

MERICAN

OFFICE, MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

NEW SERIES VOL. 6, NO. 2.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1852.

A Family Demspaper-Deboted to Politics, Afterature, Morality, Foreign and Domestic Dews, Science and the Arts, Agriculture, Markets, Amusements, &c

OLD SERIES VOL. 13. NO. 28

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN. THE AMERICAN is published every Soturday as TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half yearly in advance. No paper discontinued until ALL arrenness are unleutions or letters on business relating to insure attention, must be POST PAID. TO CLUBS. Three copies to one address

One Soume of 16 lines, 3 times, Every subsequent inser One Square, 3 months, bee year, business Cards of Five lines, per mmum, derchants and others, advertising by the year, with the privilege of inserting different advertisements weekly.

Larger Advertisements, as per agreement H. B. MASSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUMBURY, PA. Business attended to in the Counties of Northumberland, Union, Lycoming and Columbia.

Refer tot P. & A. Royoudt. Lower & Barron, Somers & Snodgrass, Reynolds, McParland & Co., Philad. Spering, Good & Co.,

H. J. WOLVERTON. ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE in Market street, Sunbury, adjoining the Office of the "American" and opposite

Business promptly attended to in Northumber land and the adjoining Counties. REFER To :- Hon. C. W. Hegins and B. Bannan, Pottsville; Hon. A. Jordan and H B. Masser, Sunbury. April 10, 1852.—1y.

HENRY DONNEL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office opposite the Court House, Sunbury, Northumberland County, Pa.

Prompt attention to business in adjoining WM. M. ROCKEFELLER

ATTORNEY AT LAW SUNBURY, PA. Dec. 13, 1851.--tf.

M. L. SHINDEL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

the Post Office.

December 4, 1852 .- tf. WM. M'CARTY, Market Street,

SUNBURY, PA.

SUNBURY, PA. TUST received and for sale, a fresh supply EVANGELICAL MUSIC

or Singing Schools. He is also opening at this time, a large assortment of Books, in every branch of Literature, consisting of Poetry, History, Novels, Romances, Scientific Works, Law, Medicine, School and Children's Books, Bibles; School, Pocket and Family, both with and without Engravings,—and every of variety of Binding. Prayer Books, of all kinds.

gest of the laws of Pennsylvania, edition of 1851, price only \$6,00.

Judge Reads edition of Blackstone: Commen taries, in 3 vols. 8 vo. formerly sold at \$10,00, and now offered (in fresh binding) at the low

price of \$6,00. A Treatise on the laws of Pennsylvania respecting the estates of Decedents, by Thomas F. Gordon, price only \$1,00.

Travels, Voyages and Adventures,-all of which will be sold low, either for eash, or coun-February, 21, 1852.—tt.

New Walt Paper Warehouse. BURTON & LANING, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS, No. 124 Arch Street, second door above Sixth

PHILADELPHIA. WHERE may be found the largest and best selected stock in the City. COUNTRY PURCHASERS may here be accommodated without the inconvenience of looking further, and may be assured that they will receive the advantage of their money.

BURTON & LANING, 124 ARCH Street, above Sixth, Philadelphia. March, 12, 1853.-3m.

LAWRENCE HOUSE, SUNBURY, PA. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends

and the public generally, that he has opened the "Lawrence House" and will do his best endeavors to please the public.
SAMUEL THOMPSON. Sunbury Peb. 26, 1853.-tf.

Dilworth, Branson & Co. IMPORTERS OF & DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C. No. 59 Market St., 1 door below 2d St, PHILADELPHIA.

Where they always seen on hand a large stock of every variety of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. Henry D. Landis, James M. Vance. Wm. Dilworth, Samuel Bransen, October 16, 1852 .- 1y.

R CORNELIUS. I. F. BAKER. W. C. BAKER. Cornelius, Baker & Co., MANUFATURERS OF

Lamps, Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, &c. STORE NO. 176 CHESTNUT ST. Manufactory No. 181 Cherry St., PHILADELPHIA. April 10, 1852 .- tf.

Lycoming Mutual Insurance Company DR. J. B. MASSER is the local agent for the above Insurance Company, in Northumber-iand county, and is at all times ready to effect Insurances against fire on real or personal property, or renewing policies for the same. Sunbury, April 26, 1851.—tf.

excellent pumps have been received and are

H. B. MASSER. Sunbury, Nov. 6, 1852 .-

EMERSON'S ARITHEMETIC Nos. 1.2 3 and Porter's Rhetorical Reader, just received and for sale by WM. McCARTY.
Sunbury, May 1, 1951.

