

THE CARLISLE



HERALD

A Family Newspaper, Devoted to Literature, Education, Politics, Agriculture, Business and General Information.

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.

E. BEATTY, Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1851.

VOLUME LI. NO. 20.

Cards.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Dr. H. Hinkley,
Office on Main Street, near the Post Office. He is prepared to use Galvanism as a remedial agent in the treatment of Paralysis, Neuralgia and Rheumatic affections, and does not guarantee success from its application, all or even any of these diseases. Relief has been given and cures effected in a number of instances, and may be so in others.
March 27, 1850, ly.

DR. I. C. LOOMIS.

WILL perform all operations upon the Teeth that are regular, and will preserve, and will restore the loss of them by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single tooth to a full set. Office on Fifth Street, a few rods south of the Railroad Hotel. Dr. L. has been the last ten days of every month.

A CARD.

Dr. J. W. HENDEL, Surgeon Dentist, informs his former patrons that he has removed to Carlisle, and will be glad to attend all calls in the line of his profession. (1033)

JOHN WILLIAMSON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in the house of Mrs. Martin, near the store of A. & W. Benz, South Hanover Street, Carlisle, Penna. Jan 10 50

CARSON C. MOORE.

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

WM. M. FENROSE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will practice in the several Courts of Cumberland county. Office, in Main Street, in the room formerly occupied by L. G. Brandegee, Esq.

JAMES R. SMITH.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Has RE-MOVED his office to Beeson's Row, (100) doors from Barkholder's Hotel. (1031)

GEORGE ECE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office at his residence, corner of Main Street and the Public Square, opposite the 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 8 49.

Plainfield Classical Academy.

FOUR MILES WEST OF CARLISLE. The Ninth Session will commence on MON. D. 11, November 4th, 1850.

In 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 care of experienced and faithful instructors, and every endeavor will be made to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of students. The surrounding country is beautiful and healthy, and the situation sufficiently distant from town or village to prevent evil associations.

Terms—\$20 per Session (Five Months). For circulars with full information address R. K. BURNS, Principal, Plainfield P. O., Cumberland County, Pa. Oct 25 50

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 Plasters, Oils, Varieties, and Perfumery, 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 to pass the OLD STAND, as they may rest assured that every article will be of a good quality, and upon reasonable terms.

S. ELLIOTT, Main street, Carlisle, May 30

Extensive Cabinet Ware-Rooms.

ROBERT H. SMILEY, Successor to Wm. & C. Gibson, CABINET-MAKER & UN-DEKILAKER, North Hanover Street, Carlisle, would respectfully inform the citizens of Carlisle and the public generally that he now has on hand a large assortment of new and elegant FURNITURE, consisting in part of Sofas, Wardrobes, Cords and other Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, plain and fancy Sewing Stands, &c. manufactured of the best materials and quality warranted. Also a general assortment of Chairs at the lowest prices. Venetian Blinds, made to order and repairing promptly attended to. COFFINS made to order at the shortest notice, and having a special dist. House he will extend funerals in town or country. Dr. Don't forget the old stand of Wm. & C. Gibson, in North Hanover Street, a few doors north of Glass's Hotel. N. B. Furniture hired out on hire. Carlisle, March 30; 1850. ly.

Extensive Furniture Rooms.

JAMES H. WEAVER would respectfully call the attention of House Keepers and the public to his extensive stock of ELEGANT FURNITURE, including Sofas, Wardrobes, Cords and other Tables, Dressing and plain Bureaus and every other article in his branch of business. Also a large assortment of new and elegant CHAIRS in Carlisle, at the lowest prices. Dr. Collins made at the shortest notice and a House party will attend to the furniture at his establishment on North Hanover Street, near Glass's HOTEL. N. B. Furniture hired out on hire. Carlisle, March 30; 1850. ly.

Auctioneering!

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends in town and country that he has commenced the above business, and will attend to sales in town and country on the most reasonable terms. He can be found at the Hardware Store next door to Scott's Tavern in North Hanover Street. aug 14

A. S. SENNER.

GEORGE E. BRITZ, SURGEON DENTIST, would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to perform all operations on the Teeth that may be required. Artificial Teeth inserted from a single tooth to an entire set, upon the latest and most approved principle. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. He may be found at the residence of his brother on North Pitt Street. Carlisle, Sept 18, 1850.

LUMBER YARD.

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. & 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 lumber, all of which will sell low for cash. April 3, 1850. JOHN N. ARMSTRONG

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Cumberland county deem it proper to inform the public, that the annual meetings of the Board of Commissioners will be held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, at which time any person having business with said Board will meet them, at night, at Carlisle.

