

The Churches and the Worshipers of Paris.

The following interesting scrap is from a Paris letter in the Madisonian:

"Said a resident and intelligent Englishman to me the other day, 'The French are all infidels—at least all that I have known.'—And yet, judging from the number of churches here, one would think that the Parisians at least are the most religious people in Christendom. In my frequent walks I scarce wander into any considerable street, but I find some dingy old church of the 11th, 12th, 14th or 16th century. A man persuaded that we have not in America a city containing, in the proportion of its inhabitants, more churches than Paris. But alas, the worshipers here are few. To-day I have visited the St. Sulpice, which, next to the Notre Dame, is the largest and noblest church in Paris. I am not a connoisseur, but am a genuine amateur in matters appertaining to architecture and the art. None of the many fine old churches in Paris has pleased me so much as the St. Sulpice. None, with the exception of the Notre Dame, seems to have been planned and executed with so much regard to grandeur and imposing effect. The first stone was laid by Anne of Austria, in 1646: It is 336 feet long, by about 200 in width. The height of its towers is 210 feet. The portico is famous for its imposing beauty; it is composed of doric columns 40 feet high, supporting a gallery and colonnade of the doric order, with columns 39 feet high, and above the whole a balustrade. The chief altar between the nave and the choir is grand and majestic. The choir is ornamented with statues of the twelve Apostles. Two enormous shells, presented to Francis the 1st by the Republic of Venice, are used as reservoirs of holy water. Within the choir is a most splendid chapel and beautiful statue of the Virgin, who, by the magic effect of a mysterious light, appears to the spectator as if standing upon distant rocks, with the infant Saviour in her arms. The altar, of white marble, is between columns of blue, of the composite order, with gilded capitals."

The Chicago American gives a cheerful account of the business prospects of that place. Teams are passing through the streets, heavily laden, with grain, and the public squares and one or two vacant lots, were converted into a sort of camps of wheat wagons. The editor adds:

"In the evening from the house tops you may see in every direction the fires lit up by those who had encamped for the night. Connecting the white coverings of the wagons with the fires, it is not difficult to imagine that they compose so many military posts, placed at a very approachable point to ward off impending danger. In sober truth, our business increase at its present rate, our suburbs will soon be one great encampment. We have fresh arrivals of farmers every day, and sometimes under very extraordinary circumstances. Teams a short time since came from a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, which we thought of itself was doing very well. Soon after we found to our great amazement, that they were coming in from a distance of two hundred miles, and they now come in from sections of country two hundred and fifty miles off, and bearing south, southeast and southwest. This absolutely makes us the market at this very time of about one half of the State of Illinois, a large portion of Indiana, and a very considerable part of Wisconsin."

CURRENCY AND BUSINESS.—The New York Sun, a neutral paper, has the following striking remarks with regard to the effect on currency and business of the defeat of the Bank bill:

"As regards the effect upon currency and business, it will be nothing at all. As we have repeatedly shown, the currency and exchanges are regulating themselves much more effectually and soundly than any Bank could regulate them; and trade is reviving as rapidly as the laws by which it is and must be governed will sanction. Had a Bank been created, it would have done endless mischief. Having escaped the danger, business will go on, as it has been going on, in its steady, regular and natural channels. Such, as far as we can learn, are the opinions of the discreet and honest men of all parties."

PHILOSOPHICAL FACTS.

Sound travels at the rate of 1141 feet per second in the air, 4960 in water, 11,000 in cast iron, 17,000 in steel, 18,000 in glass, and from 4,636 to 17,600 in wood.

Mercury freezes at 38 degrees of Fahrenheit, and becomes a solid mass, malleable and the hammer.

The greatest height at which the visible clouds ever exist does not exceed ten miles.

Air is about 816 times lighter than water.

The pressure of the atmosphere upon every square foot of the earth amounts to 2,160 lbs.

An ordinary sized man, supposing his surface to be 14 square feet, sustains the enormous pressure of 30,240 pounds.

Heat rarifies air to such an extent that it may be made to occupy 5 or 600 times the space it did before.

The violence of the expansion of Water when freezing is sufficient to cleave a globe of copper of such thickness as to require a force of 28,900 lbs. to produce the same effect.

During the conversion of Ice into water, 140 degrees of heat are absorbed.

Water, when converted into steam, increases in bulk 1,800 times.

One hundred pounds of the water of the Dead Sea contains 45 pounds of salt.

The mean annual depth of Rain that falls at the Equator is 96 inches.

