

Newspaper, --- Devoted to Literature.

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 FREEROM. Bishop Hall.

Education,

Agriculture,

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

el and keep the body warm, as the changes

Cards. Eysician and surgeon

Doct. H. Hinkley.

Doct. H. Hinkley.

OFFICE on Main Street, near the Post Office. Dr. H. is prepared to use Galvanian as a remedial agent in the treatment of Paralysis, Neuralgia and Rheumatic affections, but down not guarantee succes from its applicationt all or even any of these diseases. Relief has been given and cures effected in a number of instances, and may be in others.

March 27, 1850, 1y.

DR. I. C. LOOMIS,

PR. I. C. LOOWIS,

WILL perform all'
operations upon the
Teeth that are required for their preservation, such as Sealing, Filing
Plugging, &c, or will restore the loss of them
by inserring Artificial Teeth, from a single toul
to a full sett. & Tolfice on Pitt street, a few
ours south of the Railroad Hotel. Dr. L. is abent the last ten days of every month.

E. BEATTY, Proprietor.

A CARD.

D.R. J. W. HENDEL, Surgeon Dentist informs his former patrons that he has required to Carlisle, and will be glad to attend to all culls in the line of his profession. [oct31]

JOHN WILLIAMSON.

A TTORNEY AT LAW.—OFFICE, in the house of Miss McGinnis, near the store of & W Bentz, South Hanover street, Carlisle Penn'a.

CARSON C. MOORE, TIORNEY AT LAW. Office in

the room lately occupied by Dr. Foster deceased. mar 31 '47 WW. W. PENROSE,

A TTORNEY AT LAW, will practice in the several Courts of Cumberland country OFFICE. in Main Street, in the room former y occupied by L. G. Brandebury, Esq. JAIVIES R. SIVITH,

A TTORNEY AT LAW. Has RE

MOVED his office to Beetem's Row, twoors from Burkholder's Hotel. [hpr 1]

GEORGE EGE,

TUSTICE OF THE PEACE: Or rice at his residence, corner of Main street and the Public Square, opposite Burkholder's. Hotel. In addition to the duties of Justice of the Peace, will attend to all kinds of writing, such as deeds, binds, morgages, indentures, articles of agreement, notes, &c.

Carliste, ap 8'49.

Plainfield Classical Academy, FOUR MILES WEST OF CARLISLE. The Ninth Session will commence on MONDAY, November 4th, 1850.

In consequence of increasing patronage we 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 case of competent and faithful instructors, and every endeavor will be made to promote-the moral and intellectual improvement of students. The surrounding country is beautiful and healthful, and the institution sufficiently distant from town or village to prevent evil associations.

to prevent evil associations.

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

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

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

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

Main street. Carlisle May 30 Extensive Cabinet Ware-Rooms.

DEBERT B. SMILEY, successor to When C. Gibson, CABINET MAKER & UNDER LAKER, 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 clegant FURNITURE, consisting in part of Sofas, Wardrobes, Card and other Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, plain and fancy Sewing Stands, &c. manufactured of the best materials and quality warranted. Also a gent ral assortment of Chairs at the lowest prices.vention Blinds, made to order and repairing promptly attended to. & COFFINS made to order at the shortest notice, and having a splendid Hearse he will attend funerals in town of country. To Dont forget the old stand of Wm. C. Gibson, in North Hanover street, a few 3. Gibson, in North Hanover street, a leors north of Glass's Hotel.
Sept 4-ly.
R. B. MILEY.

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 and other Tables, Drussing and plain Bureaus and every other article in his branch obusiness. Also, now on band the largest assertment of CH418S in Carlisle, at the lowest prices. art collisis made at the shortest notice prices. BC Collins made at the shortest notice and a Hearse provided for funerals. He solidits a call at his stabilishment on North Hand ver street, near Glass's HQTEL. N.B.-Fur niture hired out by the month of Carl sle, March 20: 18:0.—1y nth or year.

