

From the Star of Florida.

## An Eastern Tale.

There is an eastern story, which gives an account of a certain gem, or precious stone, so entirely perfect as to be indestructible by any human agency. It was, consequently, greatly esteemed, and held at a price of infinite value.

At length it became the property of a wealthy merchant, who, on dying, bequeathed it to his only son, as his principal patrimony.

For a time the young merchant considered himself the wealthiest man in Bagdad. He could at any moment have disposed of his valuable jewel, at the nearest Bazaar, for a sum sufficient to have bought up a whole street of common merchants, with all their merchandise, together with innumerable caravans from the Indies, with the rarest silks, spices, and other goods. And the great Caliph himself, it was supposed, would have shared his throne with any one for the possession of it.

But at length the young merchant became discontented with his treasure. After all, said he to himself, if this stone should not be what the opinion of the world has so long held it to be! What, if instead of being indestructible, as it is said to be, it is susceptible of being crushed by a single blow of the hammer! Instead of being proof against the influence of the most intense heat, what if the fire might blacken and deface it!

Thus tormented with suspicions which had never entered the breast of any previous proprietor of the rare gem, its possession, instead of a satisfaction, a pride, and an honor, became to the young merchant only a source of disquiet, of care, and anxiety. He was continually haunted with an overweening desire to try experiments upon it. Suppose, says he, I were to place it under the hammer, and prove whether or no it is capable of resisting the efforts of mechanical force! Or were I to place it in the furnace for a few days and see whether or no it can withstand the influence of intense heat!

In this state of mind he consulted with an old Dervise, who had been the friend and counsellor of his father. He satisfied, my son, said he, with your treasure. Do not let any man believe it to be perfect. It is not far value in the market now as great as it possibly can be, after it shall have resisted all your experiments! Be not the first to throw suspicion on your own fortune—the gift of the prophet.

But the young man listened not to the advice of the old Dervise. He subjected his gem to the test of the fire and the hammer. For a while it resisted all his efforts to deface or to injure it, and it seemed to deserve fully the reputation it had so long borne. But the more the precious gem resisted his efforts to destroy it, and the more it seemed to approach its reputed perfection, the more was the ambition of the silly merchant excited to try new experiments on it. He went to work and built very expensive machinery, with new combinations of mechanical powers, for the purpose of subjecting it to more trying tests. All being ready, the precious gem was placed in a position to be most easily affected by the accumulated force of the machinery, and the experiment was made. The result was soon ascertained. The costly stone was ground to powder.

"Did I not do well," said the young merchant to the Dervise, "when I suspected this bubble was not the thing it had been cracked up to be?"

"Truly, my son," answered the Dervise, "your experiments have prospered, and you have become a beggar for your pains. Alas! he is great; he has punished you with success in your endeavors to undermine your own fortunes, and deface the brightness and perfections of his own gifts."

The young merchant passed away amid the jeers and taunts of the bystanders.

Now it seems to us that a very useful moral may be drawn from the Eastern story.

Has not the conduct of those wicked politicians, who have experimented upon the credit of the country until they have destroyed it, been very much like the course of the silly young merchant of Bagdad, who ground his peerless jewel to powder, only for the sake of showing that it was not quite so indestructible as it had been represented to be!

The people of this country possessed a currency based upon credit, which was to them a mine of wealth. It could be exchanged for all the necessities, the comforts, and the luxuries of life. It flowed and circulated, and cities rose up as if by magic; the forests gave place to fertile plantations; the savage retreated before the march of civilization, and plenty and cheerfulness spread themselves over all the land.

But there were a set of politicians who rose up and said to the people, "This currency of which you boast, and which you fancy is working such wonders for you, is all a mockery! It is worthless! It is based on a credit which is rotten! And, if you will permit us, we will make experiments on it, we will prove to you that you have been deceived in the perfection of these agents."

And to the making of experiments they applied themselves with zeal worthy of a better cause. Every body knows the result.

