Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER:—DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, AGRICULTURE, AMUSEMENT, &C. &C.

Edited and Published for the Proprietor, in Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa.

VOLUME XLIII.—NO. 28. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1841. NEW SERIES, VOL. 5,—NO. 16.

PETER F. EGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office opposite the Carlisle Bank.
Carlisle, March 24, 1841.—3 mo.

NOTICE.
Estate of James Givin, dec'd.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of James Givin, late of South Middleton township, Cumberland county, deceased, having issued to the subscribers in due form: Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said decedent, to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

SAMUEL GIVIN,
ROBERT GIVIN, } *Executors.*
JACOB RITNER,

March 10, 1841.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership existing between the subscribers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first of last December; the books have been left in the hands of David Smith, Esq. for collection, where all those indebted to the firm are requested to call and make payment on or before the 1st of April next.

JOHN MOORE,
RICHARD ANDERSON.

Carlisle, March 17, 1841.—3t

N. B. The business is now conducted by Richard Anderson, at the old stand, North Hanover street, where blacksmith work of all kinds will be attended to with despatch.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

A fresh supply just received at the store of

CHAS. OGILBY.

March 17, 1841.

SHERIF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Ven. Exponas to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle, on Friday the 9th day of April, 1841, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:—

All the interest of William Davidson in two lots of ground (being the undivided one-fifth part) situate in the borough of Newville, Cumberland county, containing each 60 feet in breadth and 120 feet in depth, more or less, having thereon erected a

TWO STORY STONE HOUSE,

a TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, a Tan house TAN YARD AND BARK HOUSE, and other improvements, adjoining lots of the heirs of Robert Steel on the west, Cave alley on the north, Big Spring on the east, and Main street on the south.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Davidson. And to be sold by me,—

PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Carlisle, March 11, 1841.—3t

New Spring Goods.

Just received from Philadelphia an assortment of

Spring Goods,

of the newest style and fashions; splendid China Silks and Ribands, Mouseline de Laines, Chintzes, Gloves, French worked Collars, &c. Also, a large assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tickings, Checks, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold very low by the Subscriber at the old stand opposite S. Wunderlich's Hotel.

CHARLES OGILBY.

March 10, 1841.

NOTICE.

TAVERN LICENCES granted at the last Court are now ready for delivery, &c.

ROBERT SNODGRASS,
Treas'r. Cum. Co.

Treasurer's Office,
Carlisle, March, 17, 1841.—3t

To our Creditors.

Take notice that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 12th day of April, next,* for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

JAMES BELL,
STEPHEN KEER,
JOSEPH WALTMAN, sr.*
JAMES WILSON,
[s. n. a.] CHRISTIAN BEELMAN,
[j. e. n.] DANIEL BORDZ,
WILLIAM BIGLEY,
JACOB WOOD,
[w. n.] ISAAC RINGWALT,
JOHN STANTON,
SHEDRICK WHITE,
JOHN BORTZ,
[w. m. p.] CONRAD JONES,
GEORGE LENHERR,
DAVID NELSON,
FREDERICK GOULD.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

60,000 Dollars!

$30,000 $15,000

AND SIXTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.

MAKING

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

UNION LOTTERY.

Class No. 2, for 1841.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, April 17th 1841.

GRAND PRIZES.

1 prize of		60,000 dollars.
1	do	30,000
1	do	15,000
1	do	10,000
1	do	8,000
1	do	7,000
1	do	6,000
1	do	5,000
1	do	4,000
1	do	2,500
1	do	2,311
4	prizes of	2,000
5	do	1,750
10	do	1,500
10	do	1,250
50	do	1,000
50	do	500
50	do	400
100	do	300
100	do	250
170	do	200
124	do	150
144	do	160 &c.

16 *Drawn Numbers out of* 78

Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quart. $5—Eighths $2 50			
Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets			$260
Do.	do	26 Half do	130
Do.	do	26 Quarter do	65
Do.	do	26 Eighth do	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages will be promptly attended to, and as soon as the drawing is over an account of it will be forwarded to all who order from us. Address

D. S. GREGORY & CO. Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The undersigned will receive proposals at the Old Church, on Saturday the 3d day of April, from 12 till 2 o'clock, for the building of a new Church on Longsdorf's Church-ground, in Silver Spring township, of the following dimensions to wit:—60 feet long by 45 wide, to be built of limestone and brick; the foundation to be raised of limestone to about the height of 4 feet from the bottom, then to commence with good and sufficient brick a 14 inch wall to the height of 18 feet, to be built after the plan of the German Reformed Church in Carlisle, in a good and workmanlike manner, the contractor to purchase all the materials but the undersigned will have all the hauling done.

