

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

E. BEATTY, Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1853.

VOLUME LIII. NO 41

Cards.

DR. J. C. LOOMIS,
DENTIST.
Operations upon the Teeth that are required for their preservation, such as Scaling, Filling, Plugging, &c., will restore the loss of them by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single tooth to a full set. Office at 27 North Street, a few doors above the Railroad Hotel. Dr. L. is absent from Carlisle the last ten days of every month.

DR. GEORGE Z. BRITZ,
DENTIST.
WILL perform all operations upon the Teeth that may be required for their preservation. Artificial teeth inserted, from a single tooth to a complete set, at the residence of his brother, on North Pitt Street, Carlisle.

DR. S. B. KIEFFER,
OFFICE in North Hanover street adjoining Mr. Wolfe's residence, more particularly from 7 to 9 o'clock, A.M., and from 5 to 7 o'clock, P.M. (June 18th)

DR. JOHN S. SPRIGGS,
OFFERS his professional services to the people of Dickinson township, and vicinity. Residence on the North Hanover Road, one mile east of Centreville. Feb 21 yd

G. B. COLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him. Office in the room formerly occupied by William Irvine, East North Hanover St., Carlisle, April 20, 1852.

GEORGE REE,
Justice of the Peace. Office at his residence, corner of Main street and the Public Square, opposite Burkhart's Hotel. In addition to the duties of Justice of the Peace, will attend to all kinds of writing, such as deeds, bonds, mortgages, indentures, articles of agreement, &c., &c. Carlsle, Pa. 84-9.

DR. C. S. BAKER,
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Carlisle and surrounding country. Office and residence in South Hanover street, directly opposite to the "Volunteer Office." Carlsle, April 20, 1853

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 Patents, Oils, Varieties, Turpentine, Perfumery, Sops, Stationery, Fine Guitars, Fishing Tackle, &c. &c. 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 call on 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.

F. N. ROSENTHAL,
HOUSE, Sign, Fancy and Ornamental Painter, &c. (formerly Harper's) Row, next door to the Hotel. He will attend promptly to all the above descriptions of painting, at reasonable prices. The various kinds of painting, such as signs, &c., in the improved styles. Carlsle, July 14, 1852-1y.

CHURCH, LEE AND RINGLAND,
LUMBER AND
STEAM SAW MILL
ON CUMBERLAND, PA.

TRANSPORTATION.
THE undersigned are now prepared to freight merchandise from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at reduced rates, with regularity and despatch.

DEPOTS.
Burbey & Co., 21 North Street, Phila.
Groce Small, "Small's Depot," 72 North Street, Baltimore.
and
WOODWARD & SCHMIDT,
2nd

TRANSPORTATION.
THE undersigned are now prepared to freight merchandise from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at reduced rates, with regularity and despatch.

DEPOTS.
Frederic Ward & Freed, 315 Market Street, Philadelphia.
A. H. Barnett, 26 North Street, Baltimore.
Michael Herr, North Street, Baltimore.
J. & D. RHODES,
2nd 26m

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a very choice selection of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of the latest styles. He will also keep OVER COATS. Besides a splendid lot of FANCY STRIPED CASSIMERES, which he will make up into suits, shirts and vests of the latest styles. He will also keep Shirts, Drawers, Under Shirts, Shirt Collars, Gloves, Cravats, Hosiery, everything kept in a Gentleman's wardrobe. Having engaged the services of W. B. PARKINSON, a well known cutter, he will be able to make clothes to order in the most perfect manner. It is determined not to be excelled by any in the county as to make, material or price. Our motto is not to be outdone by any. Give us a call at our store in South Hanover street, directly opposite BARNES' store, and see to yourselves. CHARLES BARNETT,
Nov. 21, 1852-1y.

10,000 PIECES!
I HAVE just opened the largest assortment of WALL PAPERS ever opened in Carlisle, consisting of about 10,000 pieces of the latest French and American designs, ranging in price from 5 cts to \$1.75. Also Window Papers and Fire Screens, Plain Green and Blue Papers, &c. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above can save at least 25 per cent by calling at
JOHN P. LYNES'S
Hardware Store, West Side of North Hanover Street, Carlisle.