Attest: WM. RILEY, Ck.

Dyeing and Soaping.

WILLIAM BLAIR, in Lehigh Street, near the College, dyes Ladies' and Gentlemen's apparel, all colors, and warrants all work satisfactory. Orders in his shop respectfully solicited. sep 5 46

Poetry.

THE BRIEFLESS HARRISTER.

By JOHN R. BAXE.

An Attorney was taking a turn,
In slumbering indolence drest;
His countenance was shockingly worn,
And the rust had invaded his vest.

His breeches had suffered a breach,
His linen and waistcoat were worse;
He had eaten a whole cow's head in haste,
And not half a crown in his purse.

And thus he was wandering along,
A cheerless and comfortless elf,
He sought for the sun's smile in vain,
Or sought a kindly talk to himself.

"Unfortunate man that I am!
I've never a client but grief;
The case is, I've no case at all,
And in brief, I've no brief!"

"I've waited and waited in vain,
Expecting an opening to find,
Where a honest young lawyer might gain
Some credit, and the toll of his mind."

"It's not that I'm waiting in law,
Nor that I'm not an intelligent man,
That others have cause to pity,
While I have to wait for a case."

"Oh, how can a modest young man
On the curious humors of a minute,
Then cry, 'Off with me, off with me,'
And in less than a gilly be in it!"

Next morning the same citizens came,
To see the lawyer who had been there;
"Twas the lawyer who had been there,
And the case was the same."

"The man was a lawyer, I hear,"
Quoth the farmer, who sat on the corner,
"He was a lawyer, I hear,"
"He was a lawyer, I hear,"

A third said, "He knew the deceased,
An attorney well versed in the law,
And the cause was the best,"
"Twas no doubt from the want of a cause."

The jury decided at length,
After solemnly weighing the matter,
"That the cause was the best,"
"It could not keep his head above water!"

California Letter.

For the Herald.

GROWTH OF SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15, 1850.

E. BEATTY, Esq.—Sir: I design in this letter to give you as near as I can, a description of San Francisco as it originally was, and what it is now. The town is situated in a cove, bounded by the South Sea. The greater part of where the present town now stands was a mud flat, which has been reclaimed by filling up with earth and piling; long wharves and streets run out more than a quarter of a mile into the harbor. It would now seem hardly creditable to a person walking out on any one of our numerous wharves, that the statements could have been true at the time, made by Commodore Jones and General Smith, in 1849, respecting "the extensive mud flats before the town, making the distance of more than half a mile from the shipping to the shore, causing the suspension for days together of all communication between the town and shipping by reason of strong tides and cross seas," that "San Francisco is in no way fitted for commercial purposes; there being no harbour, a bad landing place, &c." All these appalling facts have been overcome, and a fine commercial city is now growing up, from high water mark the town extends about quarter of a mile back on tolerably level ground before it reaches the high hills, and about three quarters of a mile in length, the streets run at right angles. Most of them are now built up with very many good substantial brick buildings. Montgomery street would compare with many with many streets in the Eastern cities. The streets are now nearly all graded and plankled, so that there will be no sticking in the mud this winter.

There is a range of high hills running all around the town, the sides of which are prettily well sprinkled with buildings of various descriptions, and canvas tents. I should think it would be tiresome to climb the hill to get to them; they have, however, the benefit of the pure air, and plenty of it.

Most of the streets are crowded with people who would wonder where they all came from. A person making his way through the streets in the forepart of the day, has frequently to dance a polka to avoid being run over by the numerous carts and light wagons; Gambling houses are to be seen in all parts of the town; the head quarters for this abomination, however, is on Kearney street, fronting the public square, formerly the old plaza. There is a row of long and beautiful buildings, the most of them brick, running from Clay to Jackson streets, which are all appropriated to gambling on the largest scale; in these houses are numerous tables loaded with gold and silver coin, all crowded with gamblers and loggers from morning until late at night; no doubt many a poor soul loses his fall upon the turn of a single card. The morality of the place is awfully low, although there are several churches in the place, and the clergymen that I have heard appear to me to be good and faithful men.

Yet infidelity abounds and I am sorry to add the love of many has grown cold. I believe that many who were shining lights in the churches they left in the east, have since they came here compromised their religion to the evil influences that prevail in this place, and are now worshipping the god of mammon. The Sabbath is desecrated by shopkeepers keeping open their stores, horse-racing, bull-baiting and public balls at night, and through the week all kinds of amusements such as theatres, circuses, &c. The celebrated Dr. Collyer, who was driven from the States, is here with his model artists, one of whom is said to be his own wife. This exhibition is enough to put all decency to the blush; there seems to be, however, some misgiving as to the propriety of this exhibition, as an editor of one of the daily papers has had boldness enough to come out in his paper against Dr. Collyer and the model artists, and request the public authorities to drive them out of the city.