JACOB KAST,
ADAM LONSDORF, } Build. Com.
MICHAEL KOST,

March 17, 1841.

CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
Brandreths Vegetable Universal Pills,

Are held by the following agents in their respective counties. As numerous counterfeits of these pills are attempted to be palmed upon the community, the propriety of purchasing only from the recognized agents, will be apparent.

Cumberland County—George W. Hitner, Carlisle; A. Riegel, Mechanicsburg; Gilmore & McKinney, Newville; S. Culbertson, Shippensburg; Boke & Brenneman, New Cumberland; Isaac Barton, Lisburn; M. G. Rupp, Shiremanstown; L. Riegel & Co. Churchtown.

Perry County—Alexander Magee, Bloomfield J. & S. A. Coyle, Landisburg.

August 26, 1840.

NOTICE.
Estate of Jacob Shombaugh, dec'd.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Jacob Shombaugh, late of North Middleton township, Cumberland county, deceased, having issued to the subscriber in due form: Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said decedent to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

MICHAEL FISHBURN, Exec'tr.

March 10, 1841.

Estate of Mary Rupp, deceased.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Mary Rupp, late of Mechanicsburg, deceased, having issued to the subscriber in due form: Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

JOHN COOVER,
Executor of Mary Rupp, dec'd.

March 3, 1841.—6t*

Call at Kennedy's Shop if you want

Cheap Carriages.

THE subscriber has now on hand and is finishing, between 50 and 60 Carriages, of different prices and patterns; such as

COACHEES,
Falling Top Barouches,

Standing top Family Carriages, Tilburies and Buggies of every variety.

Both Carriages and Tilburies will be sold cheaper than ever offered in this country before, prices $100 to $400 for *Cash* or good Paper. Having a very heavy stock on hand, the subscriber will be induced to sell very low, and hopes that persons wishing to purchase Carriages will give him a call before going elsewhere.

Also, a large assortment of

Silver, Brass and Japan'd
MOUNTED HARNESS,
Both Double and Single.

The above *Work* is made by first rate Workmen, and of the choicest materials.

☞ Repairing done as usual at the subscriber's Shops, situated on Pitt street, immediately in rear of the Methodist Church, and near the Railroad Depot.

F. A. KENNEDY.

Carlisle, March 3, 1841.—3m.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,
Glazing and Paper Hanging.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Carlisle and the vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches. His shop is in the square immediately in rear of the Market House, two doors east of A. Richards store. He hopes by attention to business and moderate charges, to receive a share of patronage.

JOHN ROTH.

Carlisle, Feb. 17, 1841.—tf

Notice to Bridge Builders.

The Commissioners of Cumberland county will receive proposals at the house of John Corsman, Esq., inkeeper, in the borough of Carlisle, on Thursday the 15th of April next, between 9 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, for the erection of a good and substantial Wooden Bridge, across the Conodoguinnet creek, at Benjamin Eberly's fording in the township of East Pennsborough, of the following dimensions, to wit:—To contain in length from one abutment to the other two hundred and twenty feet, and eighteen feet wide in the clear, the abutments to be about fourteen feet thick each; there shall be two spans of 110 feet each, supported on good and substantial stone abutments and pier, the said abutments to be built in a splaying direction, with a regular slope, and about 14 feet high from the bottom of the creek, from whence wooden arches are to be started, and extended to the said pier in the centre of said creek, the arches to be sprung about 6 or 7 feet in the centre; the floor to be double floored with two inch plank, the upper floor oak and the lower yellow pine; the sides and gable ends to be sufficiently high to admit covered and hay waggons to pass through the same, say 12 feet in the clear, to be closely weatherboarded and painted red, the whole to be well roofed with good white pine shingles; the whole of the wood work to be well secured with iron bolts, ready eyes, &c. From the back of the abutments the filling shall consist of earth and stone, and well supported with wing walls 5 feet high above the filling, extending on each side about 20 feet from the bridge, and as high as the filling, until the filling and walling shall meet the road with an ascent and descent not exceeding five degrees elevation from the road to said bridge; the wood work to be built of sound and substantial timber; the stone work of large good stone; lime and sand mortar well pointed, and a direction board for each end of said bridge. The party contracting to give such security as the commissioners may require for the faithful performance of the workmanship and permanency of said bridge.

