

# Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, ADVERTISING, POLITICS, LITERATURE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND SCIENCES, AMUSEMENT, &c. &c.

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## POOR HOUSE STATEMENT FOR 1842.

BENJAMIN PEPPER, SAMUEL GRAHAM and JOHN ZUG, Esquires, Directors of the Poor, and of the House of Employment of Cumberland County, in account with said County, from the 1st of January to the 31st day of December, 1842, inclusive, viz:

Table with columns for 'To amount due Institution at settlement in 1841 by Jacob Squier, Esq., Treasurer, \$ 887 26', 'Amount received from various sources', and 'By payment of Interest on bonds (for land purchased by A. M'Dowell in 1842.) \$ 150 46'. Includes a list of items like 'Sundries', 'Horse', and 'Beef' with their respective values.

JACOB SQUIER, Esq. Treasurer of the Poor House and House of Employment of said County, in account with the Directors of said Institution, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1842, inclusive.

Table with columns for 'To amount due at last settlement, \$ 887 26', 'Amount received from County Treasurer, \$ 5000 00', and 'Balance due by Treasurer, \$ 501 86'.

Stock on Farm 1st January 1843. 7 Head of Horses—32 Head of Horned Cattle—8 Breeding Sows—50 Sheep & 1 Lamb. Beef, Pork, Mutton and Veal, fattened and killed on Farm in 1842. 27 beves, average wt. 444 lbs. (1868 lbs) 48 sheep, average 47 lbs (2256 lbs) 16 calves, average 65 lbs (1040 lbs) 39 hogs, average 160 lbs (6240) making in all (31234 lbs).

Farming Utensils on Farm 1st January 1843. 2 narrow wheeled wagons, 1 wagon bed, 2 pair wood ladders, 2 pair hay ladders, 2 sleds, 1 dear born, 1 cart, 5 ploughs, 3 harrows, 2 cultivators, 2 double shovel ploughs, 5 wheelbarrows, 1 sleighing machine, 2 flanning mills, 2 log chains, 6 set of wagon gears, 5 set of plough gears, 1 sleigh and harness, 1 flax brake, 1 horse rake, 3 set of carpenter's tools, 1 set of blacksmith tools, and a variety of axes, shovels, grubbing hoes, digging iron, single tree, double tree, scythes, cradles, forks, rakes, &c. and 1 set of blowing tools, 1 set of butchering tools.

Schedule showing the proceeds of the Farm for 1842. 460 bushels of wheat, 900 of oats, 1428 of corn, 57 of potatoes, 56 loads of hay, 7 of corn fodder, 150 bushels of apples, 64 of onions, 41 of cabbages, 27 of beets, 15 of parsnips, 8 of peas and beans, 20 of turneps, 2400 heads of cabbage, 2400 cucumber pickles, 8 bushels of flax seed, 20 of clover seed, 21 of timothy seed, 15 of hops, made 11 barrels of good cider, 3 of water cider, 110 gallons of apple butter.

The Directors &c. of said County, annex the following exhibit of extra labor &c. performed by the Steward, Matron, and Paupers, from the 1st day of January to the 31st of December 1842, as follows: 15 coffins, 5 pairs of wooten pants, 4 pair summer pants, 17 roundabouts, quarried stone for 13 perch stone fence, made 1 double shovel plough, 1 horse rake, 15 shanking forks, 5 large tables for Poor House, 3 sewing stands, 4 chests, 1 wheelbarrow, 1 sled, 3000 nails, cut 130 cord of wood, made 10 handle baskets, 6 handle baskets, 6 single trees, 3 double trees, 521 5/4 worth of blacksmithing.

REMOVAL. CHARLES F. RAYMOND, Practical Hat and Cap MANUFACTURER. Nails! Nails!! Nails!!! ONE THOUSAND CUMBERLAND NAILS. BEAVER HATS. NUTRIA HATS. GARDEN SEEDS. DEEDS, MORTGAGES and PROBATE.

## POETRY.

THIS WORLD OF OURS. From Bentley's Miscellany. BY W. G. F. BARKER. This world of ours, if free from sin, Oh! would it not be fair? Sunshine above, and flowers beneath, And beauty everywhere! The air, the earth, the waters teem With living things at play; Glad Nature from an hundred throats Pours her rejoicing lay.

The busy bees o'er garden-flowers A holy song attune, Joining, with never-dying mirth, The minstrelsy of June— And the great waves upon the deep, Leaping like giants free, Add in their hollow melody, The chorus of the sea. There's beauty in the summer sky, When from his ocean bed, Like a strong man refresh'd by sleep, The Sun uplifts his head; And when behind the western rocks At eventide he goes, How beautiful are the crimson clouds That curtain his repose!

