

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. 34.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1841.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 6.—NO. 24.

NEW GOODS.

Just received at the Store of
ANDREW RICHARDS,
A fresh supply of seasonable GOODS, consisting in part of Blue, Black, Brown, Olive Green, and Adelaide.
CLOTHS,
Black, Blue, Brown, and striped Casimeres; Mixed figured and striped Gaiters for pants; Browns, Whites, Striped and Figured Linen Drilling; Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Delaware; American Nankens and colored Muslins; Harlaps, French and Irish Linens, black, blue, brown, white, pink, blossom, white, figured, striped and laced Silks, new silks; Figured plain barred striped Jack-nets, Swiss, Cambric and Mull muslin Bonnets, Lavins and Silks, Embroidered, Mantua, Glasses, Satin and barred Ribbons; Leghorn Hats, Straw, Brazil, Nun and Chip Bonnets; Colored, White, Figured Leghorn and Palm leaf Hats; Brown and bleached muslin, Ficks, Checks, Prints, and Linens; Linen and cotton; 4-4 and 5-4 sheetings; Table cloth, linen and cotton; Blouses, Green, silk, pique and cambric; Hankerchiefs, gloves, Hosiery; Stocks and Artificial flowers; Cottons and German Umbrellas; Parasols; cotton yarn and carpet chain, together with an extensive assortment of
Groceries & Queensware.
All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Persons desiring to call and examine for themselves before purchasing, are welcome.
ANDREW RICHARDS,
Carlisle, April 27, 1841.

Bar Iron, Glass, &c.

Just received at the New Store of the subscribers, A TONS BAR IRON, of first rate quality, and for sale very low for cash, per consignment, 50 half Tons & by 10 and 10 half Boxes 10 by 12.
Western Glass,
in good order, for sale to Merchants at Pittsburgh prices, and Pennsylvania best.
NAILS, BRADS AND SPIKES,
at Manufacturers prices; also, on hand Andrew's Celebrated patent PLAIN IRON AND SHARP OIL, by the gallon, or barrel, (11, MEAL, White and Red's). Pure WHITE LEAD, MAHOGANY VARNISH, &c. &c.
HUSSEMAN & HUTTON,
Carlisle, May 5, 1841.

Removal.

UNION HOTEL,

CARLISLE, PA.

The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the new location on the North-West corner of South Hanover and Pointed streets, recently occupied by George Hecken, Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate, in first rate style, all those who may favor him with their custom.
The HOUSE is large and commodious, and is fitted up and furnished in the most elegant and comfortable manner by any house in the borough. As it is situated in a central and pleasant part of the town, it is very convenient for business men and travelers.
His TABLE will constantly be supplied with the best of the market, and his BAR with the very best of liquors.
DROVERS will find their interest to stop with him, as his STABLE is ample, and a careful and experienced Ouler will always be found in attendance.
BOARDERS will be taken by the week, month, or year.
W. M. S. ALLEN,
Carlisle, April 7, 1841.—4f.

CHARLES M'CLURE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in High street a few doors west of the Post Office.
Carlisle, April 28, 1841.—4f.

REMOVAL.

The public is respectfully informed, that I have removed my Store, to the extensive room lately occupied by Andrew & Co. North Hanover street, nearly opposite to the Carlisle Bank, where every variety in my line is usually offered on the most pleasing terms.
March 31, 1841.

SATIN SHAWLS.

A new style of figured Damask Satin Shawls, just received at the new store and for sale by
ARNOLD & ABRAMS,
March 31, 1841.

Rich Farming and Chestnut Lands.

Persons wishing to purchase lands of the above description, already surveyed, in lots of from ten to an hundred acres; part of the Mount Holly Estate, within a short distance of Carlisle, will find an opportunity afforded them of liberal terms of payment, by calling on the subscriber at Mr. Macfarlane's, in Carlisle, on the 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th of April next.
WM. GRIMSHAW,
Agent of the Farmers and Merchants Bank.
March 24, 1841.

MOSQUIN DE LAINS

at 75 cents per yard, just received and for sale by
ARNOLD & ABRAMS,
March 31, 1841.

