# Citizle gerald and Expositor.

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

TOTALDISTE THE THE PROPERTY 

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### Carlesie, Pa. Marcie 20, 1842.

MUMBER XXIII

# POOR HOUSE STATEMENT FOR 1842.

BENJAMIN PEFFER, 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:

To amount due Institution at settlement in 1841 by Jacob Squier, Esq. Treasurer, \$887 262 Amount drawn from County Treasurer, 5000 00 Amount received from Harkness & Barnhart, for use of Derrick Dennin, (slave) 12 50 Of G. Natcher for use of P. Worts, 2 00 For Flax Seed. 7 50 By payment of Interest on bonds (for land purchased of A. M'Dowell in 1842.) \$ 150 46 Cash for Groceries; Merchandize; Hardware, Clothing & Bedding included, 1647 584 Justices' and Constable's fees. 62 36 219-75 Support of out door paupers, Stock, For Flax Seed, Turkies,
Of Irwin and Graham for hides and skins, 1 Stock, Jour and grinding, Grain, flour and grinding, Sundries for Poor House Kitchen, &c., Guardians of the Philadelphia Alms House 498 93 For Clover Seed, Of J. W: Eby for use of T. Robinson, for support of paupers, Tailoring, Weaving, Carding, Fulling, &c. . Keller for use of Jos. Douglas, Tallow and Lard, Geo. Myers for use of G. W. Myers, J. Elliott, Esq. fines &c. voluntarily paid to Materials, improvements, &c. A. Lamberton for surveying and drafts of Poor House Farm, Out door medical aid, 6 25 8 25 Directors, Esq. for use of P. Hays, J. Hefflebower & J. Clark pensioners, Geo. Ege for use of Alfred Ege, (infant) Out door funeral expenses, Farming utensils, tools, &c. Blacksmithing, 33 50 Geo. Ege for use of Afreu Ege, (if Siberian Apples, Of Deceased Paupers, For Baskets, Benj. Peffer, Esq. for hauling, &c. Samuel Eckles, Esq. do. Blank Indentures, Sundries. Hatting, shoemaking, saddling and for har-154 654 ness,
Coul for two years,
Postage, car lare, freight, &c;
Wagonmaking,
Printing and Stationary,
Joseph Lobach's salary for one year,
Dr. J. Baughman for medicine and atter 150 00 amuel Eckles, Esq. Director for extra ser Namuel Eckies, Esq. Director for extra services,
Senjamin Peffer, Esq. do do
Samuel Graham, Esq. do do
Jacob Squire, Esq. Treasurer for 1842,
Hugh Gaullagher, Esq. Attorney for 1841, 24 UQ Surgical Instruments 136 49 \$6039 76 Balance due County by Treasurer 1st Ja 501 86 6541 63 - \$6541 665 \$6541 -63 \$501 861 To balance due by Treasurer, \$501 863 To balance due by Treasurer,

JACOB SQUIER, Esq. Treasurer of the Poor House and House of Employ ment 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.

To amount due at last settlement, \$ 887 26] By cash paid orders as stated above, \$6039 76 Balance due county, Joseph Lobach, steward, from different sources as exhibited in the foregoing 654 363 \$6541 631 86541 63 Balance due by Treasurer, \$501 861

Stock on Farm 1st of January 1843.

7 Head of Horses - 32 Head of Horned Cattle - 3 Calves - 8 Breeding Sows - 50 Sheep & 1 Lamb Beef, Pork, Mutton and Veal, fattened and killed on Farm in 1842.

27 becves, average wt. 444 lbs. (11988 lbs) 48 slicep, ...verage 47 lbs (2256 lbs) 16 calves, average 65 lbs (1040 lbs) 39 hogs, average 160 lbs (6240) making in all (21524 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 threashing machine, 2 fanning mills, 2 log chains, 6 sett of wagon gears, 5 sett of plough gears, 1 sleigh and harness, 1 flax brake, 1 horse rake, 2 sett of carpenters' tools, 1 sett of blacksmith tools, and a variety of axes, shovels, grabbing hoes, digging irons, single trees, double trees, seythes, cradled forks, rakes, &c. and I sett of blowing tools, I sett of butchering tools.

Schedule showing the proceeds of the Farm for 1842.