Proposals to be accompanied with a plan. Should none of the proposals meet the approbation of the Commissioners they will on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, expose the said bridge to public sale, and sell the same to the lowest and best bidder.

JOHN CORNMAN,
ALEX. M. KERR, } *Commissioners*
MICHAEL MISHLER,

Attest—JOHN IRWIN, Clk.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
Carlisle, Feb. 10, 1841.

POLITICAL.

Address of Mr. Penrose.

On resigning his office of Speaker of the Senate.

Mr. PENROSE rose and said:

SENATORS—Circumstances have occurred which induce me to resign the office of Speaker at a period in the Session, somewhat earlier than that which has been indicated by the prevailing usage of this body. If I were about to sever the connexion which has subsisted between myself and the Senate of Pennsylvania for so many years under ordinary circumstances, I might perhaps content myself with a simple announcation of the fact of my resignation, and confine myself to the expression of the profound gratitude with which I have been penetrated for the uniform kindness and the friendly courtesy I have experienced at the hands of every one of its members. But there is something perhaps in the position which I now occupy—something in the act which I am about to perform which may excuse me for craving your indulgence for one moment, while I suggest some of those reflections which the peculiarities of my situation may render not inappropriate to the occasion. I am about to surrender the high trust which your generous confidence has confided to me, and this act is to be only a precursor of my final separation from a body with which I have been connected for eight years, and over which I have had the honor to preside for a very considerable portion of that time. Here in the service of the public I have spent a very large portion of my active life; here in the society of my equals I have found those systematic associations, and framed those warm personal attachments, which have entwined themselves about my heart, and will only cease to influence that heart when its last pulse shall have ceased to beat. To me it is an epoch in a life which has been cast in a very eventful period, and has not been either without its labors or its vicissitudes.—I may be excused therefore, under these circumstances, standing as I do upon a line which is about to separate me from connexions so dear—if I should ask you to bear with me, for one moment, while I endeavor to cast an eye of retrospection over the long tract of time which it has been my fortune to traverse as a public man. The period of my connexion with this body has been one of no ordinary moment in the history of our common country and our glorious Commonwealth. Of its political incidents and changes I have nothing to say. I would not, on an occasion which, to me, possesses so much of tenderness as this, go even a mere which might possibly vibrate unpleasantly under the recollection of past political conflicts. I do not deprecate the strife of party. There is so much of good and evil mingled in our cup, in all the conditions of life, that he who would refuse the one because he cannot separate it from the other must often run the risk of sacrificing both. These party differences, by which we may have been divided, are perhaps essential to the existence of that unsleeping vigilence by which alone Republican institutions can be preserved. If there be evil in them, we have the consolation of knowing that there is at the same time so much of good that it would be difficult for any man to affirm that it would be better for him that they did not exist at all. For my own part, as an individual, I can truly say on looking round my brethren here, that however fruitful the long period to which I have referred may have been of party contests of the fiercest character, there is not one of them which has left a sting in my bosom, the recollection of which occasions any, the slightest, unkindness of feeling towards any individual member of the Senate—any emotion which I would blush to disclose on this my final separation from those with whom I have so long co-operated in the advancement of the interests of this great State.

I do not, gentlemen, propose to fatigue you by details. They would be inconsistent with the occasion and equally inapplicable to the purposes with which I set out. When I desired your attention to a portion of my past career, it was only with the view of furnishing you with a rapid survey of the acts in which I have participated, for the purpose of exhibiting the great principles which have constantly directed my conduct as a public man.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that I came into public life a much younger man than I am now—with all the sensibilities of an ardent nature, stimulated by a devoted attachment to the benign institutions under which I had been reared, which has grown with my growth and strengthened with my strength. I came too, allow me to add, under the influence of these feelings, with an earnest determination to signalize, if I practically could, my connexion with the Legislature of my native State, by leaving behind me some evidence, at least, it not of profitable service to the Commonwealth, of the earnest desire I had felt to testify my gratitude and my devotion to the best interests of those whose generous confidence had sent me here. In the pursuit of this object I endeavored to keep my eye steadily fixed upon that great life-giving and life-sustaining principle which is so strongly announced in that glorious declaration which adorns your walls, that Government was established among men for the benefit of the governed, and if I have departed in a single instance from that polar star which has been fixed in our political firmament for the purpose of directing the course of the Representative, I have the consolation of reflecting that the departure was insensible to me. I had, however high duties and broader obligations than those which referred exclusively to the people from whom I came. I was a Pennsylvanian by birth as well as education—proud of the ancient Commonwealth in which my destiny had been cast, and wedded to her interests by ties as strong as those which connect the child with the mother by whom he has been borne. The early instincts of the child had been approved and strengthened by the riper judgment of the man. If I had no other merit I was at all events a Pennsylvanian, and I felt that I owed an allegiance to the great State of which I had been constituted one of the Representatives in this body. And worthy indeed was she then and does she still continue to be of the highest attachment of all her sons.

