at me I larfs. Master's afear'd to send me with a message to hany of his patients, lest I should offend 'em by grinning in their faces; he's lectured me hover and hover again about it, but it's all o' no use, larf I must; the more I tries to be serus the more I grins; so last Monday week I did for myself hout and hout, and got the sák."

"As how?" says I, a pitying on him."

"Vy," says he, looking serus and larfing halternately, "a genlemn in a werry bad state o' consumption—von of the governor's patients vot me and the 'sistant had booked for Gravesend some time afore—call on us, and vants to see Old Pill-box (that's our name for the govnor) werry particler.' 'He's not at ome, sir,' says I, biting my lips to keep myself serus; for I knowed where he war gone, and the thought on it made me ready to bust. 'Where are he?' says the genlemn. 'Hout, sir,' says I, a hammering at the mortar to keep his eyes hoff o' me. 'Where!' says the genlemn, who was rather hard o' hearing.—'On business,' says I, a blowing my nose, and stuffing my handkerchief in my mouth to pervent an explosion. 'What business?' says he. 'Perfessernal business,' says I, bursting right out in a roar, for I couldn't contain myself no longer; '*he's gone to a funeral*'. The genlemn got into a wiolent rage, and complained to master, and that's how I've made a wacancy for you; and if you wants to stay, I'd advise you to cultivate the hart of being serus, and larn, whatever you sees and hears, to keep your countenance as himmoveable as a marble statty, or a horator ven they're a hissing on him."

"Thank you," says I, "I'll take your int, for it's vorth attending to."

And so it war, thof I knowed I warn't sich a fule as he; I seed that it war a bad thing to trifle with one's business, and get into a silly habit o' larfing and joking hout o' place and season.

That hevening the old scraper vent avay, and the next morning seed me in my pepper and salt vescut and black sleeves, a hopening the shop, as reglar hestablished as if I had been in the porfession diall my life.

Thof I had'nt no time for idleness, I soon found the vork warn't near so hard as my larfing friend the hex-scraper had tried to make me believe; a thing, by the bye, wot constantly appens in all sitevations of life—*the chap wot's going hout halways magnifies his work and hardships to the chap wots comin' in.*

I never could find hout hany good reason vy he should do so, but howsomdever, *he always does.*

My vages vos eighteenpence a week, and I slept in the ouse, and had my wittles found me.

Now, thof eighteen pence a week may seem a werry ridiculous small sum to them as throws away pounds in fullish extravagance, it war a little fortun to me, and when I touched it on the first Saturday, I feeled as proud and independent as a genlemn clerk vot has five hundred a year, and coals, and candles, and lodgings, for the slavery of writing his name and reading the newspapers.

Female beauty, in the limited sense of the word, is that outward form and proportion which corresponds with the theories of poets and the rules of artists—of which every nation has examples, and of which every woman has a share. But beauty, by a more natural definition of the word, is that indescribable charm, that union of many qualities of person and mind and heart, which insures to man the greatest portion of happiness.

Wherever there is most bosom tranquillity, most domestic happiness, there beauty reigns in all its strength. Look at that mud hovel on one of the wild hills of Ireland, smoke is streaming from the door and windows; a woman to six healthy children and a happy husband, is portioning out a simple and scanty meal. She is a good mother and an affectionate wife; and though tinged by smoke and touched by care, she is warmly beloved: she is lovely in her husband's eyes, and is therefore beautiful. Go into yon Scottish cottage, there is a clean floor, a bright fire, merry children, a thrifty wife, and a husband—who is nursing the youngest child, and making a whistle for the eldest. The woman is lovely and beautiful, and the image of thrifty and good housewifery, beyond any painter's creation; her husband believes her beautiful, too, and, whilst making the little instrument of melody to please his child, he thinks of the rivals from whom he won her, and how fair she is compared to all her early companions.—Or here is a house at hand, hemmed round with fruit trees and flowers, while the blossoming tassels of honeysuckle perfume us as we pass in at the door. Enter and behold that English woman, out of keeping with all the rules of acedemic beauty, full and simple in her cheeks glowing with quiet happiness, her children swarming like summer bees, her house shining like a new clock, and her movements as regular as one of Murray's chronometers. There sits her husband, a sleek, contented man, well fed, clean lodged, and softly handled, who glories in the good looks and sagacity of his wife, and eyes her affectionately, as he holds the shining tankard to his lips, and sips with protracted delight the healthy beverage which she has brewed. Now this is a beautiful woman—and why is she beautiful? She is beautiful, because the gentleness of her nature and the kindness of her heart throw a household halo round her person, adorning her as a honeysuckle adorns an ordinary tree, and impressing her mental image on our minds. Such is beauty in my sight—a creation more honorable to nature and more beneficial to man, and to itself infinitely more lovely, even to look upon, than those shapes made according to the line and level of art, which please inexperienced eyes, delude dreamers, fascinate old bachelors, catch the eye and vex the heart.

