

The Family Circle.

From the New York Mirror.

Buttercups and daisies— Oh, the pretty flowers! Coming here the spring-time, To bill of sunny hours. While the trees are leafless, While the fields are bare, Buttercups and daisies— Spring up here and there. See the snow-drop peepeth, See the crocus bold, See the early primrose, Open its pale gold. Somewhere a pretty bank Buttercups are bright; Somewhere among the frozen grass Peeps the daisy white. Little hardy flowers, Like to children's feet, Playing in their sturdy health By their mother's feet. Purple with the north-wind, Yet alert and bold; Fearing not the earing net, Though they be a cold. What to them is weather? What are stormy showers? Buttercups and daisies— Are these human flowers? He who gave them hardship, And a life of care, Gave them these hardy strength And patient hearts, to bear: Welcome, yellow buttercups; Welcome, white daisies; You are in my spirit, Visioned, a delight! Coming ere the spring-time, Of sunny hours to tell— Speaking to our hearts of life Who doth all things well.

SUMAN LIFE. Nor should we draw too dark a picture of the miseries of human life. Human life is a cloud, with sunshine on its borders; and if there is much to fear, there is something to hope for. There is no subject which the old Greek writers darken so much, when in a gloomy mood, as the life of man. "O, life! unfriendly still to human joy, How do thine arrows every scene annoy! And passion died in age, when death has gain'd Through joys half finished all our days are run, And closed in disappointment as begun." But the Heathens saw not the tomb gilded by the rays of the Sun of Righteousness. The epigram just cited is one of their most moderate pictures. The following comes nearer to the gospel. It is remarkable that St. Paul never speaks of Christians as dead—they have fallen asleep. So thought the writer of the following lines in Greek. I shall give them in English: "Why o'er the virtuous dead should mourners weep? The virtuous never truly die—they sleep."

HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.

Culture of the Mind.

You know well, that one piece of land, garden for instance, yields vastly more than another piece of ground of equal natural fertility. And you know equally well, that one man abounds more in knowledge and usefulness than another to whom nature has been alike bountiful. It is culture—it is the industry and perseverance of man, which, like the soil, does not give, and which, when converted into good habits, tends to refine, elevate and distinguish men above their fellows. Talent is not hereditary. You will see, on looking around, that most of the distinguished men of our country have sprung from humble or obscure parentage. They are indebted for present distinction to the culture which they have themselves bestowed upon their minds. The road to usefulness and honorable distinction is equally open to you, and the time has arrived when you must decide, whether you will compete for the noble prize.

If you wish to be prosperous in your business—to know and profit by the improvements of the age, cultivate your mind; for this is the great labor-saving machine. If you wish to see your children intelligent, thriving and respected, teach them, by example, to cultivate the mind. If you would be useful to your friends, and merit the confidence and esteem of your neighbors, seek early to qualify yourselves for the duties of social life, by the culture of the mind. If you aspire to the intellectual enjoyments, which flow from the study of the material world—from order, harmony and beauty, which meet us in every walk, in the manifold and wonderful works of the Creator, cultivate the mind. In fine, if you would prosper in your business, in your family, and in society—cultivate the mind.

But knowledge is not always wisdom, and there fore, be as scrupulous in regard to your studies as you are in regard to the seed which you deposit in the soil. You will reap whatsoever you sow; and the mind is as liable to be cumbered with weeds as is the soil. Read, therefore, whatever tends to instruct you in your business, to establish in you good habits, and to fit you for the responsible duties of life. Acquire yourselves the inventions and improvements of modern art. Make yourselves acquainted with the general facts of science, with the wondrous laws by which the Almighty governs all around us; in the world and its parts. The facts of natural history will afford abundant matter for agreeable and useful knowledge. The plants, the animals, the minerals, the soil of your country and other countries, the changes of the seasons, the make and composition of all that surrounds you, duly observed, and made the subject of reading, of conversation, of reflection, will at once store your mind, and raise your ideas; of the wisdom and goodness of Him who formed you; such as you are. Temperance, self government, moderation, avoidance of all abuse of the body, are written in the very make of the body itself. Who aims at excellence will be above mediocrity; who aims at mediocrity will fall short of it.

THE FARMER.—Many who have acquired great fame and celebrity in the world began their career as Farmers. Sir William Blackstone, the learned English Commentator on laws, was a printer by trade. King George III. was a printer, and not unfrequently worked at the trade after he ascended the throne of England. We need not say that Franklin was a printer, for this is well known to all who are familiar with his name. Alexander Campbell the theologian is a printer.