Carlisle Female Seminary.
THE 22d FAINE will commence the SUMMER SESSION of their Seminary on the second Monday in April, in a new and commodious school room, next door to Mr. Leonard's, North Hanover street. It is instruction in the languages and drawing, no extra charge.
Must be taught by an experienced teacher, at an extra charge. (sep 34f)

Fashionable Dress-Making

MISS L. McMURRAY,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Carlisle, that she is prepared to do all kinds of Dress-Making, in the most fashionable styles. Residence in South Pitt Street, third door in Alexander's Row, below the Rail Road Depot.
N. B.—The making of Shrouds and dressing the dead attended to. (may 23st)

WILLIAM E. BRITZ,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Carlisle.

I AS just received a large and well selected stock of American, French and English Drugs, Medicines, &c., &c. At this store Physicians can have their prescriptions carefully compounded.
A BOY WANTED to serve in the Drug business. Call soon. (March 16)

Poetry.

MY MOTHER.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

My mother's voice! How often creeps
Its cadence on my lonely hours
Like healing on the wings of sleep,
Or down on the unconscious flowers.
I might forget her melting prayer,
While "wonderful pleasures" nudge me by;
But in the still, unbroken air
Her gentle tones come stealing by;
And years of sin and manhood flee,
And leave me at my mother's knee.

I have been out at eventide,
Beneath a moonlight sky of spring,
When earth was garmented like a bride,
And night had on her silver wing;
When bursting buds and dewy grass,
And waters leaping to the light
And all that make the pulses pass
With wilder sweetness crowned the night;
When all was beauty, then have I,
With friends on whom my love is flung,
Like myrtle on the winds of Araby,
Gazed on where evening's lamp is hung.

And when the beautiful spirit there
Flung over all its golden shroud,
My mother's voice came on the ear,
Like the light dropping of the rain;
And, resting on some silver star,
The spirit of a benediction,
I've poured a deep and fervent prayer,
For their eternity might be—
To rise in heaven, like stars by night,
And tread a living path of light.

THE LIFE GAUGE.

They are who measure life by years,
With false and thoughtless tongue;
Some hearts grow old before their time,
Others are always young!

'Tis not the number of the lines
On life's fast falling page;
'Tis not the pulse's added throbs
Which constitutes their age.

Some souls are serfs among the free,
While others nobly thrive;
They stand just where their fathers stood,
Dead, even while they live!

Others, all spirit, heart and sense—
Their's the mysterious power
To live in thrills of joy or woe,
A trevelmouth in an hour!

Sieze, then, the minutes as they pass—
The web of life is thought!
Warm up the colors—let them glow,
By fire or fancy fraught!

Live to some purpose—make your life
A gift of use to thee!
A joy, a good, a golden hope,
A heavenly argosy!

Eastern Heromantry.

EXTRAORDINARY JUGGLING FEAT.

In the early part of the last century, a physician named Agricola, living at Ratisbon, in Germany, obtained great celebrity by certain discoveries which he declared he had made as to the multiplication of plants and trees. He could produce, he said, from a small branch, or even from a leaf, large forest trees in the course of an hour, through the sole instrumentality of fire. He wrote several works on the subject, one of which was published at Amsterdam, in 1730. His title was "Agriculture parafire, ou Nouvelle Decouverte," &c. It has been supposed that he had learned the secrets of the Hindoo jugglers, whose feats in the same line are of the most extraordinary character. They actually sow the seed of a tree the spectators call for, in the earth, and, after a few cabalistic words pronounced over it, a mulberry, a plum, or a walnut plant is gradually seen springing upward until it becomes a large tree, with its natural fruit depending from its branches. Nor is this all. The fruit is plucked and given to the spectators to eat; and while he is engaged eating of the enchanted dates or walnuts, the branches of the miraculous trees are crowded with birds of every plumage, which fill the air with their melody. A signal is given, and the tree, with its feathered inhabitants, disappears in an instant, leaving behind it no trace of its existence!

A Practical Sketch.

FAY AS YOU GO.