Now!—A dying banker thus addressed his eldest son—You may suppose you are going to inherit a large fortune, but you are mistaken. I have no property, and the bank is insolvent to the amount of \$200,000. On the death of my father, who died of a broken heart, I found the bank was hardly solvent. I at first resolved to close the concern, and pay off the creditors, but I afterwards determined otherwise. I proved my father's will for a quarter of a million, and set up a large establishment. This gave me the reputation of wealth, and increased the business of the bank. I have lived in splendor as you know, for many years. All your brothers and sisters are handsomely provided for, and to you, my eldest son, I leave the bank. I have appointed you sole executor to my will. You have only to give my property for any amount you think proper to name, and if you manage your affairs prudently, the bank may last out your time as it has lasted out mine.

## THE PHILOSOPHY OF TEN PINS.

Some queer people, thrown upon this earth by Dame Nature, in one of her disagreeable moods, imagine that the game of ten pins consists simply in throwing a certain number of balls at a certain number of pins, and recording upon the slate the number of pins that may be knocked over. Many a man goes to a ten pin alley and gazes at the players for hours, seemingly deeply interested in the game, watching it carefully through all its changes and fluctuations, and yet his sole desire is to learn how many pins are left standing after the appropriate number of balls have been rolled. Now that man has no knowledge—no particle—of the philosophy of ten pins. No place on earth affords a better opportunity for the study of character than the bowling alley.

We have a sedate friend, one long familiar with the windings of that strange labyrinth, the human heart, who is passionately fond of that time-honored and manly pastime, and yet for years he has not thrown a ball. His regular evening haunt, for he has neither wife nor children, having long ago determined to die a single man, or live forever—is the ten pin alley. He takes his chair and watches the game; if there be a bad player at work, as there generally is, so much the better, for he then has a new subject for study. In company with the old fellow, we visited an alley one evening, where there was scarcely a familiar face, and as we pulled away our seats, he talked in his simple, familiar style.

"Look at that fellow," said he, "that stout, bony man, who is getting ready. Away goes his ball; better, skelter, in the gutter before it is half way down; ball number two off on the other side. He has endeavored to throw his third ball with more care and precision; and, faith, he has made a capital hit, nine pins down, by Jove!—Now 't'is no mistaking the character of that man. He has been a rough and tumble, go head, fellow in this world, with some good luck, and some bad luck owing mainly to his carelessness. When his spirit is aroused, though, he is a mighty sure and ugly customer, hard to get round."

"Here is a different gentleman—the little fellow in black—he thinks he is going to do something nice; he has selected the small balls, and is preparing to send one of them with a mighty deal of care. Down it goes in a plucky inefficient way. Just look at it—he has quartered upon the head pin; and knocked down only four! Bah! that fellow's intellect is just like his balls; for though he labor ever so carefully, it has been so ordained that he shall accomplish just nothing at all."

"Now here's a man—he rolls a fine ball; watch him. He measures the alley with his eye, at the instant the ball leaves his fingers! How quickly and yet how quickly that ball pursues its way, with unerring accuracy, to the centre of the group of pins! It will knock down every one of them!—No! by St. Paul! it has gone directly through the centre, leaving eight pins standing! Do you observe? Not a muscle of his countenance has changed! His second ball is dispatched upon its errand. It has struck the head pin on the right, and, instead of the four, has taken but two more; and this, his last ball, will do the same on the other side. See!—it is a fact. 'Three admirable balls, properly regulated in point of speed, guided by the eye of a master, and still they have left four pins upright.'—Such, my friends, is luck! Do you observe with how quiet and composed a countenance that man has taken his seat—he is used to it, as were the eels used to skinning, and it scarcely annoys him. I happened to know something of that person's fortunes. His game of ten pins—well played, but always unfortunate. He expended every cent he had in the world a few months ago in the purchase of a piece of property. He concluded the trade, paid the money, and went directly to the insurance office; but before he paid the premium and pocketed the policy, an alarm of fire was given; and in an hour his buildings were reduced to ashes! He bet five thousand dollars upon the election of General Harrison; but before the bet was decided, the holder of the stake—a man supposed to be worth a hundred thousand dollars—had absconded. He was a candidate for Congress, and received three thousand votes, while his opponent received but fifteen hundred. The inspector of the election, on examining the votes, found that through the carelessness of the printer, a single letter was left out of his name in two thousand ballots, and his opponent was entitled to the certificate of election! He married a beautiful and intelligent woman, devotedly attached to him, a few years ago. She has presented him with three children, all natural idiots! and twelve months ago she herself eloped with the best friend he had in the world! He challenged the rascal, and was shot through the body; just escaping with his life, after six months' confinement! Can you wonder that such a man should roll a ball directly through the centre of the pins?"

