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. 32. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1841. NEW SERIES, VOL. 5,—NO. 25.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, the subscriber will sell by public vendue, at the Court House, in Carlisle, on the 12th day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,

The one undivided half of a Lot of Ground, in Carlisle, bounded on the South by Pomfret street, on the West by a Lot of John Delancey's heirs, on the North and East by another part of the same lot, containing about forty feet on said street, and sixty feet in depth; having thereon erected

A story and a half Brick House,

commonly known by the name of the *African Church.*

JOHN LEHN,
Guardian of B. & C. Spicer.

May 19, 1841.

N. B. George Spensler will join in said sale of the other half of said property.

"Superior Groceries."

The subscribers are just receiving at their New Store in Hanover street, a very fine assortment of **GROCERIES,** consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Chocolate, best Cheese, and a variety of Condiments for table use.

JOHN J. MYERS & CO.

Fresh Drugs, Books and Stationary.

Our assortment of Drugs, Books, Stationary and Fancy Articles is now complete; which we will sell for cash *lower* than they have ever been offered in Carlisle.

JOHN J. MYERS & CO.

Spring Goods.

The subscribers have just received a fresh supply of seasonable

Dry Goods,

which they will sell at moderate prices for cash, among which will be found super Mouse de Laines, Challeys, Lawns, Chintzes, Bonnet and Dress Silks, Summer Bombazines, Striped and Plain Muslins.

Also, Black Mohair Shawls and Veils; Mohair and Twisted Silk Gloves; super Rice Gloves; a good assortment of Tortoise Shell Twist and Side Combs; Buffaloe Twist and Dressing Combs; with a variety of other articles not enumerated.

HITNER & MULVANY.

May 19, 1841.

NOTICE.

Estate of James Clarke, dec'd.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of James Clarke, late of Southampton township, Cumberland county, dec'd., have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Hopewell township, county aforesaid: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present them for settlement; and those indebted to make immediate payment.

DAVID S. RUNSHAW,
Adm'r. of James Clarke, dec'd.

May 12, 1841.—6t.

NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION de bonis non with the will annexed upon the estate of Nancy Orr, late of Mechanicsburg, dec'd., having issued to the subscriber residing in Allen township, in said county: All persons indebted to said decedent, are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate, to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN B. COOYER,
Adm'r. de bonis, &c.

May 19, 1841.—6t.

Splendid Lotteries.

Virginia Wellsburg Lottery.

Class F, for 1841.—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, 5th June, 1841.

GRAND SCHEME.

30,000 Dollars.

1 of $10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,017.

100 Prizes of $1,000, &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters—$2,50
Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130
Do. do 25 Half do 65
Do. do 25 Quarter do 32 50

Union Lottery.

Class No. 5, for 1841.—To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, 12th June, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

35,295 Dollars!

$10,000—5,000—4,000—3,500—3,292—3,000.

40 Prizes of 2,000 Dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2,50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130
Do. do 25 Half do 65
Do. do 25 Quarter do 32 50

Virginia Monongalia Lottery.

Class F for 1841.—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, the 19th of June, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

$30,000—$10,000.

$6,000—5,000—4,000—2,500—2,000—1,747.

25 prizes of $1,000 | 28 prizes of $300
25 do 500 | 200 do 200.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130
Do do 25 Half do 65
Do. do 25 Quarter do 32 50

Union Lottery.

3 Prizes of $25,000!

AMOUNTING TO

75,000 Dollars!

Class No 5 for 1841.—To be drawn at Alexandria D. C. on Saturday the 26th of June, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

3 Prizes of $25,000 Dollars.
1 do. 10,000 do.
1 do. 5,000 do.
1 do. 2,477 do.
50 prizes of 1,000 do.
50 do. 300 do.
50 do. 250 do.
65 do. 200 do. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130
Do do 25 Half do 65
Do. do 25 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.

Drawing sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

Removal.

UNION HOTEL,

CARLISLE, PA.

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the citizens of this county, that he has removed to the well-known Tavern Stand, on the North-West corner of South Hanover and Pomfret streets, recently occupied by George Beetem, 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 a style of elegance and comfort unsurpassed 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 travellers.

His TABLE will constantly be supplied with the best the market can afford—and his

BAR with the very best of liquors.

DROVERS will find it their interest to stop with him, as his STABLE is ample, and a careful and experienced Ostler will always be found in attendance.

☞BOARDERS will be taken by the week, month, or year.