What, not avail myself of this capital opportunity for a bargain, just because the money is not in my pocket? There are a great many snug fortunes made by buying on credit. But our friends who draw most largely on their credit, will agree with us in advising a young man to "pay as he goes." A dixyent of bread without butter, and no debt on it, has a better relish than your best dinner that is paid for before eating. The potter has to be paid for, to-morrow. The potter has a better relish than your best dinner that is paid for before eating. The potter has to be paid for, to-morrow. The potter has a better relish than your best dinner that is paid for before eating.

and there appeared a brace of partridges, with the most brilliant and beautiful plumage, which immediately began to dance their throats as if there was nothing human present, picking at worms with the same sort of chuckle as they were heard to use on the hill side. The sheet was now thrown, as in the other instance, over the partridges, and when again withdrawn, instead of those beautiful birds, there appeared two frightful blackmasks, with flat heads and crimson bellies, which, with open mouth and head erect, and cold together, attacked each other with the greatest fury, and so continued to do, until, as it appeared, they became quite exhausted, when they fell asunder.

"They made an excavation in the earth, in the shape of a tank or reservoir, of considerable dimensions, which they requested us to fill with water. When this was done they spread a covering over the place, and after a short interval, having removed the cover, the water appeared to be one sheet of ice, and they desired that some of the elephant keepers might be directed to lead the elephants across. Accordingly, one of the men set his elephant upon the ice, and the animal walked over with as much ease and safety as if it were a platform of solid rock, remaining for some time on the surface of the frozen pond without occasioning the slightest fracture in the ice. As usual, the sheet was drawn across the place, and being removed, every vestige of the ice, and even moisture of any sort had disappeared.

"They prepared a blank volume of the purest white paper, which was placed in my hands to show that it contained no figures or any colored pages whatever, of which I satisfied myself and all around. One of the men took the volume in hand, and the first opening exhibited a page of bright red, sprinkled with gold, forming a blank tablet splendidly elaborate. The next turn presented a beautiful azure, sprinkled in the same manner, and exhibiting on the margin numbers of men and women in various attitudes.

"The juggler then turned to another leaf, which appeared of a Chinese color and fabric, and sprinkled in the same manner with gold, but on it delineated herds of cattle, and horses, the latter seizing upon the knee in a manner that I never observed in any other paintings. The next leaf exhibited was a beautiful green, similarly powdered with gold, on which was represented, in lively colors, a garden with numerous cypresses, roses and other flowering shrubs in full bloom; and in the midst of the garden an excellent pavilion. The next change exhibited a leaf of orange in the same manner powdered with gold, on which the painter had delineated the representation of a great battle, in which two adverse kings were engaged in the struggle of a mortal conflict.

In short, at every turn of the leaf a different color, scene and action was exhibited, such as was, indeed, most pleasing to behold; but of all the performances, this latter of the volume of paper was that which afforded me the greatest delight; so many pictures and extraordinary changes having been brought under view, that I must confess my utter inability to do justice in the description."

In observing upon the very extraordinary nature of these performances, the Emperor puts aside the supposition that they were to be ascribed to a mere visual deception: "They very evidently partake," he says, "of something beyond the exertion of human energy. I have heard it stated that the art has been called the Asmanian (celestial), and I am informed that it is also known and practised to a considerable extent among the nations of Europe. As may be said, indeed, that there exists in some men a peculiar and essential faculty which enables them to accomplish feats for beyond the scope of human exertion, such as frequently to buffet the utmost subtlety of the understanding to penetrate."

Miscellaneous.

LONDON LITERARY LIONS.

In a charming mansion in St. James Place, secluded somewhat from the roar and tumult of the great city, still lived the venerable poet of the "Pleasures of Memory," whose great age (nearly years having rolled over his hair) rendered him a figure of great interest. His Mr. Rogers' "In Westminster Hall," when Burke and Sheridan were pouring out their invective against Warren Hastings, and all London was ringing with the applause which eloquent Brinsley added on that occasion. He is therefore part and parcel of by-gone days, and good authority on what happened during the last sixty years.

Natural Science.

DANGER FROM LIGHTNING.