BEEHEM'S HOTEL.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to that large and commodious establishment on the North-west corner of the Public Square, late the property of Thomas G. Lane, which he has fitted up in a very superior manner as
PUBLIC HOUSE,
and where he is prepared to furnish all who may favor him with their custom with the very best accommodations.
This Hotel, from its central location, is very convenient for business men; and being near the stopping place of the Cars on the Rail-road, it will also furnish Travellers with a ready place of rest and refreshment. The ROOMS are large and airy; the TABLE will always be well supplied with the best of the market, and the BAR with the best of Liquors; the charges will be reasonable, and nothing shall be left undone on the part of the subscriber to merit a share of public patronage.
BOARDERS will be taken by the week, month, or year.
Commodious Stabling attached to the establishment, and an attentive Ouler always ready to attend to that department.
GEORGE BEEHEM,
Carlisle, April 7, 1841.—4f.

George Ferree,

BRANDY WINE SPRINGS.
Would inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the MADISON HOUSE, No. 39 North Second street, Philadelphia, and solicits a continuation of the public patronage so liberally extended to that establishment.
Brandy Wine Springs will be opened for the reception of Company on the 10th of June, persons wishing to see the Springs, or to please to call at the Madison House, Philadelphia.
G. FERREE, Proprietor.
April 7, 1841.—5m

CASNER, CHRISTIAN & CURRAN,

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 76 SOUTH WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA.
OFFER their services to the Millers, Distillers and Dealers, as Commission Agents for the sale of Flour, Grain and other kinds of Produce. From their advantageous location and experience in the business, they flatter themselves they will be able to render entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. They will be prepared at all times to make the customary advances on goods committed to their charge.
They have received the Agency of the Susquehanna Transportation Line, via the Water Canal, and are prepared to receive and forward Merchandise of every description for the Junata, Cumberland and other Canal and Rivers. They will be composed of new deeded Canal Boats, and will be towed by steam from this city and Havre de Grace, and proceed up the Canal without transhipment. They will run every day and night, and goods will be delivered in the shortest possible time.
Apply to
CASNER, CHRISTIAN & CURRAN,
No. 76 South Wharves, Philadelphia.
WEAVER & MILER,
Harrisburg.
Philad. April 7, 1841.—5m

FOX & CURRAN,

WILL CONTINUE THE
Forwarding and Produce Commission Business,
at the old stand in Broad above Race street, Philadelphia.
April 7, 1841.—5m

PETER F. EGE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office opposite the Carlisle Bank.
Carlisle, March 24, 1841.—4 mo.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

Union Lottery.
Class 4, for 1841.—To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 29, 1841.
GRAND CAPITAL
\$25,000!
1st Prize of \$5,000—1 of \$2,800.
100 Prizes of \$1,000.
10 of \$500—50 of \$200—200 of \$100.
75 No. Lotteries—12 Drawings.
Tickets \$10.—Half-draws—Quarters \$5.
Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets \$130.
Do. do 26 Half do 65.
Do. do 26 Quarter do 32.50.
For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address
D. S. GREGORY & CO. Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
Drawings sent immediately after; they are over to all who order as above.

COLDS, COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Swanwick's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, an infallible remedy for all diseases indicative of Pulmonary affections, such as recent chronic cough, hoarseness, whooping cough, wheezing and difficulty of breathing, croup, influenza, whooping cough, &c. It is a most valuable medicine, and is daily being administered to an increasing degree, wrested in the bloom of youth from their dear relatives and friends, afflicted with that distressing complaint. It is a most valuable medicine, which soon wastes the miserable sufferer, until he comes beyond the power of human skill. If such sufferers would only make trial of Dr. Swanwick's valuable medicine, they would soon find themselves relieved from the distressing cough, at the same time inducing a healthy and natural expectoration; also relieving the shortness of breath and pain in the chest, and finally the hectic flush, in the pallid and emaciated cheek, will soon begin to yield, and the sufferer will have received benefit sufficient from a moderate quantity into the enjoyment again of comfortable health.
Office.—The Principal Office for the sale of this Medicine is No. 19 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.
Also For sale by John J. Myers & Co., Carlisle and Wm. Post, Shippenburg, Pa.
Food, Corn and Oats will be received for subscription in his Office.