No one understands how a newspaper should be conducted so well as some modest individuals who never managed a paper in their lives. They understand all about it.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal.

GENTLEMEN;—I have not been long in the city, yet long enough to notice that few young persons, and particularly young ladies, are taught to do any thing useful. I have three sons and three daughters, the eldest about fourteen. My object, in addressing you, is to ask some advice as to their education. I have long been a constant reader of your paper, and feel almost as much acquainted with you, as with any other person in the city, and more disposed to consult and confide in you.

If I teach my sons to manufacture, (in which business I am engaged) they will be thought unfit to associate with their present school-fellows, as I observe none of them have any employment during the intervals of school, or are likely to choose any, as they and their elder sisters speak of all labor with contempt. If I suffer them, like their associates, to grow up in idleness, I fear they will become undutiful boys; for I have noticed much more ingratitude to parents from children who have been raised idly than from those who have been taught industrious pursuits. Or they may become extravagant, to a degree which my means will not sustain; and I have known boys of good families steal, whose fathers could not, or would not, supply their extravagant demands.

I have read, I think, in Smith's Wealth of Nations, that in a community where there were as many producers as consumers, or nearly so, the times would be easy, but that in every community in which there was a large proportion who did not produce, the times would be hard; and I think this doctrine is true, for boys who do nothing often spend more than those who are engaged in some useful pursuit. They will eat and wear out of the general stock; and, as they throw nothing into this general stock, they must, of course, make it worse for those who have to supply it. Now, as an honest man and a patriot, I do not think my boys have a right to go to this general stock, not only once in a while, but continually, and take from it their meat, and their bread, their coats and their pants, their shoes and their socks, without sometimes putting something into it. Pray advise me. And if you think they have such right, tell me whether they who contribute to this general stock, ought not to have the best bread, and the most meat and butter, and the choice of the clothing? I make this last inquiry, because one of my boys, who is least willing to do any little jobs I ask of him, is most particular both in his eating and clothing.

I have noticed some young gentlemen, who contribute nothing to this stock, instead of looking with gratitude to those by whose industry they are fed and clothed, speak lightly of them. Is it necessary to inculcate this on my sons? or will they take it up themselves? or may they not be able to make their way in the world without such accomplishments? I call it "accomplishment," because I have seen none of it among the *workies*, nor among plain unpretending people of fortune; but only among such as are very accomplished, such as can speak with composure of none but the wealthy or the fashionable. Teaching my boys to work. If I had no daughters, I would certainly do so. But if I should teach them any industrious pursuit, by which they may earn their meat and their bread, they will inevitably be dropped by their present elegant and worthy associates, and my daughters, never seeing any of them, will lose all chance of ever procuring, for a husband, one of these elegant and accomplished young gentlemen, who, having no employment, would certainly make the most kind and provident husbands; and then it would add so much to my standing to have a son-in-law, whose clothes were never soiled, and whose wit was never dulled by any attention to any sort of business. What shall I do? Pray advise me! and if I like the advice you give me, as to my sons, the next I crave will relate to my daughters. I am very respectfully,

A PARENT.