Assuming the temperature of the interior of the earth to increase uniformly as we descend, at the rate of one degree in 46 feet, at the depth of 60 miles it will amount to 480,000 degrees Fahrenheit—a degree of heat sufficient to fuse all known substances.

The explosive force of closely confined Gunpowder is six and a half tons to the square inch.

Hailstones sometimes fall with a velocity of 115 feet in a second—Rain 34 feet in a second.

The greatest artificial Cold ever produced is 91 degrees Fahrenheit.

Electricity moves with greater velocity

than light, which traverses 200,000 miles of space in a second of time.

Thunder can be heard at a distance of 30 miles.

Lightning can be seen by reflection, at the distance of 200 miles.

From Kendall's Expositor.

TARIFF TAXATION.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN TWO FARMERS.

Farmer Smith.—Neighbor Jones, you are always talking about the tax that Congress has imposed on us by the bill increasing the duties on goods brought from foreign parts. I am sure I pay no tax to the government at Washington.

Farmer Jones.—You don't! Don't you use salt in your family, and give it to your cattle?

Far. S.—Certainly; but I don't pay any tax on that.

Far. J.—You do indeed. The government takes from you one bushel out of every six, or makes you pay for five bushels as much money as would buy six, if there was no Tariff, and a little more.

Far. S.—I don't understand that; please to explain.

Far. J.—The Tariff imposes a tax of twenty per cent. on all the salt brought into the country, which the Government makes the merchant pay to its collectors in the cities. On every five bushels he lands, from the ships, the Government makes him pay as much as one bushel is worth. That increases the cost to him one fifth. When he goes to sell it to the Farmers, he adds what he pays the Government to the price, and so makes the Farmers pay it back to him. Do you understand that?

Far. S.—I think I do. If the merchant pays a dollar for two bushels, the Government makes him pay twenty cents to the Collector, and when he comes to sell it to us, he makes us pay him a dollar and twenty cents for the two bushels.

Far. J.—Exactly—that is the principle, but the practical effect is worse than that.—The merchant, you know, must have his profit on all the money he pays out for the salt, whether to the maker, the importer, or the collector.

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WAR STEAMERS.—We learn from the Army and Navy Chronicle, that instructions have been issued for building at our navy yards the following steam vessels:

At Norfolk, one of medium size, say between 6 and 700 tons; and one of 300 tons, to be propelled by Lieut. HURZER's paddle wheels. The engine for the latter is to be made at the Washington Navy Yard, where it is understood work equal to any in the country has been turned out.

At Philadelphia, one of 600 tons, to be propelled on Capt. SROOKTON's plan, and one of medium size.

At New York, one of medium size, 600 to 700 tons.

The description of engines for the medium steamers is not yet determined upon.

FEMINE FINANCIERS.—Two recent looking women have been raising the wind in a novel way in New York lately. One of them, who was neatly but poorly dressed, called at several houses in the upper part of the city, stating that her husband was confined to his bed by a broken arm, and that she had a large family of children who were entirely destitute. Her appeal was promptly answered by pecuniary relief in most instances. After she had gone a few minutes from the house, by came the other female dressed as a servant, and representing herself as the "girl" of Mrs. so-and-so in the neighborhood, and asked the loan of a dollar for her mistress, to relieve the distresses of a poor woman whose husband had broken his arm! The whole trick was so plausible that the financiers succeeded in almost every call, and in some cases obtained two or three dollars from a single lady. The imposition was finally detected.

AN AGREABLE SURPRISE.—Upon the death of Mr. Samuel Ewalt, an old and respectable gentleman, near Pittsburg, who had resided there from the time of its first settlement, his Executors found, among other specie in his possession, and kept in the dump of gold valued at \$3,000. It is supposed to have been in his possession for many years—none of his family knowing when he received it. He left much other valuable property.

COPPER ORE.—The New York Evening Post learns, from good authority, that the discovery of ores of copper, recently made by the State Geologist on the shores of Lake Superior, are of a character to gratify the highest anticipations before entertained. The veins have been traced, at intervals, for upwards of one hundred miles, and are found to possess all the essential features of the Cornwall mines. They do not, however, require to be pursued at such great depths below the surface. Dr. Houghton has analyzed the ore blasted from the veins, and pronounces it to be of the richest kind. Professor Schoolcraft has brought to New York specimens of the various kinds of ore, and the native copper found along with it; one of the latter is a pure mass of forty pounds.

PORK.—The Western papers are of the opinion that pork will be lower this season than for many years. There is a large stock on hand, for which the demand is limited; and the price has fallen to three, or three and a half cents per pound. From present appearances, new pork will not bring over \$2 per 100 lbs.