"Just glance at the chap now, with so good humored, smiling a countenance—he knows no more about the science of ten pins than Judas Iscariot; his ball goes lumbering down, poking over the corner pin on the left, and just touching the one next to it, over it falls very gently, taking another in its way—see them tumble all down, upon my soul, and that is called a ten strike!"—his second ball is about the same, thrown at random, it has taken right—the third, rolled in the gutter, has knocked a dead wood to the other side of the alley, and got the remaining pins. Just put that fellow in the middle of the desert of Sahara, and he will find a bottle of Burgundy and a beef steak, buried in the sand, for his dinner."

"Now comes the last of the crowd—that yellow looking, apitide shanked customer, who thinks he throws the best ball of any man in creation. He has selected the largest ball with wonderful deliberation, and with a vast deal of parade, he has started it. Before half way down he exclaims triumphantly, 'that takes every pin!' Lo and behold! it has toppled over just one. Fuming and swearing, away goes his second and third ball and equally as successful

as the first. Cursing the boy for setting up the pins wrong, and declaring the balls are not round, or the alley level, he has taken his seat. I know him, too, of old; a more arrogant hypocrite and bag of wind never vegetated. He is a prominent advocate of temperance, and at the same time is a locomotive brandy cask—he boasts of his morality, while his real principles are those of a sheep stealer. Such a man may brag of his ten pins, for in bragging consists the strength of his game."

We left the alley. Did you know Wilson, who died of the yellow fever yesterday? asked I, of my companion, as we walked down street. "What sort of a man was he?" I can't say exactly, for I never saw him roll ten pins!—N. O. Picayune.

As to the value of conversions, God alone can judge. God alone can know how wide are the steps which the soul has to take before it can approach to a community with Him, to the dwelling of the perfect, or to the intercourse and friendship of higher natures.—Goethe.

The plays of natural lively children are the infancy of art. Children live in the world of imagination and feeling. They invest the most insignificant objects with any form they please, and see in it whatever they wish to see.—Oehlenschlaeger.

A new Candle has been invented in England. It is made without a wick, a hole running completely through the centre, into which a moveable wick is inserted, not filling up the space. Air is thus admitted through this hole, to feed the flame, and thus the amount of light is quadrupled. Whether four times the quantity of tallow is consumed, or not, is not stated. Query—Would not the tallow, in burning, melt, so as to run down the central orifice, and fill up the passage between the candle and the wick, thus excluding the current of air? We would suggest the use of a wick of rye straw, which would admit a current of air through its centre, without the liability of its being filled up.—Boston Courier.

Frozen Potatoes.—A writer in the New England Farmer states that potatoes that are frozen ever so hard, if taken in the state and immersed in water heated to the boiling point (provided they have not previously undergone the operations of freezing and thawing) are as good and palatable as if untouched by frost.

The Croup.—An old subscriber called upon us yesterday, and informed us that, by the publication in our columns a few days since, of a very simple and easily attained remedy for the croup, we had been instrumental in saving the life of an infant of his on Sunday night. The ingredients are, sliced onions, and sugar laid on the slices in layers, the syrup being administered. He wishes us to "keep it before the people" as a sovereign and almost instantaneous remedy.—N. Y. Sun.