Tribute to the memory of the late Rev. George G. Cookman.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted at the second Quarterly Meeting Conference on the Wesley Chapel Station, for the present year, held on the 7th day of June, 1841:

Whereas it has been ascertained that our beloved brother, GEORGE G. COOKMAN, who so lately labored among us as a minister in holy things, and who, we trust, has here many seals to his ministry, left this country on the 11th day of March last, in the steamship President, to pay a filial visit to his native country; that since his departure nothing definite has been heard either from him or the ship in which he sailed, and that it is highly probable she with all on board has, in the dispensation of Providence, been lost: therefore,

1. Resolved, That in all probability our beloved brother, G. G. Cookman has been taken from us by an all wise though inscrutable Providence, we bow with humble submission to His holy will, who giveth life and taketh it away, and whose holy name we feel bound to praise and adore, though we at the same time deeply lament that one so useful, so vigorous, so eloquent in the cause of God, should be among us no more to call to "come up to the help of the Lord, to be the help of the Lord against the mighty;" and though his body sleeps beneath the surface of the ocean, we trust his spirit is now redeemed, regenerated, and with his Saviour, in whose cause he so zealously labored.

2. Resolved, That we, as a body and as individuals, who well knew the worth of our beloved brother and the ardent affection he entertained for his family, do deeply and sincerely sympathize with that family in their affliction and the irreparable loss they have in all probability sustained.

3. Resolved, That we offer our most affectionate condolence to the family and friends of our late beloved pastor, and pray fervently that the Grace of God may be sufficient to sustain them under this deeply afflictive dispensation; that all may work together for their ultimate good, and that a happy meeting may be in reservation for them in the kingdom of everlasting bliss.

4. Resolved, That, while memory lasts, we will bear testimony to the faithful manner in which he discharged his duty as a pastor while he labored among us, and to the earnest and eloquent appeals he made to sinners to "flee the wrath to come."

5. Resolved, That, in testimony of our sincerity in what we have above expressed, we earnestly and affectionately invite a co-operation of his brethren and friends elsewhere in making provision for the proper care and nurture of his afflicted family.

6. Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be forwarded to sister Cookman and to his father, and that the same be published in the papers of this city and in the Christian Advocate and Journal of New York.

EDMUND DORSEY, P. E.,
JOHN DAVIS, Pastor,
B. K. MONSELL, Secretary.

Washington, June 19, 1841.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The brig Trinculo at Mazatlan, brought files of the Polynesian, published at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, to the 13th of March. They contain no important news.

The night of the 11th of January was the coldest on record, the thermometer in the morning stood at 55 degrees.

The United States ship Vincennes was expected at Lahaina from Hilo, the 15th of Feb. A singular circumstance, however, detained her longer. At the observatory, erected at Hilo, it was discovered that the pendulum would not operate regularly, and that the observations were entirely useless. Another site was selected and the results were the same, and still another site had to be selected. The phenomenon has been noticed before, and was supposed to be owing to a trembling of the earth occasioned by subterranean fire.

The officers and crew of the Vincennes represented to be in excellent health and spirits.

Capt. Wilkes has been entirely successful in ascending Mount Loa, in January, with all the necessary apparatus for establishing an observatory on its summit. The Polynesian says—

It was a great task, and required the services of several hundred men to transport the instruments, small framed buildings, (which are so constructed that they can be taken apart or put together in a few minutes,) tents, stores, &c. But the energy and perseverance of the commander and his officers overcame every difficulty, and that they were rewarded by finding a field of even more interest than they anticipated, and also by successfully accomplishing all the objects of the expedition. The whole active volcanic region of that portion of Hawaii has been thoroughly explored, and the true heights and positions of the mountains ascertained. The party were sixteen days from Hilo to the summit, where they encamped for about three weeks, building high walls of stone around their tents to protect them from the strong blasts which swept across the mountain. These will remain as monuments of their visit, and for the benefit of future explorers. After their arrival near the way down, the thermometer stood commonly at from 25 to 30 degrees E. though it occasionally sunk as low as 13 degress. Still the party were so well provided that they suffered but little from the cold. The natives, however, were not able to stand it, and were sent away. The ocean and the high peaks of Mount Loa can be distinctly seen from the summit, notwithstanding its great area.—Steam still issues from the immense crater discovered by Mr. Goodrich, though no fire is now to be seen. The volcano of Kilauea was in a very active state. A report has reached Hilo that a new eruption had commenced near the sea, and not far from the recent stream.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

