

The Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

A RELIC.

There was left at our office on Monday, a curious and interesting relic of the Revolutionary war. It is a large Powder Horn, found last week, two or three feet in length, in excavating a grave in the burying ground attached to the new Lutheran Church, of this place. The horn is of a large size, and has engraved upon it, very neatly, a number of interesting historical devices, in a singular state of preservation. For instance, we find the following—"Ebenezer Gray, his Horn, made at Cambridge, 1775." Then, immediately under, within a separate border, there is—"Made by William Hoovey, of Mansfield." Beside this is a map comprising Boston, Charlestown, Dunster Hill, Roxbury, &c., including the British shipping in the harbor, the several forts on Bunker Hill and neighborhood of Boston, numbered and designated, &c. The whole forming a curious and striking relic of one of the most exciting and important periods in American history. We have no doubt but that the horn was either lost at the battle of Germantown, or buried with its patriotic owner who perished in that sanguinary struggle.

From the Baltimore American.

RAIL-ROAD INVESTMENTS.

An English paper notices the extraordinary increase in value of rail road property which has taken place within six months past. Upon twenty lines of rail road improvements in Great Britain, the increase in the value of stock since December last, has amounted in the aggregate to eight millions sterling. The shares in the Great Western railway since that period have risen 25 per cent. since that time from 10 to 25, equal to £1,300,000 upon 25,000 original shares. The London and Birmingham shares have in like manner risen from 50 premium to 99 premium, equal to £1,225,000 upon the 25,000 original shares. We find in the last number of the journal of the Franklin Institute, a very excellent periodical by the way, that the profits on the principal rail roads in the United States for the last year have been not higher than 15 per cent, and not lower than 6 per cent. The Utica and Schenectady road realized the first named dividend. The Utica and Syracuse road divided fourteen per cent. The Camden and Anjby rail road realized 13.4 per cent. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore rail road in 1839 divided 7.2 per cent. From the statistics of rail road travelling in England it is ascertained that the danger of loss of life on an average rail road trip is about 1 to 4,000,000. There is perhaps no mode of travelling so safe upon the whole as rail road travelling. The statistics in this country as well as in England would no doubt show this.

Discovery of Tin Ore.—Extract of a letter, dated Walpole, N. H., 15th June:—"Dr. Jackson, the State Geologist, states the certain existence of tin ore on the eastern slope of the White Mountains, in the town of Jackson, county of Coos, N. H. Dr. Jackson appears to be of the opinion that the ore will prove to be abundant;—if so, this is the first discovery of tin in any quantity in the United States."

THE AMERICAN NAVY.
Mr. Buckingham, the traveller, has the following paragraph relating to the American Navy:—"The American Navy comprises at present, 1 three-decker of 120 guns, the *Penelope*, built at Philadelphia, and said to be the largest ship in the world, capable of mounting 150 guns, though rated at only 120, and probably carrying no more at present; 11 two-deckers rated at 74's, though all capable of carrying from 80 to 90 guns each; 18 frigates, of 64, 44, and 26 guns respectively; 15 sloops, of 24 and 18 guns each; and 10 schooners, of 13 and 10 guns each—making altogether only 65 vessels of every class, and yet so small as is in the number of its ships its efficiency is so great, and the skill of its officers and seamen so conspicuous, that it is superior in actual force to any other Navy in the world, except that of Great Britain, and would not shrink single-handed, from a contest with it, gun for gun, and man for man, with a probability of being victor."

THE GREAT WILL CASE.
We learn from a London paper, that the will of James Wood is still in litigation between the heirs and legatees under the will, and certain persons who claim to be legatees under a paper purporting to be a codicil to his will. The costs incurred in the Ecclesiastical courts, exceed £50,000. The costs of the suit pending before the privy council will be enormous. The fees alone which have been given to the numerous counsel, with their briefs, amount to between £600 and £6000. The Attorney General's brief is marked 1000 guineas; Mr. Pemberton's, 800 guineas; Sir F. Pollock's, 500 guineas; Sir Wm. Follet's, Dr. Phillimore's, Dr. Adam's, and two or three others, 400 guineas each; and an additional fee, called a "refresher," varying from 10 to 15 guineas, is daily given to each counsel during the enquiry. "The amount of interest which has accumulated on the property left by the testator since his death, exceed £200,000.—*Ab. Adv.*"

A State Protested.—We learn from the Jackson Mississippiian, that the 4th inst. that Gov. McNutt has received official information that the State has been protested for interest due on a portion of the State bonds.

