

## BY E. BEATTY.

### Cards.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

PHY SICIAW AND SURGEON. Doct. H. Hinkley. OFFICE on Main Street, near the Post Of-fice. Dr. H. is prepared to use Galvanism as a repreduit agent mike treatment of lyraly-sis, Neyralgia and Rheumatic affections, but down not gatarantee success from its application to all or even any of these discusses. Rehet has been given and enres effected in a number of instances, and may be in others. March 27, 1830, 19.

#### Dr. I. U. Loomis,

WILL perform al operations upon the Teeth that are requi ted for their preservation, such as Scaling, Filing, Placting Action in the Scaling Filing, Placting Actificial Tooth, from a single tooth or a ball sett. 627 Office on Pitt street, a few ours south of the Railroad Hotel. Dr. L. is ab-ent the last ten days of every month.

**DR**. J. W. HENDEL, Surgeon Dentist mforms his former, patrons that he has re-turned to Carlisle, and will be glad to attend to all calls in the line of his profession. [oct3] John Williamson,

TORNEY AT LAW.—Orrice, in the house of Miss McGunnis, near the store of A & W. Bentz, South Hanover street, Carlisle,

Carson C. Moore, Carson C. Moore, A TIORNEY AT LAW. Office in A the roem lately occupied by Dr. Foster. Mar 31 '47

Wm. M. Penrose, wm. III. Pentose, TTORNEY AT LAW, will practice in the acveral Courts of Cumberland county. OFFICE. In Main Street, in the room former-y accupied by L. G. Brandebury, Eeq. -

James R. Smith, James K. Smith, A TTORNEY AT LAW. Has RE-MOVED his office to Beetem's Row, two pors from Buckholder's Hotel. [apr 1]

GEORGE EGE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. OF US FICE OF THE PEACE. OF-rice at his residence, corner of Main street and the Public Square, opposite Burkholder's Hotel. In addition to the dunies of Justice of the Peace, will attiful to all kinds of writing, such as deeds, bonds, mortgages, indentures, articles of agreement, notes, &c. Carling, ap 8/49.

Plainfield Classical Academy,

FOUR MILES WEST OF CARLISLE. The Ninth Session will commence on MOA! DAY, November 3th, 1850.

N consequence of increasing patronage u large and commodious brick edifice has been created, rendering, this one of the most desirable institutions in the state. The garious departments are under the care of consectent and faithful instructors, and every endeavor will be made to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of students. The surrounding country is beautiful and healthful, and the in-stitution sufficiently distant from town or village to prevent evil associations.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c. I have just received from Phildel, phia and New York very extensive additions to my former stock, embra-ing nearly every article of Medicine now in use, togethor with Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine, Porfumery, Sosps, Stationery, Fine Cutlery, Fishing Tackle,--Bruhes of almost every description, with an fieldess variety of other articles, which I am de-termined to sell at the vERV LOWEST prices. All Physicians, Country Merchants, Pedlars and others, are respectfully requested not to pass-the OLD STAND, as they may rest assured that every article will be sold of a good quality, and upon reasonable terms. S. ELLIOTT,

S. ELLIOTT, themselves. Their young imaginations teem-Main street. Carlisle.

Postry. FORGIVENESS. BY FINLEY JOHNSON. How shall I act, O gracious God ! To fit my fellow man, To fit me for a dwelling place We have been and the form of the form How shall I can my were soul When to despair fits diver, "Forgive," a voice in sweetness.said, And thou shall be forgiven.

Then should thy fees encompass thee, Then should thy locs encompass the And thy good name divide, O, hearken to that angel voice, Let kindness be thy guide ; And let thy soul not from it rest Hy these inraha acts be driven, "Forgive, forgive !" the spirit cries, As thou would's the forgiven.

And though thou shouldst forgive thy focs Seven times, with grievous pain ; And though they should thy soul offend Yea, even times again ; Though thou at last, through weariness, Be to resentance driven, Remember thou must still forgive, Or never be forgiven.

Let angry feelings disappear, Like moon-light clouds away— Like snow that fulls where water glides-Like deves of early day; Let not thy love by angry foes From its repose be driven, But 0! "Forgive," and rest assured Then, too, shall be given.