WM. S. ALLEN.

Carlisle, April 7, 1841.

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS—BY FIRE.

THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

Capital $100,000 paid in.—Charter Perpetual,

CONTINUE to make Insurance, Permanent and Limited, on every description of Property, in TOWN AND COUNTRY, on the usual favorable terms.

OFFICE, 163½ Chesnut street, near Fifth street.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, SAMUEL GRANT,
JAMES SCHOTT, FREDERICK BROWN,
THOMAS HART, JACOB R. SMITH,
THOMAS I. WHARTON, GEO. W. RICHARDS,
TOBIAS WAGNER, MORDECAI D. LEWIS.

CHARLES G. BANCKER, Secretary.

☞The subscriber, Agent for the above Company for the borough of Carlisle and vicinity, will promptly attend to all applications for Insurance, whether made personally or by letter. Residence Main street, nearly opposite the Car Office.

WM. D. SEYMOUR.

March 31, 1841.—1y.

REMOVAL.

The public is respectfully informed, that

J. J. MYERS & CO.

HAVE REMOVED THEIR DRUG AND BOOK STORE, TO the extensive room lately occupied by ARNOLD & Co. North Hanover street, nearly opposite the Carlisle Bank; where every variety in their line is, as usual, 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.

Bar Iron, Glass, &c.

Just received at the New Store of the subscribers, 4 Tons **BAR IRON,** of first rate quality, and for sale very low for cash, per consignment, 90 half Boxes 8 by 10 and 10 half Boxes 10 by 12

Western Glass,

in good order, for sale to Merchants at Pittsburg prices, and Duncannon best

NAILS, BRADS AND SPIKES,

at Manufacturers prices, also, on hand Witherow's Celebrated patent PLOUGHS, FLAX-SEED OIL, by the gallon, or Barrel, OIL MEAL, Wetherill & Brown's Pure WHITE LEAD, MAHOGANY VANEERS, &c. &c.

BOSSERMAN & HUTTON.

Carlisle, May 5, 1841.

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 Adelade,

CLOTHS,

Black, Blue, Brown figured and striped *Cassimeres;* Mixed figured and striped Gambroons for pantaloons. Brown, White, Striped and Figured *Linen Drilling.* Kentuckey, Pennsylvania and Delaware *Janes;* Pittsburg cords; Cotton stripes and drills; American Nankeens and colored Muslins; Bufflaps French and Irish Linens; black; blue, Fawn, Mouse, Pink, Blossom, White, Figured, Striped and barred *Silks,* new stile; Figured plain barred striped Jacknetts; Swiss, Cambrick and Mull muslins; Bonnets, Lawns and Silks, Embroidered, Mantau, Glossee, Sattin and barged-Ribbons; Leghorn flats, Straw, Braid, Nun and Chip Bonnets; Colored, White, Figured Leghorn and Palm leaf *Hats;* Brown & bleached muslins; Ticks, Checks, Crash, and Diapers; Linen and cotton; 4-4 5-4 and 6-4 sheetings; Table cloth, linen and coton Diaper; Linen, Grass, silk, pongee and cambrick Hankerchiefs; gloves, Hosiery, Stocks and Artificial flowers; Cotton and Gingham 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. Person are invited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

ANDREW RICHARDS.

Carlisle, April 24, 1841.

FILET & SATIN SHAWLS, just received and offered for sale at the New Store in Shippensburg, by

ARNOLD & ABRAMS.

May 1, 1841.

MOUSLIN DE LAINS of new style from 25 to 87½ cents per yard, just received and for sale by

ARNOLD & ABRAMS.

March 31, 1841.

PETER F. EGE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office opposite the Carlisle Bank.

Carlisle, March 24, 1841.—3 mo.

BOARDING.

FOUR YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with good Boarding and convenient rooms, in a pleasant part of the borough. For further particulars inquire at this office.

Carlisle, April 7, 1841.

Wood, Corn and Oats will be received for Subscription at this Office.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

Messrs. Editors,—I send for publication in the Advocate an article which first appeared in the 'Cabinet,' of May, 1841, a periodical, edited, at that time, in this city, by the Rev. John N. Maffit, hoping it will accomplish as much good now as then.

A. L. W.

New York, April 30, 1841.

Tobacco for Ministers.