The Mormons.—A letter received at Philadelphia from Nauvoo, states that Joe Smith, the leader of the Mormons, has been arrested by the authority of the Governor of Illinois, that the Mormons had taken possession of a large tract of land without authority, and that the strongest excitement prevailed against them in the immediate neighborhood, and, fearful apprehensions were entertained lest a sanguinary struggle should take place.—The com-

POLITICAL.

Mr. Clay's Bank Report.

In to-day's paper will be found the report yesterday made in the Senate by Mr. Clay of Kentucky, from a select committee, on the subject of a Bank of the U. States. It is a luminous and able paper; and, with the exception of the argument that a refusal to exercise a power is a renunciation of it, (which appears to us to be too strongly put), it is persuasive throughout, and for the most part conclusive.

For our part, we know that Mr. Clay, himself, cannot entertain a stronger conviction than we do of the right of Congress to exercise all the power in regard to this subject which it has heretofore exercised, and the constitutionality of which has been affirmed by the highest judicial tribunals, as well as approved by the people. If, however, there is reason to apprehend that all branches of the government are not ready to exercise that power, to the extent heretofore exercised, we would not persist in doing nothing, because we could not do every thing that we desire. On that ground it is that we have earnestly recommended the adoption of the Treasury project of a Fiscal Bank.

In this respect we stand upon the same ground as the Secretary himself. What his individual opinion on this subject is, he has explicitly made known in his report to Congress upon the state of the Finances. He told Congress that he had "no doubt of the power of Congress to create such an institution," &c. Yet, he added, the power has been questioned by many wise and patriotic statesmen, and it is therefore important, as far as possible, to obviate objections and reconcile opinion.

One of the chief of these objections the Secretary sought to obviate by the location of the Bank in Washington. This leading feature of the Secretary's plan has been retained by the Senate Committee.

Another main objection known to exist was to the unlimited authority to establish branches in the states. This is the most important particular in which the plan of the Senate Committee differs from that of the Secretary. Such questions as it is not for us to settle when great statesmen come to differ upon them. But we should certainly prefer the adoption of the Secretary's plan to the present state of things; whilst no one who habitually reads this paper would doubt that we should prefer the branch feature in Mr. Clay's plan, if attainable, to the corresponding feature of Mr. Ewing's. The question for Congress has appeared to us to be, under existing circumstances, not what shall we do, but what can we do? In what we have said upon the subject, we have also argued the matter; and there, for the present, we leave it.

The other deviations of the plan of Mr. Clay from that of the Treasury involve no principle upon which the fate of a bank bill could be supposed to depend. Some of them, such as the extension of the limitation of the annual dividend upon the stock of the bank from six to seven per cent, would, we have no doubt, be entirely acceptable to the Senate of the Treasury project if engrafed upon it.—*N. Intelligencer.*

PROPOSED BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is the report of the Select Committee of the Senate on the Currency, &c., of which Mr. Clay of Kentucky, is chairman, as read by him in the Senate yesterday.

The committee to which was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to a uniform currency, and a suitable fiscal agent capable of adding increased facilities in the collection, and disbursement, and security of the public revenue, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report:

Notwithstanding the most attentive and anxious consideration of the state of the currency, and the finances of the government, in all their interesting and important bearings, the committee have arrived at the same conclusion with the Secretary of the Treasury, that a sound and just policy requires the establishment of a Bank of the United States with as little delay as practicable.

The committee have neither time nor inclination to enter into a discussion of the question of the power of Congress, under the constitution of the United States, to establish a National Bank. After all that has been said and written on that question during the long period of half a century, nothing remains to be added that would be likely to shed much new light upon it. It ought, in the opinion of the committee, to be regarded as a settled question—settled by the approbation and judgment of the People, by the authority of the Legislature, by the sanction of the Executive Department of the Government, and by the solemn adjudication of the Judiciary. If it be not regarded as a decided question, when, in the collisions and conflicts among men arising out of diversity of opinion and judgment, is a controverted matter to be considered as terminated and quieted?

Now do the committee deem it necessary to discuss the question of the expediency of establishing such an institution as a Bank of the United States. On this there is even less contrariety of opinion than on the former question. On both, it is the deliberate conviction of the committee that a vast majority of the People of the United States concur; and that they are now looking, with anxious solicitude, to the deliberations of Congress, under the confident hope that a Bank of the United States will be established at the present extraordinary session of Congress.