PASTORAL VISITS.

Mr. Jones was the pastor of a church in a small country village. One pleasant morning he set off, as was his custom, to visit the families of his charge. He first entered the house of a humble family, the mother of which was a member of his church; but the father was an irreligious man, and seldom seen at public worship. He had conversed a few minutes with this pious mother, when her husband entered, and with the well-meaning air of a very blunt man addressed him thus:
"Good morning, sir; happy to see you. I had the pleasure of hearing you preach yesterday afternoon, sir."
"Yes! I observed that you were at church, and was pleased to see it."
"Well, Mr. Jones, I'm a plain man, and you—must excuse me if I am somewhat plain in my way of talking. If you always preached as you did yesterday, I should go to meeting often. You preached—without notes yesterday, and that is what I call preaching. Where a man goes up into his pulpit and reads off his sermon, why, I may just as well stay at home and read a sermon out of a book."
"I think myself," said Mr. Jones, "that preaching extempore is on many accounts preferable to reading-written sermons; but still extempore preaching will not suit all. I should be perfectly willing to preach without notes all the time, if I thought it would be equally profitable to all my people."
"Well," said the man, laughing, "if you will let me know when you are going to preach without notes, I will always come to hear you. But it is against my religion to go and hear men read instead of preach."
After a little further conversation Mr. Jones bade them good morning, and continued his walk.
The next door he knocked at was that of a lawyer, whose manners and conduct were such as to show very distinctly that he had a most profound respect for himself. "Good morning, Mr. Jones," said this respectable gentleman, in slow and courteous accents; "I am happy to see you this morning, and to have an opportunity of telling you how much we were gratified with your forenoon sermon yesterday," (placing a special emphasis on the word forenoon.) "That is the kind of preaching which elevates the people, it improves their minds, it cultivates their taste. A discourse well digested and carefully written is substantial food for the mind. I think if clergy men have not time to write but two sermons a week, they had better exchange a little more frequently, so that they will never be under the necessity of preaching extempore."
Mr. Jones was a man of acute sensibilities. He felt such remarks, but under the tuition of his blessed Master he had learned self-control. He was sufficiently acquainted with human nature to know the folly of arguing with such a mind, and therefore quietly waived the subject, and after a little further conversation he bade the family good morning and escaped further pain.
"How do you do, Mr. Jones?" exclaimed a man who was ploughing by the roadside. Mr. Jones raised his eyes from the ground, and kindly responded to the salutation. "The farmer was a member of the church, active and useful, but want of humility was his infirmity. Mr. Jones inquired of him if there were any thing interesting of a religious nature among his neighbors. "Why, yes, sir," said the farmer, "yes sir, I think things look more encouraging. My neighbors are more ready to talk upon the subject than they have been for a long time. It appears to me that for a long time the heart are all that we want now. I know there are some persons who like doctrinal sermons, and I suppose they are important in their place; but the trouble with our people is, that they know their duty, but they won't do it. It isn't enlightening that they want, it isn't instruction, but melting appeals to the heart, to make them feel. That is my view of the matter, Mr. Jones."
"There is certainly some good sense in what you say; but a man cannot feel unless he believe. We must convince a man of his sin, before he can feel it."
"True, sir, true; but if I may be so bold, it appears to me that you preach doctrinal sermons a little too much, Mr. Jones. I have been reading some of Whitefield's sermons lately, and I am taken with them mightily; all heart, sir, all heart! And only see how successful he was. It is really astonishing."
Mr. Jones continued the conversation a little longer, and then went on his way. As he was passing the door of his aged deacon, he thought he would step in a moment. The deacon was eighty years of age, a man of old-fashioned, and deeply versed in theological lore. The good old man gave him a cordial greeting, for he loved him, but he thought the times sadly degenerate. He took from his shelf a volume of sermons, preached some fifty years ago, and placing it in the hands of Mr. Jones, said,
"There is an interesting volume which I have been reading lately. It is a treatise to me to get hold of good old-fashioned doctrinal sermons. The fact is, Mr. Jones, you modern preachers are altogether out of the way. The doctrines are the very narrow of the Gospel. And it is doctrinal preaching that we want, to enlighten the people here. Now I have lived eighty years, Mr. Jones, and have seen the effect of all kinds of preaching, and you may depend upon it that the great thing needed is to have men well indoctrinated! I do