Rich in resources which place her in the front rank of this glorious sisterhood of Commonwealths, endowed by a bountiful Creator with inexhaustible stores of mineral wealth, possessing a fertility of soil and a beautiful variety of scenery, such as might well enchant the imagination and captivate the heart, and distinguished above all by a teeming population of hardy, industrious, moral, and in a very high degree, intellectual citizens, she may well be regarded by them as an object no less of pride than of affection. To promote her interests, and to watch her prosperity, then, was one of the motives nearest to my heart when I took my seat in this General Assembly eight years ago, as it has since constituted one of my purest sources of delight throughout the whole period of my service as a public man.

What was the condition of this Commonwealth at the period to which I refer? Much, it is true, had then been done to advance her great interests, but much yet remained to do. Her physical energies had been cultivated to a large extent, her onward progress had already been distinguished by achievements so stupendous that all the monuments—all that has been recorded of ancient times, would dwindle into insignificance in the comparison; so stupendous, indeed, that if by some great calamity our very name had been blotted from the historic page, the philosophical inquirer in after times would have found in our very ruins the evidences that here a mighty people had once lived and flourished.—Something, however, and that something of great value, yet remained to be accomplished for the interests of this great State. With all her physical resources and developements, she lacked a system, a broad and generous system, for the intellectual improvement of her people. While every thing has been done to unlock the treasures of her variegated surface, the enlightened hand of legislation had not yet struck that rock from which the sweet waters of knowledge have since so abundantly flowed. When I entered this Hall, my first and most anxious desire was to supply this defect by giving to the people of this Commonwealth a system which should shed the light of moral and intellectual improvement as the sun of Heaven flings his broad radiance alike over the humblest and the most exalted of her citizens—and it is one of the proudest of my recollections that I had the honor to occupy an humble but secondary place in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by a distinguished Senator from the county of Philadelphia, (the Hon. Samuel Breck,) who is entitled to the high distinction of having laid the first stone in our present glorious edifice of popular education. It has been my fortune both to witness and assist the growth of that edifice. It is now far advanced towards completion, and I trust will go on from perfection to perfection, until we shall be able to say that however much we may have done to develope the physical resources of this State, we have done still more for the improvement of those higher faculties which distinguish man from all that is below him in the order of existence, and exalt him into a nearer communion with that Being in whose image he was created. But, while thus regardful of the intellectual and moral wants of our citizens, I may confidently say that I am not indifferent to the further improvement of the physical condition of the State.

Although the representative of a district which had never shared but in a very limited degree in the benefits conferred by our great system of internal improvements, I did not withhold my hand from its support, and I rejoice to say that, during the period of my connection with this Senate, I have rendered some assistance in pushing forward that system towards its completion. That we have committed an occasional error, every candid man among us must acknowledge. That, however, is one of the conditions of our existence, political as well as moral, and if we have committed errors it is to be remembered in our excuse that they are inseparable from an experiment so novel and so magnificent as that in which we have so boldly embarked.

To my own constituents, for whose attachment towards me I shall be forever grateful, I can point as an evidence of my labors here to a great public work now passing through the beautiful valley in which they are located, and affording an outlet to its varied productions, while it has opened to the eye of the tourist a new source of delight in the unrivalled charms of its rich and variegated scenery.

In the onward progress of the system on which I have been commenting, there have been from time to time difficulties to encounter, and prejudices to overcome which can scarcely be appreciated by those who have made their appearance in these Halls within the last few years. They have been happily surmounted as they appeared, but there is one among them of so curious a character, and so strikingly illustrative, when compared with the present times, of the rapid progress of public opinion and public improvement during the last few years, that I cannot forbear giving it a place in the remarks which I am now making. It was the famous struggle between the horse and the locomotive—between the application of animal and mechanical power on the rail roads of this Commonwealth. It may seem strange to those who are in the daily habit of witnessing the arrival and departure from our depots of that wonderful monument of human ingenuity, the locomotive engine, that the question of its introduction upon our roads was one which shook these halls only a few short years ago, and was decided but by a single vote. I remember the contest well, although I do not see a single gentleman around me who was present then. And I remember, too, that the casting vote was given by myself. Who will doubt now the propriety of the decision? Who will not wonder that it should ever have been a question?