Passing by, therefore, those two questions as being unnecessary to be further argued, and assuming, what the committee verily believe, that a National Bank is, indispensably necessary, they will proceed at once, to the particular form, powers, and facilities with which it may be expedient to invest such an institution. And here the committee have no hesitation in saying that, confiding in the experience of forty years, during which the nation has enjoyed the benefit of a National Bank, and during the greater part of which it has realized every reasonable hope and expectation in

the operations of such an institution, they came to the conclusion that it would be wisest to dismiss all experiments, and to cling to experience, and assume the last charter granted by Congress as the basis of a new bank, engraving upon it such restrictions, guarantees, amendments, and conditions, as have been found necessary by actual experience.

The Secretary of the Treasury came to a similar conclusion; and in his report, and the draught of a bill which accompanies it, he has taken as his model the charter granted by Congress in 1816. On that he has suggested a great many valuable improvements, most of which the committee have incorporated in the draught of a bill which they now report to the Senate. On this draught they wish to offer to the Senate some brief explanations and observations.

The committee have adopted Washington city, proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as the place of location of the principal bank. "They believe the place of its location is a subordinate question; but there are many advantages from the proximity of the bank to the Government. The distribution of its capital of the bank among the several commercial cities, in proportion to their respective wants and magnitude, is what they naturally desire, and what will doubtless be done. But to guard against the exercise of any undue influence or of any unworthy transactions, the committee have thought it expedient to deprive the parent bank of all power to make any discounts or loans whatever, except loans to Government, authorized by express law. In order to ensure the command of the best financial abilities of the country, the bill provides that the directors of the Parent Bank, which is to consist of nine members, shall be paid for their services by the corporation; and all compensation to the directors, in the usual form of bank accommodations, is utterly prohibited.

Thus, the directors of the Bank at Washington will become a Board of Control, superintending the branches, supplying them with a currency, and banking exclusively through the agency of their officers of discount and deposit.

The capital of the bank, proposed by the Secretary, is retained; but the power is reserved to Congress to augment it by the addition of twenty millions, making the aggregate amount ultimately to fifty millions of dollars, if that should be found to be necessary.

To guard against undue expansion of currency by the operations of the bank, various restrictions and securities are introduced.

1. The dividends are limited to seven per cent. per annum; and, after accumulating a reserved fund of two millions of dollars, to cover losses and contingencies, the excess beyond that seven per cent, is to be paid to the Government.
2. The debt of the bank, which is to be secured by the Government, is not to exceed the amount of the capital stock actually paid in, and 75 per cent thereof, which is a greater restriction than usual.
3. The total amount of debts which the bank is authorized to contract, over and above the deposits, is not to exceed twenty-five millions of dollars, which is also a greater restriction than was placed upon the late Bank of the United States.
4. The publicity which is required of the general condition of the bank, and the full and complete exposure to committees of Congress, and to the Secretary of the Treasury, which is amply secured, of all the books and transactions of the bank, including private accounts.
5. The prohibition of the renewal of any loan; thus putting an end to all mere accommodation paper, as far as practicable, and confining the bank to fair business transactions.
6. The bank is prohibited from making any further discounts or loans whenever its notes in circulation exceed three times the amount of specie in its vaults.

To protect the community and the stockholders against mismanagement of the bank, several provisions have been inserted, which it is hoped may be effectual.

1. No paid officer of the bank is to receive loans or accommodations in any form whatever.
2. Securities are provided against abuse of proxies, such as that no officer of a bank can be a proxy; no proxy can give more than 300 votes; no proxy to be good which is of longer standing than 90 days, &c.
3. A prohibition against the corporation's transacting any other than legitimate banking business, excluding all dealing in stocks, and all commercial operations excepting the whole number of the Board of Directors shall be necessary to transact the business of the corporation.
4. Ample power is made to the most thorough examination into the condition and proceedings of the bank, down to the accounts of individuals, by totally removing from the Secretary of the Treasury and committees of Congress the veil of secrecy.
5. By denouncing and punishing as felons the crime of embezzlement by any officers, agents, or servants.

Concerning generally the arrangement expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury, that many wise and patriotic statesmen, whose opinions are entitled to consideration and respect, have questioned the power of Congress to establish a National Bank; and that it is desirable, as far as possible, to obviate objections and reconcile opinions, the committee have attentively and earnestly examined the provision, incorporated in the draught of the bill of the Secretary, in regard to the branching power of the bank, and they would have been

happy if they could have reconciled it to their sense of duty to adopt it. But, after the fullest consideration, they have been unable to arrive at that result.

