

Franklin's Birth Day was celebrated at Harrisburg, by the Typographical Association of that place, on the 17th inst.

We learn that 15,000 tons of Coal were sent to market from the Lykens Valley Coal Region, by the Lykens Valley Rail Road and Coal Company.

The Reform Convention was engaged on Tuesday last, in the second reading of the Fifth Article of the Constitution, on the subject of the Judiciary. The period fixed upon for adjournment, 22d of February, is rapidly approaching.

The New York Daily News, an ably conducted Van Buren paper established in that city some months since, has followed in the footsteps of the N. Y. Times and the N. Y. Plaindealer—it has ceased to exist.

The report of the failure of the Paterson Bank is contradicted.

Baymore.—Last week eleven persons died in that city, from "stabs and blows."

Pittsburg Coal Trade.—We find in the Pittsburg Advocate, the statement: "During the year just closed, the shipments of coal down the Ohio from this port, amount to 1000 cargoes; an average cargo, is about 4000 bushels and the net returns will average, during the year, \$1000 each. This will be seen that Pittsburg derived a direct income from below, of one million dollars, in one year, from the single article of coal, the product of her own mines."

Cannon Balls.—A cannon ball, in its flight, invisible to whom it passes, may be distinctly seen by a person standing behind the piece and commanding a perspective view of its course. I have often beheld this terrible sight. It conveys to the mind a new and frightful idea of this destructive engine, tearing through the air with the superhuman fury of a demon.

Quite an Item.—From an official statement laid before the Legislature of Alabama, it appears that the Mobile Branch of the State Bank has had still doubtful debts to the amount of \$240,910.

Fire and Horrible Death.—The house and furniture of Aaron Hazell, Esq. Stillwater, Sussex county, New Jersey, were destroyed by fire on Friday last, and a lad, the son of Mr. H., perished in the flames.

President of Texas.—Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar has been invited by several Senators of Texas, to become a candidate for the Presidency, as a successor to Gen. Samuell Houston, and has consented.

A bill has been reported in the Senate of this state, by Mr. Pearson, to repeal the Tax on Writs. If repealed, it will be a measure of relief to the poorer classes.—This repeal was recommended in the message of the Governor.

The Meadville Locofoco paper has opened its battery upon Mr. Farrelly, a Van Buren member of the Convention, because he stated in debate, that the opposition of "the party" to the U. States Bank, was "simply and solely for error." The paper says, "He has basely betrayed the confidence reposed in him, turned traitor to the democratic party, and now revels in the unchaste embrace of the United States Bank."

THE RIGHT OF PETITION.

A public meeting of the young men of New York, opposed to the resolution of Mr. Patton, recently adopted in the House of Representatives at Washington, was to be held at the Clinton Hotel on the 21st inst. The Editor of the Evening Post, whose name was signed to the call, says: "The object of this meeting it is proper to state, in order to prevent misapprehension, has nothing to do with the question of slavery in the district of Columbia; it is simply to express an opinion concerning an act justly deemed despotic in itself, and dangerous as a precedent: It is signed by persons of different political opinions, many of whom are unacquainted in the ways of party, and whose ingenuous sense of justice is offended by a denial of the right of petition to any class. It is no answer to their objections to say that the abolitionists are agitators. They still have rights, and the denial of them will make them tenfold more agitators. It is no answer to say that the infringement of these rights is temporary and partial—the danger lies in the principle involved in the infringement.

Just in the Nick of Time.—The execution of Isaac Dale, which was to have taken place near Nashville, on the 10th inst. was suspended by the passing of a law on the same morning, by the Legislature, making it the duty of the Governor to commute the punishment in capital cases finally determined by the Supreme Court to imprisonment for life in the State Penitentiary, whenever the Judges of said Court shall certify to him that there was in their opinion extenuating circumstances attending the case; and that in their opinion the punishment of death ought to be commuted.

A tremendous White meeting was recently held in Cincinnati, Ohio, at which Judge Burnett presided, assisted by twenty vice-presidents and secretaries. General HARRISON was unanimously recommended for the Presidency.