Can't Go.—By order of Mr. Curtis, Collector of the port, a revenue cutter yesterday paid her compliments to a couple of splendid schooners, lying in the Hudson, off Jersey City, by serving upon their commanders orders not to quit port, and by placing herself, like a guardian spirit, between them, to secure the observance of those orders. These fine little vessels are recently from the ship yard of Messrs. Bell & Brown, and do credit to the deserved and far-extending fame of those eminent ship builders. They were built ostensibly for private account here, but in reality, it is believed, for the Mexican Government, to be employed against Texas. The cost we believe was \$90,000—of which \$30,000 are said to have been paid—the balance to be paid on their arrival at their place of destination. The law of the United States, making illegal the fitting out of armed vessels, at our ports, to be employed by other governments, against governments with which the United States are at peace, was, as we understand the matter, to have been evaded by a pretended sale by the ostensible owners to the Mexican Government. Each is armed with a Paixhan thirty-two pounder at midship, and six eighteen pound carronades; and each is fully officered by Mexicans, and manned chiefly by Americans. Mr. Curtis also found several Mexican ladies on board—probably ladies of the officers.—N. Y. Sun.

The two schooners which were detained by the Collector of New York, are to be released, it being ascertained that though built by order of the Mexican Government, they were at present the property of American citizens, who do not intend to part with their right of property in them, until the balance of their cost had been paid to them. The vessels in question will probably be allowed to sail in a few days.

Fatal Affray.—We learn from the Vicksburg Whig that an affray took place at a public sale in Warren county, between a Doctor Brown and John Henderson, Esq., which resulted in the death of the former.

A Warning to Wives and Husbands.—Considerable excitement was produced in this neighborhood last week, among those acquainted with the parties to the affair, by the news that a man, whose death had long since been reported, is about to return to his wife near this place, after a long absence in the great west. "Strange as it may seem, the information excited only consternation and grief in that bosom, which might have shuddered with joyful emotion. Alas! the cause of her sorrow remains to be told.

Unlike the constant Penelope, who mourned so long for the return of Ulysses from the siege of Troy, and refused for twenty years to see a suitor or to doubt the probability of her husband's return, the Penelope of our story, long since, yielded to the solicitations of another lover, and her less fortunate Ulysses will return to find his wife's affections buried, and a rival seated upon the throne of Ithaca. Under these circumstances, the result of the interview may be anticipated.—Ellicott's Mills (Md.) Free Press.

Shocking.—The Jonesborough, Tennessee, Whig, says there are two Mormon Preachers constantly laboring in the county of Smith, in Virginia, and now number about thirty-five in that county, with a fair prospect of increasing. One of the preachers, by the other day, rose up in the pulpit and uttered some gibberish, and then told the people that he had preached to them in three different languages! They profess the gift of tongues—the power of working miracles—and nearly all that pertained to Christ and the Apostles, in the days of old.

Digging for Gold.—The fools are not all dead yet, it seems. The attention of the editor of the Pensacola Gazette was lately attracted by an immense mound of earth thrown up at the site of the old Government House. Going to the spot, he found that no fairy hands had done the work, about a dozen sturdy negroes were treasure hunting, under the direction of a gentleman who had formerly lived there, and had now travelled two hundred miles to dig in that spot.

The Gazette adds, "Well, he didn't find any money, but the worst of the story is, that the disease of gold finding being contagious, as it seems, has spread with fearful rapidity among our citizens. We have heard of several new cases within a few days past, and think there is much reason to apprehend that the disease is assuming an epidemic form."

The Bay State.—Within the last five years five and a half millions of dollars have been received into and disbursed from the treasury of Massachusetts without the loss to the state of a single cent. Twenty six dollars of counterfeit notes have been taken in that time, but on the 1st of the present month, the Treasurer, who now goes out of office, makes this up from his own pocket.

The Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, we rejoice to learn, has signed the pledge of the Congressional Temperance Society, and henceforth will not only abjure and abhor the poisonous cup of intoxication, but will, as opportunity offers, devote his transcendent talents to the emancipation of others from the horrible debasement of intemperance. Mr. Marshall is a member newly elected last spring from Mr. Clay's old District, and immediately took rank as one of the most eloquent and gifted debaters in the House. A single fault marred all his usefulness and rendered his great talents worthless, so that his friends and admirers saw him take the floor with more of apprehension than pleasure. He has now, by one noble resolve, broken the web which was fast dragging him down to degradation and infamy, and resumed his proper place among the foremost statesmen and orators of the land. Heaven give him strength to persevere in the path he has so nobly chosen.—N. Y. Tribune.