# Miscellaneous.

#### From Arthur's Home Gazette. A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

'I don't think it at all worth while,' said Mrs. Lamberton. 'It's a great waste of money, and, esides, does no -real good.' 'Very true,' remarked Mr. Lamberton ; thou-

ands of dollars are spent at Christmas for one rumpery thing and another that might be more sofully omployed. I never liked the system.t does children, as you say, no good.' 'How much did we spend on last Christmas for drums, horses and dogs, and the dear knows

what all ?' 'Oh, don't ask me.!. More than I'd, like to

count up. And it was all a sheer waste. If he-money had been given to the poor, there would have been some satisfaction in thinking bout it. But now there is none.' 'Well, I'm not in favor of spending a single ent for toys and such like things.

'Give them all a sixpence a-piece, and they'll be happy enough,' said the father, 'and then we'll have no crying over broken dolls' heads, crippled wagons, or legless horses.'

'Harry will be dreadfully disappointed, I'm atraid,' remarked the mother, already half ro. lenting. 'He has done little else all day but

#### 'Kriss has come! Kriss has come! Qh! clapped his hands with delight Mother! Mother! Father! Kriss has come'!' 'Hush, dear! You must'n't think about toy Mr. Lamberton sprung to the door and threw now. Who art in heaven. it quickly open. His surprise and delight were "Our Father, who art in Heaven.' softly mut scarcely less than that felt by the children .mured the child.

'It is such a useless waste of money.'

In this Mrs. Lamberton agreed.

'Will we be acting right then ?'

Bosides, it does children no real good. In

'Then,' said the husband, 'will it not be

'l know it is.'

them harm.'

our childron?

ointment.'

future.'

'l suppose so.'

Sure enough ! Kriss Kringle was there, sitting 'Hallowed be Thy-' 'Won't good old Krissy come, mother ?' close withing the fire-place, well loaded with toys, his pipe in his mouth, and his merry face 'Charley must say his prayers good, if he turned towards the shouting children. The wants the dear angels to stay with him while he is asleep. Come, love! Now don't think father and mother paused in wonder. Daylight came in, still but faintly through the half-closed any more about toys and sugar plums. Hallowed be Thy name.' shutters, and gave to the figure of Kriss the But it was no use. Charley could not say very air and expression of life. Some moments his prayers. His head was too full of Christpassed before they could really convince themmas. Harry met with but little better success selves that it was not a breathing figure, but one cunningly wrought by the hand of man. -and Appa, after she had been in bed five mi which was before them. Soon the children, at nutes, remembered her neglect on this score Erst disposed to look on from a distance, began: and, kneeling under the clothes, piously lifted gradually to approach. Harry laid violent hands her thoughts to Heaven.

upon a wagon, and Anna seized upon a beauti-Ere this scene closed, Mr. Lamberton had ful wax-doll; Charley, last to overcome his half repented his resolution—and the mother doubts as to whother Kriss were really alive or of these three dear little ones felt her heart alnot, came up cautiously, and while his eves most too weak to carry out her purpose. were fixed upon the laughing face of the figure, 'I declare,' said the former, 'I'm afraid it will he withdrew from its hand a stocking crowded be felt as too serious a disappointment.' to overflowing with toys. 'And so am I,' returned the latter.

The good genius had forgotten no one in the There was a beautiful scart stowed aiouse. was in his pocket for father, and a handsome card-case for mother. Uncle Joseph and Aunt fact, as fur as my observation goes, it does Rachel, too, were remember1d. Even Betty and Margaret had something, and there was no end to the toys and sugar-plums contained in pack and pockets for the children.

mere weakness on our part, if we follow the But, the mystery was as to who had prepared old custom this year, and not a true regard for this delightful surprise, coming as it did opportunely, and correcting in such a good natured way the error of Mr. and Mrs. Lamberton ? -It was Uncle Joseph and Aunt Rachel, of course, 'Perhaps not. But it will be such a disap who had been up nearly all night in order to have everything ready; though they never "No doubt of that. But a light one compare

clearly owned to the fact. to what they will have to suffer in after life,-That. was indeed a merry Christmas for all; The fact is, a trial like this will help to pre and Mr. Lamberton was as much pleased with pare them for the severer ones to come in the his handsome scarf, as was any child in the house with his or her present from Kriss Kring-Thus arguing the question, Mr. and Mrs le. As to the trouble taken in advance on ac Lamberton finally came back to their original count of broken dolls' heads, wagon-wheels, and determination, which was to dispense with the all that, none appeared through the day, and usual 'nonscuse' of toys, that would be broken when night came, and the tired little ones went or thrown uside in an hour, and heal the wounoff willingly to bed, they slept with their treas. ded hearts occasioned thereby, with a generous ures around them.

distribution of a few sixpences and shillings.-This would be a saving ; and I am afraid the An Intelligent Family. economy of the new order of things, was, ir reality, its highest recommendation. Bed-time