· Low and

SELECT POETRY.

THE LAST SHADOW. BY R. T. CONRAD.

When around the couch, long tended, Heavier shadows settle down; And the zephey comes unwilling, And the sunlight seems to frown;

Pain's familiar sense is dulier, And the sick heart's feeble flow, Like a caged bird, faint and frightened Seems to flutter to and fro.

When pale shadows troop perpetual O'er the half-closed, heavy eye, And a great Thought, dim and dreadful, Ever whispers—Thou must die!

Whispers lone, and low, and solemn, Yet it filleth all the sky— Tis the surge of Time's far ocean, And its anthem - Thou must die!

Then, when earthly hope is ashes; Then, when earthly aid is dust— If th' Unchanging be our champion, And th' Eternal be our trust-

Let the worn heart throb to slumber, With a sleep that ne'er shall wake-Let the surge-like voices whisper-Angel hymns shall o'er them break.

For one orb, to us declining, Dawns within a brighter sphere; And the soul, star-born in Heaven, Leaves a lingering glory here!

Lecture, DELIVERED BEFORE THE SUNBURY LYCEUM. BY DR. D W. SHINDEL.

Mr. President

and Gentlemen of the Lyceum: The topic I have selected for our consideration this evening is Life. Then what is Life! I begin my answer by asking the question, What is not Life ? to which I reply it is inorganic matter. Inorganic matter then is not life. We design to notice breifly the differences between Inorganic, and organized substances and thus, in answering the negative, we partly reply to the main question, What is life? They differ in Origin, Size: Shape, Chemical character, Texture, Termination. Mode of preservation and Motive forces. Inorganic substances are not born-They are not the result of Parents, but spring from the general forces of matter; their particles are merely in a state of aggregation, and their motion regulated by certain fixed,

of and invariable laws. Organized Bodies, on the contrary are the products of generation; they must come from parents similar to themselves. And they possess, the 'principle of Life" which controls the ordinary forces of matter.

The size of inorganic bodies is by no means fixed, they may be great or small, Also just received and for sale, Purdons Di- according to the number of particles which are to compose it.

A crystal, may be minute, or the contrary, according to the number of saline particles in the solution-Organized bodies, on the contrary, either by a slow or rapid development, attain a certain size, by which they may be known; and although we meet with the Dwarf, or Giant exceptions, these are unfrequent and merely prove the Rule.

In chemical character, a great difference exists between the the two classes. In inorganic bodies, the composition is more simple. Many of them have but one element, and when composed of more, the combination is rarely higher than ternary. The Organized body on the other hand is never simple, but always at least ternary, or quarternary. The simplest vegetable, consists of a union of Oxygen Carbon, and Hydrogen; the simplest animal, of Orygen Carbon, Hydrogen and Azole. The composition of the mineral is constant; its elements have satisfied their affinities, and all is at rest. In organized bodies, the afficities are not satisfied :- there is a constant composition, and decomposition,

ous modifications. The different parts of an inorganic body have an existance independent of each other. We take a piece of marble, which is composed of earbonic acid and lime, and break it called the egoistical principle. into a thousand pieces, each fragment contains carbonic acid, and lime, the mass of stantly exerting an inherent power to seper. marble is broken down, but the pieces do not ate ourselves from creation, of which we are suffer by the disjunction-they remain fixed, nevertheless a constituent part, and are susand unmodified. Not so in organized bodies, taining ourselves, as independent beings one part is dependent on the other. If we whilst all the rest of the universe is constanttear the branch from a tree, the trunk feels ly, and effectually, tending to draw our spemore or less, the injury; and the branch cial life, into combination with its Inorganic which is detached, very soon shows remark- self. Inorganic against Organic and vice undergoes speedy decomposition, certain of the egoistical against the planetary." of its constituents, being no longer held in

such a state, in which that admirable and restoration. beautiful organization is no longer to be seen. The preservation of the animal is dependent upon the same actions, that effected its for.

by a mechanism peculiar to themselvesthey lay hold of substances around them, and by a process of elaboration, assimilate prop-

structure, and throwing them off.

is caused by the deposition of particles internally, and diminution in bulk, by the sub dril, leaf, flower and gem containing fruit. straction of particles from within.