Justice Wins.—We understand that the Mayor of New York exhibited to the Judges of the Common Pleas the recent conviction against Justice Wiley, and represented that since that conviction he had continued to sit as a Justice of the Peace, thereupon a Court County was ordered to convene on Monday next at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of removing him from his situation.—N. Y. Express.

Divorces.—There have been 142 applications for divorce to the present Legislature of Alabama. The Eufaula Whig holds the parties will all be divorced, because the practice of binding people to live together after they have become dissatisfied, is anti-republican!

Absquatulation.—The Illinois Gazette says that the President of the Illinois and Rock River Railroad, Mr. A. H. Bange, has fled the country. His authorities were in hot pursuit at the last account.

Kentucky Legislature.—This body convened at Frankfort on the 13th ultimo. Charles S. Morehead, of Franklin, was elected Speaker of the House. The Message of Governor Letcher was delivered on the same day. Previous to which, however, a resolution was introduced into the House, instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives of the State in Congress, to vote for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

Governor Fairfield, of Maine, is boldly out against the law for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands; on the boundary question he is as violent as ever. He thinks Maine must take up the matter herself, if the general government does not show sufficient energy, and must take possession of the disputed lands by force.

Suicide.—On the morning of the 23rd, a much respected young man of New Orleans, named Armand Dubertrand, committed suicide by shooting himself. No cause is assigned for the act. In his room was found this brief remark, "written upon a slip of paper"—"How painful it is to die so young."

The Bible Cause.—The last report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, shows that they have distributed 900,000 bibles and testaments during the previous year, and 22,000,000 since the establishment of the Society in 1804. The Society has published the scriptures in 136 languages.

The New Orleans Bulletin says— "If the Mexican nation attempt to conquer Texas, they will fail! If they put to death a single one of the prisoners belonging to the late Santa Fe expedition, ten Mexicans will die for him; and so on in proportion for others. And that if a Mexican army marches towards Texas, it will not reach Austin, till after the Texian force shall have occupied the city of Mexico."

Pensioners.—The number of pensioners of the U. S. government who have died during the last year amounts to 842; of this number 222 resided in the State of New York.

## BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

Most of our readers will remember that in April last a Mr. Allison, of Tallahassee, challenged Gen. Reed of Florida. They fought and the General shot him. Willis Allison, a brother of the deceased, and the General had a rematch subsequently, and a second one when the former shot the latter. He since went to Texas.

Private letters received in this city yesterday state that he has had further difficulties there, which ended in his taking the life of another, and in his own life being taken.

We hear that he arrived in the neighborhood of Brazoria about the 10th ult., that about six or eight miles from the town, in the woods, he met Dr. John McNeal Stewart, that an altercation arose between them relative to a friend of Mr. Stewart, both being armed; that Allison drew his knife to stab him, but Stewart perceiving his intention, fired three shots at him with one of Colt's pistols; that Allison, though severely wounded, fired a rifle and shot gun at his opponent, which instantly killed him.

A memorandum from Thomas F. McKenna, of Galveston, on the back of one of the letters, states that Allison was arrested, taken out and shot by the citizens of Brazoria.—New Orleans Picayune.

The Savannah Republican says that a large number of foreigners, principally Irishmen, have been induced by the representations of shipping agents in New York, to go to Savannah during the present winter, in the belief that they would find employment on the Railroad and other public works. These representations were mostly false, and a great number of laborers are without work and consequently in a state of suffering.

On Thanksgiving evening, a splendid ball was given at the insane Hospital, Augusta, Me., in which the patients participated, and it was a strange sight, they say, to see the various guises that insanity puts on, cutting pigeon wings in the ball room. Was, however, a salutary change of discipline.