469 bushels of wheat, 900 of oats, 1428 of corn, 527 of potatoes, 56 loads of hay, 7 of corn fodof apples, 64 of onions, 43 seed onions, 27 of beets, 15 of parsnips, 8 of peas and beans, 20 of tomatoes, 2400 heads of cubbage, 2436 cucumber pickles, 8 bushels of flax seed, 20 of clover seed, 2) of timothy seed, 15 of hops, made 11 barrels of good cider, 3 of water cider, 110

'Manufictured and made in the House and Shop.

86 yards flunnel, 31 of flax linen, 271 of tow linen, 172 shirts and chimese, 92 calico flocks, 11 flaunch frocks, 27 petticoats, 37 sheets, 147 pillow cases, 49 aprons, 10 bonnets, 55 caps, 17 under roundabouts, 14 pair drawers, 6 pillows, 6 chaff beds, 76 pair of stockings knitted, 32 pair footed, 17 barrels of soft soap, 97 pounds of hard soap, 75 pounds of heckled flax. JOSEPH LOBACH, Steward.

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 pair of woollen pants, 4 pair summer pants, 17 roundabouts, quarried stone for 13 perch stone fence, made I double shovel plough, I horse rake, 15 shaking forks, 5 large tables for Poor House, 3 sewing stands, 4 chests, I wheelbarrow, I sled, 2000 rails, cut 130 cord of wood, made 10 handle baskets, 6 bushel haskets, 6 single trees, 3 double trees, 331 571 worth of blacksmithing. Number of paupers in the institution 1st January 1842, (of which 21 were, colored and 7 out door paupers) is,
Number admitted up till 31st December 1842, (of which 20 were colored, 4 born in the

Making the whole number through the years Ot which 13 died, 8 children bound out, 128 discharged and 8 eloped, 2 out door deaths,

Leaving the number of paupers in the house 1st January 1843, of which 24 were colored, Out door paupers supported at public expense during the year, Whole number supported 1st January 1843,

Of those remaining in the Poor House 31st December 1842, there are males 69 of which 13 are colored, Females 51 of which 11 are colored,

There are as near as can be ascertained under 1 year 5-6 from 1 to 5-10 from 10 to 20-5 fro 20 to 30—15 from 30 to 40—20 from 40 to 50—25 from 50 to 60—20 from 60 to 70—11 from 70 to 120

We, the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of Cumberland county, do certify the above foregoing statement to contain a just and true exhibit of the affairs of the institution the affairs of the institution during the period above stated according to the best of our knowledge.

Given under our hands this 2d day of Jan-

BENJAMIN PEFFER, SAMUEL GRAHAM, JOHN ZUG,

certify that having examined the accoun of Employment of said county from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December 1842, inclusive, do find a balance due said county by the Directors of said Institution of five hundred and

ELIZA LOBACH, Matron.

Given under our hands at Carlisle, the 7th day of January 1843. SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Auditors,

## REMOVAL.

CELARLES F. RATMOND.

Practical Hat and Cap. MANURACRURER.

OULD inform his friends and the public, that Whe has Removed his Cheap Hat and Cap Manufactory, from No. 82; Cheannt Street, to No. 129 Cheannt Street, one door below 4th Street, North Side, under the Auction-Rooms of Messrs. Lyon and Hart, where he will continue to finish his justly selemated

BEAVER HATS. t the low price of Four Dollars and Twenty-five lents, equal in all respects, if not superior, to any old in the City at \$5.00 and upwards. His fine

NUTBIA HATS

t \$3.50, warranted to be on fine fur bedies, far sur ass any Hat sold elsewhere at \$4 to 4.50.

To test the truth of the above, assertion those in To test the truth of the above, assertion those in rested, to satisfy themselves, are requested to any or all the other Stores, previous to calling to subscriber as he is sure that his Hats will one appreciated when compared with others.

Phila. Peb. 45, 1845,

N. B. Country Merchants will find it to their actually the call on the subscriber. SHIPPING Garden Seeds, from the Miss warrented Fresh.

ALSO.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES and for sale by Carlide

## Vestmental Spirits.

Tills is a superior article, having stood the test of experience, for removing all kinds of grease tar, wax, so from woolen articles. It is prepared in small buttles suffer such for the stood of the s a small bottles, and for sale by

S PEVENSON & DINKLE.

February 8, 1843.

Nails! Nails!!- Nails!!!

## CLOTHS.

BEAVER and Pilot Cloth for over coats. Also Black, Blue and Invisible Green Cloth for dress

ALSO. In store strong and good V Carlisle, March 15, 843.