ROBBERY OF THE FREDERICK COUNTY BANK—Recovery of a portion of the Money.—The money that was stolen from this bank has been recovered, with the exception of about twenty-eight thousand dollars. We understand that the circumstances which led to this result were as follows: Some time ago, the directors of the bank received a communication from a person in New York, named Wiley, who represented himself as a lawyer, and stated that he had professionally become acquainted with such facts as would enable him to secure the restitution of the stolen property upon certain terms. Dr. Wm. Bradley Tyler, one of the directors of the Frederick County Bank, and Wm. M. Beall, Esq. the cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanic's Bank of Frederick county, repaired to New York, and, after a good deal of negotiation, succeeded in recovering the whole amount, with the exception of the sum above stated. We understand that the gold and the notes of banks other than the issues of the robbed institution were retained, and that the lawyer who was the agent in compounding the felony, charged a commission of some ten thousand dollars for his services. No information was given that could lead to the detection of the robbery, although Mr. Wiley upon being questioned upon that point by Dr. Tyler, said that he (the Doctor) had seen the principle of them several times during his visit to New York.

This arrangement, we think, is utterly indefensible. If Wiley be, as he represented himself, a lawyer, he should be, at once, denounced by his associates and dismissed the bar. There is nothing in professional obligations under which he pretended to act, which can justify the corrupt part which he played in this affair. We trust that the bank will put the public in possession of all the facts in an authentic shape. Whilst we rejoice that the money has been recovered, we hope that we shall not find any thing in the measures taken by the bank, to interfere with the course of public justice.

SHOCKING INHUMANITY.—A fiend in the shape of a woman was arrested in the town of St. Martinsville a few days ago, on a charge of cruelty to a little girl about 10 years of age. The woman's name is Murdock. For some trifling fault this wretch beat the unfortunate infant with a very thick rope, giving her upwards of 100 stripes on the bare back. She then felled her to the ground with a large stick, wounding and bruising the infant in the most horrible manner; after which she bound her victim and thrust her under the floor till next morning, when the girl was fortunately discovered and rescued from the fangs of her tormentor. The woman was arrested and admitted to bail in the sum of $1000—an amount, we should think entirely too small. The child remains in a dangerous condition.—*N. O. Bee.*

Wonderful Cure.—We heard the following particulars, a few days since, of an almost miraculous transition from disease and infirmity to health and vigor, in the person of Mr. Isaac Newman, of Somerset county, Maryland. Mr. N. for several years had been confined to his house, by severe affliction which disabled him from walking, and from the free use of his arms and neck. On Saturday night last he was expected to die, but in a few hours became better; and on Monday evening, during the prevalence of a thunder storm, he fell to sleep, and to his utter astonishment found, when he awoke, that he had the entire use of all his limbs. He arose from his bed, dressed himself, and walked about the house. Mr. Newman remembers to have experienced a peculiar sensation in his whole system during his sleep, and from all the circumstances no other conclusion can be arrived at, but that the agent of this wonderful cure was electricity. It at least furnishes a subject for much scientific explanation.—*Easton (Md.) Gazette.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Britannia at Boston.

Eight days later from England—Important News.

By the arrival at Boston, on Saturday morning, of the steam packet Britannia, Captain Cleveland, in thirteen days and twenty hours from Liverpool, we have London papers to the 18th, Liverpool to the 19th, and Continental news with dates corresponding.

ENGLAND.

The most important political news that we have, is the passage, by a majority of one, of Sir Robert Peel's motion of want of confidence in the Ministry.