England as it is.—The situation of matters and things in England, are thus summed up by the London correspondent of the N. York Journal of Commerce:—

"Swing is in the ascendant; incendiarism is an every day occurrence—distress stalks through the land—the poor are dying from starvation—sheep stealing has increased to a startling extent—the Duke of Cornwall thrives—her Majesty has recovered—the Queen Dowager is convalescent—Sir Robert Peel continues to hold undisturbed possession of power—and more barracks are to be built in the manufacturing and distressed districts."

The feeling of the community for and against the Bankrupt Law, seems to be increasing. Meetings of the two parties are held in various places, and on some occasions considerable excitement has been manifested.

The St. Augustine, Florida, News says, "that after the return of the navy expedition from the Everglades, the mariners, who were armed with Colt's rifles, in discharging their peices, had five cylinders and two barrels burst, breaking the leg of one man."

A hotel in Williamstown, Ct., was burned on Friday night, and a girl of about 10 years of age, lost her life in the flames. A man was also killed by the falling of a chimney. Two gentlemen of Hartford, who were sleeping in the house narrowly escaped with their lives.

Gen. Jackson.—In the N. Y. House of Representatives, on Friday last, Mr. Davazac, of this city, moved a resolution calling on Congress to pass a law refunding to Gen. Jackson, with interest and costs, the fine of \$1000, imposed on him by the Judge of the Louisiana district in 1815, for an alleged offense against the authority of said Judge. The question whether the resolution should be considered, was on Saturday decided affirmatively, yeas 87, noes 37—nearly a party vote. The consideration of the resolution was then, at the request of the mover, postponed until Monday.—Jour. of Com.

The Supreme Court of the United States assembled at the Court-room, in the Capitol, on Monday, and began its annual session. The Chief Justice and all the Associate Justices were present, except Mr. Justice Thompson. One of the earliest cases on the docket, if not the first to be argued, is the great case between the State of New Jersey and The Council of Proprietors, in that State, involving the question of right of property in lands lying under tide water. Eminent counsel are employed, of course, on both sides; and Governor Pennington, the respected Governor of the State, is here in person to watch over the interests of the State which are involved in the case.—National Intel.

Temperance Department. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Your Executive Committee, on retiring from office, beg leave to present the following Report:— We commenced our duties at the opening of the year, surrounded by some circumstances of embarrassment of a local nature, which, as they were set forth in the last report made to the society, need not be here repeated. We entered on the course which circumstances seemed already to have marked out; and as we could find opportunity, have endeavored to aid in carrying forward the Temperance cause on the principles then explained.

"Early in the year, that we might know on whom we had to depend for co-operation and support, we proposed a re-signature of the pledge, and sent a circular accompanied with a pledge into every family in the borough. These were collected by a committee of the Society, and the names thus returned, with those that have been

voluntarily given in since, number 483. These are neatly registered in a new book, provided for the purpose, and for convenience of reference are recorded in alphabetical order. By recurring to the list of members as it stood when we commenced our duties, we are compelled to believe that object of this re-signing of the pledge, and thus neglected to put their names down of the society, and are still bound by the pledge they had voluntarily made; though they are not reported as at present active members of the Society. For the purpose of giving those who then neglected to renew their pledge, as well as others, an opportunity to array themselves formally under the Temperance banner, we recommended to our successors another circulation of the pledge throughout the town, with an appropriate address, as soon as convenient. The manner in which the committees, who discharged the duty of collecting the pledges last year, were received and treated by those on whom they called, was with few and rare exceptions highly gratifying, and is deserving of all commendation.