While traveling in the West I put up at a at last came, and Mr. and Mrs. Lumberton reountry hotel, and the proprietor in answer to tired for the night, leaving the expectant stocksome interrogatories, informed me, that he owned 400 acres of land, had raised the present ings hanging empty in the chimney corner .season 900 bushels of wheat, 650 busicels of The mother, just before lying down, had occa oats, and expected to harvest 1500° hushals of sion to go into the room adjoining. It was the one in which Kriss Kringle was expected to corn ;- that he owed no man a dollar ; and nemake his appearance some time during the ver took a newspaper in his life; I had a curinight. There was Charley's little stockings, osity to learn how a family kept up with the round, almost as when his foot was in it, and current news of the day, when deprive for the bent to the very shape. Mrs. Lamberton sighed only means of obtaining it. Soon after I sufergently, as the image of his hopeful face, turned tered the family circle, which consisted of the up to here, presented itself; and she heard, in parents, and six children the eldest daughter on the shady side of twenty-five, the mother imagination, his sweet voice as it mingled his ommenced withevening prayer with words that showed his "Mister, do you know whether that groat thoughts to be near the earth.

Mr. Wobster is hanged yet ?" Hours went by after the mother's head rested

"Yes Madam." upon its pillow, before sleep came. And then "Wal," said the daughter, "I allow he'll not she dreamed that it was Christmas morning take any more of them are spelling backs."

· CARLISLE, DECEMBER 25, 1850. Official-Report,

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TFThe report of the Secretury of the Treaury is a long paper, but it is an important one -probably the most so of all the presidential cuments-as it shows in u connected form, by the valuable tables which accompany it, the shole foreign commerce and trade of the counry, and the nature, character and value of our own products which are given in exchange .--These details are interesting to all classes of ndustry, as they affect more or less every ocpation and calling in the country.

The Secretary, alluding to the excess of exenditure over former years, says that it is ainly, if not entirely, the result of acts and casures enacted before the first of July 1849, and accrues in the War and Navy Departments, pensions, interest on war debi, territorial gov-sentioents, survey of the coast of California and ur connections with the Indians. The latter, e says, as the result of the treaties consequent apon the war with Mexico, will require yet avier expenditures. In the end, however, the ountry will be abundantly compensated, for uese outlays. This increased expenditure de hands, he says, the attention of Congress. The

The primary object to be kept in view in frauds on the revenue especially require correction. They have become serious in amount levying duties upon imports is admitted to be and seem to be upon the increase, in spite of revenue. It is equally well established as the all the efforts of Government. policy and duty of the Government, so to dis-The Secretsry recommends such alteration criminate in the levying of duties, as, without n the tariff law of 1846 as were suggested in falling below the necessary amount of revenue, the President's mossage. The leases of the

to give the greatest encouragement possible to public wirehouses have been offered for sale, all the industrial pursuits of our own people. ccording to instructions of a joint resolution of One feature of the law of 1846, in the opinion corrury 14, but not one half of the annual of this Department, is opposed to both the conent paid by the government (\$105.415 in New trolling principles just stated. I have reference York, and \$48,199 88 in Boston) has been of to an equal, or higher rate of duty on the raw cred. The Secretary did not teel justified in material than upon the manufactured article, of bmitting to the loss, and refors the matter which it is composed. Such provisions cortainack to Congress. The operations of the mint, ly take from the manufacturer and artisan that he coast survey, and several miscellancous and encouragement which the present law doubtainor matters are treated of in the remainder less, to some extent, was intended to afford, rthis interesting document. and also check the importation of the raw ma-

The report being too long for its insertion enire, we make the following extract : WAYS AND NEANS.

quently in the duties, under any unrestricted The estimated receipts from customs, as preand valorem tariff, give to the act of 1846 that ented for the remainder of the current year, most objectionable feature, instability. These and for the year ending .30th June, 1852, are variations, giving a high duty when least reased upon a continuance of the present large quired, and low duties when prices are ruinous mount of imports. Aside from our increased xpenditures, and exclusive of - estimated-purall the products of labor in our own country huses of stock, we have to provide for 87.220. 54. 89 of the public debt which matures withthe markets abroad, arrising from the distarbed the next two fiscal years.