The most interesting intelligence brought by the Britannia, relates to the British Parliament, in which the Ministry have sustained several defeats, and have determined upon a dissolution of that body, and the trial of a new election.

Sir Robert Peel's motion for a censure of the Ministry was brought forward in the House of Commons on the 5th of June, and passed by a majority of one. By this vote, the House have declared that the present Ministers of the Crown do not possess the confidence of Parliament, and that their continuance in office is at variance with the spirit of the Constitution. The announcement of this vote excited, of course, [illegible] bers. Lord John Russell, the ministerial leader, then rose, and stated that he should deliberate till Monday following, (this was on Saturday evening,) as to what course he would pursue for the vindication of the Ministry.

On Monday he announced to the House his intention of advising the Queen to dissolve Parliament. Sir Robert Peel, who was prepared to blow up his attack by opposing the supplies, stated that in consequence of this measure, he should defer his attempt. Subsequently, the strength of parties was tried again on the Criminal Law question, and the Ministry were beaten by a majority of ten.

Active preparations were in progress for the election. Lord John Russell was to stand for the city of London. Parliament continued to sit, but was to be dissolved in a few days by commission. The Ministry were confident of adding much to their strength at he new election.

The excitement on the subject of McLeod had completely died away; all parties were "looking at home."

Nothing, of course, heard of the President.

Sir Robert Wilkie, the great painter, died suddenly at Gibralter.

Astley's Theatre in London, was burnt down on the 8th of June. One woman was burnt to death. The loss of property was estimated at £35,000 sterling.

There have been several more deaths among the nobility, namely, the Earl of Fortescue, and Lady Emily Cloncurry. Commander James Duncan, N. N. is also dead.

Lord John Russell is to be married to Lady Fanny Elliot at the close of this month.

Her Majesty had given a Court Ball—and held a Grand Drawing Room on the 17th.

The health of the Queen was bad. Some alarm was felt in consequence.

Active movement were making all over England, Scotland and Ireland, for the next elections. Much excitement prevailed.

In Syria more troubles have broken out, and some Turkish troops, had been driven back by the mountaineers.

CHINA.

We are given to understand that the instructions given to Sir Henry Pottinger, on proceeding as Commissioner to Canton to supercede Capt. Elliot, were warlike against the Chinese to an extreme degree.—*London Courier.*

From France, there is little news of moment. Marshal Sult retired from the Ministry, on being opposed in a measure relating to the recruiting of soldiers, but came back again on being told he might have his way.

The Turkish Sultan declining in health. Affairs in the Levant present nothing of particular interest.

The French have taken the town of Mascara, in Algiers, and a fortifying it.

Just ask your partular friend, who is rolling in wealth, to lend you a hundred dollars when you are in need of it, and see how poor he becomes at once.

AN ACT

Relating to the election of County Treasurers, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That on the second Tuesday in October next, and on the same day every two years thereafter, it shall be lawful for the qualified voters in the several counties of this Commonwealth, to elect a suitable person to serve as County Treasurer, who shall enter upon the duties of his office on the first Monday in January next after his election, and perform all the duties enjoined by law on the several county treasurers of this commonwealth, until the first Monday in January next two years next after his induction into office as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. The election shall be held, and returns of election made, in the manner prescribed by law in the case of county commissioners, and the validity of the election or return be subject to like trial and examination in case of contest.

Sec. 3. No Judge, Clerk or Prothonotary of any Court, Register of Wills or Recorder of Deeds, County Commissioner, or County Auditor, shall be elligible to election as County Treasurer during their continuance in office, nor shall any County Commissioner or County Auditor be eligible until the expiration of one year next after the term for which they shall be elected, nor shall any County Treasurer serve in such office more than two years in any term of four years.