Auctioneering!



GEORGE Z. BRETZ.

URGEON DENTIST—would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to perform all operations on the Teeth that may be required. Attificial 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.—Ha may be found at the residence of his brothers worth Piu, street. er on North Pitt street. Carlisle, Sept 18, 1850.

LUNEER YARD. subscriber would respectfully informed and the public generally that he has ened a new LUMBER AND COAL just opened a new LUMBER AND COA YARD in West High street, a low doors c of Mossrs J & D Rhoads's Warehouse, who he now has and will keep constantly hand a first rate assortment of all kinds of 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 wilk sell low for cash April 3,1850. JOHN N. ARMSTRONG

MOTICE. THE. Commissioners of Cumberland county doom it proper to inform the public, that the stated 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 the county of the county o

Train Cirlisto. WM. RILEY, CPk. Dyeias and Scouling.

WM. RILEY, CPk.

Dyeias and Scouling.

WILLIAM BLAIR, in Louther Street, near the College, dyes Ladies' and Cogile.

Portry.

THE BRIEFLESS BARRISTER.

- BA TOHM, G. SYZE. An Attorney was taking a turn, In chabby habiliments dressed; His coat it was shockingly worn, And the rust had invasted his vest.
- His breeches had suffered a breach.

 His linen and worsted were worse:

 He had scarce a whole crown in his hat,

 And not half a crown in his purse.
- And thus as he wandered along, A cheerless and comfortless en, He sought for relief in a song, Or companingly talked 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 ne'er had a brief!
- T've waited and waited in vain,
- 'Tis not that I'm wanting in law,
- Or lack an intelligent face,
 That others have cases to plead,
 While I have to plead for a case.

 "O, how can a modest young man
 B'er hope for the smallest progressic
 The profession's already so full
 Of lawyer's so full of profession!"
- While thus he was strolling along, His eye accidentally fell On a very deep hole in the ground, And he signed to himself, "It is well!"
- To curb his emotions he sat On the curb-stone the space of a minute Then cried, "Here's ah opening at last?" And in less than a giffy was in it!
- Next morning twelve citizens came, ("Twas the coroner bade them atlend,) To the end that it might be determined How the man had determined his end!
- "The man was a lawyer, I hear;"
 Quoth the foreign, who sat on the corse,
 "A lawyer I Alae!" said another,
 "He undoubtedly died of remorse."
- A third sald "He knew the deceased, An attorney well versed in the laws, And as to the cause of his death,— "Twus no doubt from the want of a cause."

The jury decided at length,
After solemnly weighing the matter,
"That the lawyer was drown-ED because
He could not keep his bend above water!"

California Letter.

GROWTH OF SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15, 1850. E. BEATTY, Esq.-Sir: I design in this letup with earth and piling; long wharves and streets run out more than a quarter of a mile into the harbour. It would now seem hardly credible to a person walking out on any one of could have been true at the time, made by mile from the shipping to the shore, causing the suspension for days together of all comnunication between the town and shipping by reason of strong tides and cross seas," that San Francisco is in no way fitted for combad 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 planked. 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 pretty well sprinkled with buildings of various descriptions, and canvass 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; you 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 loafers from morning until late at night; no doubt many a poor soul loses his all upon the turn of a sin gle card. The morality of the place is awfuly bad, 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 iniquity 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 descrated by shopkeoper keeping open their stores, horse-racing, bullbaits 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, i 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. Collycr and the model artists, and requests

near the College, dyes Ladies' and Gentlemen's appariel, all colors, and warrants all work
she satisfactory. Orders in his line respectfully
sop 2 '46
taut for persons coming here to wear their flansolicited.