The number of Abolition petitions presented to Congress have increased, since the adoption of Mr. Patton's resolution, abridging the right of petition. A large number of these petitions have also been presented to the legislature of this state praying the House to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and against the admission of Texas into the Union.

Apprentice Wanted.

Wanted at this office, an active and intelligent lad, who can read and write well, aged about 15 or 18 years, as an apprentice to the printing business.

Hereafter no person can advertise his wife in this paper, unless he will pay us TWENTY-FIVE Dollars in cash.

New Weigh Lock.—We are happy to announce the completion of the new weigh lock, at Mount Carbon. It is a first rate specimen of workmanship, and reflects great credit on the skillful mechanic under whose able superintendence the work has been constructed.

We have before alluded to the accuracy of the scale. It will weigh from 3lbs. to 100 tons. We advise those of our readers who have not seen to pay it a visit. We must not omit to mention that a very handsome entertainment or collation was provided on the occasion before alluded to by Mr. Cole.

Foreign Intelligence.—We continue this week the publication of extracts of foreign intelligence under appropriate heads, and we shall continue to publish the same for the benefit of that class of our readers more particularly who take a deep interest therein, it being our object to render our paper as instructive and useful as possible.

Oh! the Bank Aristocracy.—We observe by the Pittsburgh (New Hampshire) Journal, that the capital of the six Banks in that city, amounts to \$947,500, divided into 11,045 shares, which are owned as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes By Females (2438), Merchants (2038), Farmers and Laborers (1245), Savings Bank (1013), Mechanics (673), Gu. rian's (630), Charitable Institutions (548), Government Officers (438), Ministers (434), Physicians (336), Lawyers (377), Estates (307), Clergymen (220), Corporations and State (157), Traders (191).

It will be seen from the foregoing, that in the six banks referred to the largest class of stockholders are females. This will be found to be the case we suspect in most of the banks throughout the country, with the exception of the Pet Government Bank, the stock of which seems to be held by a few individuals, stock jobbers, as in the instance of the Commonwealth Bank of Boston; it was recently stated by the Hon. John Sergeant in the Convention, that in one Bank in the City of Philadelphia, which he named, the majority of the stock are held by females, and in another one, third of the stock, so that it really appears that the Administration are carrying on a war against females!

The Lion's Beard in his Den.—Resolutions against the Sub-Treasury Scheme, and complimentary to Judge WHITE, have been introduced into the Legislature of Tennessee, and they will pass by a large majority.

Senator Black, of Mississippi, had resigned his seat in the U. States Senate. Affairs at home, it is stated, induced him to take this step.

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The English New Poor Law Bill will be perceived by the following paragraph from the London Morning Advertiser, that the effect of this law, which is a great measure does away with the time-honored custom of granting "out-door relief" to paupers is most successful. It will create a new era in the annals of pauperism in England.

The third report of the new poor law commissioners has just made its appearance. It is a work which must put to silence the opponents of that measure; for any thing more conclusive as to its salutary operations, could not have been desired by its greatest friends and most strenuous supporters. It appears at a most seasonable time, as it triumphantly exposes by the unanswerable logic of figures and of facts, the misrepresentations made at the late elections as to the working of the measure, by the enemies of ministers. It proves to demonstration, that the poor law measure is producing the most beneficial results in every place within the sphere of its operation. Not only has it already reduced the poor rates to the extent of nearly one half of what they were under the old system, and thus relieved the property and industry of the country from a pressure which threatened their destruction, but it has at the same time raised the moral character of the poor themselves. It has inspired them with notions of independence, and taught them to trust to their own labor and their own resources, rather than degrade themselves in their own eyes, and in the estimation of every one else, by throwing themselves as paupers on the funds of the parish. It has inspired them with a sense of the injury done to their morals, by debasing indulgences, and instilled into their minds principles of steady and economical. It has, in one word, effected, or is in the course of effecting one of the greatest and most beneficial revolutions, recorded in the history of the world.