We also notice two conditions in them, of health and disease. In the former the fone and in the latter with oppression, and restraint.

duration, and it may cease to exist at any moment whenever the affinities which hold it concrete are destroyed

The vegetable, and the animal, carry on elements in the Egyptian Hiroglyphics. their functions for a certain time only, which mences-the functions are carried on with less energy, the fluids decrease in quantity, alata. the solids, become more rigid, and very soon, it ceases to be vital. It has been sufficiently in icated, that there are general forces and matter, dead and the living including the forces of gravitation, cohesion, &c., the latter being exclusive to living beings. Thus, draw the differences between Inorganic and Organic Bodies, and now in answer to our main question we say, Life is Organism.

Inorganic matter we have said was not Life, but necessarily the opponant of Life. Biot out from your imaginations the ani- broken blackning bottle. mal and vegetable froms, the minerals, the atmosphere, and all else, which being comand orderly existence, and what is left? A the power of repulsion. For example Nitrogen, which forbids special organization. chains of gold. And Ocegen ready to consume all forms. these are inorganic, the negative of life Nay, more, these inorganic substances, are fe, and which are destined to be dismaltionists, repellent to each other, existing in perpetual discord, "whose hands are against

Let light, break in upon this dark chaotic mass, and at once there exists, air, clouds. seas, and dry lands. Now, the green earth fragrant with her many flowers-the beantiful meandering of her silver streams to the broad blue ocean-the thousand forms of anmal life-the great expanse of heaven and earth illuminated by the "glorious orb of day!'-the pale moon, with her starry host trike upon the eye of Man.

And between these harmonious, and those discordant existances, there is established a constant contest; and this will produce, first. an inapt condition of the atmosphere, in extra temperature. 2d In extra positive, and neg- ganism. ative states, of the electric fluids, or in the language of Saraday, "in the unbalanced condition, of the various modifications, of the one all pervading imponderable, whose phenomena are light, heat, electricity, and magnatism."

ous and unassimilatable from their quality, quantity, and untimely application. These consequent conditions, are secondary destrucfrom the first dawn of Foetal formation, un- tionists, and according to Schoelein, in union til the cessation life. All is in commotion, with the primary ones, constitute the Planeand the body is constantly undergoing vari- tary Principle-The opponant of life.

If under the reign of this destructive prinprinciple. This we all possess, and has been

"By it," says Schoenlein, "we are conable changes-in the succolent vegetable, it versa. The planetary against the egoistical,

Thus the ideas of Schoenlein discover to the form of gasses, and the rest crumbles to us, by which we act defensively and protectively against the numerous aggressive and a reparatory effort, and sometimes with such perpetuity is impossible until by an other energy, as to destroy its own vitality. The law, from the Great Law giver, the Creator, limb, like the branch, is given up to new at- makes mortal immortal. They tell us how

Again we say, Life is that principle within us, by which we are capable of resisting the destructive inorganic principle. Or according to Biehat, "the aggregate of functions by which we resist death.

This brings us to notice, the different forms of Life, viz vegetable, animal and man.

I assume it then as a fact, that there is a small truncated surface. Is it not most cer- speare.

erties to their own composition, at the same | vegetable form of life. The ultimate form | tainly true, that men's long frame work has time, absorbing particles from their own of vegetation, is a cellule. A cellule is the no inherent stability, but is only found in type of the organization, of the entire vege- the organs of motion, the muscles. By a co-Again, every change that takes place in table world, cellule is organization. These operation of the functons of the liver & lungs, the inorganic body must occur at its surface. cellules, myriads in number being acted up- man sustains his own peculiar temperature Whether it become large or small, its in- on by stimuli, viz : light, heat and moisture; against the changing powers of heat, and crease, or dimmunition, must take place by become a vegetable organism, as such it cold. By organs of sense, he wisely selects, particles added to, or abstracted from its sur- pushes a radicle downward, and a plume and appropriates; and by his intellect he is face. But in the organized body its growth upward, varying in form, size, color and du- reducing the earth's surface to order, erecting ration, whilst it makes its stalk, branch, ten- citics, building navies, bringing into view,

which there is nothing in the inorganic, viz: neither brain nerve or muscle, and are there. all specimens of organization, he blooms in tions are executed with freedom and energy, lings and other imitations of voluntary mo- ter having done wonders must bend down to protect themselves againsts the encroachity. Such is the vegetable form of life. But the mode of Termination, in the two But affection, superstition and religion, add kingdoms varies greatly-the one is destroy- to common consent, that there is a vegetable ed by mechanical violence-it has no fixed form of life. Pythagoras considered the course, for we have sufficiently answered common bean as the medium of Metempsychoses. The Lotus in whole and its several parts, are equally with the ibis important