The health of San Francisco I think is good; it may be averaged with that of their Northern and Middle States. I however think it important for persons coming here to wear their flannels.

Miscellaneous.

THE SKATING RECREANT.

In Norway, the ground is covered with snow for three quarters of the year, and not unfrequently to a depth of ten feet. When it thaws, it is only the surface of the mass that melts; and then the next frost of course covers the whole country with a crust of ice. In such circumstances, there is no getting along in the usual way. The people must ascend the hills and dive into the valleys in pursuit of game; they must still traverse the hoary forests to gather wood for fuel; and they must still journey to the distant towns to bring food to their isolated hamlets. In these excursions, whether long or short, they use skates. Skating is with them neither a mere amusement nor a gymnastic exercise; it is a means of locomotion which the nature of the ground renders indispensable, and a man who could not skate would be unable to walk to any useful purpose.

It is melancholy to think that one of the most delightful winter customs has, like many other things good in themselves, been pressed into the service of war. In the army of Norway, there is a company of skaters, dressed in the dark-green of English riflemen, and armed merely with a slight musket slung upon the shoulder, and a dagger-sword. They are likewise provided with an iron pointed staff, seven feet long, resembling those used by the Swiss when traversing the glaciers; which serves to balance them as they sweep along the ice; and which they strike deep into the ground, when they desire to stop in their headlong career. The staff is also indispensable as affording a rest for their pieces when they fire. Their skates are of a peculiar construction, being singularly long; and when thus shod, it is a strange sight, and in times of peace, like the present, an amusing one, to see this light company climbing with ease the icy hills, gliding on their precipitous sides, and striding, as Klopstock says, with winged feet over a more legitimate mode of doing business. I cannot say any reason why property should be held so high. This city cannot look for support from the interior, as it is not all adapted to agricultural purposes. There are a few towns scattered along the river, but what are they? The small trade of these may be cut off by Sacramento, which is becoming, some say, a rival, and may be made a port of entry. I see no peculiar advantages to warrant any person in saying that San Francisco can maintain itself as a great commercial city. One great drawback which in itself is of considerable moment to owners of vessels, is that all ships going here must return in ballast and that of three dollars per ton. Some say that it will be sustained by the gold mines. This is all problematical—the gold fever has cooled down considerably during the past summer. Thousands and tens of thousands have found it an unprofitable business. It is said they could not make their expenses and would be glad to get home but have not the means. In the early part of the summer a number of companies were formed whither to work at great expense and labor to dam up the Feather and Yuba rivers in order to direct the channel from its original bed, expecting to find lots of gold in the bottom of these rivers; but alas, it proved an entire failure. These companies were broken up with the loss of all their money and labor. The scrambling system of digging has become a lottery, with many chances against you. I think if the mines are eventually made available it must be done by organized and scientific companies. So upon the whole, I would advise every man that has a farm or workshop or any business by which he can make a living, to be content and consider well before he risks a journey to this country where there is so much uncertainty against him. It is true there are a few who stumble on a rich spot and make their pile. When this happens it is published abroad far and near; but these instances are rare.

Since writing the above the mail steamer has arrived bringing the news that Congress has made six Ports of Entry in this State; namely, San Diego, Monterey, Del Norte, Sacramento, Stockton and San Francisco. According to my opinion this is unequalled for and absurd, as the revenue of some of these ports will not pay the salaries of the officers and other expenses, and in addition to this it will open a wide door for smuggling. Men who voted for this bill could not have known any thing about the localities of this country. I do not however think that the passage of this law will materially affect the interest or trade of San Francisco, which after all will be the great emporium of the State. We are informed also by this arrival that this is now the fourth port in the United States, Boston New York, New Orleans and San Francisco. Who would have believed a year and a half ago that the revenue of San Francisco would exceed that of Philadelphia? Such is the fact. I doubt whether you will find in the annals of history a growth so rapid as this.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. R. CROOKS.

AN Irish woman who had kept a little grocery was brought to her death bed, and was on the point of breathing her last, when she called her husband to her bedside.

"Jamin," she faintly said, "there's Mrs. Mallory, she owes me six shillings."

"Och," exclaimed her husband, "Biddy my darlin', 'ye're sensible to the last!"

"Yes, dear—and there's Mrs. McCraw, I owe her a dollar."