And the clear fountains have a voice Of music of their own. Even the leaves of the forest trees. Moved by the zephyr's wing, Make a low murmur of content To little birds that sing. The busy bees o'er garden-flowers

TATEOT.

THIS WORLD OF OURS.

BY W. O. J. BARKER,

THE world of ours, if free from sin,

Sunshine above, and flowers beneath,

The air, the earth, the waters teem

Glad Nature from an hundred throats

Each balmy breeze that wanders by,

Whispers some angel tone;

With living things at play;

Pours her rejoicing lay.

Oh! would it not be fair?

And beauty everywhere!

From Bentley's Miscellany.

A holy song attune, Joining, with never-tiring mirth, The minstrelsy of June: And the great waves upon the deep, Leaping like giants free, Add, in their hollow monody, 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 beauteous are the crimson clouds

That curtain his repose! Are not the grassy valleys fair, Deck'd in their spring array And the high hills with forests clad. How beautiful are they!

Look on the sea, that girdled vast.

Wherewith the earth is bound!

Even in Fancy's wildest dreams Can aught more glad be found. Oh! 'twere indeed a radiant world; A paradise complete,-So redolent of lovely things, So filled with voices sweet,-

If Sin had not in evil hour ... Enter'd this pleasant clime. Yielding them over unto Death .-Sad consequence of crime! Hence is it that the choicest flow're

Fall by a swift decay, And hopes to which we foully cline Pass suddenly away: Yet 'mid all trials of our life, This blessed thought is given, Earth is not our abiding place,-Man's native clime is Heaven!

### MISCELLANT.

## LETTER FROM PROFESSOR DURBIN.

NAPLES, December 24, 1842.

MY DEAR DR. SEWALL :- I send you letter, not because you need information o 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 vere 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 re ligion, both as a system of faith considered in itself, and as an external institution

car, once, and her doctrine of purgetory, as to These causes operating in England and was realized last July and August during I satisfied myself that the miseries like threads of waving gold.— Sarah

of Ireland do not arise from miscoveros Sickney.

spectability of the clergy. this class is neutralized in decidedly Cath- Commons, July, 1842. the Church, which sympathizes with the highest and lowest-portions of the community on the continent, but not with the middle intelligent liberal class. This is the true position of the Catholic Church as in Italy and Austria; and imperceptibly increasing in semi-Catholic countries. even where the Governments are Protest ant. My remarks do not apply to Russia, Norway, or Sweden, as I have not visited them, and scarcely to Spain, in her pres-

ent agitated condition. With respect to England, I have satisfied-myself that she is the richest, wisest, and greatest nation in the world; but that she exhibits the extremes of poverty and maximum of dominion and power, but, having a strong and well established Government, she will long maintain her ascendancy. Much of her success is to be ascribed to the character of her people: the Anglo-Saxons have always been emment for enterprise and wilny: hence, while France is speculative, and discovers great principles, and is content simply with their discovery, England applies them in practice, which renders them productive; and while Germany is metaphysical, and suggests solendid thoughts and theories, England holds fast what ages of good sense have settled in morals and theology.

ed her maximum of wealth and power .-This will appear, when we consider her external and internal history since the com- fifty years obliged them to create, will be years in proportion much faster than any mencement of this century. Fifty years constrained to maintain, their tariffs until other European country; while, at the ago machinery was scarcely used at all to they are placed on equal ground with her. produce manufactures, and England was A revival of trade and commerce in Engthe only nation that possessed it and the land, such as it was in 1820 and 1835, is im- and navy, and by emigration to the col- Magic Lantern; increasing in hideousness skill to use it. Upon the pacification of Europe in 1815, the continental nations | I am aware that it is an important ques-prapid increase of her population, with the ness. It is when the doating lover begins were exhausted by the long and destruct- tion in America whether this state of things general absence of the comfortable means to suspect that the silent calm he had hitheracting upon society as such, and forming ive wars of Napoleon, while England's does not endanger the Government of Eng- of subsistence and residence, is directly at to mistaken for maiden shyness, is in reality ay of Jan. Directors of said Institution of five hundred and one dollars and eighty-six and a half cents in the hunds of Jacob Squier, Esq. Treasurer of said half cents in the hunds of Jacob Squier, Esq. Treasurer of said one done of blood.— land? So one would judge at a distance; variance with what has been considered a the silence of the soul—the calm of impleyment.