The Temperance Department which had just been opened in the papers of our borough, were specially recommended to our care in the last report, with a confident expression of belief, that such was the understanding already had with the Editors, "that the responsibility of a failure in this department, in either paper, would have to rest on the professed friends of Temperance." This confidence we think, was not misplaced; though with one of the papers only have we been able to carry out our original purposes. We presume the rational expectations of the Editors were not met by "the professed friends of temperance." Though the cause is one of general interest, and all were freely invited to aid in its support, little aid has been given to the Editors, in imparting interest to such a department, except by the committee of our society; and besides, we have no evidence that any considerable patronage has been added to either of their columns in consequence of the opening of this department, in the paper from which it was dropped, was perhaps to the expectation of the publisher a sacrifice which few, even of the most noisy of the friends of temperance feel prepared to make. We now have three weekly papers in our borough circulating through every part of the county, as well as into other counties, and to our successors we commend the plan of endeavoring to establish a Temperance department in each, on a permanent basis. The time is at hand when intelligence on this subject which most intimately concerns every class of our citizens, will be eagerly sought for and demanded by the subscribers to political papers. For ourselves we believe there are few to whom it is now unwelcome; nor are those to be envied, the success of whose business requires that the people should be kept in ignorance of its true character. We feel that the success of our operations in our borough and throughout the county, the last year, owes much to columns of the Herald and Expositor, which have been freely opened to the discussion of Temperance subjects, and to the other papers, so far as they have been made the vehicles of temperance intelligence. For light is all that is necessary to the perfect triumph of our principles.

When we entered upon our office, we were not aware that there existed out of Carlisle, except perhaps in the entire eastern part of the county, a single Temperance Society of any efficiency of action. We immediately opened a correspondence with different parts of the county; and both by private letters and our public notices declared ourselves ready to co-operate with the friends of temperance in any part of the county where our services could do good. These notices were responded to from several places; and by delegations from the committee and Society, we have since January 1st 1841, visited and delivered addresses at Mechanicsburg three times, at Newville once, at McAllister's School house twice, at Shippensburg once, near Churchtown four times, at Hogestown once, and at another in Silver Spring township once. Three other public meetings are now appointed to be attended by delegates from our Society. The aggregate number of signers to the Total Abstinence pledge at these meetings has been about 260. Our chief attention, however, has been directed to the formation of Societies, and to the reorganization of such as we found recognizing the old pledge. The results of our efforts will be found in the following abstracts from the reports received from our auxiliaries:—

MECHANICSBURG TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Society formed January 1841. Pledge same as that of parent society. Number of members 212. Hold stated meetings monthly. President, Jay Day, M. D., Secretary, Dr. Jacob Weaver.

NEWVILLE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Two Societies, (one old pledge, and the other new,) re-organized by incorporating both pledges in the same constitution, in March 1841. Number of members 410. Signed since January 1, 1841, 32. Hold stated meetings quarterly. President, James R. Irvine, M. D., Secretary, Scott Caylor. We are not informed what proportion of the members of this Society are pledged to Total Abstinence.

HOGESTOWN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Society formed February 6, 1841. Pledge same as that of parent society. Number of members 70. Hold stated meetings quarterly. President, John Clendinning, Esq., Secretary, John Clendinning, Jr.

SHIPPENSBURG TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—Society formed February 18th, 1841. Pledge same as that of Parent Society. Number of members 280. Hold stated meetings monthly. President, Rev. David Smith; Secretary, Thomas H. Criswell.

MONROE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Society formed May 6, 1841. Pledge same as that of parent society. Number of members 60. Hold stated meetings monthly. President, John Hyer; Secretary, George Singler.

When we took charge of the affairs of the Society, we found it in debt. These obligations have been discharged; and notwithstanding the expenses incurred the last year have been considerable, by the liberality of a few they have all been met, so that the Society is now free from debt.

In conclusion, your committee, after the experience of a year, would reiterate the sentiment found in the last report of the society; to wit—"That in the union of the friends of temperance in our borough, would be found their greatest strength." This sentiment, always entertained by this society, we believe is gaining ground among all the best friends of our common cause.

L. CALDWELL.  
M. G. BRANDEBURY.  
H. DUFFIELD.  
H. AU RAND.  
W. T. SPROLE.  
Esq. Com.

DICKINSON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Society formed in October 1841. Pledge same as that of Parent society. Number of members 85. Hold stated meetings monthly. President, David McCullough; Secretary, Abraham Clardy.

Of the persons registered in these societies, the number supposed to have been confirmed drunkards is not very definitely reported. It is not perfectly easy to determine, to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned, when an intemperate man becomes a drunkard. The number, however, reported is 31 and of these 10 are supposed to have been reformed, so far as reformation can be predicted of abstinence for a few months only—by the direct action of the societies. Still your committee are of the opinion, that the organization of a general society in Carlisle, on the Washingtonian principles, with branches in other parts of the county, would be desirable.