think it would be a great improvement if you would preach doctrinal sermons rather more. Shall I not lend you this volume? perhaps you would like to look it over."
Mr. Jones smiled at the delicate hint which his good deacon supposed he was giving, and taking the book endeavored to lead the conversation to the subject of practical godliness; and after uniting with his venerable deacon in prayer, continued his parochial visits.
In the middle of this little village there was a milliner's shop, where Mr. Jones occasionally called. As Mr. Jones entered the door, he heard the voice of a female exclaim,
"Well, don't you think it is very improper for a minister's wife to dress as Mrs. Jones does? Last Sabbath she had two large bows on her bonnet."
"Why, Mary," said another, "I was working last week at Mrs. Bently's, and she said that she thought it was too bad for Mrs. Jones to dress so meanly. She was finding fault with that very bonnet, and said that Mrs. Jones acted as though she thought there was sin in every pretty color."
"Well," replied Mary, "I cannot help what Mrs. Bently thinks, but I think that a minister's wife ought to avoid every ornament whatever, and if I have a good opportunity I shall make bold to tell Mr. Jones my mind on the subject."
Mr. Jones was an unwilling listener to this conversation, and endeavored by walking about the shop to make a noise and attract their attention. But those who were talking were in the back shop, and were not heard of his walking in and out. He walked home to his study, discouraged rather than animated by his morning walk. Hardly had he entered when a parishioner-called—who had been for some weeks absent from town. "I have come," said he, "to tell you the good news from Harlow. Oh! they have a most precious minister there. He is the most faithful, active man I ever saw. He is all the time visiting from house to house. It appears to me that such activity and zeal as he possesses must be successful anywhere. People cannot be unconcerned when the importance of religion is urged so incessantly upon them in their houses."
As Mr. Jones did not consider it necessary to enter upon a defence of his views of duty, his good parishioner supposed that he had been rather too obscure in his allusions, when he was interrupted by the entrance of another visitor.
Mr. Henry, who last entered, was a man of sincere piety, and of a refined mind. He was fond of close reasoning and shrunk from every thing which was not perfectly in good taste. After the usual salutations, he said, "I had the pleasure, Mr. Jones, of hearing Dr. Simpkins preach last Sabbath. He certainly is a most eloquent man. He is a most indefatigable student. You always find him in his study. I understand that he generally studies twelve hours a day. And now he has risen to be one of the most eminent men in the country. How wretchedly those ministers look who fritter away their time in running about from house to house. There is the minister of Harlow, for instance! They say that he is a very friendly man and talks very pleasantly in the family, but it is not what he takes he always preaches the same sermon. The men who live in the study and who devote their energies to the pulpit are the men who do the most good."

A YANKEE ADMIRAL.

We see by the Concord Patriot, that a New Hampshire boy, by the name of Thomas F. Williams, son of a former clergyman in the town of Meredith, has become an Admiral, Count Zinzechoff, in the Russian Navy. It seems that in early youth he was a clerk in a store at Meredith Bridge, being naturally of a generous, bold and ardent temper; no sooner had he served out his time, than he went to visit a relative in Portland for the purpose of seeking employment. He at length succeeded after one or two voyages. He was taken dangerously ill at St. Petersburg, and upon his recovery, through the aid of the American Consul, obtained a berth on board a Russian merchant vessel, as privileged seaman. After a prosperous voyage, on their return home, the vessel was attacked by a piratical corsair;—owing to the bravery of Williams, the pirates were beaten off and the vessel arrived at her destined port in safety. The Emperor Alexander, hearing of this brilliant exploit, was so much pleased with the bravery and good conduct of Williams, as to send for him to visit his palace; the result of the interview was his appointment as senior Midshipman in the Russian Navy. From this he has risen to his present rank. He has been married for some years to a beautiful and accomplished Russian lady.