There was one other great measure to which I will call your attention. It was a measure of relief. At an early period of the Commonwealth its Legislature influenced by what might have been then considered an enlightened view of the question, or governed perhaps by narrow reasons of State policy, in order to enforce the payment of the purchase money still remaining due upon the lands within its boundaries had required that the debts thus incurred should be compounded at an usurious rate of interest. By this process of accumulation those debts had increased to such a fearful extent that in Districts not unfortunately blessed with the fertility which distinguishes our valley we were about to expel by this inexorable incasure of legislation, an honest, industrious, patriotic population infinitely more valuable to the State than the whole amount of the debt with which they were oppressed. In the struggle with that system it was my pleasure to have borne a part, and after a contest of some years a more enlightened spirit of legislation discovering the advantages of retaining a population, which was invited by the more liberal policy of the General Government to seek a new home in the fair forests and fat prairies of the boundless west prevailed in the Councils of this State. The effect of their moderation was soon apparent in the preservation and increase of our people, that best resource and highest element of the prosperity of nations.

I shall not detain you longer with a recapitulation of the events which have marked the period of my service in this body. Nor having done, will I undertake to say of my political career, that it has been without its faults. It is not in human nature to escape from error. We come into this life with a heavy weight of infirmity upon us, which we are doomed to carry with us to its close, and I have only to ask of those who may be disposed, if any such there be, to dwell unkindly on my errors, to allow me at least the charitable draw back of an honest purpose, misled occasionally, if they choose, by the enthusiasm of an ardent temperament. They will find, I trust, upon an examination of my public career, that if I have fallen into errors, they have uniformly sprung from a sincere desire to advance the interests and honor of the great state of which I am a citizen.

And now, brother Senators, I am about to close my connection with this body, and to separate from men, towards each of whom I have no other or weaker feelings than those of sympathy and kindness. I could fain have hoped that in leaving this field of my past labors, in tearing myself from those who have been the partners of many of my toils as well as the gratifications, that the condition of our glorious Commonwealth had been less embarrassing than it now is. I feel, gentlemen, that I leave you to sustain a heavy weight of responsibility, but I confide, permit me to say, fully in your integrity and wisdom in this the hour of our common trouble. I leave you under the sincere conviction of your general desire to re-establish the fortunes of our native State, and to restore prosperity and happiness to her people.—To her and their fortunes you are wedded for good and for evil. She is your common parent and they are your common constituents, bound to you as you are bound to them by the triple cord of duty, interest and affection, the most enlaring ties which can bind man to man, or exercise an influence over the human heart on this side of that eternity to which we are all fast hastening. I feel and know that you will not disappoint the confidence which has invested you with the high trusts which you severally and collectively hold, but that you will so discharge the duties which you owe to those constituents as shall redound to the fame and honor of our common State. While therefore, I sympathise deeply over the difficulties and distresses which surround you, I take with me the consolation that out of evil, your patriotism, intelligence and firmness, cannot fail eventually to produce good. That result is certainly not unattainable. Difficult though the task be, it is still within your power. There is nothing irretrievable in the condition in which we are placed. You have only to turn to the vast treasury of your resources. Look at the lines of your public improvements; think of the wealth which is locked up in the bosoms of your hills; cast your eyes over the surface of your smiling and productive valleys; contemplate the thousands upon thousands of patriotic and industrious people with which our territory is swarming throughout its whole extent; lay down all this picture before you, and then despair if it be possible.

You have difficulties, it is true, but with all these resources, and what is still better, with wise heads, strong hands and steady hearts, our great State may yet be relieved from all the embarrassments which now surround her. It is your task now and not mine, but though separated from you in person, my heart will continue to be with you at every step in your progress, and my prayers shall be offered that when you come to close as I am now doing your connections with this body, you may be able to look back with pleasure to difficulties overcome—to noble achievements effected and to contentment and abundance restored to the face of a smiling land.