Q. Why does lightning sometimes kill man and beasts?
A. Because, when the electric current passes through a man or beast, it produces so violent an action upon the nerves, that it destroys life.

Q. When is a person struck dead by lightning?
A. Only when his body forms a part of the lightning's path; that is when the electric fluid (in its way to the earth) actually passes through his body.

Q. Why are persons sometimes injured by lightning?
A. Because the electric fluid produces an action upon the nerves sufficient to injure them, but not to destroy life.

Q. Lightning sometimes assumes the appearance of balls of fire which fall to the earth, what are they?
A. Masses of explosive gas formed in the air; they generally move more slowly than lightning.

Q. Why are these balls of fire so very dangerous?
A. Because when they fall the explosive gas, like a cannon, and occasion much mischief.

Q. Do these balls of fire ever run along the ground?
A. Yes; sometimes they run a considerable distance along the ground, and explode in a mass. At other times they split into numerous smaller balls; each of which explodes in a similar manner.

Q. What mischief do these balls of fire produce?
A. A. They set fire to houses and barns, and kill all cattle and human beings which happen to be in their course."

Q. What places are most dangerous during a thunder storm?
A. It is very dangerous to be near a tree, or lofty building; and also to be near a river, or any running water.

Q. Why is it dangerous to be near a tree or a lofty building during a thunder storm?
A. Because a tall pointed object (like a tree or spire) will frequently discharge a lightning cloud; and if any one were standing near it, the lightning might divide from the tree, and pass through the fluids of the human body.

Q. How can a tree or spire discharge a lightning-cloud (floating over a plain) so as to be too far off to be discharged by it, but as a tree or spire would shorten this distance, it might no longer be too far off to be discharged.

For example: If a lightning-cloud were 700 yards above the earth, it would be too far off to be discharged; but a tree or spire 500 yards high would make the cloud only 200 yards off a conductor; in consequence of which the cloud would be instantly discharged.

Q. Why is it dangerous to be near a deep river, or any other running water during a thunder storm?
A. Because running water is a good conductor; and lightning always takes in its course the best conductor.

Q. Why is it dangerous for a man to be near water in a thunder storm?
A. Because the light of a man may be sufficient to discharge the cloud; and (if there were no taller thing) the lightning might take the man as conductor to the water.

Q. Why is it dangerous to ring church bells during a thunder storm?
A. For two reasons, 1st. Because the steeples may discharge the lightning cloud merely from its height, and

2d. As the swinging of the bells puts the air in motion, it diminishes its resistance to the electric fluid.

Q. Why is it unsafe to run or drive fast during a thunder storm?
A. Because it produces a current of air; and as air in motion affords less resistance to the flash, it is a better conductor than air in a state of rest.

Q. What parts of a dwelling are most dangerous during a thunder storm?
A. The fire place, especially if the fire be lighted; the attic and the cellar. It is also imprudent to sit close by the walls; to ring the bell, or to bar shutters during a thunder storm.

Q. Why is it dangerous to sit before a fire during a thunder storm?
A. Because the heated air and soot are conductors of lightning; especially when connected with such excellent conductors as the stove, grate and fire-irons.

Q. Why are the attics and cellars more dangerous in a thunder storm, than the middle story of a house?
A. Because lightning sometimes passes from the clouds to the earth, and sometimes from the earth to the clouds; in either case the middle story would be the safest place.

Q. Why is it dangerous to lean against a wall during a thunder storm?
A. Because the electric fluid will sometimes run down a wall, and as a man is a better conductor than a wall, would leave the wall and run down the man.

Q. Why is it dangerous to ring a bell during a thunder storm?

A. Bell wire is an excellent conductor, and if a person were to touch the bell and the electric fluid, passing down the wire, might run through his hand and injure it.

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ARTS.

Dr. Casper of Germany, has calculated that you do not live as long as married men. That this is a general rule among your unfortunate class from the age of thirty to forty years, is 27 per cent, while among married men of the same age, it is only fifteen per cent.

"Poor unfortunate!" According to Dr. Casper, you are in danger—then fly to the arms of death into the embraces of loving, gentle woman! Trust no future, however pleasant, that is, be up and looking about you, seeing if you cannot fix your eyes on some fair maid, and when you do, then—

Act—act in the living present! Heart within and God over head! And soon, if you have got anything like a "Burr's heart," you will be "sighing like a furnace."