The article which follows, on the use of tobacco by clergymen, is couched in language both plain and forcible. It is from a paper (the *New York Evangelist*) which is ably devoted to the cause of religion and sound morality, and which cannot be supposed to speak otherwise than in a spirit of kindness and brotherly love to all Christian ministers.—There will be found, we fear few readers, who cannot testify to the necessity of the strictures on the tobacco practices of those to whom we naturally look up as exemplars for avoiding indulgence in all factitious appetites.

Not long ago I was spending an evening with a family which is known to a large circle of ministers as the abode of liberal hospitality, of intelligence, and of piety. In the course of the conversation, an inquiry arose concerning a minister of great respectability and worth, whether he was in the habit of using tobacco. Some said they were sure he did not use it; others, that if he did, he must be remarkably careful, to keep it so thoroughly concealed, &c. At length the lady of the house spoke, and said, "I think I ought to be able to answer the question, for I have cleaned many scourings of the marks which he left upon the chamber the last time he lodged here. I thought at first, that I would let them remain; but at length, I could not bear to see them any longer."

I cannot tell all the feelings which arose in my mind from these remarks. Is this, thought I, the impression which a minister should make upon the family that shows him hospitality? Is this the blessing which he leaves behind at his departure, when he says, "Peace be to this house?" Had he no other testimonial to leave of his gratitude for kindness, than the *marks* of his love for a disgusting weed, which he leaves upon the wall, the floor, the grate, stained and defaced so that nothing short of *scouring* will restore his apartment to decency?

Let none of my readers suppose this to be a peculiar case. The gentleman in question is one of the neatest and most careful tobacco chewers in the country; so much so that many, even of his intimate acquaintances, are ignorant that this is his character. Seeing it in such a man, impressed my mind deeply with the evils of the practice, and led to the inquiry, whether nothing could be done for its removal. I saw that the first thing must be, to expose it.

That the habit of using tobacco is injurious to health, I presume no *temperate* man, who has looked at the subject, will venture to deny. That it lessens the useful energy of the mind, and blunts the religious feelings, by producing a dreamy, self-satisfied, indolent state, is equally unquestionable. That the appetite for it is unnatural and diseased; and that this appetite, or the uneasiness attending upon privation, is the real reason why people, otherwise conscientious and decent, continue the use of tobacco, is an acknowledged truth. That ministers need all the health of body, and all the energy of mind, that they can have, at the present day, every *pious* preacher deeply feels. That a simple act of volition is all that is requisite to break off from the habit is self-evident to all.

I shall now take the liberty which the Gospel not only permits, but requires, of speaking my mind on this subject to my brethren very plainly indeed. I do not wish to wound their feelings; and if I succeed in keeping their consciences with me, their feelings will be disturbed only as they resist conscience; and if they do that, I am not to blame.

Last spring, the religious papers of New York and Philadelphia, speaking of the necessary preparations for a profitable enjoyment of the anniversaries, pointed out the negligent habits of some ministers in their use of tobacco, as one of the hinderances to proper feeling on those occasions. Some wounded birds fluttered; and, indeed, one went so far as, in print, to charge the people of New York with inhospitality and pride, because they do not like to have tobacco-juice spurted about their rooms.

Some manage inexcusably careless in this matter. A minister in one house was engaged in conversation, with a delicate bit in his mouth, and discharged his saliva at the stove. But aiming with different degrees of accuracy, in a little time he had made a complete communication of slaver from his seat to the stove. Judge of the feelings of any decent housewife. A lady, who kindly opened her house to ministers on a public occasion, had an elegant new carpet completely ruined by the effusions of one of her guests. It would have been economy for her to have hired some tavernkeeper to take a dozen tobacco spitters, rather than entertain one in her own house.

One lady, finding that a clerical inmate was very fond of spitting on the carpet, finally took particular pains to give him a seat by an open window. He seemed to take pleasure in looking out, but always turned his face inward to spit.

There are some articles of furniture which are much defaced by tobacco smoke. Families always have to remove these before they entertain certain ministers. To many persons, the deadly smell with which tobacco smoke infects hangings, clothes, &c., is sickening. These could entertain smoking ministers, by giving them a separate apartment for their regale, provided that, when they went away, they did not leave their scent behind them. One gentleman, who is proverbially pleased with the opportunity of entertaining a crowd of ministers at his home on public occasions, told me there had never been but one segar smoked in his house since it was built, and that was when Dr. — smoked—he went out on the back stoop. Perhaps a place might be appropriated for this operation, so effectually secured that its effluvia should not infect the outer air. Some families have no trouble in keeping their houses clear of tobacco smoke at all times, except when a certain minister comes, as though it were a part of ministerial prerogative to be filthy. There are many ministers, of whom one cannot even ask a civil question, and receive the answer with a quiet stomach.