Sec. 4. Each person elected a County Treasurer shall, before entering into the duties of his office, give bonds with security in the manner and on the conditions prescribed in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth sections of an act entitled "An Act relating to counties, and county and township officers," passed the 15th day of April, 1834; and it shall be the duty of the County Commissioner, after the bonds and surety are given and approved, to give the person so elected a certificate of his appointment, in the form and manner prescribed by the 31st section of the last act aforesaid, and forward a certificate thereof to the Auditor General in the manner therein prescribed, and such certificate shall be recorded as in said act is directed.

Sec. 5. In case any person so elected County Treasurer shall be declared ineligible, refuse to give bonds according to law, die, resign, remove from the county, or to be removed from office on account of any delinquency or misdemeanor, it shall be lawful for the County Commissioners to appoint a suitable person to fill said office until the expiration of the term for which such County Treasurer shall have been elected, and the person so appointed shall conform and be subject to the laws of this Commonwealth in relation to County Treasurers, and be subject to like removal: Provided, no person shall be appointed declared by law ineligible to election.

Sec. 6. If the Commissioners of any county shall believe the County Treasurer [illegible] managing the public moneys commited to his charge, or that from the insufficiency of his security the public interests are likely to suffer, it shall be lawful for said Commissioners to petition the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county, setting forth the facts complained of, and if said Court shall believe said complaint well founded, it shall make such order for the removal of such Treasurer, or require additional security, as to said Court shall appear just and proper in the premises.

Sec. 7. If any County Treasurer, elected or appointed under the provisions of this act, after taking on himself the duties of the office, shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty required of him by law, he shall on conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be forthwith removed from office.

Sec. 8. Every County Treasurer heretofore elected or appointed, and now holding his office under the provisions of the existing laws of this commonwealth, shall be, and hereby is, continued in office until the first Monday in January next, unless sooner removed according to the provisions of this act: *Provided*, Said treasurer shall give bond according to the terms and provisions of the law under which he was elected or appointed, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty until the time aforesaid: *Provided*, That on renewing his bonds for the faithful performance of his duties, as provided by existing laws, the present county treasurer of the county of Philadelphia shall continue in office until the third Tuesday in October next, when his successor shall be qualified; and at the said general election the present county treasurer shall not be eligible to said office; and it shall not be lawful for any county treasurer, county commissioner or commissioners, or any collector of taxes in any township, ward or district, nor for any other person on his or their behalf, to receive payment, or to give any receipt for the payment of any taxes that have not been duly assessed, and returns of said assessment made according to law, nor shall any such treasurer, commissioner, commissioners or collector or other person, on his or their behalf, receive payment or give any receipt for the payment of any taxes, from the payment of which the party assessed has been exonerated according to law, unless the party so exonerated shall himself appear in his own proper person, and tender payment of the taxes from which he has been exonerated. And it shall not be lawful for any commissioner or commissioners of any county, or for any other person on his or their behalf, to add any name or names to the duplicate return or list of taxables, made or furnished by the assessor or assistant assessors of any township, ward or district, and if any such treasurer, commissioner, commissioners of collector, or other person on his or their behalf, shall violate any of the provisions of this section, he shall, upon conviction thereof before any court having competent jurisdiction, pay a fine of one hundred dollars for the use of the commonwealth, and shall moreover be forthwith removed from office, and the vacancy thereby occasioned in either of said offices, shall be filled or supplied as in other cases of vacancies in such office.

Sec. 9. All special acts authorizing the election of county treasurers, and all other laws of this commonwealth which are altered or supplied by the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided*, however, that in the counties of Lycoming and Clinton, the election under this law, shall be held on the second Tuesday in October, 1843, and the term of the present treasurers of said counties, is hereby extended until the first Monday in January, 1844.

Sec. 10. It shall not be lawful for any guardian of the poor, inspector of the prison, controller of public schools, member of the board of health, nor for any person employed in the sheriff's office or treasurer's office, county commissioner's office or treasurer of any county, to hold the office or perform the duties of such county; and if any county treasurer elected or appointed under the provisions of this act, after taking upon himself the duties of the office, shall embezzle, misuse or waste the public moneys committed to his charge, he shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars, and not more than two thousand dollars, and be imprisoned for a time not less than three months, nor more than two years, the amount of said term of imprisonment to be at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 11, &c., relating to other purposes.