It is not without some hesitation, that the committee agreed to the location of the bank in the District of Columbia. This they did because they believed that the utility of the Bank do not so much depend upon the place of its location as upon the capital, facilities, and the powers which should be given to it. But to insulate it in this District, without giving it any other branching power than such as it might derive from the consent of particular States, would be to create an enormous District Bank, devoid of effective national character. Such a bank would be a bank of the District of Columbia, and its offices of discount and deposit would be nothing more than banks of the States which might allow them to be planted within their respective limits. For all national purposes Congress might as well recharter one of the existing District banks, enlarge its capital, and give it authority to establish offices of discount and deposit in any State that would permit it to be done.

The committee believe that the capital of a bank so constituted would never be taken; and that, if taken, the institution would be wholly unable to accomplish the great and salutary purposes for which it is desired and should be designed.

But the question of establishing a bank thus to be restricted and circumscribed involves higher and greater considerations than those of mere expediency. The General Government has or has not the power to establish a National Bank. If it has the power, it derives from it the existing grants in the Constitution of the United States.

The committee believe it has the power, and ought to exercise it. But after a contest during the last ten or twelve years in respect to the constitutional power of Congress, which has been marked by so much animosity and bitterness, a forbearance to exercise the power would be a virtual surrender of the power. If a bank were to be created, whose operations within the limits of the States were dependent not upon the will of Congress, but upon the will of each State, separately announced, the creation of such a bank would be an admission of the most disastrous expedient, and would be tantamount to a relinquishment of the national power, and it could never be resumed.

The power of the Federal Government is only to be found in the grants of the Constitution. If they are inadequate to the fulfilment of the great purposes of its establishment, they can only be increased in the mode of amendment which the instrument itself has prescribed. They cannot be augmented by the grants or consent of any State or States short of the number of two-thirds, whose concurrence is necessary to give validity to an amendment.

A derivation of power to the General Government from the consent of particular States would be ungodly in principle, and the committee apprehend dangerous in practice. Admit such consent to be a legitimate source of power, the Government would not operate equally in all the States, and the Constitution, losing its uniform character, would exhibit an irregular and incongruous aspect.

Entertaining these deliberate views, the committee are decidedly of opinion that no bill for the establishment of a bank in the District of Columbia will be effectual which does not contain a clear recognition of the constitutional power of Congress to establish branches wherever, in the United States, to the public wants, in its judgment, require them. They cannot consent that a bank, emanating from the will of the nation, and imperatively demanded by the necessities of the Government and of the nation, shall be wholly dependent for its useful operation upon the will of each and every State, distinctly expressed.

Accordingly, in the draught of a bill now reported, the right is asserted to exercise the branching power of the bank independent of the assent of the States. The committee dare not allow themselves to believe that the bill is free from all defects; but they do hope that these, in a spirit of liberality, will be corrected by the superior wisdom of the Senate and of the House, and that the present session will be signalized by the establishment of a national institution, which has become a desideratum to the general prosperity.

The advantages which will flow from such an institution, in both our domestic and foreign relations, are manifest and uncontrollable.

It will give the People a sound currency of uniform value throughout the Union, which is just as necessary to the successful operation of all branches of business as pure air or water is to the preservation of human life or health.

It will revive and extend commercial intercourse, which, for the want of a common medium, has been almost suspended between different parts of the Union.

It will reduce domestic exchange from the enormous premiums and discounts now frequently paid to the moderate standard growing out of the more cost and insurance on the risk of transporting specie from one to another part of the Union.

It will, consequently, save hundreds of thousands of dollars now annually lost in transactions of exchange.

It will essentially benefit the manufacturing interest by enabling it to realize sales and the proceeds of sales.

It will powerfully contribute to the redemption of specie payments by the banks, whose existing delinquency is the greatest source of all prevailing pecuniary and financial embarrassments.

It will greatly tend to prevent and correct the excesses and abuses of the local banks. It will furnish a medium common to all parts of the Union for the payment of debts and dues to the Government; thus rendering duties and taxes uniform in fact as well as in name.

It is indispensable to the convenient and successful financial operations of the Government in all the departments of collection, safe-keeping, and disbursements of the public revenue.

Such are some of the domestic benefits which the committee fully believe will be

secured by a National Bank. Those which appertain to our foreign relations are also worthy of serious consideration.

If it be true that money is power; its concentration under the direction of one will, sole or collective, must augment the power. A nation, without such a concentration of power, maintaining extensive commercial intercourse with another nation possessing it, must conduct that intercourse on a condition of inequality and disadvantage. National Banks, in other countries, begot the necessity therefore, of a National Bank in this country, in like manner as National Governments in foreign nations must be met by a National Government in ours.