REMOVAL.—On Wednesday evening last, a Mr. Elliott, of Harrisburg, editor, adviser, committee-man, and White agent, advised at the President's mansion, and before a number of visitors, demanded the removal of Mr. Peacock, the present Postmaster at the capital of Pennsylvania; and the aforesaid Postmaster, to come out against Mr. Tyler with his paper, and inform the President that the country, in such an event, should come out against him also. Mr. Tyler informed the mighty committee-man, that if the gentleman and his friends were retained by such a slight matter as the removal or appointment of a Postmaster, they might go against him as soon as they pleased. Mr. Elliott departed in haste, while the President closed the door, saying to himself, don't such impudence!

INDEX.—We understand that several of the Banks in this city (Philadelphia) refuse to receive in payment the notes issued by the Towanda Bank, the Erie Bank; and one of the Berks County Banks. Even the small notes of those Banks are refused. One of the evils of a suspension of specie payments, is, that there is no adequate mode of testing the solvency of Banks. Some may receive far more credit than they deserve—others may obtain much less than is really their due.—*Pennsylvania.*

WEST INDIA STEAM SHIPS.—A line of steam packets will soon be in operation between England and the West India Islands. Fourteen splendid steamers are now building, of 1,400 tons each, with engines of 450 horse power. One of the ships was to leave

England on the 1st of this month. She is said to have been a very fine ship by those who have been on board of her." The cabins are all single, having only one berth in each. The dining saloon is below deck. In each respects the ships are all alike, and they are built with round stems.

Fine Cattle in Gloucester County, N. J.—The Woodbury Constitution says that the public well remembers the pair of extraordinary cattle which Mr. Edw. Tonkin (whose farm is about a mile from Clarksville) raised a few years ago. They weighed over six thousand weight. He has now six oxen and one heifer, all grazing together, which, it is thought he might challenge the world to excel. Four of them are equal, if not superior to the two grown three years ago; and as for the heifer, she has not probably her equal in any of the much-famed herds of Old England. They are all from Mr. Tonkin's own stock and raising, and are between seven and eight years old. Five are half-blood Durhams, and one three-quarters, crossed with the native stock. The heifer, we believe, is full-blood Durham. Mr. Tonkin has a number of other very beautiful animals, which farmers will no doubt take great pleasure in going to see. We are rejoiced always to record such progress among our agricultural friends.

NEW SOFA STUFFING.—An extraordinary and ingenious escape was made from the State Prison at Concord, N. H., a few days since, by one of the convicts. He worked in a shop as a cabinet-maker and upholsterer, and having orders for a large sofa, he made it with a false bottom, and stuffed it with some very light materials. In the space formed between the top and bottom, he contrived to introduce his body, at the time when the wagon came to take away the piece of furniture. He is quite a small man, and his weight was not sufficient to produce any suspicions in the mind of the driver. The sofa, thus loaded, was accordingly stowed away in the wagon, and our hero made his escape.

Death of Gen. Thomas Cadwallader.—This distinguished officer and eminent citizen departed this life on Tuesday morning the 26th ult. at his residence in Philadelphia, in the 62d year of his age. He commanded the "Advance Light Brigade" of Pennsylvania Militia, during the late war with England, and afterwards succeeded General Gaines in the command of the Military District of which Philadelphia was the head quarters. His remains were interred on Thursday, accompanied to the grave by a large concourse of citizens.—*Sat. Courier.*

ANOTHER DEFAULTER.—Sylvester Spencer, who for many years past has had charge of the pension office attached to the Mechanics' Bank, (N. Y.) turns out to be a defaulter to the amount of about \$11,000. He drew checks in the names of persons not entitled to pensions, for the above amount, and from his own account, the money went into the Washington Bank, the certificates of which he holds, and which have been protested for payment. He has been committed for trial.

AN OLD CHURCH.—The church of St. Severia in Paris, was 500 years old at the discovery of America, and has now been standing more than 800 years upon ground where a church was first erected about the year 600. "Judging," says a correspondent of the Madisonian, "from its massive walls, I should say that it bids fair to stand yet 800 years after most of our churches in America shall have been necessarily repaired, or have fallen in ruins. Except in the carved work on its steeple, there is not much appearance of decay upon the exterior, and even its steeple is far from tottering in its fall. The survey of such a building, is not the gratification of a mere idle curiosity; it is a chronicle of the golden time, in which may be truly read the religious and moral character and civilization of those who erected it. We may best know a people of our own age by seeing, living, and conversing with them; of a former age, by studying their works; and the last and least certain method to become acquainted with a present or previously existing people, is to read their history. But not only is the mind informed by the survey of such an edifice, but the heart is made better; one cannot look upon its worn pavements and dingy walls without thinking of the many generations who have worshipped within it and passed away, almost as the light which pierces its sombre windows of a morning and fades away at evening."