are more sudden hero than in the States .-The high winds that prevail in the after part of the day, filling the atmosphere with clouds of dust, makes it very disagreeable-I might say intolerable. There has been no rain here since the beginning of April. Some days are pleasant enough, which makes it a little like civilization. As the Irishman said, hanging was nothing when you got used to it, so I suppose by living long enough here you may get used to it. As regards the extent of business done in this place, a person unless he was here to see for himself could form no idea of it .-There are hardly ever less than five hundred vessels in port, and the most of them of the largest class from all parts of the world .---Think for a moment of the large amount of merchandize brought by these ships, all of which change hands from day to day. I cannot think that all these shipments will prove profitable : some will be the losers. I am inclined to think that the most of the losses will fall on the shippers. There are too many goods of all descriptions here; many articles are selling at auction for freight and charges. Wooden houses are a dead loss to the shipper. A vast number of iron houses have been sent out from England. I myself had thirty-two just from Liverpool put into the United States onded warehouses this week, that will hardly pay the duty and freight. Many wooden houses have been brought from China and many from the States, all of which will be a loss to the shippers. The article of coal, which was selling a few months ago at seventy dollars per ton, can now be had for twenty, and may be lower, as a vast number of ships are expected soon from Sidney loaded with coal. It is hard to tell what will be the destiny of San Francisco. It is my opinion, however, that there will be a reaction in the affairs of this place before long. The high price of real estate must come down. Rents, which are beyond all reason, must do the same. The high prices which retailers put upon their goods, in rder to pay these heavy rents, cannot be sustained, and they must eventually come to a more legitimate mode of doing business. I cannot see 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 owns scattered along the river, but what are they? The small trade of these may be cut off by Sacramento, which is becoming, some ter to give as near as I can, a description of say, a rival, and may be made a port of entry. San Francisco as it originally was, and what I see no peculiar advantages to warrant any it is now. The town is situated in a cove, person in saying that San Francisco can mainbounded by the South East. The greater part tain itself as a great commercial city. One of where the present town now stands was a great draw back which in itself is of considemud flat, which has been redeemed by filling rable moment to owners of vessels, is, that all ships coming 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 cooledour numerous wherves, that the statements down considerably during the past summer.— Thousands and tens of thousands have found Commodore Jones and General Smith, in 1849, it an unprofitable business. It is said they respecting "the extensive mud flats before the could not make their expenses and would be town, making the distance of more than half a glad to get home but have not the means. In companies were formed who went to work at great expense and labor to dam up the Feather and Yuba rivers in order to divert the channel from its original bed, expecting to find lots of gold in the bottom of these rivers; but alas, mercial purposes; there being no harbour, a it proved an entire fuilure. 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 event-

ually 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, namély, San Diego, Monterey, Benicia, Sacramento. Stockton and San Francisco. According to my opinion this is uncalled for and absurd, as the revenue of some of these ports will 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 excoed that of Philadelphia? Such is the fact. I doubt whether you will find in the annals of history a growth so rapid as this. 7 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 hedside: "Jamia," she faintly said, "there's Mrs.

Mallony, she owes me six shillings." "Och," exclaimed her husband, "Biddy my arlin, y're sensible to the last!" "Yes, dear and there's Mrs. McCraw, I

owe her a dollar."
"Och, be jabers, and ye're just as foollish

Kisses .- The ladies of Troy have introdued a new feature at their fairs, from which they realize a much handsomer sum than from lotteries, viz: that of selling their confectionary to gentleman, young and old. All the best looking girls wear placards, "Kisses one shilling each;" some charging a "quarter of a dollar, and others six cents, according to the beauty of those in the market. Gentlemen are expected to go in according to the weight the public authorities to drive them out of the of their purses, and one of the newspapers of city.