I linger with you but for one moment longer and that to say "Farewell." I look around this Chamber which eight years ago I entered as one of the humblest of its Members, and I do not so far as my recollection now serves me, see a single face of all those with whom I was then associated. How transitory and fleeting are all the incidents of this life in which we take so much interest! How perishable are all the enjoyments which surround and connect us with the busy world on which we move? Of those, the earliest of my contemporaries, some have returned to their constituents, to enjoy the approving voice of public thanks for duties well fulfilled. Of others, many others—the mortal frames are now sleeping beneath the clods of the valley while their immortal spirits have gone to render an account of the still higher trust with which they have been commissioned from on high. What a picture is here? How rapidly do we pass away! How like are we, with all our high hopes and towering aspirations, to the grass which withereth, or the vapor which is melted away before the breath of the morning?

Brother Senators:—I am impressed with a deep sense of the solemnity of this occasion as well in reference to the picture which I have presented as to my own personal connexion with this body. I now separate from you. And here, in the moment of that separation allow me to offer you my earnest, my profound, my heartfelt acknowledgements for the kindness, the regard, the courtesy which you on all occasions have so generously extended towards me. Wherever I go I shall bear with me the recollection of my intercourse with you as one of the sweetest consolations of my life, and whatever may be my future destiny in this changing world, my most ardent prayers shall ever ascend for the prosperity of our glorious Commonwealth and the happiness and welfare of every individual amongst you.

Gentlemen:—The trust which you have so generously confided to me—the high trust which has been honored by so many abler administrators, and still more honored by the intellectual and moral character of the body with which it is connected, is now surrendered back, unimpaired I trust either in usefulness or dignity into the hands of you by whom it was so generously conferred.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE—Have repealed the section of the Charter of the State Bank, by which their Charter would be forfeited for a suspension of more than sixty days; also, allowing the privilege of issuing for two years, notes of less denomination than five dollars; and of charging seven per cent. interest upon all accommodations for a shorter period than six months, and nine per cent. upon a longer term than six months. For this act of grace, the Bank is required to take within two years $200,000 of State Bonds at par, the proceeds of which is to be applied to the payment of the interest on the State debt.—*St. Louis Rep.*

SMALL BILLS.—The importance of small bills begins to be felt with great severity. Such is the demand for them, that on Saturday last they sold at a premium in this city. What blindness, what stupidity, and what an insufferable wrong the legislature of Pennsylvania will inflict upon the people, if they do not at once authorize the issuing of small bills. It is an exigency that peremptorily demands this aid.—Without it we deprive ourselves of an indispensable facility in business, or we impair our own currency by the introduction of a foreign one. Small bills are coming in upon us from every section of the country like the locusts of Egypt. They are absolutely necessary in the absence of specie, and without the relief from other States, the whole community would be thrown into inextricable difficulty and confusion. The people want them from their own banks. They do not want to depend upon other States for their currency. What injustice, not to say bank outrage upon Pennsylvania, to cripple her with such unavailing and senseless restrictions. It is just the way to dry up and trammel and break down the industry and energies of the people through the aid of such wretched legislation. Let the Banks issue small bills. Relieve the people, and thus aid the Government, and with the assistance of quickened hope and fresh effort, who doubts the final disenthralment of the "Key-Stone State?"

CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.—By advices from Panama, brought by the schr. America from Chagres, we learn that the Department of State as it is now called, remained quiet under the new order of things, and that the obstacles heretofore interposed, by the clashing of the local and general governments with regard to the proposed Canal across the Isthmus, have been effectually set at rest.

This important undertaking seems at length in a fair way to be accomplished, through the medium of the Franco-Granadian Company, established in Paris. The necessary funds are already provided and we are assured that the work will be immediately commenced and prosecuted to its completion.—*Jour. of Com.*

From the Boston Atlas.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.—It is with unmingled satisfaction that we have read, and now lay before our readers, the Inaugural Address of President Harrison. We looked for it with the deepest interest, and it has satisfied our highest hopes. Every Whig, we are confident, will now be assured, that in voting for General Harrison, he did his duty to his country, and thousands of those who voted otherwise, will not lament that they did so in vain.—Though somewhat long, we commend a careful perusal of it to every citizen of America; and if there is one who does not feel himself made better by its mild and truly republican spirit, we know not of what materials he is composed.

The address is perfectly characteristic of the man. It speaks its origin in every line and feature. Its doctrines and spirit are those of the good *old school*, to which its author belongs, and we welcome them back, as we would the return of a patriarch of the revolution. There is no art, no disguise, no arrogance—but a plain, sincere, modest yet firm declaration of the President's views upon the important interests now entrusted to him. All that he says is clearly from the heart, clothed in unstudied language, but prompted by a single desire to do his duty. The characteristics of the address are *old fashioned common sense, true republicanism and genuine honesty of heart,*—three things which the administration of our government stands in greater need than of all else besides. In a word, it is as thoroughly a republican document as can be found in the annals of the country, and every true friend of a free government must be deeply grateful that the spirit which it evinces is once again to preside over our counsils.