Face Painting.

A very elegant and celebrated beauty, killed herself with painting. She dabbed herself with white, so as to stop the perspiration. Lady Wortley Montague was more prudent; she went often into the hot bath to scrape off the paint, which was almost as thick as plaster on a wall.

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO AGREE, THAT WE WILL NOT USE INTOXICATING LIQUORS NOR TRAFFIC IN THEM AS A BEVERAGE; THAT WE WILL NOT PROVIDE FOR OUR EMPLOYEES, OR THAT, IN ANY MANNER, WE WILL DISSENTANCE THEM THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

GREAT TEMPERANCE MEETING AT FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON.

The following preamble and Resolutions were copy from the Maryland Temperance Herald, as having been unanimously passed at a great meeting of the citizens of Boston, in their ancient Hall of Liberty, rendered still more sacred by the presence of the orators of a nation's mourning.— Gen. Theodore Lyman was in the chair.

EMMETT'S LAST MOMENTS.

One day, previous to the trial, the Governor was going his rounds, he entered Emmett's room, rather abruptly; and observing a remarkable expression in his countenance, he apologized for the interruption. He had a fork affixed to his lip, a deal table, and appended to it there was a mess of hair. "You see," said he to the keeper, "how innocently I am employed. This little tress has long been dear to me, and I am plating it to wear on the day of my execution." On the day of that fatal event, he was found, sketched by his own hand with a pen and ink, upon that very table, an admirable likeness of himself, the head severed from the body which lay near it, surrounded by the scaffold, the axe, and all the frightful paraphernalia of a free-born executioner. What strange union of tenderness, enthusiasm, and fortitude did not the above traits exhibit. His fortitude indeed never forsook him. On the night previous to his death, he slept soundly as ever; and when the fatal morning dawned, he arose, knelt down and prayed, ordered some milk, which he drank, wrote two letters—one to his brothers in America, and the other to the Secretary of State enclosing it; and then he turned upon it that the great thing needed is to have men well indoctrinated! I do

he said he had two requests to make; one that his arms might be left as loosely as possible, which was humanely and instantly acceded to. "I make the other," said he, "not under any idea that it can be granted, but that it may be held in remembrance that I have made it; it is that I may be permitted to die in my uniform." This of course could not be granted; and the request seemed to have no other object than to show that he gloried in the cause in which he was to suffer. A remarkable example of his power over himself and others, occurred at this melancholy moment. He was passing out, attended by the sheriff, and preceded by the executioner, in one of the passages stood the turnkey, who was personally assigned to him during his confinement; this poor fellow loved him in his heart, and the tears were streaming from his eyes in torrents. Emmet paused for a moment, his hands were not at liberty; he kissed his cheek—and the man who had been an inmate of a dungeon, habituated to scenes of horror, and hardened against their operation, fell senseless at his feet. Before his eyes had opened again upon the world, those of the youthful sufferer had closed for ever.

TWO COMMON ERRORS EXPOSED.

Resolved, That the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, is destructive to individual happiness, and to the moral, political, and intellectual interests of society.

Resolved, That the records of the courts, as well as the testimony of the civil magistrates, the statistics of public institutions provided for the punishment of guilt, and the accommodation of the poor and insane, furnish incontrovertible evidence that Intemperance, in most cases, is the primary and efficient agent which fills to overflowing those abodes of ignominy and woe.

Resolved, That the use of intoxicating drinks, as a beverage imposes a tax upon this community too grievous to be borne, and that the time has arrived when the people and their rulers should no longer lend their influence in aid of a traffic so destructive.

Resolved, That while we would indulge in no unkind feeling toward that portion of our fellow citizens engaged in the traffic, or in making intoxicating drinks, we would urge them to examine into the nature of their calling and decide for themselves, whether every motive of patriotism and duty, does not require of them to sacrifice pecuniary profit to the peace and happiness of their fellow men.