The health of San Francisco I think is good girl realized sixty-two dellars in a single it may be averaged with that of their Northern night; and another party nine dollars and a half. One gentleman purchased eleven dollars worth of sweetness. At A Parker

Waster Continued and a service of the service of th

Miscellaneous,

THE SKATING REGIMENT,

In Norway, the ground is overspread with snow for three quarters of the year, and not unfrequently to a depth of ten feet. When h thaw comes, 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 a long in the usual way. The people must still 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 more amuse ment 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 elightful winter customs has, like many other things good in themselves, been pressed into the service of war. In the army of Nerway, there is a company of skaters, dressed in the dark-green of English riflemen, and armed nercly with a slight musket slung upon the houlder, and a dagger-sword. They are likevise 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 est 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 case the icy hills, gliding Klopstock says, with winged feet over the wa-

ters, transmuted into solid ground, as if in definnce of the common laws of nature. Skating was known to the ancestors of the Northmans, if we take the date assigned by ome authors to the Edda as evidence, eight conturies ago; the God Uller being represented in the Scandinavian scriptures as romarkable or his beauty, his arrows, and his skates. The exercise is not mentioned by the Greek and Roman writers, though so well acquainted with all other gymnastics; but Klopstock, Goethe, Herder, and other German poets, sing the praises of the art. In Holland it is practised, as in Norway, not for its gracefulness, but for its utility; and there it is common for the country people to skate to market. During the famous expedition of Louis XI, this art of locomotion was used against the Dutch themselves in one of the most curious and dawater. The frost, after a time however, rendered even this unavailing; and at length General Luxembourg, one dark and freezing-night, mounted twelve thousand men on skates, and sent them over the ice from Utrecht to surprise the Hague. The result is

given as follows by-a writer who takes his facts from a French historian: " "When they left Utrecht, it was clear fres tv_weather; and the effect of the moon and stars upon the even sheet of ice, over which they swept like a breeze, was truly magical. By degrees, as they advanced, the visible he rizon of earth was obscured by vapor, and they could see nothing around, above, or beneath them, but a circular expanse of ice, bounded at the edge by thick gray clouds, and canonied by the starry curtain of the sky .-The strange groaning sound which ever and anon boomed along the frozen wilderness, had at first something inexpressibly terrific to the magination; and as it died fitfully away in distance, the space surrounding them seemed extended almost to infinity. The sky at length was gradually covered by the vapors rising. as if from the edges of the circle of earth; a veil of dull and hazy white overspread the heavens, and obscured the stars; and a dim round spo of watery brightness, was the only, indication of the site of the moon, by which alone they

ould steer their course. "A rapid thaw had come on; their skates unk deeper and deeper into the ice at every sweep; and at last, the water gathering upon the surface, as it was "agitated by the night wind that had now risen, assumed the appear ance of a sca. The wind increased; the sky grew blacker and blacker; their footing beame more spongy and inscoure; they plunged almost to the knee; and the ice grouned and cracked beneath them. Every one looked upon himself as lost; and the horrors of a fate hitherto untold in story, and appearing to belong neither to the fortunes of the land nor of the sea, appalled the boldest imagination.

"At length a faint twinkling light appeared in the distance, sometimes sern and sometime lost in the varying atmosphere; and they had the satisfaction, such as it was, of at least knowing the relative bearings of the place on whichthey were about to perish. The light rocceded from a strong fort in the enemy' ands, impregnable without cannon; and what added bitterness to their misery, was the knowledge that beyond this fort was a dike which in all probability afforded a path, howver narrow and muddy, by which they could ave returned to Utrecht. The fort, however the gate to this avenue of safety; and even they had possessed the requisite means siege, if it was defended for a single day, they would either be swallowed up by the water, in he continuance of the thaw, or perish misera bly through cold and fatigue. But anything was better than inaction. The water creeping insidiously around them was a deadlier enemy than stone walls or cannon-shot; and they de termined at least to make a rush upon the imnovable masonry of the fort, and provoke the fire of its defenders. 'It is impossible to account for the result. It may have been that the sight of so large a body of men rushing in upon them, as if from the open sea, their num-

distorted and, magnified in the mist, struck a

houts of courage or despair, booming widely over the icy waste, and mingling like the voice of demons with the rising wind. But however, it was, the gates of the fort opened at their ap proach, and the helpless and half-frozen adven-

Chambers' Journal. THE FOOL'S PENCE.