Truth Stranger than Fiction.—Miss Sedgwick relates a thrilling story in her recently published volumes. Alluding to a visit to the cathedral at Milan, she describes her progress up the staircase within the central and loftiest spire, and proceeds:

Once I paused, and placing his hand on a balustrade, said, "Do you like treacles?" Young people always do, and ours looked like the eager listeners we were used to see at the opera boxes. "Two years ago there was a Milanese passionately attached to a young married woman of our city, whose husband became jealous and fearful of the lovers. In their mad passion and despair they agreed to meet here and throw themselves off. Both were true to their appointment, but when the woman saw before her the terrible depth to which she had descended, her nerves were not strong enough, and she tried to escape from her lover. His resolve, however, was unshaken; for an hour he passed, she flying through those galleries, over the terrace, tugging up these long staircases and gliding down, now hiding, now darting out again; but finally he caught her, dragged her here, and while she was shrieking, clasped her in his arms, and leaped from this balustrade, —look down, and you may imagine the horrors of the death." We looked down to the jutting points that interrupted the descent of the pavement, and all turned away silent and shuddering.

Maxwell, in his life of Wellington, relates a touching incident as having occurred during the battle of Talavera. He says:

The fighting had lasted without intermission from five in the morning. The slaughter on both sides had been immense, and the heat became intolerable. By a sort of tacit understanding the struggle ceased on both sides about one o'clock, and the wounded on both sides lay upon the ground, and the French appeared dispirited; for three hours not a movement was made nor a musket discharged; and it was a question with us whether we should advance, and in our turn become the assailants, or remain quietly on the system and incur the imputation of our own deliberations." During this sensation of hostility, an incident of rare occurrence in war produced an interesting display of generous feeling between two brave and noble minded enemies. "A small stream, tributary to the Tago, flowed through a part of the broken ground and separated the combatants. During the pause that the heat of the weather and the weariness of the troops had produced, both armies went to the banks of the rivulet for water.—The men approached each other fearlessly, threw down their caps and muskets, chatted to each other, like old acquaintances, and exchanged their canteens and wine flasks. All aspect of feeling seemed forgotten. To a stranger they would have appeared more like an allied force than men hot from a ferocious conflict, and only gathering strength and energy to recommence it anew. But a still nobler rivalry for the time existed; the interval was employed in carrying off the wounded. One lay interposed upon the narrow contested field; and to the honor of both he told that each endeavored to extricate the common sufferer, and remove the unfortunate friends and enemies without distinction. Suddenly the bugles sounded, the drums beat to arms, the sword, the bayonet, the rifle, and in ten minutes after they were again at the bayonet point."

CONSUMPTION! CONSUMPTION!!
Dr. Duncan's
Expectorant Remedy
Is an infallible remedy for arresting Pulmonary Complaints, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, difficulty of breathing, Bronchitis, Soreness of the Throat, and difficult Expectoration, Weakness, Debility, Liver Complaint, and all other complaints of a consumptive nature. This medicine has a decided advantage over most preparations of the kind, as it regulates the bowels, and strengthens the constitution; and does not kindle up the system and incite the interpretation of most of the medicines do, by the fatal opiates which combined in them.

Such medicines have a great tendency to bring misery and distress, and even death, upon many valuable citizens. We find by the weekly records of the bills of mortality, that three-fourths of the human souls who so suddenly departed from their dear friends and relations, have been swept off by that fatal and fell destroyer, Consumption, when many could have been saved if they had used a proper medicine. Fellow beings, who yet dwell with us, and are afflicted with the prominent symptoms of this disease, procure immediately, Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy before it be too late, and not be led to believe that such symptoms will soon pass off without the use of proper medicine; by such negligence, you may soon be led to know your folly. One bottle may not be sufficient. Pamphlets giving a full treatise, always accompany the medicine.
Price \$1 per bottle.
Office No. 19 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

NEW & FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
The subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Carlisle and vicinity; that they have opened a Shop in No. 4. BETTENS' ROW, where they intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches. They hope to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.
BENTZ & REIGHTER,
Carlisle, Oct. 21, 1841.—3m.