Wanted.—A lady down east, advertises for a "divine, jovial, serious, bold, majestic, inoffensive, scientific, nimble, husband."—Boston Herald.

We copy the following sensible article on the subject of Coal and Iron companies, from Poulson's paper. The writer understands the true interests of the State. The Coal and Iron trade of Pennsylvania, is destined to become the most important trade in the United States if left free to individual enterprise and industry, and is not clogged and crippled in its infancy by acts of incorporation, for the purpose of advancing the interests of a few individuals at the expense of the many.

ANTHRACITE COAL AND IRON. I have seen several communications in your paper respecting the smelting of iron ore with anthracite coal, and the question has been asked, whether the friends of the measure ought not to unite in soliciting from the Legislature aid for so important a project?—I have no doubt of its eventual success; but whether the iron will be as good as that made from charcoal, is yet to be decided; but my particular object in writing now is, to reiterate most earnestly against asking aid from the Legislature. It is but a few years since, Gov. Lincoln, of Massachusetts, in vetoing an act of private incorporation, said in substance, that that state was delivered, bound hand and foot into the power of such associations; and I think, that so far from requesting Legislative aid, from the smelting of iron ore with anthracite, our utmost exertions should be employed in resisting every effort of the Legislature to incorporate companies for private purposes. If they are to be incorporated for one purpose, why not for all?—If it be proper that incorporations should be made for smelting iron, why should not millers and farmers have their mills and farms incorporated, that they may try their favorite experiments, without danger to their general estate?—Agriculture is the most interesting and the most important business of the country; and it is precisely as necessary that companies should be formed for Agriculture, as for the smelting of iron ore. Experience has proved, that individual enterprise and competition alone, are necessary to conduct Agriculture to the highest degree of perfection; and this is the result of what Political Economy has termed "Division of Labor"—an ingredient, which she has deemed essentially necessary to permanent prosperity. There is certainly something very plausible, in the projects which we see daily before the Legislature, and in the results they pretend to produce; but a little examination will convince us, that these projects consult rather individual aggrandizement, than the public welfare. And that these results may be obtained equally as well, with far less expense.

Some enterprises there doubtless are, of such magnitude as to render combination necessary, but unless it can be shown that the erection of an anthracite furnace requires means greater than individual wealth can afford, no argument can be drawn in favor of the incorporations of which I have spoken, from the beneficial results of incorporations for rail roads and canals.—I leave the door open for private competition; let private enterprise be completely unshackled; let no unwise legislation discourage individual exertion, no overgrown monopoly numb individual energy—and in every branch of commerce and manufactures, self interest will speedily point the way by which the best results may be most perfectly and cheaply obtained.

The iron and coal trades, and the manufactures in which these articles are employed, are rapidly increasing in importance, and advancing towards perfection. What has been done, has been done chiefly by individuals, and can, any one look a round upon the results of the last few years—results achieved amid all the difficulties which beset new undertakings, and amid the evils that a ruinous policy has brought upon the country, and doubt that private enterprise will be sufficient for the future?

As far as the state of the times will permit, the iron business is prosperous and improving; all we ask of the Legislature, is that they will let us alone; we petition them for no new enactment in our favour, but our earnest request is, that not to serve the cupidity of speculators; not to serve party purposes; or to gratify party favorites—shall they institute new corporations, and thus arm a few individuals with virtual monopolies, which, while they answer no good end, are extensively prejudicial, at once, to manufacturers and to the community.

The writer of this article, is both an iron master and the owner of coal lands, and after several year's acquaintance with the subject in all its details, he writes from a firm conviction, that any Legislative interference by way of incorporations, can only embarrass and retard the business, the prosperity of which it attempts to promote. NORTHAMPTON.

We understand that the expense of erecting a Furnace together with the Machinery, suitable for making iron with Anthracite coal would not exceed three thousand dollars.