Superstition, has likewise consecrated the is determined for each species. The bulk is Homerian holly, the palm tree of Latona, the ism-a mere moving creature, that has life to pour into the treasury, directly and indigradually augmented by deposition internally | Odinoak, the Roman fig-tree, the Athenian -maturity is attained -and their decay com- olive, the mandrake of the Hebrews, the only this? Sad, sad indeed! Is this the alone could never have produced. campac, the touba tree, and the magic cam-

First fruits were laid on Jewish alters-the rose of Sharon and the lilly of the valley, are endeared emblems of christianity, the Amaspecial or vital forces, the first acting on all ranth is also the emblem of immortality, the speak, sadness, silence and the grave.

It is not the weak minded or ignorant, but Gentleman we have endeavored, briefly, to educated and cultivated minds, that are most fond of their flowers Not only the blacking boy in Nicholas Nicholby, who on account of his poverty, and deformity was denied the companionship of society, found a substitute in the Hyacinth growing and blooming in a

Byron was sad and dejected, as a poet without his muse, unless a boquet of flowers posed of definite proporations have a seperate was upon his study table. Xerxes adored majestic sycamore, and carressed the formless mass consolidated by gravitation- Plane tree, he slept enraptured under its heterogenious elements in unrepellent con- shade and tenderly embraced its branches, this spirit which commands the faculties of act, and also certain substances separated by and when compelled to bid adies to his verdant favorite, he decked it with bracelets and

At least then may we not safely say, they are growing creatures which have life.

potencies, which destroy any form of special ence to the second form of Life, that of aniwith Perception, violation, locomotion and prehension, thus enabling, and fitting the more perfect being to move about and take ness and truth.

> The third and last form of life is man .-Mnn the abstract Of all perfection, which the workmanship Of heaven both modell'd, in himself contains

Passions of several qualities." What is man? surely he is more than antimal. He has a triple nature, Sense, Inteland protracted moisture, and in extra and lect and soul; functions, faculties, and spirit. protracted dryness, and various changes of A nutritive, reproductive, and sentient or-

He is more than a mere moving creature which has life. He was made in the image miles from the house, on the Union trall .of his Creator, to have dominion over all in- He attempted to climb a tree, but unfortuferior beings. Plants show the wisdom of nately a dead branch, which he had caught the Creator, in evolution, bloom, and repro- to assist him in climbing, gave way, and he duction. Animals still more by their volun- fell to the ground and was instantly seized 3d, In the principle of poison, of virus, of tary motion, self defence, and preservation. by the bear. An Indian, who accompanied miasm. 4th, In items, which are incongru- Man, illustrates not only his wisdom, but his him, got hold of the unfortunate man's rifle, pity, and love, which fill the universe with and discharged it at the bear's head; ther

temple Then what is man? ism, but yet, still a formative sentient organ- the Ferry, but as it was late, the persons isms -- he breathes and is thereby depend- there refused to go out that night. On the ent on the a'mosphere-he sucks, and is following morning they brought the poor ciple, man, and the inferior animals, are thereby dependent on a mother. Light may fellow home, and procured the assistance of permitted to exist, they will need a defensive stimulate his eye, but we have yet no intel- Dr. Whetmore, of Orleans Bar, who dressed ligent wink. Sound impresses the mem- his numerous wounds; but it was of no brane, fluid, and nervous pulp of the ear, avail. Death released him from his suffervet it fails to reach the soul, and unlock at- ings on the third day. He was horribly tention and speech ; there is (strictly speak- torn ; one wrist was nearly bitten off. It ing) no volition, no moral agency yet, and seems he had seized the bear by the tongue consequently no voluntary motions, the in- and endeavored to choke him. His bowels struments of these motions, viz : arms, legs also protruded from a wound inflicted by