In the year 183-, in a handsomely furnished parlor which opened out of that noted London gin shop called "The Punch Bowl," sat its misress, the gaudily dressed Mrs. Crowder, con-

versing with an obsequious neighbor. "Why, Mrs. Crowder, I really must say you have things in the first style! What elegant papering! what noble chairs! what a pair of fine screens !! all so bright and fresh Then, the elegant stone copings to your win dows, and those beautiful French window frames! And you have been sending you daughters to the genteelest boarding school your shop is the best furnished, and your cellars are the best filled in all this part of Lunun. Where can you find the needful for all these

ou manage? Mer Crowder simpered, and cast a look of miling contempt through the half open door, into the shop filled with droughty customers. that does it for us," she said. And her voice triumph she felt.

Her words reached the car of one custom -George Manly, the carpenter, who stood near the counter. Turning his eyes upon those around him, he saw pale, sunken cheeks, inflamed eyes and ragged garments. He then gilding, and fine furniture, and a rich carpet, hawk! and Miss Lucy in a silk godn, at her piano: and he thought to himself, how strange it is! how curious that all this wretchedness on my down their precipitous sides, and striding, as left hand should be made to turn into all this rielf finery on my right!

"Well, sir-and what's for you?" said a shrill voice which made the root's pence ring in his cars.

"A glass of gin, ma'am, is what I was waiting for; but I think I've paid the last fool's pence that I shall put down on this counter for

nany a long day." Manly hastened home. His wife and his two little girls were scated at work. They were thin and really in want of food. The room looked very cheerless, and their fire was so small as hardly to be felt; yet the dullest observer would have been struck by the neat-

ness that reigned. · It was a joyful surprise to them, his returing so early that night, and returning sober and in a good humor.

"Your eyes are weak to-night, wife," said George, or else you have been crying. I am ring exploits recorded in history. When the afraid you work too much by candle light. states sued for peace, the terms offered by the . His wife smiled and said, "working does pride of Louis, were so monstrous that the not hurt my eyes;" and she beckened to her people tore open their sluices, and laid the little boy, who was standing apart, in a corner evidently as a culprit.

"Why, John, what's this I see?" said his

father. Come and tell me what you have been father, and looked full in his face, and said, thing about the steer. 'The baker came for his money to-night and though he was cross and rough, he said mother was not to blame, and that he was sure you had been drinking away all the money; and you haifft no objections." when he was gone, mother cried over her work, but she did not say anything. I did not know she was crying till I saw her tears drop ping on her hands; and then I said bad words; and mother put me in the corner."

"Tell me what your bad words were, John," said his father; not swearing, I hope?" "No," said John, coloring; I said you were bad man! I said, bad father!"

"And they were bad words, I am sure," said his mother; "but you are forgiven; s now bring me some coal from the bbx." 5 George looked at the face of his wife; and

now turn to him, he felt the tears rise in his in his peculiar way, own. . He rose up, and putting money into her hands, he said "There are my week's wages. Come, come, hold out both hands, for you have not got all yet. Lay it out for the best as you always do. I hope this will be a beginning of better doings on my part, and hap pier days on yours." George told his wife, after the children were

one to bed, that when he saw what the penc of the poor could do towards keeping up to fine house, and dressing out the landlord's wife and daughters, and when he thought of his own hard-working, uncomplaining Susan, he was sitting drinking, night after night, defrem that hour, never again to put the intoxicating glass to his lips.

gardens, they were overtaken by a violent and never miss the shortest and best rou

my good man, we are old friends, I know your face, I'm certain; still there is some change in you, though I can't say what is."

pers multiplied, and even their individual forms "I used to be in ragged cloths and out of health," said George Manly, smiling: now panio terror into the hearts of the garrison; I thank God, I am comfortably clad, and in exwhile this may have been increased by the cellent health."