Accordingly, we have seen the influence exerted by the Bank of England upon American interests, when those interests were exposed to the action of that Bank, and were left without the protection of the Bank of the United States. The committee do not wish to be understood as intending to express any approbation of the commercial operations, which the Pennsylvania Bank, assuming the name of the Bank of the United States, engaged, when that state of things arose.

But they do mean to say that the interests and dignity of the United States demand that they should not be exposed, beyond the necessary and legitimate influence of monetary and commercial operations, to the action of a foreign banking institution. They believe that, without a competent Bank of the United States, foreign National Banks may and probably will exercise an undue and probably pernicious influence upon our interests.

In this view of the case, the question is, whether it is better that we should be left liable to be materially affected by a foreign institution; in which we have no interest, over which we can exert no control, which is administered solely in reference to foreign interests, or we shall have an American Bank, the creature of our will, subject to American authority, and animated by American interests, feelings, and sympathies.

The committee could not entertain a doubt in this respect, that, in reference to the foreign aspect of the Bank, the committee thought it expedient to allow it to deal in foreign bills of exchange; which are the barometer of the state of our foreign trade.

In conclusion, the committee think it proper to say that they have given due consideration to the various memorials referred to them, and to the instructions moved by a Senator from Mississippi.

They submit that whenever, in this report, the committee is mentioned, the majority of the committee is to be understood. All which is respectfully submitted.

Temperance Department.

PLEDGE OF THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO AGREE, THAT WE WILL NOT USE AN INTOXICATING LIQUOR NOR TRAFFIC IN SUCH AS A BEVERAGE, THAT WE WILL NOT PROVIDE THEM AS AN ARTICLE OF ENTERTAINMENT, OR FOR FEES IN OUR EMPLOYMENT; AND THAT, IN ALL SURE BUSINESS, WE WILL DISCOUNTENANCE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

SEVEN WONDERS OF DRUNKENNESS.

1. That any rational being should turn his back on home—"sweet home"—and make the tavern his abiding place, where he is first tempted to spend his hard won money, and then, when it is all gone, is turned out of doors. Is not this a Wonder?
2. That he should voluntarily take the money which should maintain his wife and children, and give it to support and adorn the wife and children of the tavern-keeper, who in return gives him ruined health, blighted character, and empty pockets. Is not this a Wonder?
3. That any rational being could listen to the insinuations of those interested in his degradation and ruin, and take for his enemies the persons who would persuade him to look well to his own home, his own wife, his own children, his own wealth, his own character, and his own pocket. Is not this a Wonder?
4. That brute beasts should drink only pure water, and that only when they are dry—and that man, rational man, heaven-instructed, soul-possession, immortal man, should not only drink when he is not dry, but should prefer for his beverage, Liquid Fire. Is not this a Wonder?
5. That when men are walking in a way which brings wretchedness on themselves, and trouble and distress on all about them—and they are advised to forsake the path; there should be so much difficulty as is found in getting them to Tax. Is not this a Wonder?
6. That a human being, wholly dependent on the God that made him, should, wantonly, ungratefully, audaciously, fly in the face of his Creator and Redeemer, as the drunkard especially does, and yet he is spared not only days but sometimes years, before the sentence goes forth—"Cut it down, why cumberest it the ground?" Is not this a Wonder?
7. That while drunkenness is emptying our churches and schools, and crowding our Jails and Bridewells, and while total abstinence societies are, by the blessing of God, reclaiming many drunkards from their ruinous habits, the vast majority of Christian ministers and other professors of religion should continue to drink those spirituous liquors which make men drunkards, and to treat the Total Abstinence cause with indifference, contempt, or opposition. Is not this a Wonder?

EFFECTS OF DRINKING.

Wine and other physical exhilarants, during the treacherous-true-to-wretchedness which they afford, dilapitate the structure, and undermine the very foundation of happiness. No man, perhaps, was ever completely miserable, until after he had fed to alcohol for consolation. The habit of vinous indulgence is not more pernicious in its effects than the pernicious in its hold; when it has once fastened itself upon the constitution. It is not to be conquered by half-way measures. No compromise with it is allowable. The victory over it, in order to be permanent, must be perfect. As long as there lingers a relic of it in the

frame, there is imminent danger of a relapse of this moral malady, from which there seldom is, as from physical disorders, a gradual convalescence. The cure, if at all, must be effected at once; cutting and pruning will do no good; nothing will be of any avail short of absolute extirpation. The man who has been the slave of intemperance, must renounce her altogether, or she will insensibly re-assume her despotic power. With such a mistress, if he seriously mean to discard her, he should indulge himself in no dalliance or delay. He must not allow his lips a taste of her former fascination.