and organs of speech are not yet developed. | the animal's claws." Manifestly then, although the nutritive organ ism is sufficiently perfected, still his sentient organism is yet incomplete. Man, at this period of his life is very dependent .-The young of fish, are off as soon as spauned. The young ostrich, is the foundling of control by the vital agency, are given up in us the fact of that mysterious power within the desert. The eagle after a short, and impatient nestling breaks up its nest to drop its young upon the rugged rocks below .--Changes no less important, and impressive, injurious external forces, which are as near But infant man needs a mother's arms and take place in the animal, when a limb is to us as our breath, and food, and in the lan- care. years of paternal protection & training seperated from it-the Parent trunk suffers- guage of Humboldt, "as far off as the inorganic | before the voluntary muscles are sufficientthe system recoils at first on the infliction of star dust that floats as nebula in the heavens." It developed for him to act independently the injury; but subsequently arouses itself to They teach us that life is possible, that its and defensively. But having, like a con. quering here once attained it, he becomes the noblest of creatures, his evolution like the growth of the Cactusgrandiflora has been finities and putrefaction, soon reduces it to we live and die, of health, of disease and slow, but like it, his bloom is most splendid Behold him in the completeness of his physical nature. He is firm as a solid cube ye pliant and as easy and varied in motion as the rolling sphere. Measure the transverse parallel line which makes the breadth of the feet, hips and shoulders, and the erect form of man will be shown to be an inverted cone resting on its apen, or at least on a

things extremely minute, and distant, short-They are all a cellule organization for ening space, and communicating thought Nutrition and reproduction only. They have with the rapidity of lightening. But like private ends to gain, deny that such can be fore without voluntary motion. Their creep. order to fade, his faculties and functions aftion are only the result of stimulated irritabil- from a culminating stage, to pass through senile atrophy to the dust, as the faded leaf

And here we might terminate our disthe general tenor of our lecture, which must be auswered. Is man nothing more than a nutritive, reproductive, and sentient organ--a life dependant on organization? Is man whole of man? An irresponsible soulless being? If so, then why the sacred word "spirit" applied to man, and to no other creature inferior to man? Ah! this then makes man more than physical life. Apart from the decaying organisms for nutrition cyprus, the yew and the weeping willow, be. and reproduction, sensation, perception, volition and voluntary motion there is the "immortal spirit." This spirit, not subject like organized substances to evolution, bloom and decay exists before the brain, and the mean, fleshy mental faculties are developed and as brightly and as immortally still when brains faculties and functions are extingdished.

We distinguish then the immortal spirit of man, and the mind, dependent on organization. The intellectual faculties and the spirit of man cannot be, and are not the same. It was this "spirit" which was addressed and reached by the holy eloquence of Paul, and all the Apostles, and ministers of Christ ;-it surrounds the human mind as a halo; it is the intellect, wakes up the emotions, and by resisting or yielding to evil, imparts responsibility, and subjects man to obedience.

Most assuredly man is an immortal being Made in the image and after the likeness of We pass to say but a few words in refer- his Creator to have dominion over all inferior beings. He is Lord of the Creation. The mals a more complex form. It consists of sun moon and stars are his lights, the thon form less, and unsatisfied-they are distruct an organism, for notrition, and reproduction der is his organ, the winged songsters his more complicated than that of the vegetable, choir. "Every beast of the field, and every and of an additional one for Perception, vio- fowl of the air were brought unto him, to see every one, and every one's hands against lition, locomotion and prehension. We say them."

them." what he would name them and like a good them." shepherd who names his flock, so he named Nutrition and Reproduction. The coordinate all cattle; every fowl of the air and every and blended organisms of Animals effect six, beast of the field. And the lion licked his viz : Nutrition and reproduction, together right hand, and the eagle fed out of his left. Such is man, and such he will be, whenever he reaches his pristine state of gentle-

FATAL ENCOUNTER WITH A BEAR.

A correspondent at Trinidad, California, Jan. 23d, gives the following account of an encounter with a bear at Durkee's Ferry :

"While the writer was awaiting the opening of the trail at the former place, a young man named Frank -, a native of Maine, who was employed by Mr. R Walker, of Durkee's Ferry, in hunting, was attacked by a grizzly bear, about three their fragrance, as the frankincense of a clubbing it, he beat the animal with it until he had broken it to pieces. After the rifle We find him at birth, a nutritive organ- was broken, the Indian gave information at

THE LANGUAGE OF JOY AND SORROW .- We seem to be better acquainted with the miseries than with the happiness of life. This is shadowed forth by the fact, that in at least the English language the words to express what is good and pleasurable are fewer by a great deal than those for the bad and painful. We have colors to paint every shade of wickedness, and strokes for every stage of woe; let the crime be the blackest, we can give it a name; let the cup be the bitterest we can tell of the very lees. But to tell of the varying lights of pleasure, and all the winning ways of goodness, we are wholly at a loss; and the most we can say of the greatest goodness is, that there is an unknown, indescribable charm about it; the most we can say of the highest bliss, that it is unutterable .- From Dallas' Poetics.