IRON AND ANTHRACITE. The following extract from a letter has been handed to us for publication. The gentleman to whom it is addressed, informs us that during a recent visit to New York, he was shown some specimens of pig iron, made by the writer of the letter with Anthracite coal, which he considers equal if not superior to that made in the ordinary way. There can no longer be a question of the practicability of making iron with anthracite coal to advantage, and thus a new market will be opened for the productions of our coal region. Extract of a letter from an Iron Master to a gentleman in this city, dated, New York, March 15, 1838. An article is going the rounds of the papers speaking of some operations in Iron and Anthracite at Easton as a "discovery"—I presume the gentlemen engaged in that enterprise, whatever may be the merit of their efforts to introduce the manufacture, will hardly seriously set up a claim to it as inventors or discoverers. If any such claim could be substantiated on this side the Atlantic, we might with some propriety make it, having, as we suspect, been the first to make Pig Iron with Anthracite exclusively. The specimens which you saw were made nearly a month before they were successful at Easton, and were made at the first trial. In other quarters even where successful, I believe it has not been until after many repeated attempts. The plan is essentially, if not identically, that of Mr. Crane, whose application of the hot blast already in use with Bituminous Coal and Charcoal, removed the pre-existing difficulties in the use of Anthracite, in the Blast Furnace. The production of woollen fabrics, by a new process, in which spinning and weaving are dispensed with, is thus noticed in the Harrisburg Chronicle: Valuable Improvements.—We were shown, a day or two since, several beautiful samples of cloth and carpeting, manufactured at New Brighton, in this State, from the raw wool, without either spinning or weaving. The cloth was not so much intended as a sample of fine, as a good and strong material; and, in this particular, we unhesitatingly pronounce it superior to anything we have ever before seen—and what is still a more important consideration is, that this cloth, we understand, can be manufactured cheaper by the new process, than in Europe on the old spinning and weaving plan. The carpets are beautiful—the body appears as tough as so much leather, and the figures are very rich; but we would not like to promise their durability, as they are merely stamped on. The greatest advantage of this carpeting, however, is yet to be told—it is this; that it can be manufactured and sold for about half the price that foreign and domestic carpets now rate at—qualities in all respects agreeing. This new mode of manufacturing woollen cloth is, as near as we can understand it, are upon the same principle that bodies of hats are made—the wool is carded; then filled, and pressed by machinery. It is believed that this plan of manufacturing will enable us to compete with England in the produce of woollen goods, and that it will finally supersede the old spinning and weaving plan.

POTTSVILLE. SATURDAY MORNING MARCH 24, 1838.

Extract from Mr. Jefferson's Circular addressed to office-holders under himself.

"The President of the United States has seen with some dissatisfaction, officers of the General Government taking, on various occasions, active parts in the elections of public functionaries, whether of General or State Government. Freedom of elections being essential to the mutual independence of government and of the different branches of the same government, so vitally cherished by most of our constitutions, it is deemed improper, for officers depending on the Executive of the Union, to attempt to control or influence the free exercise of the elective right. It is expected that no officer will attempt to influence the votes of other men or take any part in the business of electioneering—that being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution and his duties."

Extract from President Jackson's Inaugural Address, March 4th, 1829.

"The recent demonstrations of public sentiment inscribed on the list of Executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform—which will require particularly the Executive of the Union, to attempt to control or influence the free exercise of the elective right. It is expected that no officer will attempt to influence the votes of other men or take any part in the business of electioneering—that being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution and his duties."

Extract from a speech delivered in the Senate of U. S. by the Hon. Felix Grundy.

"When I see an office holder interfering in elections, it occurs to me that he is thinking of his salary and his bread, AND IS THEREFORE AN UNFIT ADVISER OF THE PEOPLE."

The above extracts we will keep standing under our head so long as we see Post Masters and Mail Contractors interfering with the elections of the people.

We are pleased to learn that the Rev. Mr. MILLER has sufficiently recovered his health as to attend to his ministerial duties again; and, therefore, divine service may be expected in the Episcopal church, to-morrow, at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M. and at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Great Ritzer and Anti-sub-treasury Meeting, held in Philadelphia, on Monday afternoon last, was attended by upwards of FIVE THOUSAND FREEMAN. The Court House would not hold one fourth of the immense assemblage, and they were compelled to adjourn to the State House Yard. Great enthusiasm prevailed; and, when the names of Ritzer, Harrison, Clay, and Webster, were mentioned, the air was rent with the shouts of freemen, who delight in honoring honest and faithful public servants.