"But how is it," said Mrs. Crowder, "that

Ausiness and General

we never catch a sight of you?" "Madam," said he, "I am sure I wish you well: nay. I have reason to thank you, forwords of yours fist opened my eyes to my eyes to my foolish and wiked course. My turers rushed in without striking a blow."wife and children were half-naked and halfstarved, only this time last year. Look at them, if you please, now -- for sweet, content ed looks, and decent clothes, I'll match them with any man's wife and children. And now, madam, I tell you, as you told a friend of yours one day last year, -'tis roots' PENCE that have done all this for us. The fools' pence! -I ought rather to say, the pence carned by

honest industry; and spent so that we can ask the blossing of God upon the peace. Mrs. Crowder never recovered the customer

she had lost. THE LAWYER OUTWITTED.

Jim Spesicks, a horse-jocky, who also delights in cock-fights, and hoasts that he can, at any time, bring up a rooster that will whip any other one that can be produced, happened once, to have his favorite rooster most horribly grand things ?-Dear Mrs. Crowder; how do bruised by an ordinary looking barn-yard fowl, belonging to a neighbor. Jim, however, was not the man to 'give it up so.'

. It being noised about the neighborhood that he had found his match for once, a lawyer in 'The fool's pence !- 'tis THE FOOL'S PENCE a village near by, sent him word that he could accommodate him with a feathered pugilist rose more shrill and loud than usual, with the that would give the victor a specimen of Buena Vista warfare. Jim hastened down to the village, and without stopping to see the rooster, paid two and a half dollars for him, and obtained admission to the coop, and took his property. The lawyer had immediate business out of town. Nothing was heard from then turned them upon the stately apartment: Jim or his rooster, but it finally leaked out he looked through the door into the parlor, that he had been jockied! Jim had paid him and saw looking-glasses, and pictures, and twenty shillings for a very respectable hen-

> This is the way that Jim was sold, but he and his revenge, as you will see presently. Early one morning our jockey called at the awyer's residence, with a beautiful steer which he had just driven into the village. "Look here, Squier Littleton," said he,

'don't you want to buy this 'cre steer?" "I guess not Jim." "Yes yer do, though. He's an exact match to your'n, and I've got to go down to court to

swap horses with somebody, and will sell him cheap.' "Wall, seein' as how I want the money dreadful bad, yer may her him for ten dol-

lars." Steers like Jim's were selling rapidly for from \$20 to \$30. The lawyer handed Jim the X., and told John, his hired man, to put the steer in pasture with his own.

Soon afterwards John returned with a smiling countenance. "Well," said lawyer L., "how do you like the new steer? Is hea match for mine?" "An exact match," said John, "at least he ought to be, for you've been sold."

"Sold!" "Yes, sold! The steer you gave over twenty dollars for a week ago, you have again

ten for!" Mr. L. in spite of his momentary anger. couldn't help smiling; and, as Jim had never John was a plain spoken boy and had a said anything to him about the game cock, he straight forward way. He came up to his concluded to play the stoic, too, and say no-

Our hero, after waiting from his custimer, would not leave the loaves without it; but made it convenient to call upon him one day. "Squire," said he, "I am pesky sick of that steer bargain, and hev come to trade back if "The duce you have ?"

"Why sartin,' replied Jim. He laid the oney upon the lawyer's desk, and commenced whistling a favorite negro mellody. "See here Jim," said Mr. L., take your money and go home. It's a good joke, but

don't tell nobody. "Wall, if you want the steer, I 'spose you must have him, but he's worth more than ten

At this stage of the conversation. Iim had reached the door, with the money is his pock-et, he halted suddenly, as though he had foras he met the tender gaze of her mild eyes got something of importance, he bawled out

"I say, Squire, you haint got no more roos ters you want to sell, have yer!"

NATURE'S ENGINEERS.