Venueous Quarantine Rules.—The Rev. Mr. Colton, of the Navy, says, in an admirable sketch, in the last Knickerbocker, that "not a dubious star in France without being narrowly watched; and it is said that the appearance of a strange baboon on her Spanish frontier was once telegraphed to the police of Paris, and a detachment of the gens d'arms sent out to watch the motions of the ambiguous stranger!" He gives the following as a specimen of extra scrutiny. His reflections are truly eloquent:

"If a man has not an epulet on his shoulder, or a cockade on his hat, even his pockets will hardly escape the dishonor of search. Nor is the inspection always confined to the living; it sometimes extends to the dead! We had occasion to bury one of our crew here; and as we came on shore to pay him this last sad office of respect, his coffin was unceremoniously opened, to ascertain that it contained no contraband goods! I always knew the French to be an extremely shrewd and inquisitive people, but I did not suppose they would ever carry their researches into the secrets of the grave. O Death! I have heard thee accused by some of being a tyrant; by others of being an indiscriminate leveller; but never before, 'by saint, by savage or by sage, have I heard thee accused of being a smuggler! And even if thou wert such, what couldst thou want of ought that our poor ship contained? Was't thou in quest of pea-jackets and tar-paulins? But thy sailors never go on watch each in his hammock still slumbering as he laid himself down. Or was't thou in need of charts or quadrants? But thy ships never leave their moorings; each rot's down peacefully in its own berth. Or was't thy desire to obtain Bibles and hymn books? But there is no worshipping assembly in thy dominions, and the preacher's voice is never heard there. O Death! thou art falsely suspected, and basely dishonored by the French!—by him too who should ever regard thee with the most indulgent sentiments, for he has crowded millions of patriot corpses upon thy domains. From the chilling snows of Russia, to the burning sands of Egypt, he has sunk his victims into thy pale realm, thick as the devoted quails that fell for food around the famishing tents of wandering Israel!"

All's Fair in Politics.—This immortal maxim has received a signal rebuke in the Senate of the United States, to our great gratification. The sub-treasury bill, by a vote of the Senate, was fixed for tomorrow week. The locofoco administration members took an unhandsome advantage of a thin house, to move a reconsideration, and shortened the time one week. The absent members finding the trick that had been played upon them, moved a reconsideration the next day, and placed the debate where it was originally; so may it always be with all disgraceful and dishonest subterfuges. The attempt to force a consideration of the sub-treasury scheme, before the Senate had time to examine the provisions of the bill sufficiently, indicates the fear of its advocates. We give the following excellent article from the Madisonian.

The Sub-Treasury Scheme.—We have seen no reasons to change the opinion we have expressed in relation to this measure. Nothing would have given us greater satisfaction than to have seen some indication of a willingness to defer to the opinions of a majority, and to modify the measure so as to secure the approval of a broad and comprehensive, and open class of our countrymen.

The Right Employment of Wealth.—On the subject of the right employment of wealth, Johnson says, a man cannot make a bad use of his money, as far as regards society, if he does not board for the other spends it or lends it out, society has the benefit. It is in general better to spend money, especially for useful purposes, than to give it away; for industry is more promoted by spending money, than by giving it away. A man who spends ten thousand a year will do more good than a man who spends two thousand, and gives away eight.

Knowledge and Frugality.—The following comparison, by Hill, is as applicable to piety as to knowledge: "How is the world deceived by noise and show? Alas! how different to pretend and know! Like a poor highland brook, pretence runs loud, bustling, but shallow, dirty, weak, and proud; While, like some noble stream, true knowledge glides silently strong, and its deep bottom hides."

I have not observed that men of very large fortunes enjoy any thing extraordinary that makes society. What has the Duke of Devonshire? What has the Duke of Devonshire? The only great instance that I have ever known of the enjoyment of wealth, was that of James O'Rourke, who, going to visit Palermo, and hearing that the way was infested by robbers, hired a troop of Turkish Horse to guard him.