## LETTER FROM PROFESSOR DURBIN.

My DEAR DR. SEWALL.—I send you a letter, not because you need information of our movements in Europe, for your son keeps you informed of these, but rather as a testimony of my deep sense of your many acts of kindness to me, and also to say how much pleasure I have enjoyed, and how much I have profited in travelling abroad with the three young gentlemen who have accompanied me. We have been a little society, and have bid defiance to ennui, hesitancy in our movements, or doubt of success. Few parties have accomplished so much in so short a time, because we travel for information, not for pleasure. I have faithfully followed the advice you were so kind as to give me respecting a journal. I fear I have made it too copious; for I judge I have already 800 or 1,000 pages, in which I have written out the facts and reasonings which sustain the opinions and conclusions to which I have come. I have interspersed sketches of men, society and scenery, connecting them with the policy, causes, and history to which they are to be referred. The sketches are condensed and rapid, intended to preserve the prominent points only, leaving the subordinate parts to memory. I have carefully studied the Catholic religion, both as a system of faith considered in itself, and as an external institution acting upon society as such, and forming an integral and necessary part of the Government in Catholic countries. I have no doubt—but that Catholicism is gradually regaining its ground in Europe, under the direct or indirect patronage of most of the monarchies, because they find it a very convenient and powerful means of controlling the mass of the people through the priesthood. In Italy and Austria the Bishops, and the Bishops with the Ministers of Police, Louis Philippe and the Church had no friendship for each other seven years since; now they are in close alliance; and with a returning sense of religion among the people of France, there is a corresponding return of the Church to power. The ceremonies and decorations of the churches are arranged to suit the state of society, so as to strike and captivate the mass of the people. Hence she is acquiring her influence again over two divisions of community: over kings and rulers, because they need her as a means of government; and over the mass of the lower orders, because she is so arranged in her external ceremonies as to strike and gratify the senses, and so adapted by her sacraments, particularly of penance, and her doctrine of purgatory, as to assure the soul, after numerous confessions, the pardon of sin, and the hope of escape in the next world, if not quite successful in this. While in England she is acquiring great influence, first, by greatly multiplying and expanding her external machinery, such as fine churches and cathedrals, schools and colleges, and the residence of many missionary priests; secondly, by the religious faith of a Catholic is superior to his political opinions, while, on the contrary, the liberal faith of a Protestant is subordinate to his political opinions, we shall see the true power and position of the Catholic Church in affairs of government where there are popular elements.—I must in justice add another element of power in which, as a Christian, I rejoice, I refer to the increased morality and respectability of the clergy.

The Church of England I regarded before I left home as the bulwark of Protestantism in Europe; I still so regard it, and consider it the best possible model of a Church and State. Its moral and literary character, as it respects the clergy, is, however, higher than it was one hundred or even fifty years ago. This generally attributed to the action of Dissenters and Methodists, who have also increased the activity of the church as a measure of self-defence, because the piety and activity of Dissenters and Methodists were emptying the parish churches, and of course bringing the parish clergy into contempt with the common people. They have recovered greatly from this, and are recovering still; and there is at least a relative decline of Dissent and Methodism. I do not say that the Dissenters and Methodists have declined absolutely in numbers, activity, or piety; but I say the church has gained vastly more than they, relatively, during the last century: so much so that, as a Catholic, I believe she would nearly neutralise their influence in the course of half a century. She continued to increase in activity and piety as she has done for the last ten or fifteen years.

Some fifteen years since at the progress of France, Germany, and Italy; but I must postpone these until I see you. Having said so much about policy, churches, government, &c., I will add, I have been much interested in studying the condition and progress of society, in different centuries and countries, in the remains of art and ruins of edifices found every where in Europe. I cannot recount these, but must content myself by simply referring to Rome, which is a wonder, and is itself worth a visit to Europe. In its remains you may see the legitimate influence of absolute monarchy, as under the kings, when the imperishable Cloaca Maxima was produced, only one hundred and fifty years from the foundation of the city of the Republic, which utility prevailed and produced no imperishable monuments; and under the Empire, when Rome was made, and has bequeathed to the world her ruined palaces, arches, amphitheatres, temples, tombs of such magnitude and strength as to have been and continue to be impregnable fortresses, colliques, &c.—the evidences of concentrated power and wealth untriedly to the happiness and liberty of the people; yet so dazzling to them, as to steal away their freedom and substance by gratifying their senses with splendor and sports. So the baronial castles of the middle ages perched on hills, while the towns nestled under their beelling towers, clearly declare the state of society that prevailed then.

I beg your pardon for not referring to the cause of temperance, or the state of medicine; of the last I am no judge, and of the former, you may have seen a letter which I wrote to Carlisle. And as I cannot write to all the friends I have the pleasure of claiming, you have my permission to share this with them in any way you judge best. You may likewise say to them that we shall probably be in Palestine when you and they are reading this, having seen Greece and Constantinople, and on our way to Egypt; and then, for home. My kindest regards to each member of your family. As ever, yours, J. P. DURBIN.