Mr. Benton, in his late speech in the Senite, in favor of the bill for the construction of a road from St. Louis to San Francisco said: There is an idea becoming current of latenew born idea-that none but a man of sci-

ence, bred in a school, can lay off a road. That is a mistake. There is a class of topo graphical engineers older than the schools and more unerring than the mathematicians. They and his children in want, almost in rags, while are the wild animals-Buffalo, Elk, Deer, Antelope, Bears-which traversed the forest, not stroying his health and strength, he was so by compass but by an instinct which leads struck with sorrow and shame, that he seemed them always the right way-to the lowest to come to himself at last. He determined, passes in the mountains, the shallowest fords in the rivers, the richest pastures in the forests, the best salt springs, and the shortest More than a year afterwards, one Sunday practicable lines, between remote points. fterhoon, as Crowder, of the Punch Bowl, They travel thousands of miles, have their anwas walking with her daughters to the tea- nual migrations backwards and forwards, and shower of rain; and had become at least half drenched, when they entered a comfortable looking house, distinguished by its comfortable rand lightness from all others with the comfortable rand tidiness from all others with the rand tidiness from the rand tides to the rand the first engineers to lay out a rand tides to the rand the rand the first engineers to lay out a rand tides to the rand tides tides to the rand tides to the rand tides to the rand tides to the rand tides tides and tidiness from all others near it. Its good path in pursuit of game, and after that the natured nistress and her two good girls did buffalo road becomes the wagon road of the natured nistress and her two good girls did buffalo road becomes the wagon road of the suffalor could to dry and wipe away the rain all road of the scientific name all tall resolves drops and mud splashes from the ledger from drops and mud splashes from the ladies fine itself into the same thing into the buffalo silk gowns; all draggled and solled, to repair road; and hence the buffalo becomes the first such solled. silk gowns, all draggled and soiled, to repair road; and nedect. Thus it has been here, as far as possible, every mischief done to their in the countries which we inhabit, and the hisdresses and persons.

When all had been done that could be doned and, as Miss Luoy said, thoy "began to look thomselves again," Mrs. Crowder, who was limited been the huffalo path of the wild animals. So of the two roads from Western sold the words and any sold was a number of the Gumberland mountains, the other down the suddenly started forward, and addressing her self to the maater of the house, whose Bible and whose face just caught her cycle; "Why, we work the suffer of the Indian and travelling route of the buffalo, and their first white acquaintance the early hunters. Buffaloes made them in going from the salt springs on the Holston to the rich pastures and salt springs of Ken-tucky; Indians followed them first, white men afterwards and that is the way Kentucky was discovered. In more than a hundred yrs, no better routes have been found; and science now makes her improved roads exactly where the buffile's foot first marked the way, and the hunter's foot afterwards followed him.

al-ja-na e-amigea lingar weekg

Information.

VOLUME L1. No. 20.

Stience.

AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY--No. 1. BY JOSIAH HOLDROOK.

No class of the community have an equal aterest in geology with farmers. No science so interesting to farmers as geology, in conection with chemistry. The two sciences cannot be separated and justice done to either .--While the elements of our globe, especially of oils, require chemical tests to determine their haracter, these very elements are absolutely ssential for experiments to determine the funlamental principles of chemistry. Oxygen. the most powerful chemical agent in creation. is also the most abundant material in rocks or. soils. The one as an element, the other as an agent, are alike essential to each other, and

ngricultural science.