CAPT. SUTTER, (the early settler in California) has leased his farm, and it is stated that he intends to return to Switzerland with his family.

From the Evening Bulletin. THE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD-STATE TAX AND TONNAGE-NO. 4

We proceed with the consideration of the question-will the State lose by the abatement of the tax on tonnage ?

While the most zealous advocates of the State tax have never been able to prove that | densome. the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad has resulted in the diversion of business from the canal-while those who are best informed in railway economics, and have no the consequences of its operations-while all the patriotic appeals to the dear people ments of mammoth corporation, have emanated from petty politicians, & have been based upon no better foundation than prejudicewhile not even an attempt has been made to able property of the State is increased by show in what manner the operations of the the question. What is life? But there is Pennsylvania Railroad are to injure the State another very important question taised by |-it has been clearly proven, on the other hand, that the Pennsylvania Railroad has already conferred most important benefits upon the Commonwealth and must continue rectly, a stream of wealth which the Canal

The increase of business over the Columbia Railroad in consequence of the construc- can's Island should be diverted to the railtion of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been very large. No one will pretend that the increase since the opening of the Pennsylva- Why then continue the loss, if the public nia Railroad could have been due to any other cause. Without the Pennsylvania Railroad, so far from an increase, there must inevitably have been a great diminution. Is It reasonable to suppose that passengers

would have continued to travel in packet boats on the Pennsylvania Canal, when after the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Bearoad, they would have been carried between Philadelphia and Pittsburg in a single taxable property due to the construction of day? Assuredly not. The through travel the road? The liabilities of the Commonwould certainly have abandoned the Penasylvania route of the completion of the supeready far advanced. With the loss of travel ne of property, as if they were received would have followed a loss of the trade that invariably accompanies it. Western merto sever their business connections with Philadelphia, and establish new relations in quarter consequent upon this reduction; and cities more convenient of access. The loss from this cause cannot be esti-

Railfoad, there could have been any increase of business or of revenue. But what are now the actual results ! In 1851 the Company increased the receipts of the State, according to a publication of the Superintendent, nearly \$200,000. During the last year the business of the Company had doubled, and the amount paid to the State must have been proportionably augmented. A stream of trade was passed upon the State improvements that taxed them to their full capacity, and which could at times with difficulty be accommodated; and yet, in the face of all this accumulated evidence, it is asserted that the Pennsylvania Railroad is injurious to the protect the revenue. While the revenue of Moorestown, and others in New-Jersey. he State was increased nearly \$200,000 in Railroad, but a small portion of this increase at a verry low price-say ten cents per 100, or then to only \$3,856; but as the tonnage inmust become excessive, and will bear a large proportion to the whole receipts. It is ple of equity, independent of the direct advantages which must result from its abatement call loadly for its removal. It was imposed under a belief that the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad would affect injuriously the business of the main line .-Experience has fully demonstrated that it has largely increased this business. Upon what pretext, then, can the tax be con-

tinned. Other States have seen the fully of such restrictions upon trade. Will Pennsylvania still continue to close her eyes against the light of experience, to disregard the interest of her citizens, to obstruct her own advancement in prosperity, and continue to pursue a policy which is most clearly oppressive and unjust ! PENNSTLVANIA.

From the North American and U.S. Gazette. THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD-STATE TAX ON TONNAGE-NO. 5.

The increase of receipts upon the Colum bia Railroad, in consequence of the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, great as they must be, will not be the only, or even the principal, source of revenue to the

The most substantial and reliable source effect on the general appearance and health of wealth and national prosperity consists in the increase of property, of population, of manufactures, of productions, and the full development of agricultural and mineral resources.