"Och, be jabbers, and ye're just as foolish as ever."

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THE SKATING RECREANT.

In Norway, the ground is covered with snow for three quarters of the year, and not unfrequently to a depth of ten feet. When it thaws, it is only the surface of the mass that melts; and then the next frost of course covers the whole country with a crust of ice. In such circumstances, there is no getting along in the usual way. The people must ascend the hills and dive into the valleys in pursuit of game; they must still traverse the hoary forests to gather wood for fuel; and they must still journey to the distant towns to bring food to their isolated hamlets. In these excursions, whether long or short, they use skates. Skating is with them neither a mere amusement nor a gymnastic exercise; it is a means of locomotion which the nature of the ground renders indispensable, and a man who could not skate would be unable to walk to any useful purpose.

It is melancholy to think that one of the most delightful winter customs has, like many other things good in themselves, been pressed into the service of war. In the army of Norway, there is a company of skaters, dressed in the dark-green of English riflemen, and armed merely with a slight musket slung upon the shoulder, and a dagger-sword. They are likewise provided with an iron pointed staff, seven feet long, resembling those used by the Swiss when traversing the glaciers; which serves to balance them as they sweep along the ice; and which they strike deep into the ground, when they desire to stop in their headlong career. The staff is also indispensable as affording a rest for their pieces when they fire. Their skates are of a peculiar construction, being singularly long; and when thus shod, it is a strange sight, and in times of peace, like the present, an amusing one, to see this light company climbing with ease the icy hills, gliding on their precipitous sides, and striding, as Klopstock says, with winged feet over a more legitimate mode of doing business. I cannot say any reason why property should be held so high. This city cannot look for support from the interior, as it is not all adapted to agricultural purposes. There are a few towns scattered along the river, but what are they? The small trade of these may be cut off by Sacramento, which is becoming, some say, a rival, and may be made a port of entry. I see no peculiar advantages to warrant any person in saying that San Francisco can maintain itself as a great commercial city. One great drawback which in itself is of considerable moment to owners of vessels, is that all ships going here must return in ballast and that of three dollars per ton. Some say that it will be sustained by the gold mines. This is all problematical—the gold fever has cooled down considerably during the past summer. Thousands and tens of thousands have found it an unprofitable business. It is said they could not make their expenses and would be glad to get home but have not the means. In the early part of the summer a number of companies were formed whither to work at great expense and labor to dam up the Feather and Yuba rivers in order to direct the channel from its original bed, expecting to find lots of gold in the bottom of these rivers; but alas, it proved an entire failure. These companies were broken up with the loss of all their money and labor. The scrambling system of digging has become a lottery, with many chances against you. I think if the mines are eventually made available it must be done by organized and scientific companies. So upon the whole, I would advise every man that has a farm or workshop or any business by which he can make a living, to be content and consider well before he risks a journey to this country where there is so much uncertainty against him. It is true there are a few who stumble on a rich spot and make their pile. When this happens it is published abroad far and near; but these instances are rare.

Since writing the above the mail steamer has arrived bringing the news that Congress has made six Ports of Entry in this State; namely, San Diego, Monterey, Del Norte, Sacramento, Stockton and San Francisco. According to my opinion this is unequalled for and absurd, as the revenue of some of these ports will not pay the salaries of the officers and other expenses, and in addition to this it will open a wide door for smuggling. Men who voted for this bill could not have known any thing about the localities of this country. I do not however think that the passage of this law will materially affect the interest or trade of San Francisco, which after all will be the great emporium of the State. We are informed also by this arrival that this is now the fourth port in the United States, Boston New York, New Orleans and San Francisco. Who would have believed a year and a half ago that the revenue of San Francisco would exceed that of Philadelphia? Such is the fact. I doubt whether you will find in the annals of history a growth so rapid as this.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. R. CROOKS.

AN Irish woman who had kept a little grocery was brought to her death bed, and was on the point of breathing her last, when she called her husband to her bedside.

"Jamin," she faintly said, "there's Mrs. Mallory, she owes me six shillings."

"Och," exclaimed her husband, "Biddy my darlin', 'ye're sensible to the last!"

"Yes, dear—and there's Mrs. McCraw, I owe her a dollar."

"Och, be jabbers, and ye're just as foolish as ever."

Kisses.—The ladies of Troy have introduced a new feature at their fairs, from which they realize a much handsome sum than from lotteries, viz: that of selling their confectionary to gentlemen, young and old. All the best looking girls wear plaids. "Kisses" are selling each at some charging "a quarter of a dollar, and some six