Walt, the noted pedestrian, who was remarkable for vigor both of body and mind, lived wholly upon water for his drink. He was one day recommending his regimen to one of his friends who loved wine, and urged him with great earnestness to quit a course of luxury by which his health and his intellect would be equally destroyed. The gentleman appeared convinced, and told him "that he would conform to his counsel, and though he could not change his course of life at once, he would leave off strong liquors by degrees." "By degrees?" says the other, with indignation, "if you should simply fall into the fire would you caution your friends to pull you out by degrees?" *Monthly Magazine.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Temperance.
There appears to be no flagging or faltering in zeal, in the advocates of the temperance reform; on the contrary, each succeeding week adds not only to the numbers of those who have happily renounced the use of intoxicating liquors, but to the corps of zealous and efficient speakers in behalf of the same great and good cause. The North Baltimore Total Abstinence Society held another meeting yesterday afternoon in Aqueduct street, near Pitt, which was very ably addressed by three or four speakers, including the Rev. Mr. Vardon. The addresses of the several gentlemen were listened to with the most respectful attention by a large audience, who, we believe, without dissenting voices, acquiesced in the truth and justness of their remarks. At the conclusion, the worthy President of the Society rose and stated to the assembly the important and encouraging fact, that at a meeting held on Friday last at Warren Factory, being the first temperance meeting ever held at that place, eighty-one persons stepped forward and signed the temperance pledge, leaving not more than four or five inhabitants in the village who have not renounced the use of intoxicating drinks. These facts speak volumes in behalf of the benevolent efforts of those industrious gentlemen who are laboring so assiduously to free the community of one of the greatest evils that ever oppressed it. The Marine Society also held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Bel-Air market-house, which was very numerously attended, and effectively addressed.

We learn that two hundred persons yesterday signed the total abstinence pledge at St. Patrick's Church, on Fell's Point, after an eloquent address by the Rev. Mr. Dolan, the pastor.

Testimony of the Bishop of Norwich.

ADVICE TO MINISTERS.
We believe the Ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America have not very extensively united with Temperance Societies, though we know many of them are our warmest friends and advocates. We believe the time is not far distant when they must all give us their support and names. We take the liberty to ask their attention to the following advice to the ministers from the Bishop of Norwich.—
"It is on temperance societies the fulcrum might be rested, to raise the British nation to what it ought to be. Few, indeed, can bear more impartial testimony to their merits than myself, inasmuch as that, for a considerable length of time, I was opposed to them, on the supposition, that they were visionary and impracticable. I have, however, long since been a convert, from a conviction founded on experience and observation, that they are most instrumental in raising thousands and tens of thousands from degraded profligacy to virtuous and industrious habits, and converting sinners from the ways of vice to those of religion. I need scarcely add, that I think every clergyman who has the welfare of his parishioners at heart, and is really zealous in the cause of his profession, ought to give them his support; in fact, in these, and all other institutions, where the character of the people can be raised and purified, it is surely the paramount duty of the clergy to take the lead, and be themselves devoted examples of activity and zeal, and by their exertions uphold our Church in the estimation of the public.—*Am. Tem. Un.*"

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Anderson & Boyer, was dissolved on this day by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of Richard Anderson, who is duly authorized to collect the same.

RICHARD ANDERSON,
PETER BOYER.
The undersigned still continues the black and chisel-mill business, at the old stands, and solves a share of public patronage.

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

BONNETS.
Just received at the New Store, a large and splendid assortment of English Straw and Florence Bonnets, offered for sale at low prices.
ARNOLD & ABRAMS.
March 31, 1841.

Damask Silk Shawls.
Received this day from Philadelphia, a lot of elegant silk shawls. New style.
CHAS. OGILBY.
Carlisle, June 1, 1841.

Prince's Imperial Polish.
A superior article of tin and Britannia Ware, also Brass and Copper Ware, just received by the subscribers.
HITNER & MULVANY.
May 19, 1841.

Bonnets & Bonnets!
Florence, Broad, Straw, and Rutland BONNETS, these supply of the newest shape, just received and for sale cheap at the store of
CHAS. OGILBY.
June 2, 1841.