First.—It would throw those who have been intemperate and are reformed, into a more responsible position with reference to society; and would impose greater checks and restraints to a return to their former habits.

Second.—It would bring into the field a new class of talent. And

Thirdly.—This kind of talent it is believed has proved the most efficient in reforming the intemperate, and restoring him to society; and also in preserving him from the temptations which subsequently surround him.

The further consideration of this subject is commended to our successors in office. Your committee would also notice as a matter of much interest the recent formation of the "Dickinson College Temperance Society," on the same pledge with the county society, now numbering 64. We rejoice in this not only for the good it may do among those on whom it is designed especially to act, but also for the influence we may hope its members will be able to exert on those parts of the county where their lectures may be desired. We cannot but hope, from the energy with which its operations have been commenced, that it will become a valuable auxiliary with us, in reforming the county. The President is Washington Lee; Secretary, John W. Tongue.

Since our last annual meeting, a new law has been enacted, requiring the publication of the petition and certificate of those applying for tavern licenses. One object of this law undoubtedly was, to give the Court, with whom the responsibility rests of granting the licenses, an opportunity to satisfy themselves of the necessity of the tavern and of the character of the applicant. Another object was to give to the citizens of our commonwealth an opportunity to remonstrate before the Court against the granting or the renewal of licenses, to improper persons, or in places where they are not needed. The effect of this law, we think, cannot but be good; and among the 72 names appended to the certificate of the seven who have petitioned for licenses in our borough, we deem it a matter of gratulation, that there is but one which is recorded among the members of our society. As every one is left by the pledge free to act in this respect as he pleases, we think this distinctly shows the progress of a conviction amongst the best friends of man, that licenses to sell intoxicating liquors ought not to be granted.

Your committee have found great satisfaction in the discharge of their duties the past year; and our arduous has been damped only by the want of co-operation on the part of those who ought to have sided us. We have indeed never yielded to a single feeling of discouragement, except in those few cases in which we have from our efforts counteracted by the opposition or apathy of the Ministers of Religion, to whom we are wont to look for aid in every good word and work. Most of these have come up promptly to our assistance; while others we are compelled to say, have done the cause great dis-service. But even this has only led us to re-examine the ground we occupy; and to settle our convictions anew, that the cause of temperance is indeed the cause of God. And if our convictions are right in regard to this matter, how fearful must be the responsibility of him, who, standing as a "watchman" on the walls of Zion, not only "blows not the trumpet, nor warns the people," but ever cries peace, while a "sword," more destructive than the warrior's arm ever wielded, is abroad among the people of his charge.

We herewith submit to the inspection of the society some Plates prepared by Thomas Sewall, M. D. Professor in the Columbian Medical College, D. C.—exhibiting the human stomach in the different stages of the Drunkards downward progress from a state of perfect health even till the deluded victim is immolated on the altar of his own folly. With this horrid picture before us, we pause in wonder, at the countenance given by many of the physicians among us, to their ignorance of the physical ruin wrought by alcoholic drinks we cannot ascribe this; these effects are better known to them than to any other class of our citizens. In the absence of any explanation on their part, we are left to conjecture, for the cause, other generations, we doubt not, will remember Dr. Sewall, as the benefactor of man.

When we took charge of the affairs of the Society, we found it in debt. These obligations have been discharged; and notwithstanding the expenses incurred the last year have been considerable, by the liberality of a few they have all been met, so that the Society is now free from debt. In conclusion, your committee, after the experience of a year, would reiterate the sentiment found in the last report of the society; to wit—"That in the union of the friends of temperance in our borough, would be found their greatest strength." This sentiment, always entertained by this society, we believe is gaining ground among all the best friends of our common cause.

L. CALDWELL.  
M. G. BRANDEBURY.  
H. DUFFIELD.  
H. AU RAND.  
W. T. SPROLE.  
Esq. Com.

Dec. 31, 1841.