One of this class was boasting how neat he was in this habit. What a contradiction! The gentleman with whom he was conversing told him he was mistaken, if he thought himself so very clean that nobody observed his habits; for, said he, Dr. — said, the other day, after you called on him, that he could hardly set near you for the fetor of your breath, and the overflow of your saliva. How it looks for one, who ought to be a pattern of decency, that, in any company, he cannot open his lips, to utter even a monosyllable, until he has first, crossed the room, and discharged the accumulated contents of his mouth.

The expense of tobacco, I suppose, is not an object of consideration to one who has a fat salary, and who already gives as much as he wishes to for the spread of the Gospel; but I think no minister's complaints of poverty, small salary, &c., are entitled to attention, while he indulges this expensive luxury.

The example is of more consequence. All temperate ministers know that young men are often led to the bottle by the habit of smoking. The minister, then, smokes. The youth in the Bible class, and even the little boys in the sabbath school, like to do as the minister does. And so they learn to smoke, and to stand idle, and to sit with their eyes half shut, whiffing away at the ceiling, to lounge around the smoke hole, alias grog shop, or bar-room, and then to drink.

The decency of things is worthy of regard. By common consent, smoking on board of a steamboat is confined to the forward deck, where the restraints of female influence are unfelt. And yet it is not a rare sight to see a minister there smoking away as heartily as any one.

Consistency of character is a great thing for a minister. Ministers profess to be examples of that religion which inculcates self-denial as the first law of discipleship. What do people think of the self-denial of the man, whom no considerations will persuade to deny himself the partial intoxication produced by tobacco?

A minister of my acquaintance, who left off smoking some years ago, said he was led to it in this way. He used to fill his pipe, and elevate his feet upon the stove, and become, as he supposed, wrapt in thought—and this he called studying. But at length he observed, that this sort of studying did not yield any solid results. And, upon closer attention, he found that it was after all, but little more than a sort of reverie, affording neither strength nor pleasure to any faculty but the imagination. He could not reconcile it with his conscience, this to stupify the more useful powers of the mind.

We have had, recently, some very striking exposures of alcohol literature. I think some men would be pretty assailable in regard to their tobacco sermons. Perhaps nothing contributes more to give well-written sermons that *something* better felt than described, which prevents them from taking hold.

President Edwards, in his admirable work on Revivals, suggests, that ministers would do more to promote the work, if, on their occasional visits to one another, instead of spending away their time in sitting and smoking, and in diverting, or worldly, unprofitable conversation, telling news, and making remarks on this and the other trifling subject, they would spend their time in praying together, and singing praises, and religious conference.

At the present time, when so in any Churches begin to feel alarmed at the declension of revivals, and when God is showing himself so anxiously waiting to be gracious, and when good people are alive to feel every evil that hinders the work of the Lord, ministers are called upon to shake off every net of Satan, and come up to the work.

What does the Bible mean by laying aside every weight, bringing the body into subjection, denying himself, &c., but that ministers should have the *habit of self-government*, as a necessary preparation or training for the Gospel?

Let ministers, who wish to be always alive to duty and to have their faculties in full vigor for saving souls, make one single effort, and break the chains of the tobacco appetite, and be free. I do know, from conference with many brethren recently, that it is perfectly practicable, and that they will feel all the better for it. Let it be done universally, and I verily believe we shall have a great deal more fire, and

No Smoke.