| Directors | Poor House and House of Employment. | Poor House and House of Employment. | Portugual s of subsistence and residence, is directly at to mistaken for maiden shyness, is in reality variance with what has been considered a the silence of the soul—the calm of implementation in the country leads to a difdoubt-no intelligent Protestant in Europe became the manufacturer for the world; & ferent result. The nobles and the crown increase of population is in proportion to that he has devoted his first and best affeccan doubt-but that Catholicism is gradu- the distribution of her goods vastly aug- rule by right of office; the titled and unally regaining its ground in Europe, under mented her mercantile marine and extend- titled rich rule by influence in elections; the length of the island, and made a little he returns to his home, which ought to be the direct or indirect patronage of most of ed her commerce. Of course, all nations because it is the interest of all men of pro- volume of notes and reasonings; and finally "an ever sunny place," and finds nothing the monarchies, because they find it a sent their coin to her to buy her manufac- perty to support the Government. The came to this conclusion: that early mar- but the yawning vacancy of a cold and very convenient and powerful means of tures, which they could not produce for vast amount of service required in the civil riages (girls generally marry at from four cheerless void; when he pours his fresh controlling the mass of the people through want of machinery, skill, and hands; the and military police of the country, in the teen to seventeen) were owing, not to a warm feelings that burst in unstudied lane the priesthood. In Italy and Austria the first two of which England prohibited from army and navy, together with the respect natural improvidence of the Irish, but to guage from his burning lips upon the stony clergy are in correspondence with the leaving her soil, and the latter remained and certain pay attached thereto, however the utter hopelessness of improving their surface of an insensible heart—and that Bishops, and the Bishops with the Minis- with her because it was for their interest, small, are sufficient to enable the Govern- condition preparatory to marriage. Hence heart a woman's !-it is then that he shrinks ters of Police. Louis Philippe and the When the continental nations and the U. ment to abstract from society most of the they follow the first sudden impulse of back repelled and blasted, as if the blooms Church had no friendship for each other States also were nearly exhausted of their active-minded, able-bodied men, (not in- youthful passion in order to secure the ing charms he once adored were exchangeseven years since; now they are in close coin and bullion, and sought to pay Eng. cluded among the rich and noble, and en longer continuance of pleasure which can ed for deformity and horror. alliance; and, with a returning sense of land in grain and raw material, she in- list them in the public service, and thus not be improved by delay. If the inquiry Oh! it is by the secret fountain of never-ONE THOUSAND CUMBERLAND NAILS, alliance; and, with a returning sense of land in grain and raw material, she inextraordinary low price of \$3.44 a Keg. Also 1500
Kegs of Atwater Nails, at \$3.20 a Keg, at
HENRY L. ELDER'S.

The ceremonies and decorations and decorations of land in grain and raw material, she inlist them in the public service, and thus not be improved by delay. If the inquiry on the improve their conditions the secure them on the side of the Governto protect her own agricultural interests, ment. The remainder, the common peotion? the answer is, the land is held mostpower. The ceremonies and decorations and compel money still to flow to her in
ple who labor for their living, have neither blooms forever beneath the sustained for the common of the common o Cheap Nail Warehouse, 498 Market st. Phila.

Cheap Nail Warehouse, state of society, so as to strike and captitinued compelled other nations to institute desired; nor any leaders of character, talthe density of the population, and the rent inued compelled other nations to institute desired; nor any leaders of character, talthe density of the population, and the rent of the world—the bird of beauty, whose vate the mass of the people. Thence manufactories also, and, in order to sustain ents, and skill to conduct them; and the is so high, (much higher in proportion faithful wing is never folded save in its own she is acquiring her influence again over them, to enact tariff laws after the exam- country is so overspread by the police, and than in England,) that the family can sheltered next, The pure unsullied stream. two divisions of community: over kings ple of England, and the free communication stress and rulers, because they need her as a tion with different nations diffused machicapital to every vale, so that the Governon potatoes. Of these last I believe they of its pladness for one with the first payment while they live of the payment while means of government; and over the mass nery and mechanical skill, until other nament in London can know in a few-hours have a sufficiency; and I was strongly mystical symbols as these that we would of the lower orders, because she is so ar- tions now have in these respects an equali- where the langer lies, and can concentrate inclined to jump to the conclusion that describe the natural, the distinctive characteristics of the lower orders. ranged in her external ceremonies as to ty with England, and in point of cheap- troops on the point in a few hours more, potato diet is favourable to the production, of woman :-- not by her perfect form, her