A knowledge of each is as feasible as it is mportant—entirely within the comprehension of a child six years old. Each is a science of acts more than of abstract reasoning-of facts, oo, equally instructive and delightful to every

both indispensable, as at the foundation of all

young mind. Take as example: The child has placed before him two glass tumblers; the one containing quartz, the other lime or sand and chalk. The name of each is of course as readily learnt s the name of iron, lead, gold, tree, house, or ny other object in Nature or Art. Into each tumbler is poured some sulphuric or muriatio acid. In the tumbler of lime the pupil observes an action—in that of quartz no action. He is told this action is called effervescence .-He hence learns to recognize lime and quartz, and the more certainly from the recollection that the one effervesces with acid and the oth-

Here is an example of geology and chemistry alike useful to the farmer's child, or any hild. The same simplicity and direct fundsmental instruction run through the whole of

hoth of these exceeding practical sciences. I may hereafter point out a few of the leading principles of these two sciences, their connexion with each other; their essential importance to all classes, and, most of all, farmers; the exceeding fitness for the early instruction of children, and the entire feasibility of having them among the "first lessons aught in each of the eight thousand American

No. 2.

schools."

Oxus is the Greek word for acid; giuomai, Greek, means make: hence the literal meanng of oxygen is acid maker. Combined with sulphur it forms sulphuric acid; with nitrogen, nitric acid; with carbon, carbonic acid, &c.-Respiration, combustion and fermentation are the three principal operations producing the combinations of oxygen and carbon; the re-

sults, carbonic acid. Acids combine readily with metals, earths and alkalies—as iron, lime and potash. 'By chemists these combinations are called salts, esignated by the terminati acid combining with various bases, produces sulphates; nitric, nitrates; carbonic, carbonates. Sulphate of lime is gypsum or plaster of Paris: sulphate of iron, copperas: of soda, glauber salts; of magnesia, epsom salts. The carbonate of lime, is common limestone, marbles, chalk, and many beautiful crystals .-Carbonates of iron, copper, and lead are ores

of those metals. About a century ago water was found to be omposed of oxygen and hydrogen, and comnon air of oxygen and fitrogen. About half century since oxygen was found by Sir Humphrey Dayy to be an element of rocks, of course of soils, as it was of the alkalies, combined with oxygen, were found by the same great chemist, to be metals very peculiar in

aracter.

It hence appears that oxygen is an element n air, earth and water, existing abundantly n solid, liquid and wrial forms. In the whole t constitutes nearly half our globe. It is, of course, the most abundant element in the material world. It is also the most important agent in producing changes in matter essential human existence. It is very appropriately called vital air, as neither animal life nor any life can exist without it. It is no less essential to combustion than to life. It also acts with greaf energy upon metals and other solid substances. In this action it produces three ery large and very important classes of boies-oxydes, acids and salts. Iron rust is the xyde of iron; the dross of lead, oxyde of lead; burnt lime, the oxyde of calcium; pure potash, the oxyde of potasium; pure soda, the oxyde of sodium; silex or flint, the oxyde of " ilicium. The combination of one part of oxygen and four of nitrogen constitute the atmophere; three parts oxygen and one nitrogen orm nitric acid, aquafortis. Combined with other substances, it forms numerous acids.-Saltpeter is the nitrate of potash. The large quantity of oxygen it receives from the nitric acid fits it for the material in gunpowdergiving to that powerful agent its principal power.

A plate, tumbler and scrap of paper, with a little water, will enable any teacher or parent to perform an experiment on oxygen equally imple, instructive and interesting. In a deep plate pour some water, on the water, place a scrap of thick paper, piece of cork or other light substance; on that another piece of paper or cotton moistened with oil. On lighting he paper or cotton, place over it a large empty tumbler. The combustion continues for a few accords, and when it is extinguished the water occupies about one fifth of the space in the tumbler, showing the necessity of oxygen for combustion, and that it constitutes about one fifth of the air we breathe. What man, woman or child would not like to be familiarly acquainted with an element so abundant and an agent so active as oxygen, especially when such an acquaintance is equally simple, useful and delightful?

2 5 2 11 2 11 11 - 12 - 15 V res Courtship is often made up of the fact, that the girls call her beau a noble youth, a hero, a genius, while he calls her a paragon of beauty and gentleness, and so they keep tickling each other until they get married, and

then comes the scolding. Life's smallest miseries are its worst.

and the same of the same