Approved, 27th May, 1841.

Temperance Department.

PLEDGE OF THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO AGREE, THAT WE WILL NOT USE ANY INTOXICATING LIQUORS NOR TRAFFIC IN THEM AS A BEVERAGE; THAT WE WILL NOT PROVIDE THEM AS AN ARTICLE OF ENTERTAINMENT, OR FOR PERSONS IN OUR EMPLOYMENT; AND THAT, IN ALL SUITABLE WAYS, WE WILL DISCOUNTENANCE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

AN APPEAL TO FARMERS.

The following is cut from the last Report of the Ex. Com. of the Am. Temp. Union, and is commended to the consideration of the *farmers* of our country.

"Drunkenness cannot long be continued in our world without the aid of sober men. Sober men must make the laws which license the traffic. Sober men must be the vendors; sober men must be the importers and distillers, and sober men must furnish the capital for importation and the materials for distillation. The farmers of our country stand at the fountain head of this tremendous evil, and to them, standing there, the committee would make a solemn appeal.

FARMERS, next to the great Author of all good, you stand as the almoners of the world. You bring food out of the earth. As you pour it forth from your granaries, the eye blesses you. "The ox knoweth his owner; the ass his master's crib;" the widow's heart, as she receives sustenance for herself and her babes, sings for joy.—For a momentary gain, you can become a curse and not a blessing. You can convert the grain and the fruit which the earth pours into your lap, into a poison which shall turn the husband and father into a brute and fiend, beggar families, excite men to the commission of ferocious crime and ruin souls. But will you do it? You can feed the distilleries with your surplus productions; you can keep up those fires which burn up the body and burn the soul, and plead that, as you throw your productions in the public market, you are not responsible for any of these effects. But will this satisfy conscience? Will this satisfy the Searcher of all hearts, when he shall make inquisition for blood? To those of you, who look simply at loss and gain, we would put a question—Will not every drunkard you make, hold a mortgage on your farm for his support? Will not every criminal, excited by you to acts of violence, lay upon you for his trial, imprisonment and punishment a heavy assessment? Does not every poor house, jail and hospital bring sweat from the brow of every industrious farmer and mechanic in the land?—And have you a right, for personal gain thus heavily to tax your fellow citizens? May there not also be an assessment of another character which you may not be willing to bear? If you manufacture a poison or furnish the material for this manufacture, may not a righteous God visit you in judgment by calling you to follow a son to a drunkard's grave, or perhaps cause you to fall into a pit which you yourselves have digged? Would it not be better that God should send the mildew to blast your crops, the insect to destroy your wheat, the frost to blight your corn, the caterpillar to waste your fruit; better, far better that God should stretch you on a bed of sickness, and that your farm should lay waste, your fruit rot in the field, and your children become pensioners on the bounty of others?"

But what shall our farmers do with their surplus products, when the distilleries are closed? We answer, they can supply our markets with *good pork*, instead of the wretched article now furnished by the distillers; and can fatten beef for our home and for the city market. A farmer near Mechanicsburg, thus appropriated his surplus corn and grain last year; and at a public Temperance meeting stated this as the result,—"*That by feeding beef and pork instead of feeding the distilleries, he had obtained the means of greatly enriching his farm, and in a single year had made a net* GAIN OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS."—We hope at least a hundred farmers will repeat this experiment the present year.

GLEANER.

NOTICE.

All persons having books out of the College Libraries, are requested to return them on Wednesday or Saturday of this week.

J. J. POTTS, Lib. B. L. S.
JOHN P. SEIBERT, Lib. U. P. S.

June 23, 1841.—1t.

NOTICE.

THE person who *borrowed* a HOE and MATTOCK from the subscriber, is politely requested to return the same immediately; provided *he has no further use for them.* "A word to the wise," &c.

JAMES HOFFER.

Carlisle, June 23, 1841.—1t.