condition of those nations with whom our for-The ordinary expenditures of the Governeign commerce is chiefly carried on. and the public debt originating chiefly Under the present system, duties are highest the three tomar with Memies, together with when the acticle imported is highest, and when "ariety of demands arising out of the war, the purchaser and consumer can least afford to veent the amount of liabilities for which it pay the duty ; and lowest when the price of second the duty of Congress to provide. the article wanted would allow a heavy addi-Des trade with foreign nations, and the mo- tional duty to be levied on it. Thus, if an ar-

as's airising froin the sales of public lands, | ticle costs \$10, a duty of thirty per cent, would 1:20 constituted heretofore the resources from compel an addition of \$3; if that article falls which the annual expenses of the Government in value to 35, then is the duty reduced one has been produced, and they are at this time half. the only means by which these necessary charres can be puid, the public faith upheld, and a

That cannot be a wholesome system of tax-

producer or carrier. If at any time a given aras it has been hitherto, will be maintained, and licle of export should be carried beyond the the public credit continued on such a basis as to insure an advantageous and speedy extin oreign demand, reduced prices, the invariable guishing of the public debt. esult of over supply, brings loss upon all con-

cerned. If a foreign article is in like manner "The system of ad valorem duties, however orced upon our own market beyond the requiwell adapted to many articles of trade, when ed supply, the effect of reduced prices, while applied to all, without discrimination, restrict inflicts often ruinous losses upon the importion, or safeguard, has been aproved, by the ter from abroad, is fell by those engaged in experience of this Department, to be subject to many and strong objections. Its tendency is roducing the like article at home, in consesucnee ten-fold more injurious, as the reducto chorish a spirit of overtrading greatly injuion of price in our own market extends to and rious to the industry of our own country, in effects the "entire labor of the whole, country; all its departments, and, in its final results, fawhich may be employed in such monufacture tal to the rovenue. Considering this system or productions. Thus, while the injury is tomonly in its operation upon revenue, it is believporary and limited in its effect upon the impored that the experience of the most enlightened er, it is often lasting and widely extended upcommercial nations of Europe hus proved it to on the labor of our own people. We see and be impolitic and unsafe. Under the operations of feel it in the sudden breaking up of establishthe British tariff, revised in 1846, the whole nents not yet sustained by an amount of capirevonue derived from articles paying ad valo tal which can afford to encounter temporary rem dutics has been only an average of about uspension of sales and reduced prices, or not £38,000 (\$185,000) per annum, in a gross reet worked with that skill and economy which ceipt from customs of £22,000,000, (\$105. ong experience alone can impart. In such in-stances, labor is suddenly withdrawn from a 000,000) being less than one fifth of one per cent, of this immenso income from imposts, iversity of pursuits, and driven to the producand the evident design of Parliament was to ion in a limited sphere ; this again brings an make specific duties the source of revenue over-supply of whatever may be produced by from imposts, so far as it possibly could be ofthe common employments, while in the end it fected. A like policy has also always been leaves the market of the article, whatever it pursued by the other commercial nations of may be, the production of which has been abandoned at home, at the mercy of the for-

VOLUME L1.-NO 17

eign supply alone. The result in the end, to the consumer is inariably a rise in the price of such article, and there being no competition with the foreign producer, he has possession of the market, and, of course, supplies it at the highest price which the demand will give him. His prices and profit-, unchecked by competition in such caes. continue to rise with the increased demand

and diminished home supply. The operation and effect of these laws of labor and trade, it is believed, have been frequently and palpably exhibited in the history l our country, It is from such experience that the general principles upon which our tariff laws are based, have become the common opinions of the people. Hence the almost universal impression in our country prevails, that in assessing duties on foreign morchandise, such discriminations should be made as will have the effect of producing all articles which can be manufactured at home in such quantity, f possible, as to raise up two markets for the purchaser and consumer, the home and the foreign-each competing with the other, so that he may not be left to the -mercy of one; and

that the foreign one alone. The happy indirect effect of such legislation ipon the labor, and consequently 'on the pernanent, prosperity of our own country, is not the greatest by any means, of the blessings it confers. By giving-diversity to the occupations, and industrial pursuits of the people, labor is owarded, the ability to consume foreign products is attained, and the wants of the national treasury, dependent entirely upon duties collee=

ted upon foreign imports are amply supplied. While the great end-that of a competent evenue-is thus surely reached by this policy, a larger amount of exports is at the same time obtained towards paying for the required importations.

