common rule-in Constantihe world to get offended, particularly at nople. Most of the United States have laws noso who wish to do us good. The doctor of a restrictive character respecting the interest ften has to administer unpleasant drugs to of money. In New York the highest legal rate is 7 per cent. In Massachusells and other New "Well then, Elen I was taking 'tea with a England States, it is 6 per cent. In practice, however, as, all know, the law of interest is nearly a dead letter among us except as to casos in which no fate is stipulated. In Wis consin a law has just been passed freeing inteirls that she might make some flannel, or grid- rest from the usual limitation. Both branches He cakes, as some call them, for tea. She of the Legislature have, by decided majorities enacted as follows :-

"Sect. I Any rate of interest agreed upon by parties in contract shall be legal and valid. Sect. 2. When no rate of interest is ugreed upon or specified in a note or other contract. 7 per cent per annum shall be the legal rate." From a latter from the Hon. W. W. Wick,

late member of Congress from; Indiana, we learn that the usury laws having byen repeated in that State, their re-establishment was called for by an irresistible public opinion. The first step was to fix the sale .of interest at 6 per cent, and to sanction contracts for 10 per cent. In two or three years the taking of more than 6 per cent, was prohibited. "The moral desolation," says Mr. Wick, "created by the absence of usury laws, will stell upon any community to an sextent almost infinitely beyond the mere ruin of estate?"

IF The Postmaster, General, N. K. Hall, Esq, has issued a circular to Postmasters, in which he complains that the published 'regulations of the Department are continually violatell. He calls upon nostmusters, to, conform penditure of much time and waste of material, to those regulations in grary particular, and to the lumpy ballor was really for use. But here report any neglect which may come to their was a new trouble ; the fire that was just right knowledge on the part of ogents, &c. **5** .

the water, the perspiration dropp Cambridge University :- In Germany, Holland ike rain : the black was striking out like mad or the ship.

"Swim, Ned-swim !" cried several voices; brought up for years in the company of learned they never take black when they can get and gentlemanly professors, and in the society,

I did swim, and that desperately: the water been exercised in military arts, and who has named past me:--- soon breasted the black, acquired the bearing, the clean and orderly out could not head him. We both strained evhabits, and the taste for respectable attire ry nerve to be first, for we each funcied the which characterize the soldier. The children ast man would be taken. Yet, we scarcely of these countries spend the first six years of comed to move; the ship appeared as far as their lives in homes which are well regulated. ver from us. We were both powerful swim-They are, during this time, accustomed to oruers, and both of us swam in the French way derly habits; to neat and clean clothes, and to alled la brasse, or hand over hand, in English. ideas of the value of instruction, of the respect Phero was something the matter with the

anaf's falls, and they could not lower her. schools, by parents who have, by their training "He sees you now !" was shouted; he is af in carly life, acquired such tastes and ideas er you!" Oh, the agony of that moment ! T themselves. Each child, at the are of siz, behaught of everything at the same instant, at

east so it seemed to me then. Scenes long forwell/ventilated, directed by an able and well edotten rushed through my brain with the rapiducated gentleman, and superintended by the ty of lightning, yet in the midst of this I was triking out madly for the ship, Each moment religious ministers and by the inspectors of the government. Until the completion of its fourfan cied I, could feel the pilot fish touching teenth year, each child continues regular daily nc, and | almost screamed with agony. We attendance at one of these, schools, daily were now not ion yards from the ship : fifty strengthening its habits of , cleanliness and orropes were thrown to us : but, as if by mutual der, learning the rudimonts of u cfulknowledge, instinct we swam for the same.

receiving the principles of religion and morali-"Hurra ! they are saved ! they are alongside! ty, and gaining confirmed health and physical vas shouled by the eager 'crew.' We both hergy by the exercise and drill of the school rasped the rope at the same time: a slight playground. No children are left idle in the truggle onsued : I had the highest hold. Restreets of the lowns ; no children are allowed to ardiess of everything but my own safety, I groyel in the guitters; no children are allowed luced my feet on the black's shoulders, soram" to make their appearance at the schools dirty, led up the side, and fell exhausted on the deck. or in ragged elithes; and the local authorities The negro followed, rearing with pain, for the are obliged to clothe all whose parents cannot hark had taken away part of his heel. Since afford to clothe them. The children of the poor then I have never bathed at sea ; nor, I believe of Germany, Holland and Switzerland acquire has Sambo been ever heard again to assert that stronger habits of cleanliness, nostnoss and in he would swim after a shark if he met one in dustry, at the primary schools, than the chil-31.5

dren of the small shop keeping classes of Eng. land do at the private schools of England 1 and A Good APPETITE .- "Mydear," said an afthey leave the primary schools of these counectionate wife to her husband, who had been tries much better instructed than those who ick for several days, "when you were well eave our middle class private schools. After ou were in the habit of eating twelve apple hoving learned reading, writing, arithmetic, umplings-now that you are sick how many inging, geography, history and the Scriptures, the children leave the schools, carrying with "Well," replied the husband, "I rocken you them into life 'habits' of ' cleanliness, neatness, nay make me eleven to-day; but be particu

order and industry, and awakened intellect, osar and make them a little larger than usupable of collecting truths and reasoning upon 机空气操作的运行物推进 hent."

When the hisband hall eaten eleven, with ON EDUCATION,-We may assert that, in a he exception of a half one, his little son, i undred men, there are more than ninely who ad of some six summers, came up to him and are what they are, good or bad, useful or pernicious to society, from the instruction they have received. It is on education that depende "Go away, sonny," replied the father, "your he great difference observable, among them. The least and most imperceptible impression TSThe National Intelligencer mention received in our infancy have consequences very important, and of a long duration. It is with

he singular fact that GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE JUSTIS, Esq., of Arlington, had just these impressions; as with a river, whose wa paid his respects to Mr. FILLSIONE, the thurters we can easily turn, by different canals, in enth President of the United States, and quite opposite courses, so that from the insenthat he had shaken hands with every man who sinh direction the stream receives of its source had worn that honor. Perhaps there is no it takes different directions, and at last arrives ther man in the United States, who can say at places far distant from each other ; and По вато. with the same fucility we may turn the, inlude

of children to what direction we please, TFA true picture of despair is a pig reach. ing tarough a hole in the fence to get a oub-IJJonny Lind, it is said, is twenty nine bage that live a few inches beyond its reach. years of age. 

IF you reduce the wages of the schoolmaster, you must raise those of the reorniting sergeant.

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