in the next world, if not quite successful the Continent. In England the manufact fore I left home as the bulwark of Protest overgrown population; from large landed in this. While in England she is acquir- turing interest created a new and large tantism in Europe; I still so regard it, and estates, divided up into tenures of from a ing great influence, first, by greatly multi- population peculiar to itself, so suddenly consider it the best possible model of a half to ten or twenty acres, at exorbitant plying and expanding her external machi- collected, and so densely and promiscu- Church and State. Its moral and literary rents; from the absence of the proprietor nery, such as fine churches and cathedrals, ously crowded and lodged, as to be de- character, as it respects the clergy, is high, in England, to whom the rent is sent to schools and colleges, and the residence of structive of health, but more particularly vastly higher than it was one hundred or be spent in London, or in travelling on many missionary priests; secondly, by of morals, decency, and frugality. This even fifty years ago. This is generally at the Continent; and to Catholicism, which. the strange approximation of many of the population required to be fed, and hence tributed to the action of Dissenters and from its very genius, is less friendly to clergy of the establishment to what is establishment to what is establishment to what is establishment and industry than Protestansential to Catholicism; but, most of all, mented the demand and raised the rents of activity of the church as a measure of self-tism. This is evident by a comparison by the too equal division of Whige and land from 25 to 500 per cent. The result defence, because the piety and activity of of the North and South of Ireland. To re-Tories, so as to give the blance of power, is, when trade fails them, and they are Dissenters and Methodists were emptying move, therefore, the ills of Ireland, would

O'Connell; and when we remember that and thus be absorbed and restored but the common people. They have recover the division of large landed estates; and is subordinate to his political opinions, we again. But while trade was active the I do not say that the Dissenters and Me-estates. Large landed estates in entail shall see the true power and position of manufacturing population prospered again, thodists have declined absolutely in num- and hereditary titles of nobility are the the Catholic Church in stairs of govern- but as the nations around improved in their bers, activity, or pietrobut I say the church true sources of the miseries of Europe; ment where there are popular elections.—
I must in justice add another element of power in which, as a Christian, I rejoice, pectations, they very naturally conceived that, as a care. refer to the increased morality and re- the idea of reducing her wealth, distress- nearly neutiing her people, and humbling her power, course of half a centure the continued

While the Church is acquiring power by excluding her manufactures. The conand influence with sovereins and kings, sequence is, France is increasing her tariff, and with the masses of the people, the ed. Germany has entered extensively into a ucated and intelligent portion of the com- national customs union with Prussia at its munity are much better affected towards head ; and the United States, by necessity, her than they were fifty or a hundred has been obliged to increase the tariff, and er still more remarkable result: it gave rise postone these until I see you. Having years ago, considering her purely as a reli- must continue it, even if against her will; to the bitter controversy concerning the said so much about policy, churches, govgious institution, involving faith and morals and the consequence is an unprecedented apostolic succession, which the church ernment, &c, I will add, I have been much simply; but they have an invincible aver- falling off in English exportation of manusion towards her as an external institution factured goods, and a distress among her acting on society as such, because she ef- her laboring population that has no paralfectually destroys the hope of liberty, or lel on earth. All and more than I have claim and discredit the ordination of Dis- ruins of edifices found every where in the spread of liberal principles, which said may be fully proved by the "Report senters and Methodists, and invalidate in Europe. I cannot recount these, but must this middle intelligent class in Europe, on the condition of the Laboring Poor" the eyes of the people the sacraments ad content myself by simply referring to Rome, cherish almost exclusively. The result is, published by authority of the House of ministered by them. For thus they would which is a wonder, and is itself worth

olic countries, and the nobility are declin This state of things in England has proments, which would be an acknowledge see the legitimate influence of absolute ing in influence and also in numbers, be- duced the long protracted effort to obtain a ment of her exclusive right to administer monarchy, as under the kings, when the cause the sovereign fears them and approx- repeal of the corn laws, in which the great them. This controversy produced the Ox- imperishable Cloca Maxima was produimates the people by the intervention of landed proprietors are deeply interested, ford Tracts by pressing the validity and ced, only one hundred and fifty years from at this time in decidedly Catholic countries, fluence by the increase of the riches of the see the approximation of the Tractarians palaces, arches, amphitheatres, temples, prising and skilful a man may be, if he has it a fixed price per quantum of the same, as great companies now transact all heavy business, and the shopping is wealth, destitution and comfort, depravity so cut up and divided among the millions and wirtue, more strikingly than any other that do a little, that it is a piece of great people on earth. She has acquired her 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 re sult will be that there will be but two classes there, the very rich and the miserably poor; and I see no probability, scarcely 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, other countries, partly for this very But I have said that England has attainly because of their own artificial interests, which the policy of England for the last