Estate of Christian Eshelman, deceased.
LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Christian Eshelman, late of East-pennborough township, Cumberland county, deceased, were in due form granted to the subscriber, residing in the township aforesaid. All persons indebted to said estate will please present their duly authenticated receipts, and those having claims against the same, will please present them to the undersigned, immediately, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL ESHELMAN, Administrator.
Oct. 21, 1841.—4t.

Valuable Property at PRIVATE SALE.
THAT valuable property situated in Papertown, about five miles south of Carlisle, Pa., on the Juniata road leading from Carlisle to Baltimore, known by the name of the
"UNION PAPER MILL,"
is offered for sale. It is one of the largest class of Mills, and has recently been thoroughly repaired and fitted up with new and expensive machinery, in which the paper is dried on Steam-Cylinders.
There are two engines in the mill, with water power sufficient to drive two more. In connection with the above property, there are about 108 acres of first rate land, having thereon erected a
MANSION HOUSE
with the appurtenances for the accommodation of the manager—besides 3 substantial Tenements.
Application can be made to Wm. B. Mullen on the premises, or to
WM. B. KNOX,
Att'y. for the owners, Carlisle,
October 28, 1841.

CABINET MAKING.
WM. C. GIBSON,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is supplied with a HEARSE, and ready to perform every duty of an Undertaker. He is prepared at all times to make coffins and attend Funerals.—
CABINET MAKING,
In all its branches carried on, as usual, at his old office in North Henover street, next door to Abel Kenner's Copper and Pewter shop. Every thing in the line of his business will be done on the most accommodating terms. (Carlisle, Oct. 28, 1841.—4t.)

SPARR'S HOTEL.
The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has leased, and is now in possession of, that well known Tavern Stand, a few doors north of the Bank, in North Henover Street, Carlisle, recently kept by Mr. John Connor, where he will be happy at all times to attend to those who may favor him with a call.
He flatters himself, that he is so situated as to be able to accommodate in every respect, his customers, on as reasonable terms, and at a moderate price, as can be done any where in the county. He will be particularly careful to have his TABLE supplied with an abundance of the best and most wholesome provisions—and his BAR with the purest and choicest of Liquors.
A careful Oyster always in attendance—and Trunks & Trunks will find it to their interest to call. Boarders taken by the week, month or year, on the most reasonable terms.
JOHN H. SPAHR,
Carlisle, October 28, 1841.—8m.

McDOWELL'S REASONS.
A. McDOWELL, conceiving himself prescribed for his opinions, respectfully asks an examination of them, and he asks it more especially of those who have not forgotten that they are interested in the Book of God, and the world to come. They are for sale, (price eight cents,) at the stores of Messrs. Gray, Snyder, Gould and Folland—also, at the Book Store of Mr. Loudon.

FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale his FARM OF LIMESTONE LAND, containing about 165 ACRES, close to the borough of Carlisle, and commanding a beautiful view of it. About 60 acres are in Woods. The title is indisputable. The improvements are
A GOOD AND LARGE
LOG HOUSE,
New Bank Barn,
(first rate), a never failing well of pure water, feeding 400 Cows and Timothy more than usual—it is near the Rail Road.
If not sold before Wednesday the 10th day of November next, it will on that day be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle, at 2 o'clock P. M.
For terms apply to
A. McDOWELL,
Carlisle, Oct. 21, 1841.—4ds.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
BY order of the Orphan's Court of Cumberland county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 20th of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described valuable property situated in Silver Spring township, about five miles north-west of Hogestown, and near the Conococheague creek, late the property of Michael Saxton, deceased, containing 106 Acres of patented Limestone and Gravel Land. About 60 acres is cleared, and under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation,—and the residue covered with excellent timber. The improvements are a
Double Frame & Log Two Story
HOUSE,
A Double Frame Barn,
and other outbuildings. There is also a small Apple Orchard, and other fruit trees—and a well of never failing water, with a pump in it, near the door. There are two streams of running water go through the premises.
Terms—\$200 on the confirmation of the sale—one-half the purchase money, deducting the \$200, on the 1st of April, when possession will be given—and the residue in four equal annual payments, without interest. An indulgent title will be given, and any person wishing to see the farm, can be shown it on application to the subscriber.
JOHN SAXTON, Adm' of
October 7, 1841.
N. B. If the above Farm is not sold on that day, it will then and there be rented for the term of one year.

Sperm Oil.
A very superior article of Sperm Oil may be had by calling at Stevenson and Dinkie's Drug and Chemical store.
FALLING LOG Sugar, a superior article received by J. & E. Coffman, Oct. 28.
CRANBERRIES of a first-rate quality just received by J. & E. Coffman, Oct. 28.