WEALTH OF THE ESTERHAZYS.

Every body knows, we presume, that the Esterhazy family is the richest and most ostentatious in Europe, and probably in the world. The splendid dresses worn by the present prince, at the coronation of Queen Victoria and on the other show occasions in London, have been described by the London papers with a lavishness of elogium such as can be found elsewhere only in the Arabian Nights Entertainments. His Highness is represented as one blaze of diamonds; from cap to shoe-tie. The following account of his treasure house will be read with considerable interest and some envy:—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

"The great 'lion' of Forchenstein is of course the Schatz-Kammer; and thither we accordingly repaired, attended by the treasure-keeper, the commandant, and four of the grenadiers on duty at the castle.

"The vaulted gallery containing these family treasures, of which the costly diamonds worn by their highnesses in England on occasions of ceremony form a part, is partly hewn in the rock. Like that extraordinary and uncounted hoard in the Serai Bournou at Constantinople, known as the treasure of the Pre-Adamite Sultans, this of Frankno is imperatively destined to be increased by each successive representative of the race, while none are permitted to substract a particle from its value, and thus the mighty mass grows on from century to century, until at length it buries in inaction the ransom of an empire.

"Above the low arch of the iron-plated door of the Schatz-Kammer is inscribed the ingenious epigraph, *Hic sermo de praetertis, presentibus, atque futuris;* and the threshold once passed, the stranger stands amid such a wilderness of wealth as he can never assuredly have previously conceived.

"The long gallery is lined on either hand by glass cases, and within these are heaped gold and silver plates; jewelled vessels of every variety of form and material; rich stuffs embroidered with colored gems and pearls, masses of opal, amethysts, and topaz in the matrix; weapons, armour, and horse gear literally blazing with precious stones; and, in short, every variety of treasures which the profusion and ingenuity of man can collect together.—Nor is the intrinsic value of many of the objects their greatest actual attraction, for there are in numerous instances well authenticated relics of the great and brave of bygone years; and to those who love to linger over the past, there is even a more powerful charm in such remains than in the most costly articles of *virtu* ever collected together.

"Among the confusion of splendor by which we were surrounded, we particularly remarked a clock two hundred years old, formed of beaten silver, and literally encrusted with jewels and intaglii; four large drinking cups of carved ivory, so minutely wrought that they appeared to be composed of lace; an amber cup and tankard, both ornamented with a procession of Bacchantes, in exquisite workmanship; a work box of seed pearl and turquoise; a champaigne pail, of silver gilt, studded with precious stones, and bearing date 1698; a table and two arm chairs of chased silver, made in 1667, for the use of the Palatine Esterhazy and his wife; an elephant's tusk, carved from end to end with a religious procession of the Hindoos in minute workmanship, a string of rings, principally *rococo,* many of them containing gems of extraordinary size and beauty, and about 100 in number; and a christening mantle of rose-colored silk, trimmed with split straw, one of the most curious beautiful productions imaginable.

"The collection of jewelled weapons, shields and war trappings was most amazing, and derived an added interest in most cases from an accompanying certificate of identification. Thus we handled the ruby hilted sword wielded by the unfortunate Louis at Mohacs—the pocket-knife of the Emperor Sigismund—the celebrated pearl bridal vest of the Palatine Paul Esterhazy, upon whose ground of rose-colored damask is wrought a pattern of seed pearls, the centre of every flower being formed by long links of the precious beads, which hang loose, and are strung so closely together as almost to conceal the material of the garment; the ruby-studded saddle-cloth of the Vizir Mustapha, made captive by an Esterhazy on a hard-fought field; the coral rosary of Stephen Barthoria; the gold-brocaded vest of Mathias Corvinus, and that of John Sobiesky; also of rich brocade, a beautiful specimen of the needle-work of the seventeenth century.

"But it were endless to attempt an enumeration of the costly contents of the Schatz-Kammer of Forchenstein; suffice it, that after having lingered among its treasures until both our eyes and our senses ached, we proceeded to the armory, where weapons and accoutrements for one cavalry, and one infantry regiment, each 1,200 strong, are always in readiness. Everything was in admirable order; and from thence we progressed to the arsenal, where in addition to the ammunition, and the beautiful brass guns intended for the protection of the fortress in time of need, we found the banners of Sobiesky, Matthias Corvinus, and Bethlem Gabor, a glorious drapery of departed greatness!