It has been decided in England, that a man is not accountable for the support of his wife if she has proved unfaithful to him; but the necessary expenses of her maintenance are to be paid by her. It has been decided in England, that a man is not accountable for the support of his wife if she has proved unfaithful to him; but the necessary expenses of her maintenance are to be paid by her.

The Family Circle.

From the Atlantic City Mirror.

The scene is laid around a table, lately inlaid, have assumed a new and chilling aspect. The traces are absent of their foliage. The hedgehog has laid bare. The Scilla and narcissus walk bare-footed in the garden; and the garden, now it yields to perfumes, and offers no fruits like a friend in adversity, is forsaken. The vegetable creation looks dead. The useful things are dumb. The cattle are grave, and no longer play in the meadows. The north wind blows. The seeds are abroad, his ice like marble, has been stepped before his colors. We're sitting in the kitchen, but with a warm which has no pleasure, it has to bear the roasting of the wild. I love to see the figures which the frost has painted on the glass. I love to watch the red-crest with his slender legs, venturing at the window, and knocking with his bill to ask for the crumbs which fall from the table. I love to observe the husbandman carrying forth the provender for his burrowing charge, while the creature of his care, not with hiserous impudence, but with waiting eyes, looks on the place of their sustenance, and for their "meat to do" season, and I see there one of the many ways in which the Father of Mercies "upbraid his hand" and satisfy the desire of every living thing.

Winter affords recreation for the understanding, as well as for the senses. If we're less a-broad, we have more intercourse within. If rural pleasures are diminished, social ones are increased. We, therefore, amuse ourselves to be found with our friends, and in the company of our friends, we find health, innocence and peace, are often sacrificed; where vicious passions are cherished, and persons are rendered incapable of relishing genuine pleasure.

Discourage envious, not trivial yet not dull, Nor such as with a frown forbids the play Of fancy, or proverbs the sound of mirth. No do we sadly, like an impious world, Who deem religion phylaxy, and the God That made them "instructor" of their joys, Start at his awful name, or deem his praise Alluring "no."

Winter is a season in which we should feel particularly grateful for our religious accommodations as comforters. Things strike us more forcibly by comparison. Our winter is nothing when we turn to the frigid zone. Think of those who live within the polar circle, where longer months of perpetual night and frost. When the French mathematicians wintered at Turin, in Lapland, the external air suddenly admitted into their rooms, seizing the moisture, became white of snow; their breath began to rise when they breathed, and the external air with their bodies was intolerable. And while our winter reigns here, with great comparative mildness, how many blessings distinguish our portion from that of others around us, and demand our praise? We have a house to defend us. We have clothes to cover us. We have fire to warm us. We have beds to comfort us. We have provisions to nourish us. What shall we render? Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits. O let your thank be ingenuous and measurable, and let the blessing of them that are ready to perish come upon us. Who would not deny himself superfluities—and something more—that his bounty may visit the fatherless and the widows in their affliction?

When visiting draw on, let us reflect upon the scene as exquisitely touched by the pencil of sensibility. "Poor, yet industrious, modest, quiet, neat, Such claim compassion in a night like this, And have a friend in every feeling heart. The frugal household troubles when she lights Her costly stock of household blessing clear, But crying soon, like all terrestrial joys, The few small embers left she nurses well. And while her infant race, with outspread hands And crowded knees, sit cowering o'er the sparks, Retires, content to quake, as they are warmed."

To show that the weak performance of prayer is better than none at all, an old author tells the following story of an ignorant Papist dwelling in Spain. He perceived the necessity of his own private prayers, beside the Pater Noster, Ave Maria, etc. But so simple was he, that he thought to pray he knew not; only every morning, humbly kneeling his knees, and lifting up his eyes and hands to heaven, he would deliberately repeat the alphabet. "And now," said he, "O, good God! put these letters together to spell syllables, to spell words, to make such sense as may be most to thy glory and my good." And so [says the old writer] let us do; if we cannot pray as we would, or as we ought, let us fall to this poor man's alphabet.

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From the Mother's Magazine.

IT IS NOT HARD TO DIE.