Our exports, as the commercial statistics will show, are made up mainly of cotton, rice, tobacco, breadstuffs, and provisions, These are the products of the soil, and are shipped to foreign ports without more labor, as an element of price, than is necessary to fit them for market if their first and simplest condition .--Our-statistics disclose-the fact-also-that-breadstuffs and provisions, of which we can produce larger surplus than any other people, form comparatively a small addition to our, exports, particularly in years of plenty abroad. These articles, in the production of which so large and interesting a portion of our people are engaged, cannot find a market abroad at such prices, as the farmer can afford to receive, except when famine or war create a foreign and exeptional demand. In 1847, a year of famine in Europe, we exported of breadstuffs and provisions, without premonition of the calamity which created the femand, \$68,701,121. This extraordinary export, while our own market was fully supplied, put beyond doubt our ability to supply of these. articles a surplus far, exceeding the ability of any other county, provided a market were found which did not exhaust the value in the expense of transportation. The extraordinary demand of 1947 was not due to any legislaon of our own, or of foreign nations. - It was the result alone of the famine in Europe .--Since that time the operation of the British revenue act of 1846 has wholly removed the duties upon such foreign agricultural products as are used for food, and ours enter into competition there with other nations. This free passage through British custom-houses has not, however, increased the British demand, for we find our exports diminishing in proportion as the effect of the famine is overcome by the subsequent abundance ; thus the export of breadstuffs and provisions in 1847 was \$68,701;-721; in 1848, \$37,472,751; in 1849, \$38,155,-507; and in 1850, \$26,051,378. (see statement.) Our export in 1831 (see statement) of these articles were \$17,538,227; in 1841, \$17,196,102; and at the rate of decrease exhibited since 1847, will, in 1851, but little exceed the latter mount. The exports of rice in 1827 amounted to \$2,-343,908; in 1837, to \$2,309,279; and in 1848, (the year after the famine,) to \$2,331,824 ; in 1850, lo \$2,631,557. These dates embrace a period of high and low duties, of comparative free trade at home and in the principal market abroad. These facts disclose the fallacy of the principle so frequently urged, that by inducing ieavy importations under a system of low duties, we necessarily create a large corresponding demand abroad for our own productions. Whatever truth there may be in this principle, as applied to the trade between other naions of the world, in consequence of the relative nature of their productions and manufactures, it has not the same application to the U. States, from the simple fact that nearly all, the supplies which the latter furnish to foreign naons, consists of articles of necessity, the consumption of which is limited to actual wants, and cannot be forced beyond that demand, by adventitious circumstances." When a high degree of prosperity exists in the United States. we shall see a large increase in the consumption of most foreign productions, which may be generally classed under the head of luxuries, but we have no such class of articles to tempt

. . . . .

ed with images of things in store for them by Extensive Cabinet Ware-Rooms. the good Kriss Kringle, in regard to whose i-

order at the shortest notice, and having a splen-did flearse he will attend funerals in town or country.  $\Delta T$  bont forget the old stand of Wm. C. Gibson, in North Hanover street, a few doors north of Gluss's Hotel. Sept 4-1y. R. B. SMILEY:

# Extensive Furniture Rooms.

AMES R.WEAVER would respectfully JAMES R.WEAVER would respectively call the attention of House Keepers and the public to his extensive stock of ELEGANT FURNITURE. including Sofas, Wardrobes, Centro and other Tables, Dressing and plain Bureaus and every other article in his branch of business. 'Also, now on land the largest as-sortment of CHARS in Carlisle, at the lowest prices. & Collins made at the shortest notice and a Hearso provided for funerals. Ho' solic-its a call at his establishment on North Hano-ver street, near Glass's HOTEL. N. B.-Fur-initure hired out by the month or year. 'Chrlisle, March 20, 1850.—1y

Auctioneering!

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friend

in town and country that he has commenc-ed the above business and will attend to sale erms. He can be found at the Hardware Store next door to Scott's Tavern in North Hanover

stree

aug14 A S SENER.

GEORGE Z. BRETZ, **GEORGE Z. BRETZ**, CURGEON DENTIST—would respectful-by inform the public that he is now propar-ad to perform all operations on the Toeth that may be required. Artificial Tedth inserred, from a single tooth to un entire set; upon the atest and most approved principle, The pa-trongo of the public is respectfully solicited. He may be found at the residence of his, bro-ther on North Pitt street. Carlisle, Sept. 18, 1850.

Lumber Vard.

Lumber-Yard. THE subscritor would respectfully inform h is friends and the public generally that he has it is to peugd a new LUMBER AND COAL Y ARD in West High street, a few doors cant or i Messrs J & D Rhoads's Warohouso, where h 3 now has and will keep constantly on h und aftrat rate assortment of all kinds of sea se ned pine boards and plank and all other kinds of stuff, all of which he will sell low for cash April 3, 1850. JOHN N. ARMSTRONG THE Commissioners of Cumbaland county

THE Commissioners of Cumberland county om it proper to inform the public, that the sta 1 meetings of the Board of Commissioners will hold on the second and fourth Mondays of ch month, at which time any persons having reinoss with said Board, will meet them at eir office in Carlisle. Attest WM. RILEY, Cl'k.