"Much curiosity exists in England with regard to the actual amount of the revenue of the Prince Esterhazy, whose very name suffices to excite interest: as far as my information goes, it may be relied upon; but it must be remembered that positive accuracy on so intricate a subject is almost impossible in a country like that of which I write. Prince Esterhazy possesses, in addition to his three palaces in Vienna and his dominions in Bohemia, one-thirteenth part of the whole kingdom of Hungary. He has thirty-six estates, each containing from ten to twenty-four villages; which, together with 100 square English miles of forest, make collectively nearly 1,200 square miles, and Hungary, covering a surface of 17,000 proves the position.—Nor is this gigantic and overwhelming landed property his only source of revenue; the numbers of his peasants (here called subjects) amounting to 360,000, with all their liabilities, which I have explained at length elsewhere; and a constant capital of 220,000 sheep, producing yearly 4,000 cwt. of wool, (most of which is of superior quality) remaining to be superadded; and yet, nevertheless, this colossal heritage, exceeding in extent the Grand Duchy of Modena, as well as several of the petty German states, does not carry his actual revenue to a higher aggregate than one and a half millions of florins. (£150,000) thus making the annual proceeds of the land average only 6d an acre."

THE TURK.

The character of the Turk is like his own beloved Stamboul—a mass of singular incongruities. There is scarcely one feature of a meek or gorgeous beauty that is not approached by some countervailing deformity. He loves and venerates his mother, and strangles his wife upon a whisper of jealousy: he tolerates you in the exercise of your religion, and bowstrings a convert from his own; he is magnanimous in the forgiveness of one enemy, and implacable in the persecution of another equally deserving his generosity: he loves his children when young, and forgets them when they have grown up: he relieves a stranger in distress, and turns a deaf ear to a brother in misfortune: he washes his hands, kneels and prays, and then, like Pilate, delivers up the innocent: he plunders a province, and then goes on a pious pilgrimage to Mecca: he liberates a caged bird, and dungeons a human being: he is honest and upright in the bazaar, and a deep dissembler in the divan: he is a republican in private life, and a despot in power: submissive to those above him, and arbitrary to those beneath: he kisses his death sentence, and charges his very bones to rumble their remonstrance. He is temperate in the indulgence of his appetites, and yet lives mainly for their gratification: he believes in destiny, and yet beheads a general who has lost a battle, or an admiral who has been driven by a tempest on the rocks: he believes in amulets, charms, and the fascinations of the evil eye, and stoically puts on the apparel of one who has died with the plague: he prides himself on the statliness of his person, the dignity of his carriage, the taciturnity of his lips, and then goes to the deformity of a natural cripple for medical counsel, and the battology of an idiot for a divination of his dreams.

Such are a few of the incongruities which disfigure the character of the Musulman; and they are mainly traceable to defects in his social and moral condition. He lives under an economy of accident, caprice, and blind impulse. There is no enlightened conviction, no paramount obligation, no philosophical test, no pure and lofty principle—such as the Bible furnishes—restraining, elevating, and binding into one harmonious whole the wishes, resolves and conduct of the man. He is like a ship at sea without an indicating shore, without a polar magnet, and holding her course by the fickle light of every wandering star. Such will ever be the condition of individuals and nations, where the Bible does not shed its pure and constant light. The past is an evidence of the future. Greece banished and recalled, murdered and immortalized, her best sons.—She reverenced the dictates of philosophy, and obeyed the impulses of vanity: she disdained the protection of foreign alliances, and neglected to preserve a systematic organization of her own strength: she despised the power of her ruthless invaders till they were already trampling on her shrines; and then rose, like one in a dying delirium, only to betray her desperation and despair. Rome decreed her victors a triumphal arch to-day, exile or death to-morrow. She execrated tyranny with her lips, and wove with her own hands the shroud of her liberties: she plundered the world of its dearest treasures, and then, like the huntsman going to the jungle of the cubless tigress, proposed terms of perpetual amity. She fluctuated between her own duty and valor, and the fidelity of the mercenary—between the stern obligations of patriotism, and the suggestions of effeminate ease, till she found too late that her sceptre had departed, and even the possibility of retrieving her errors had gone for ever! The Ottoman power, by the same fickleness, blindness, and passion, is now falling in ruins. It has not the harmony, the inherent energy, or auxiliary aid that can long preserve it from dissolution. It is like an enormous raft afloat upon troubled waters, and fastened upon fragments too slender and