"Oh! mother, say that we all die! You, sister, dear papa and I? Do not liberty to I shall be in the deep, dark grave, so still. Mother, I'm fond of life and play, And like not to be borne away. From the green fields and pleasant light, To the where it is always night."

"Come hither, child, and thou shalt place Within the earth, in yonder vase, This grain."

"Oh! it is smooth and round! Mother, but not in the ground! This pretty grain."

"But it's my love! For by this seed I wish to prove, That it's not so hard to die, And in the deep, dark grave to lie."

"How sweet a fragrance fills the room! How sweet your flowers are now in bloom! And oh! how beautiful they seem! Understanding in the bright sunshine! Mother, I'm glad you made me place That smooth round seed within the vase; For more delighted now, I see The blossoms on this pretty tree, Which from that buried grain has sprung."

"To this, my love, with children young, And loved to God; their earth-dust lie, And like that great to bodies die. But, like this flower, from thence shall rise, A form of beauty in the skies.—Which, quickly springing from the tomb, To paradise shall ever bloom." Detroit May 15, 1837.

Female Industry.

The effect of our political institutions on society, make it necessary that we should extend a special and fostering care to domestic industry, to the industry, I mean, of families, on their own property. I observe that this subject is alluded to in the letters from abroad, of your public spirited and excellent President. In many of the families of the farmers, especially in the country, there is a want of employment for the female members of them;—and many a man have I seen sinking beneath that heavily cherished but unproductive part of his domestic charge. The state and feeling of equality among our people, making him unwilling to employ his own daughters, or consent to their employment out of his own family. He should therefore do something for them to do within it. And on this account, as well as for other reasons, all manufactures capable of being made purely domestic, as of woolen cloths, stockings, &c., and especially the culture of the mulberry, and the making of silk, are entitled to the strongest commendation and patronage.—No community, as a mass, can thrive, that does not employ all its members; no-billy of families can live, where one, two, or three persons in each family are unproductive; a sufficient proof that God never made the world for idleness. Thus I think, you will find that the grazing and dairy making townships in the country, are on the whole the most prosperous; and the grain growing townships, where the women have little to do, far less so. I do not deny that there are other reasons for this difference, but I think this is one. And I have observed too, that the people from the hill pastures are constantly coming down, and buying up the pleasant looking valleys that lie spread out beneath them.

Dewey's Address.

Experience and observation have demonstrated that the shade of Mulberry trees is not injurious to the growth of grass, grain, or any other vegetable. This is an important discovery, and argues powerfully in favor of the means of raising silk.

I would advise with humble deference, that every farmer procure mulberry seeds from a nursery, transform all his fences into mulberry hedges, and plant standard mulberry trees along all those hedges, half a rod distant from each other. A farm of a hundred acres, fenced as above advised, would, in a few years, yield from the fences a crop worth several hundred dollars.—These fences would be as cheap as any other a farmer could erect; would require no repair, no renewal, so that all the produce arising from the fences would be a clear profit. One hundred pounds of leaves would produce, in this country, one pound of reeled silk, if judiciously fed, worth from four to seven dollars, the price being governed by the good or bad reeling. A single tree, will produce from thirty to sixty pounds of leaves, depending on the growth of the tree, &c.—Village Record.

Useful Receipt.—In consequence of the frequent repetition of steamboat explosions on the Western waters, many of the scaled sufferers by which die for want of timely assistance, the editor of the Cincinnati Express publishes the following prescription for scalds and burns: Mix lime water and sweet oil together, and apply the liquid with a feather or soft rag to the wound. The lime water and oil will form in the proportions a white mixture, rather thicker than cream, and should be stirred until they become of this consistency. Under the application, the pain of the scalded burn instantly subsides, and is fully renewed it is an effectual cure. This application is not generally known, and as we have seen its efficacy frequently tested, can recommend it as the speediest and most effectual remedy.

The Directors.—All the Presidents of the United States put together, removed last year, were public officers in every year. They were not public officers in every year, but they were public officers in every year, for opinion's sake. The Weekly Messenger, Daily Mail.