It is in this point of view that the bene fits which are to flow from the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad are pre-eminently conspicuous. Through its means Philadelphia will be able to hold its proud position amongst the cities of the Union, and advance with rapid strides towards the summit of commercial greatness. With every accession to its wealth and population will be increased the stream of revenue Bunn is lecturing at Baltimore, on Shak. which it pours into the treasury of the Com-

By the construction of the road, lands for great distance, experience an appreciation in value; they present greater inducements for settlement ; the demand for them is increased; the improvemets become of a better character; they are assessed at higher rates, and the increased taxation is not bur-

The territory of our highly favored State eems with mineral wealth beyond computation. Without the rail road vast beds of coal and iron would lie undisturbed; with it spring into existence manufacturing and mining associations, a demand for labor is created, population flows in, towns and vilages, mills and factories are erected, wealth is increased, forests are prostrated by the axe, prolific fields replace them, and yield to the husbandman a rich reward; the taxmillions, an impetus given to every useful enterprise; and yet the instrument by means of which all this will be accomplished is held up as a scourge, a formidable rival, a deadly enemy to the State improve-

ments. What if the worst that has been charged against the Pennsylvania Railroad, false as it is, should be admitted ? What if the whole of the business of the canal west of Danroad ? It has been stated on good authority that this portion has never paid expense .could be accommodated without it? But no evidence has been offered that the receipts of this portion or of any portion have been diminished by the operations of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and if they were, can a doubt be entertained that this reduction would be more than tenfold compensated by the increase of business on the Columbia rail road, and the increased value of wealth will be discharged quite as soon if the revenues are derived from increased burior avenues of communication that were al- siness upon the railroad, and increased valfrom the canal.

The failure of one source of revenue is chants would have found it to their interest not to be regretted, if the loss is more than compensated by an increase from another as the worst enemies of the Pennsylvania Railroad would probably, be unwilling to asmated, but it must evidently have been very sert that the operations of the road have great, so great as to preclude the hope that been more injurious than beneficial to the without the construction of the Pennsylvania | State, a tax which is not imposed equally upon every other corporation is without the shadow of a reason for its justification.

RAISING CRANBERRIES.

The subject of raising Cranberries is evidently becoming one of interest to the general armer. In the Eastern States, it has become quite a profitable crop, there being no appaent difficulty in raising the fruit in all kinds of soil, if properly treated. Low meadows, however, where but little grass grows, and which has been drained of its surplus water, may be regarded as the best. They can be propagated by roots or seed, which we presume can be obtained either of some of our nterests of the State; it must be taxed to Philadelphia nurserymen, or from those of

At the State Fair at Lancaster, there were 1851, by the operations of the Pennsylvania a quantity of roots for sale by an eastern man, was due to the State tox, which amounted \$8 per 1000; and he offered to supply any quantity desired. The roots looked as fresh creases and prices become reduced, this tax: as though just taken from the ground, and we which is uniform on all kinds of freight, have no doubt they might have been planted in our soil successfully.

Some cultivators prefer the large pale kinds even now seriously felt, and every princi- others the aval or flat kind, which is said to be the richest. The Jersey plant could be easily obtained from the swamps; but we should prefer those vines which had been raised from the seed on uplands -Ger. Tel.

In the Massachusetts Plauman we find a

ommunication from Mr H WARE, Jr., fo Pickman Farm, " Salem, Mass., in which he gives his experience in the use of Carrots as food for horses and cattle. He states that he has fed them to his horses for the last twelve years-that they prefer them to any other kind of feed-that they are good for milch cows-and that for swine and poultry, when cooked and mixed with a little bran or meal, they are excellent .- " I give my horses, each, once a day, about a peck-this being about one-third of their keeping. For horses used for deaft moderate driving, I consider carrots worth about half as much as the same weight of good hay. For stable horses, used to being driven hard, I should use a less quantify ;-as I think them too laxative-and a nore stringent feed better. For working oxen, I esteem them very highly, as they promote health, flesh, and ability to perform labor. For milch cows, carrots are valuable, as they improve the quality of their milk, rather than they increase the quantity. Their

of the animal is decidedly good." Our own experience, as well as all the information we possess from those who have been in the way of raising and feeding the carrot, agrees with this statement. The only thing that we cannot understand, is, considering the value of this crop as having been fully established, that our farmers do not caltivate it more generally-that all of them who have stock, do not, with the same regularity that they put in a crop of potatoes, plant their quarter, half, or acre of carrots -Ger. Tel.

Our best security consists in innocence and the cheering influence of approving con-

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