Dycing and Scouing. WILLIAM BLAIR, in Louther Street, near the College, dyes Ladies' and Gontle-r ton's apparel, all colors, and warrants all work b as astisfactory. Orders in his line respectfully validid.

sep 2 '46 's' plicited. To Milliners

JUST received another lot of Bonnet rames of the latest style. Also, Bonnet silks, ilk and Satin Linings of various colors. decil. G W HITNER.

dentity, there was a division among the youngmembers of the house. Anna, who was eight years old, and, therefore, entitled by her age to have her opinions considered of weight, posi tively declared that her father was Kriss Kringle; but Harry, three years her junior, as positiveasserted that the aforesaid Kriss came down the chimney, and was, therefore, a very different personage from her father, who was too big to get in at the top or out at the bottom. As for little curly-headed, rosy-checked Charley, as mischievous a rogue as ever lived to love sugar plums, he didn't trouble his head at all a. bont the matter. His whole theory on the subject lay in his confident expectation of finding his stockings filled with toys and candies on Christmas morning. Beyond that he had no

questions to ask nor doubts for solution. 'Oh, papa ! To-morrow's Christmas l'- cried Charley, climbing upon his father's knee. Tomorrow's Christmas! And won't Kriss Kringle

bring me the nice things ! I want a horse, and sword, and a wheelbarrow-and a whole hear of sugar plums.' "I'm afraid Kriss won't come this year.' re-

turned Mr. Lumberton, wishing to take the edge off of Charley's diappointment.

"Oh ! yes he will !' spoke up Anna and Harry, quickly. And he'll bring me,' said the latter, 'a gun and a sword-and then won't I fight the Mexicans ! . Bang ! boom ! bang !!

"And he'll bring me the dearest wax doll !" said Anna, with curly hair, and eyes that open and shut as if it were alive. Oh ! won't it be

> nice !' 'Don't be too certain, Anna,' said the father, 'Kriss Kringle don't come every year.' 'Oh, yes he does ! yes he does !' answered two or three little voices at once." 'He came last Christmas, and the Christmus before,' uddod Anna, 'and he'll be here this year -I know he will.'

'But suppose he shouldn't come ?' suggested Mr. Lumberton, and looked very grave. There was something so serious in their father's voice, that the children felt that his words really meant more than they had at first believed-and their faces became sober also .---

Just then the tea bell rang, and all thoughts of toys and dolls were, for the moment, dissipated. After supper, the children were washed and dressed in their night clothes. Each hung a stocking in the chimney corner, ready for the advent of the good genius who loves children, and then yielded to the off-repeated solicitation of Margaret the nurse, to come along and go to

'I must say my prayers first,' lisptd dear little Charley, running up to his mother, and meeling down before her.

'Our Father,' said the mother, in a low, serious voice.

"Won't Kriss Kringle fill .my stockings full, mother ?

But you are saying your prayers, now. You mustn't think of toys Charley. Our Father.' Our Father,' came musically from the sweet

lips of the child. "Who art in heaven."

"Oh ! I hope he'll bring me a whole pile of wagons, and degs, and horses !' And Charley

and that the children's stockings were filled and that they were wild with delight. Charley was on her knee, showings his wagons, and dogs, and horses. Harry was marching about seed any body hanged yet. I always thought the room with his sworll and drum, and Anna I'd like to see one hauged, but it never happens was hugging in her arms a wax doll with al- to come right, and I'm getting so old now, I most as much delight as a young mother over don't expect I ever will. I've seed the sarcus

felt in clasping to her bosom her newborn babe. and caravan, and sich kind of shows, bout 1'd A noise, which seemed to come from overhead, ruther seed one fellow hanged than fifty of where Uncle Joseph and Aunt Rachel slept, a- them shows." woke Mrs. Lamberton from this dream. She "Stranger," said the daughter, "there's go-

started up and listened, but all was silent. ing to be an animal show to-morrow down here The mother slept again. But this time her 'bout six miles, maybe you'd like to lay over reams were less pleasant. Christmas morning and go down. Brother Jeemes says, they've got two snakes there, the same kind what can ad come ; but it brought no joy to the expectant children. Their stocking were empty and swaller an elephant, but I don't believe there ever was any sich snakes, do you ?" their hearts well nigh broken. Sleep passed "No. Miss." once more from her cyclids; and, though it was "Wal, then, the jography lies," replied

long before the approach of dawn, the gentl leems, a youth of some twepty-two years. visitant came not again to her pillow. And long ore the morning broke, Mr. Lam houldn't them jography folks lie just like othberton found himself awake and thinking of er folks ?" the children.