"My heart is sair, I dare not tell, My heart is sair for somebody."

I wad do—what wad I not For the sake o' somebody!"

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.—The Rochester Democrat gives an account of a man named Cornelius Broomer, residing near that city, and 87 years of age, who has been asleep near five years, with only brief intervals of wakefulness. He first fell into this long sleep on the 19th of June, 1848, and since that time has been awake, at different periods, from a few hours to four months at a time. It is remarked that when he comes out of this catalepsy, he appears to have no knowledge of the lapse of time, or of circumstances taking place while he sleeps. The fit comes upon him instantly, without, so far as is known, any warning. His eyes close, his jaws are set, his muscles contract, and his whole frame is rigid, so that if standing he continues in that attitude, partly bent over; and it is not easy to pull him down. He has continued in this condition for months together, unable to speak or move.

Various experiments have been tried to restore him to consciousness, without effect. The man sleeps on, lives, eats, retains perfect health, with a pulse at 80, and without variation. In order to feed him his jaws have to be forced open.

Mrs. Brown in Paris.—The literary ladies of Paris have decided, it appears, to give a magnificent reception to the authors of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." A deputation of the Parisian literary women will go to the port where she disembarks to meet her. During her stay in Paris all these ladies will be on duty, four at a time, with the illustrious stranger, to keep her company, talk for her, write at her dictation, thoroughly inform her of the manners and usages of Paris, and be her escorts in her promenades and visits. Two hagnuets will be offered her; one on her arrival, the other on her departure. There will be none but ladies at the table. The services will be performed by male domestics, white of course. A ball will be given in her honor, to which men will be invited; and lastly she is to be requested to accept all sorts of valuable presents, including three complete balleys, made in the latest Parisian style.

A RESTLESS TONGUE.—A Boston lady has at this time a somewhat novel disease—a spasmodic motion of the tongue, which no device, effort of the will, or medication controls. We do not mean that she is a nuisance as a talker or a retailer of street gossip. On the contrary, a worthier woman does not exist—She has expended five hundred dollars among the dentists for artificial teeth, which her highly member has knocked out so repeatedly that they are now wholly abandoned. Her tongue is moving nimbly and involuntarily within the mouth, against the walls of the cheeks. In conversation the organ takes on a normal action, but runs instantly into its usual rapidity of motion at the conclusion of a sentence.—Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

MISTAKE IN THE REPORT.—The Ensign (Alabama) Spirit of the South shows how some of the people in its region recently went in pursuit of a horse-thief, and captured only a U. S. Senator. If it had been a New York Alderman, the fellow might have got in the penitentiary, and no one would have known the difference. The man whom they suspected to be a horse thief, and pursued to his home, was Senator Towner.

A Western Farmer found a very fine hog dead in the field after a heavy thunder storm, but to his astonishment, he could discover no signs of the "bolt," nor any external signs to indicate where he had been struck. The animal was dead though, so the owner brought in a verdict of "struck by lightning."

"If," said he, "it had been the thunder, it would have knocked him all to smith."

A girl being sent to a drug store to purchase some dye stuff, and forgetting the name of the article, said to the clerk, "John, what do folks dye with?" Dye with "f"ly cholera, sometimes!" "Well, I believe that's the name. I want three cents worth."

The latest case of absence of mind is related of the foreman of a grand jury in Missouri. After administering the oath to a beautiful woman, instead of handing the Bible, he presented his face, and said, "Now look the book, madam!"

A young widow was asked why she was going to take another husband so soon after the death of the first. "O, la," said she, "I do it to prevent fretting myself to death, on account of dear Tom!"

A man being asked, "how many days there were in a year," received for an answer, that it was impossible to number them "as every dog has his day."

The village of Westfield, Mass., is represented to be very unhealthy; the liquor agent for the village having said, during the last year \$1700 worth of liquor—all for medicine.

Cuba, after paying the expense of her own government, sends every year to Spain ten to twelve millions dollars.