EQUALITY OF HAPPINESS.—Nor is it to be imagined that the happiness of the individuals who are subject to despotic government, is necessarily sacrificed during the effort of nature to throw off the load which oppresses it. The same improvidence and disregard for the future, which is the immediate cause of the growth of a redundant population, afford sources of enjoyment to the individual unknown in civilized life, and soften the stroke of suffering which can hardly be conceived in more prosperous states. It is by supposing the subjects of such governments actuated with our feelings, desires and habits that their condition appears so unhappy. We forget that their nature has accommodated the human mind to all the circumstances in which mankind can be placed, under the varied physical and political circumstances of the species, and that instinct and gratifications to us unknown, compensate to them for the want of those enjoyments which to us appear indispensable. The country of Europe, where distress appears in its most aggravated form, is Ireland; and Persia is the dynasty of the East where desolation and misrule have longest prevailed: yet every person who has visited the former country has observed the uniform cheerfulness and joyous habits of the peasantry. A very competent observer has expressed a doubt whether the people of Persia do not enjoy life as much as in the more civilized and laborious states of Europe; and the able author, who has demonstrated that it is in the purity of domestic life, and the simplicity of manners in the East, that the real antidote to the whole political evils to which they have so long been subjected, is to be found, has confidently asserted the opinion, that the average amount of human happiness and virtue is not less in the East than the West. The French peasantry danced and sung in the midst of political evils which led to the revolution; and even under the horrors of the West India slavery, the evening assemblies of the negroes present a specimen of temporary felicity rarely witnessed amidst the freedom of their oppressors. The freedom from anxiety, the sweetness of momentary gratification, the relaxations from labor which result from the prevalence of habits of improvidence, frequently compensate to the individual for the dear-bought comforts of prosperous life; while suffering loses half of its bitterness by never being foreseen, and misfortune half of its severity by being speedily forgot: "In peace of mind and ease of body," says Mr. Smith, "all ranks of men are nearly upon a level; and the beggar who suns himself by the highway possesses the security that the kings are fighting for."—*Allison's Principles of Population.*

From the N. O. Picayune.

Prairie Sketches.

THE LOST MAN.—An unfortunate trader once strayed from his companions, and was lost for five days, suffering the keenest pangs of starvation and distress. It was years ago, yet the story has only been told in oral repetition among old traders and, has never before, to our knowledge, fallen in the way of a scribe.

The man wandered away upon a sultry mid-summer afternoon, oppressed to desperation with thirst; in search of water, while the caravan was dragging slowly along the dreary and heated prairie. Making his way to a cluster of timber that appeared at no very tedious distance, he was fortunate enough to find a small cool spring gushing and rippling at the bottom of a deep rocky hollow. The fresh water, the cool shade of the steep rock and the groves above, together with the knowledge that the wagons were still moving along in sight, induced the poor fellow to yield to his weariness and suffer his eyes to close. When he awoke, the gray of evening was already deepening around the prairie, and rushing up from the hollow, his eye wandered about in vain search of his companions. He was a raw adventurer, upon his first travel, knowing nothing of how to direct his steps in the wilderness, and trusting entirely to the guidance and experience of those with whom he traveled. Hasty, impulsive and rash as he was careless, and without possessing a single quality of character to assist him in such an emergency, confused terror now at once took possession of him; and starting, as he thought, in the direction where he had last seen the wagons, he ran with headlong speed, shouting wildly at every step, in hopes of being heard and answered by his companions.

The terrified man, bereft of all thought by the fearful nature of his predicament, could not even remember to fire the rifle he held, but continued teasing his lungs with wild and desolate cries for assistance. While rushing blindly forward in this manner, the night still deepening around him, the man met a violent fall and was stunned into insensibility for hours. We are giving now the substance of the poor fellow's own relation. He came back to consciousness some time during the night, in the midst of a pack of howling wolves, and found himself lying by the side of a buffalo's skeleton, which was not yet entirely stripped by the prowling dogs of the desert.—A situation more appalling to heart and nerve may not be imagined. The man doubted not but that he was aroused prematurely from his state of torpor by the hungry creatures assaulting his own body; for his clothes were mauled and torn, and the scratch of a claw was on his leg, though a tooth, it seems, had not yet touched him. He had tripped upon the skeleton and struck his forehead on a horn or some other hard and stony part, as he discovered a huge lump upon his head, which also ached distressingly when he came to his senses.

The poor fellow in the heat of his terror made out to scare away the wolves from himself and escape from the spot, leaving the famished animals to return again to the buffalo's bones and give a clearer polishing. Just escaping from one frightful danger perhaps took something from the keen horrors of his desolate and wretched condition, but the unhappy man's sensations were harrowing and fearful in the extreme. He still pressed onward, with strength failing at every step, calling in harsh and unbroken shrieks to his friends and changing his course again, in utter and miserable uncertainty of which way to turn.

Daylight came the sun rose, noon approached and passed, and the lost man was alone in the wide desert, famished and faint and without a solitary hope of regaining his companions or finding the track they were pursuing.