The CHARM OF WOMAN.—There were many defects in her character, but beauty and gentle manners in the great estimate of woman, go far towards supplying their want of energy and even their want of heart. It is as a wife that these defects appear, and grow upon the disappointed husband, like the frightful figures exhibited by a Magic Lantern; increasing in hideousness as they increase in magnitude and distinctness. It is when the doating lover begins to suspect that the silent calm he had hitherto mistaken for maiden shyness, is in reality the silence of the soul—the calm of imperturbable stagnation; when he discovers that he has devoted his first and best affections to a beautiful marble statue; when he returns to his home, which ought to be "an ever sunny place," and finds nothing but the yawning vacancy of a cold and cheerless void; when he pours his fresh warm feelings, that burst in unstudied language from his burning lips upon the stony surface of an insensible heart—and that heart a woman's!—it is then that he shrinks back repelled and blasted, as if the blooming charms he once adored were exchanged for deformity and horror. Oh! it is by the secret fountain of never-changing love—the well of inexhaustible refreshment in the desert—the rose that blooms forever beneath the sunshine of one beloved eye—the voice that rises in a continued strain of melody above the discord of the world—the bird of beauty, whose faithful wing is never folded save in the ever sheltered nest. The pure unalloyed stream of its gladness: for one—it is by such mystical symbols as these that we would describe the natural, the distinctive charm of woman:—not by her perfect form, her ruby lips, her sparkling eyes, or her silver tresses, whether they fall in raven masses on a marble brow or glitter in the sunbeams like threads of waving gold.—I wish myself that the interior of Ireland do not arise from misgovernment the riots.

France has entered extensively into a national customs union with Prussia at its head; and the United States, by necessity, has been obliged to increase the tariff, and the consequence is, an unprecedented falling off in English exportation of manufactured goods, and a distress among her laboring population that has no parallel on earth. All—and more than I have said may be fully proved by the "Report on the condition of the Laboring Poor" published by authority of the House of Commons, July, 1842.

This state of things in England has produced the long protracted effort to obtain a repeal of the corn laws, in which the great landed proprietors are deeply interested, because it would reduce their rents; and the suffering laboring population are interested because it would give them bread at a lower rate. The middle class in England is greatly reduced in numbers and influence by the increase of the riches of the rich and the poverty of the poor; for, by the general introduction of machinery for manufacturing purposes, however enterprising and skillful a man may be, if he has not money he must simply become a part of the machinery of the rich mill owner; at a fixed price per quantum of work or time. In mercantile transactions it is much the same, as great companies now transact all heavy business, and the shopping is so cut up and divided among the millions that do a little, that it is a piece of great good fortune to get a run of custom so as to save any thing. Hence the extremes of society are widening in England and absorbing to themselves the middle class; and, if things continue as they are, the result will be that there will be but two classes there, the very rich and the miserably poor; and I see no probability, scarcely a possibility, of an alteration in this state of things. It is true that the doctrine of free trade, which doubtless is the true system abstractedly, is gaining ground in England; but her past policy has forced the other countries into a false position with respect to this principle; and while she may see it her interest to adopt the free trade principles, (as France, for instance,) and partly because of their own artificial interests, which the policy of England for the last fifty years obliged them to create, will be constrained to maintain their tariffs until they are placed on equal ground with her. A revival of trade and commerce in England, such as it was in 1820 and 1835, is impossible.

I am aware that it is an important question in America whether this state of things does not endanger the Government of England?—So one would judge at a distance; but inspection in the country leads to a different result. The nobles and the crown rule by right of office; the titled and untitled rich rule by influence in elections; because it is the interest of all men of property to support the Government. The vast amount of service required in the civil and military police of the country, in the army and navy, together with the respect and certain pay attached thereto, however small, are sufficient to enable the Government to abstract from society most of the active-minded, able-bodied men, (not included among the rich and noble,) and enlist them in the public services, and thus secure them on the side of the Government. The remainder, the common people who labor for their living, have neither spirit nor force to make resistance if they desired; nor any leaders of character, talents, and skill to conduct them; and the country is so overpread by the police, and the system of rail-roads radiates from the capital to every vale, so that the Government in London can know in a few hours where the Jangler lies, and can concentrate troops on the point in a few hours more, and before it is possible for the dissatisfied to have notice of their coming. All this was realized last July and August during the riots.

By the aid of the above mentioned machinery, which she has adopted, she has been able to produce, in a few years, a surplus of her manufactures, and to export them to other countries, and to establish her credit in the world; and to secure to herself the monopoly of the markets of the world; and to secure to herself the monopoly of the markets of the world; and to secure to herself the monopoly of the markets of the world.