Resolved, That we receive with gladness in this Temple of Liberty, the delegates from the Washington Baltimore Temperance Society of reformed intemperate, and the noble stand they have taken in the cause of humanity, marking a new era in the Temperance reformation; that their example is a living argument, which nothing can refute, and that it is expedient to form a similar Society in this city.

Resolved, That the prohibition of distillation to persevere in the cause in which we are engaged, and that we will not relax our efforts until the land is redeemed from the pestilence which invades it—that we will invoke the dealer, until he shall say from his heart, in the language of the lamented Garrison, "Whereas I have sinned—I will sin no more"; and those who are in bondage to the tyrant alcohol, we will urge, to break their fetters, and be "as of right they ought to be, free and independent" citizens—and to the young and rising generation, who have not yet put on the chains of this mortal despot, we will echo around these consecrated walls, glowing with the almost speaking resemblances of the sires of our country's freedom, the impressive injunction of one of the earliest martyrs to her liberty—"My sons, learn to be slaves."

Theodore Lyman, Chairman.
J. Preston, Secretary.
Wm. C. Brown, Secretary.

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Resolved, That the prohibition of distillation to persevere in the cause in which we are engaged, and that we will not relax our efforts until the land is redeemed from the pestilence which invades it—that we will invoke the dealer, until he shall say from his heart, in the language of the lamented Garrison, "Whereas I have sinned—I will sin no more"; and those who are in bondage to the tyrant alcohol, we will urge, to break their fetters, and be "as of right they ought to be, free and independent" citizens—and to the young and rising generation, who have not yet put on the chains of this mortal despot, we will echo around these consecrated walls, glowing with the almost speaking resemblances of the sires of our country's freedom, the impressive injunction of one of the earliest martyrs to her liberty—"My sons, learn to be slaves."

Theodore Lyman, Chairman.
J. Preston, Secretary.
Wm. C. Brown, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

The State Credit.

To WILLIAM B. REED, Esq.
Philadelphia, May 9, 1841.

Dear Sir—A number of your fellow-citizens are desirous of having further information than the newspapers afford in relation to the action of the Legislature with reference to the public credit, and especially to learn what taxation has been imposed by the Revenue Bill or any other Acts at the late session. Your position at the head of the Senate Finance Committee has no doubt enabled you to furnish this information. Will you do us the favor to communicate your views on this subject at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully and truly yours,
CHARLES CHANCEY,
HENRY C. CAREY,
JOHN WEISS, Jr.,
FRED'K. PEARLEY,
JOHN WHITE.

MR. REED'S ANSWER.

Philadelphia, May 10, 1841.

Gentlemen—I have received your note and hasten to communicate the information you desire. I have not at hand all the documents that are necessary to enable me to answer your inquiries with entire precision, but the results are, in their general character accurate.

I understand your enquiries to have reference to no other provisions of the Revenue Bill than those which relate to taxation, and I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that by the legislation of the last session ample means have been provided in the way of taxes to ensure the payment of the interest on the public debt. Let me explain this.

The two acts of 25th of March, 1831, one entitled an act assessing a tax on personal property, to be collected with the county rates and levies for the use of the commonwealth—the other, an act to increase the county rates and levies for the use of the commonwealth, were the first tax laws passed after the creation of the present Internal Improvement Debt. They imposed a state tax of ten cents in the one hundred dollars on real and personal property respectively.

The principle on which these taxes were to be assessed, was the same which regulated assessments for county taxation. The operation of this may be easily explained. For county purposes a sum is to be raised. If that sum be raised and the assessments among the different townships be equalized by what is called an adjusted valuation, it is apparent that it is quite immaterial what the valuation of each item of property may be. Accordingly the most arbitrary rules of valuation were resorted to—varying in the different counties, and never showing an actual cash value.