al supply of ranged in her external ceremonies as to ty with England, and in point of cheap-troops on the point in a law hours more, point in a law hours more, point in a law hours more, point is trike and gratify the senses, and so adapt ness of living and of customs several have and before it is possible for the disaffected as well as to the sustenance, of a numer truby lips, her sparkling eyes, or her sliver tresses, whether they fall in raven masses. to have notice of their coming. All this one population.

during the last Administration, very much literally starving, they cannot melt away the parish churches, and of course bring- require an exertion of the Government in

to increase in activity in niety as she has done for the last ten or fifteen years.

some fifteen years since at the progress of

be drawn to the church to receive the sacra- visit to Europe. In its remains you may because it would reduce their rents; and sacred efficiency of the sacraments only the foundation of the city of the Republic. the suffering laboring-population are inter- when administered by the established when utility prevailed and produced no ested because it would give them bread at church or the Gatholic clergy, whose au- imperishable monuments; and under the a lower rate. The middle class in Eng. thority and ordination were originally de- Empire, when Rome was made, and land is greatly reduced in numbers and in- rived from a common source. Thus you has bequeathed to the world her ruined rich and the poverty of the poor; for, by to the Catholics, the latter of whom regard tombs of such magnitude and strength as the general introduction of machinery for it as very close, and symptomatic of the to have been and continue to be impregnamanufacturing purposes, however enter- return of England to the true thurch. Dr. ble fortresses, colliseums &c.-the evidences Wiseman, I hear, has declared that the of concentrated power and wealth untriendnot money he must simply become a part way is open on the ground of the Oxford ly to the hapiness and liberty of the people; of the machineryof the rich mill owner; Tracts; and Dr. Baggs, principal of the yet so dazzling to them, as to steal away English college of Rome, and Cardinal Ac. their freedom and substance by gr ton both declared to me, in free and protracted conversations, that these views of the baronial castles of the middle ages the Tracts were generally entertained at perched on hills, while the towns nostled Rome ; but, they added, the authors did under their beetling towers, clearly declare not intend to bring the English church to Roman but to essential Catholicism, for the double purpose of gratifying "the yearnings of the English mind for Catholic truths," and for resisting Dissent and Methodism. It will readily occur to you that these same questions have been and are yet to be still more carnestly pressed in America between Protestant Episcopalians and all sects with Presbyterian ordination, among whom are the Methodists, Baptists, and German Reformed churches. I ought to add, the church of Rome does not admit the validity of the ordination of the church of England, although England admits the validity of the Catholic ordination. No country has interested me more than Ireland. She is a problem in socie-

reason, (as France, for instance,) and part- ty yet to be solved. With a general destitution that has no parallel in Europe, she has increased in population for the last fifty same time, she has parted with millions of her children by enlistments in the army onics and foreign States. This fact of the as they increase in magnitude and distinct-

the pardon of sin, and the hope of escape results, which now agitate England and | The Church of England I regarded be- | ment by the mother country, but from an to the Catholic party represented by Mr. into the agricultural and trading masses, ing the parish clergy into contempt with the violation of vested rights, by compelling the religious faith of a Capolic is superior they must gradually perish until their number of the present demand to his political opinions, while, on the ber shall be reduced to the present demand contrary, the liberal faith of a Protestant of trade, and then they may barely live decline of Dissent and Methodism.—

the quantity from this, and are recovering the common right of citizenship, by competing the proprietors to reside in the country, and improve it by the product of their than they, relative- | yet the Irish are the most gay-spirited and ears; so much so, cheerful people I have seen; and both believe she would the population and the country, under a heir influence in the right policy and free system of government, for which they could be prepared in half a century by a good system of public instruction, might be made equal to any But the alarm\_which the church took in the world.

I intended to have said something of Dissenters and Methodists produced anoth- France, Germany, and Italy; but I must Methodists; and therefore would give her progress of society; in dfferent, centuries, a great advantage if she could establish her and countries, in the remains of art and their senses with splendor and sports. 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

of its gladness for one :- it is by such