'They will be so disappointed,' sighed the nother, when she found that her husband's lumber was likewise broken. 'Is there nothing that we can put into thei stockings ?' asked the father, thus indicating the state of his mind.

'I've been thinking of that ; but there isn't a thing in the house that would do. I'm sorry ing to many tarnal questions about." we hadn't bought them something,' replied the mother. Weican do so still. I will go out directly

after breakfast and buy them lots of things, said Mr. Lumberton. 'The mischief will all be done long enough

before breakfast. The disappointment of their eager hopes - the scattering of their delightful dreams-will almost break their hearts. Dear litle Charley ! He couldn't say his prayers last night for thinking of his well-filled stock ings. Ah mo ! We have done wrong-I feel

Suppose I put a half dollar in each of the tockings ?' said Mr. Lumberton. 'You can do so if you like : but it won't sa

sfy them." Undetermined what to do, or rather sceing does by his note,) that Andrew Miller has the to mode whatever of remedying their error, grace to thank God for anything." Mr. and Mrs. Lamberton lay awaiting the aproach of day, yot dreading to see the dark curtain that was close about the Eastern horizon

egin to lift itself up. But at length morning broke, and a dim, pale light began to steal in at the window, showing first one object and hen another, until all parts of the room became hen another, until all parts of the room became tulk so much about the aged and respectable learly visible. In expectation of trouble with br. B. He planted the first hill of corn that he disappointed children, Mr. and Mrs. Lam- was planted in our town.? berton loft their bed and commenced dressing themselves harriedly in order to be prepared to lieve this hen scratched it up.' meet and offer the little comfort that it was in

their power to give. Soon there was a sound In the room above where the children all slept in noticing "a thin volume of thin poetry ; vewith the nurse. Their pattering feet were next ry poor and very pious," says "no man shouldheard upon the stairs; anon the door of the ad- attempt to write poetry except from high storuining room was burst open. All was then nal pressure. It is an article that can't be manstill for a few moments. Mr. and Mrs. Lam- ufactured, any more than we can manufacture berton listoned with oppressed feelings. There corn or grapds," was a low exclamation from one of the children

that sounded like's sob. Following this was a sudden burst of joy and load wild shouls of, . 

"I suppose not."

"I allow it does," said the mother. "Why

"Mother." said Jeems. ""you don't know

the use of putting lies into 'em. They make

Rather-Pointed.

ing his joy upon the occasion, in terms some-

what intemperate, as appears by the following

acknowledgment of the receipt of the last

"Andrew Miller sends his compliments to

Mr. Samuel Johnson, with the money for the

last sheet of the copy of the dictionary, and

To which Johnson returned this good humor-

"Samuel Johnson returns his thanks to Mr.

Andrew Miller, and is very glad to find, (as he

"John, keep the hurdy-gurdy going-this

American Republic must stand."

thanks God he has done with him."

sheet of manuscript :

ed answer:

chicken.

"Stranger, your supper's ready.".

"I've lived so -long in the world," said By the long and unbroken practice of the overmnent, duties on imports have been rethe mother, with a deep sigh, "and I never garded as the least objectionable mode of rai ing revenue.

ng the public lands to objects which withdraw them from ordinary revolue purposes, it s quite certain that, for several years to come he treasury must be mainly, if not entirely upon fereign merchandise.

The act of the 28th of January, 1847, approriates the ontire proceeds of the sales of the has provailed for the last two years. If the du-

By reference to the proper Table it will be 1843. By this process, besides the immonet found that the loan for the redemption of which injury inflicted upon domestic industry, our his fund is appropriated amounts to \$27,135, 122, the interest upon which, at 6 per cent. per annum, is to be paid semi-annually, and he principal on the 1st January, 1868.

nothing what you're talking about. Don't the The laws recently enacted giving land to United States make all the jographies? What's hose who served in the war with Mexico, and at the last session, to such as had served in for-'em every ten years; they're going to make mer wars, in addition to grants to States for inanother in a few days. They send out men all ernal improvements, will undoubtedly supply over the country to find out every thing ; that's the market with the greater portion of the what that chap was here for t'other day, asklands that will be required for occupation for many years to come. This source of ravebut still, in the ten years proceeding 1848, available for an annual average of \$2,993,616 19, When Dr. Johnson had completed his dicshould not hereafter be relied upon with any onary, Miller the bookseller, and principal certainty or to any considerable amount in esti oprietor of the work, could not help expressnating the receipts of the Treasury.