That night the unhappy wretch sank exhausted upon the grass and slept, to awaken in a state of fear and danger more appalling even than the night before. A compact and innumerable band of buffalo came moving slowly across the region of prairie on which he lay, and he started from sleep in imminent peril of being trodden to death by the huge monarchs of the plain. As these dense masses of buffalo move, they emit sounds that rise on the air like a sea surge; and as the vast black herd came towards him in the deep midnight, the poor trader declared that a rolling ocean seemed about to overwhelm him. Utterly paralized with his danger, the unfortunate could but start to his feet and stand confounded, fearing either to fire or use other means to alarm the buffalo, lest by exciting their terror he should but increase his own peril. From this critical position, he likewise escaped unhurt, for the animals separated, as is their custom, when a strange scent is detected, and passed on in two divisions, keeping some two hundred yards clear of the mysterious intruder in the m[illegible]rating.

Daylight was again appearing as the last of this innumerable herd of creatures passed him, and the man was starving. He took aim with his rifle at a retreating buffalo, and missed fire, for his percussion cap was damp with the night dew. Still he was famishing, and his only hope seemed to be in slaughter of a buffalo. He followed, crawling upon his hands and knees, and, after hours of weary watching and labor, wounded a cow at last with a successful shot; but the terrified creature limped away, and the whole band disappeared, while the poor trader fell prostrate, too exhausted and faint to make another effort in the pursuit.

The unhappy wretch lay groaning aloud, alone in the midst of the interminable waste, abandoned to desperation and despair, when the thin bark of a small prairie dog attracted his attention. Once more he charged his rifle, for the little creature was in sight, with its nose lifted just above the mound surrounding its hole. The starving man, still prostrate upon the earth, took slow and cautious aim at the dog, and was fortunate enough to knock it out of its hole with a broken back; but before he could reach the spot the dying creature had wriggled back into its hiding place and disappeared. With his ten fingers the desperado man raked up the earth, and succeeded in dragging the wounded dog out upon the grass, where, without waiting to finish its agony he tore its warm flesh with his teeth, like a wolf, while the expiring creature was still biting impotently at his fingers!

The unnatural sustenance restored the drooping man, and he was enabled to resume his wandering, which he continued for three more days and nights, alone, desolate and miserable, until he encountered a hunting party of Camanches, whom so far from avoiding, he rushed to embrace as though they were kindred, near and dear and the best friends he could meet upon earth. They were friends as it turned out, for they set him upon the track to regain his comrades, with instructions to direct him, and buffalo meat to support him, paying themselves by stripping him of his rifle and every thing else of the slightest value he had about him.

After four days travel the poor trader reached his friends again, and was welcome as from the grave. Upon the evening of his loss search had been made in all directions and signal guns fired from the camp, which he would have heard had he not been lying insensible by a buffalo's skeleton. Search was also continued upon the succeeding days, as the caravan moved along, but his wandering had been so irregular, tending in far and opposite direction, that it was impossible to trace him. The five days suffering of this unfortunate man may be but faintly imagined. Deserted and lost without hope in the interminable solitude; alone in a vast domain of sky and grass; famished and tormented with raging thirst; O! terms may not be found of nervous force sufficient to thrill the natural sympathies as should such a story as this of *The Lost Man.*

Another Honorable Forger.—The *Honorable* Asa Child, of Norwich, lately President of the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road Company, has absconded with about forty thousand dollars, obtained from that institution by peculation and forgery. He was last seen in Philadelphia *en route* it was supposed for Texas. He was appointed District Attorney of Connecticut by General Jackson, and was a candidate for Van Buren Elector of President last fall. In alluding to this circumstance the New York Tribune says—"Our *neutral* and locofoco journals are most vociferous in cackling over the villany and disgrace of Mitchell, because he was once trusted by the whigs, but they have nothing to say of Child's notorious rascalities. Perhaps they do not consider it so wonderful that a locofoco dignitary should prove a rascal as they would if he were a whig. How is this?"

The U. S. Senate.