The Acts of 1831 contemplated only an increase of county rates and levies—or rather a tax to be ascertained by the assessment for county purposes. Hence the inadequacy of the receipts under the operation of this may be easily explained. For county purposes a sum is to be raised. If that sum be raised and the assessments among the different townships be equalized by what is called an adjusted valuation, it is apparent that it is quite immaterial what the valuation of each item of property may be. Accordingly the most arbitrary rules of valuation were resorted to—varying in the different counties, and never showing an actual cash value.

The Acts of 1831 continued in force until 1836, when they were repealed. On the 11th of June, 1840, an act was passed restoring, with considerable additions and modification, the act of 1831. With the provisions of that act you are no doubt acquainted.

The Legislature met before the proceeds of this tax were realized, and before even the results of the assessments were ascertained. Hence, much of the embarrassment under which we labored. There being a tax law in force, though the taxes under it were not collected, many thought that it would be adequate, and that no further impositions would, in any event, be necessary. It was in vain to reason against this persuasion.—Nothing but an actual result could affect it. The estimates of receipts under the act of 1840 varied from half a million to a million and a half of dollars. It is right to say, however, that there were very few who could persuade themselves that they would exceed 800,000 dollars—an amount manifestly inadequate to the necessities of the state.

It was soon ascertained that the erroneous principle on which assessments had been made under the act of 1831, had been applied under the act of 1840, and that with the exception of the city and county of Philadelphia, no portion of the real estate had been assessed at its true value. The adjustment of valuation among the different townships had been made, and the city and county of Philadelphia had become a mere "increase of county rates on a false principle of assessment. How unjustly this must operate to the injury of the commonwealth and certain counties, you will understand from a statement submitted by me to the Senate, from which, as compiled from returns in the Secretary's Office, it appears that 28 of the best counties of the state give an aggregate of 340,204 dollars of which sum the city and county of Philadelphia alone pay 200,000 dollars.

The first duty of the Legislature (their results being ascertained) was to rectify the mode of assessing the existing taxes, before imposing a new one to equalize the assessments; and by means of the actual basis value of each parcel of property, the basis of the assessment carry into due effect the provisions of the act of 1840.

This duty was performed in the passage of an act, the existence of which seems to be unknown to those who are determined to find fault, and which no one can doubt

Resolved, That the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, is destructive to individual happiness, and to the moral, political, and intellectual interests of society.

Resolved, That the records of the courts, as well as the testimony of the civil magistrates, the statistics of public institutions provided for the punishment of guilt, and the accommodation of the poor and insane, furnish incontrovertible evidence that Intemperance, in most cases, is the primary and efficient agent which fills to overflowing those abodes of ignominy and woe.

Resolved, That the use of intoxicating drinks, as a beverage imposes a tax upon this community too grievous to be borne, and that the time has arrived when the people and their rulers should no longer lend their influence in aid of a traffic so destructive.

Resolved, That while we would indulge in no unkind feeling toward that portion of our fellow citizens engaged in the traffic, or in making intoxicating drinks, we would urge them to examine into the nature of their calling and decide for themselves, whether every motive of patriotism and duty, does not require of them to sacrifice pecuniary profit to the peace and happiness of their fellow men.

Resolved, That we receive with gladness in this Temple of Liberty, the delegates from the Washington Baltimore Temperance Society of reformed intemperate, and the noble stand they have taken in the cause of humanity, marking a new era in the Temperance reformation; that their example is a living argument, which nothing can refute, and that it is expedient to form a similar Society in this city.

Resolved, That the prohibition of distillation to persevere in the cause in which we are engaged, and that we will not relax our efforts until the land is redeemed from the pestilence which invades it—that we will invoke the dealer, until he shall say from his heart, in the language of the lamented Garrison, "Whereas I have sinned—I will sin no more"; and those who are in bondage to the tyrant alcohol, we will urge, to break their fetters, and be "as of right they ought to be, free and independent" citizens—and to the young and rising generation, who have not yet put on the chains of this mortal despot, we will echo around these consecrated walls, glowing with the almost speaking resemblances of the sires of our country's freedom, the impressive injunction of one of the earliest martyrs to her liberty—"My sons, learn to be slaves."

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