A statement appended to this report shows he number of warrants located by the acts o which reference has been made, and the umber yet to be located, as estimated from the pay rolls and other evidences on filer with the uantity of lands in acres, required to satisfy hem. The quantity of lands sold, and taken from market, hy virtue of those warrants, for 40 acres averaging 4,909,247 46 acres por anhum, valued at \$18,911,134 76, averaging \$6, 303,711 58 per annum.

The warrants yet to be presented under these cts will require 78,922,513 acres, valued at IFIn attempting to carve a lowl, one day, \$98,653,140. At the above average of 4,909,gentleman found considerable difficulty in 247 46 acres per annum, over sixteen year eparating its joints, and exclaimed against the will be required to absorb and satisfy the waran who sold him an old hen for a young ants yet to be issued, as estimated on the sev ral bounty land acts now in force.

'My dear,' said the enraged man's wife 'don't There will then be diverted from the Treas ry, from the state of lands, the sum of \$113, 245,996, not anticipated at the date when th 'I know that,' said the husband ; 'and I beevenue law of 1846 was enacted. This state of things imposes upon Congress the duty of determining whether the laws now A WET BLANKET .- The New York Mirror xisting, with the rates of duties imposed by hem on foreign merchandise, will produce the mount necessary to defray the annual ordinainctually the interest on the public debt.

The ability of the country to dischargo every supply, to soud abroad any and every product obligation upon it, if aided by wige and timely of this country which can any where find a egislation, is unquestionable. If ample pro- profitable market. These agencies, which are ision should be made for the prompt discharge always active, extend our export traffic at all of unnually accruing liabilities, the public faith, ) times to the utmost limit of advantage to the

spendy liquidation of the public debt insured. chase, increasing his burden when prices are high, and taking it off as prices fall and his ability to bear it increases. If applied to articles of subsistence, it would operate as a heavy tax upon bread in a year of famino, increasing By the various acts of Congress appropria | with the intensity of the evil, and gradually disappearing with the return of abundance. The objection to the present system, from ommercial fluctuations m.prices, is constant. ly forced upon the attention of the Departdependent for its receipts upon duties levied ment by instances of extreme inequality and prejudicial operations. The Enropean price of viron was, in 1846, greatly above that which

terial to a degree detrimental to the revenue.

The constant-fluctuations in prices, and conse

end to an excess of importations, and subject

o the frequent and enormous fluctuations in

ablic lands to the payment of the principal ties upon bar iron have been levied in strict acand interest of the loan provided for by that cord with foreign cost, they would now be but little more than one half of what they were in

revenue is made to fluctuate with the accidents and revulsions in foreign commerce, and these accidents and fluctuations, which originate a broad, are imported with their attendant mischicfs.

Our revenue, as already stated, must be mainly dependent on duties on imports. Those imports from abroad can only be paid for by exports made up of the products of our labor in all its varieties, or in the precious metals. If our imports shall exceed the value of our exports abroad in any given year, to the extent of such excess do we create a foreign debt. If nune, therefore, small/indeed comparatively, this operation be repeated for only a few years, it is obvious that it will offect the withdrawal from us of a quantity of the precious metals equal, or nearly so to the amount of the accumulated debt, bringing with it bankruptcy in all departments of business, consequent inabil-

ity to purchase foreign goods, and thus, for the time, causing a ruinous depression in the reccipts into the treasury. It then becomes equally the duty of Congress and the interests of the people (if possible) so to regulate imports as to confine the importations into this country to an amount equal to such exports of our own as can find a market at remunepativa the years 1847, 1848 and 1849, is 14,727,742. prices abroad. The bare statement of the foregoing well established laws of trade would seem to furnish a safe guide in all legislation on the subject.

Whilst importations should be secured in amount sufficient at a practical rate of duties to supply the wants of the treasury, such duties hould be adjusted in a manner to affect favorably all industrious pursuits at home. If du ties on the neccessary importations should have the effect to impair the ability of the mass of the people to purchase and pay for foreign goods, then importations to that effect must cense and by consequence the revenue to an

equivalent amount would be diminished." It is believed that our own experience has hown that our exports cannot be greatly extended, as some have supposed, by low duties

upon foreign goods in our ports. It is a fact, within the observation of all, that merchants and ship owners are over, vigilant and alert, v expenditures of the Government; and meet with all the knowledge which interest can impart, and all the skill which experience can

1999 - N