The Charleston Mercury and other locofoco prints, are affecting a great deal of indignation that Mr. Preston, of South Carolina, should prefer a National Bank to the Sub Treasury, against what they represent to be the wishes of his constituents. Though it is a matter for dispute whether the people of South Carolina really do like the sub-treasury for itself—for it is difficult to infer such a fact from the uncertain councils which rule her—the selection of Mr. Preston, as the special mark of indignation, on the ground, that as a Senator he is likely to misrepresent his constituents, exposes the usual want of fairness and candor in the presses to which we allude. If Mr. Preston is in a wrong position—which we do not admit—how stand 11 of the 22 Locofocos in the United States Senate? The following is the account, as shown in the recent and presidential elections;

Whig.		*Loco.*	
Mr. Preston,	1	Maine,	1
	—	Connecticut,	1
	1	Pennsylvania,	2
		New York,	1
		Ohio,	1
		Georgia,	1
		Louisiana,	1
		Mississippi,	1
		Tennessee,	1
			—
			11

Eleven locofocos representing Whig States—one Whig from South Carolina! On the ground of off-set, we are the losers; rating the Senators equal; but when we recollect what a man we give them, and what men they give us—how South Carolina is honored in her representative, and Ohio and the rest dishonored in theirs—we may make out even an approximate calculation of what the Whigs lose by such a state of things—nor can we too greatly extol the modesty of those who denounce Mr. Preston, whilst they laud Messrs. Allen, Tappan, and their compeers.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

POLITICAL.

The State Credit.

MR. REED'S SECOND LETTER.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1841.

Gentlemen:—Enquiries are frequently made as to the state of feeling and opinion in the Legislature and throughout the country on the subject of the State Debt and its obligation. Since my return from Harrisburg, I have more than once been asked what was the prevailing sentiment there on this subject. My answer has been uniform, that I never heard the expression of a doubt of this obligation or of the duty which devolves upon the Legislature to maintain at all hazards and at any cost the public faith. There are, and always will be diversities of opinion as to the modes of taxation. There is naturally a disposition to calculate on larger proceeds from existing laws than are verified by results, but let the necessity once be made manifest that there must be a choice between a violation of the public faith and new contributions from the people and there will not be a moment's hesitation. The experience of the last two years show this conclusively. So confident am I in the expression of this opinion, that I have no doubt if at the next session it should be found that the proceeds of existing taxes prove inadequate, the Legislature will impose new ones, and that the people will cheerfully submit to them. But I am happy to say that I anticipate no such necessity. The taxes now in force will be more than adequate for the maintenance of the public credit, and I look forward with entire confidence to the next Legislature for a new measure of relief to this community by equalizing existing and now partial taxation, and modifying laws to which even urgent necessity could not reconcile me.

There are, however, other measures than taxation which the public exigency required for the maintenance of the credit of the state. In the Revenue Bill of May 4th, 1841, there will be found more than one salutary proviso, to which, probably, the public mind has not been directed. To these I wish to direct your attention.

The 15th section provides: "That where moneys have been, or shall be specifically appropriated to the Internal Improvement Fund or any other object, by an act of Assembly, the same shall not be applied by any officers of this commonwealth to any other purpose or object than that to which they have been so specifically appropriated, and if any officer aforesaid shall knowingly offend against any of the provisions of this section, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor in office, and such officer so offending, shall, on conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, be subject to a fine of not less than 500 dollars, and not more than 2000 dollars, at the discretion of the court."

In connection with this, it will be observed that the whole amount authorized by this bill (3,100,000 dollars) is specifically appropriated, and with the exception of the following relatively insignificant amounts, not one farthing is applied to new expenditure.

To Nicholson commissioners,	$1,500
To Geological survey,	10,200
	$11,700

No new appropriation is made to prosecute the unfinished lines of the public works, and in order to prevent the accumulation of a new debt, to be liquidated at the next session, it is provided, "That the canal commissioners are hereby expressly prohibited from entering into any new contract for any work upon the unfinished lines of the public improvements, whether for abandoned sections or otherwise, during the ensuing year, or until this prohibition is repealed by act of Assembly."

The effect of this cautious and provident legislation, can now hardly be appreciated. By the single provision of specific appropriation, the late Legislature has completely renovated the whole financial system of the commonwealth and restored the policy which the constitution contemplated. Heretofore no annual appropriations had been made, except for Internal Improvement purposes. Hereafter, current demands on the Treasury must be met annual and temporary appropriations nothing. Heretofore the Legislature all they were of these annual demands made under forpaid. Expenditures regular supervision gotten statutes attempted. By the policy it was had at the last session, each year a adopt[illegible]ature will have to provide for each [illegible]ur's expenditure. Hence economy will be enforced, or the responsibility will rest on those who ought to bear it. There can be no doubt that the restoration of this system will save to the commonwealth many hundreds of thousands of dollars every year.

But to the public creditors, and particularly to those who are interested in the funded debt, these provisions of the Revenue Bill, give a new and great se[illegible]