We want no better evidence of the unpopularity of the sub-treasury bill in this section, than the fact, that the Van Burenites in electioneering for David R. Porter, declare that he is opposed to the sub-treasury bill. This won't do gentlemen. Porter is not only in favor of the sub-treasury bill, but he absolutely voted for this detested measure in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Art of Writing.—Mr. DEERSON the writing master, has finished his first class, and we learn has given general satisfaction to all his pupils. A second class will be commenced on Monday next. All those who wish to acquire a neat hand, had better avail themselves of the present opportunity, as Mr. D. is no bungler in his profession.

The Miltonian, Harrisburg Chronicle, and Berks and Schuylkill, papers which supported Geo. Wolf at the last election, have all come out in support of the present enlightened and patriotic chief magistrate, JOSEPH RITZER.

Important.—We learn from a gentleman that an attempt will be made in the Legislature, to tack a bill, incorporating a new Coal Company to be located in this region, to the tail of some other bill. It is to be done quietly, for the purpose of preventing opposition from this quarter. We hope the friends of this Coal Region, in the Legislature will be on their guard.

From Harrisburg.—The Internal Improvement Bill passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday last. One of the items of the Bill appropriates \$50,000 to the Danville and Pottsville Rail Road.—\$300,000 are appropriated to the Erie extension; \$300,000 to the North Branch extension; and \$55,000 to the Gettysburg rail road extension.

The election in Connecticut, for Governor, members of the legislature, &c. will take place on the first Monday in April.

"Solitary and Alone."—South Carolina stood alone in her nullification movements; and her legislature is destined to stand alone again, in her support of the sub-treasury system. Even in Isaac Hill's state, the legislature cannot pass resolutions approving of the measure.

The Boston Atlas, in announcing the result of the election in New Hampshire, says:—"Gov. Hill has received a year's reprieve from the contempt to which he will be consigned at the next election by the people of New Hampshire."

The Exploring Expedition.—The Spy in Washington declares that Capt. GAZCOYR, has been excused from taking the command of the Exploring Expedition, and Capt. SMITH, has been elected in his stead. It is also believed that Capt. Smith will decline the honor. A cure seems to rest upon every thing the present Administration touches.

Superior Coal.—We have some beautiful specimens of coal taken from a vein recently opened by Messrs. KRANE and STRONG, on the tract known as the "Panther Head," in Pine Grove township, Schuylkill county. The coal is of the Peacock colour, burns with a bright yellow blaze—ignites freely—and does not crumble in the grate.

A successful forgery, to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars, was committed in New York, on Friday. In a few hours, however, the rogues were arrested, and all the money recovered except a few hundred dollars.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH. Nothing can exceed the terms of eloquence in which those who had the good fortune to listen to Mr. Webster's great speech, speak of it. A gentleman of high intellectual attainments said to us that he had read elegant speeches and heard them made, and he thought he knew what eloquence was, till he listened to Mr. Clay and

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. In the Senate of the United States, on Wednesday, the 21st inst. Mr. RIVES substituted for Mr. Wright's Treasury bill, was rejected by the following vote.

Yes.—Messrs. Bayard, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittendon, Davis, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentice, Rivers, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Ind., Southard, Spence, Swift, Talmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—21.

Since the above was in type, we have seen one of the counterfeit bills. They are well executed. In the genuine bills, in the word passed, the long s is after the short s, as follows: Passed

There are a large number in circulation. There are also counterfeit twenty-five cents bills in circulation on the borough of West Chester.

New Hampshire.—The election in this State has resulted in the choice of Isaac Hill for Governor, by a majority of about 1500 over the Whig candidate. Last year Hill was elected by about 12,000 majority, and in 1834 when the Whigs contested the election, the majority against them was between 5 and 7,000 majority. The Whigs have a majority in the House of Representatives, and the Senate stands 7 Loce Foco to 5 Whig. Last year the Whigs had but a few members in the House, and only one in the Senate. One more contest, and the Whigs will carry the State.

In 185 towns the vote stood for Hill 24,395 Wilson 23,287, 30 towns remain to be heard from.

The Policy of the Van Buren Party in Pennsylvania.—The great unpopularity of the President in this state, and his yet more unpopular measures, have compelled the party which formerly supported him here to overlook him altogether in the Convention, which recently put in nomination a candidate for the gubernatorial chair in opposition to our present worthy governor. This unprecedented act was not an oversight, but an act of design, and many of the members of the Convention have since boasted of this as a cunning trick. Knowing and believing, as they said, that if their candidate was identified with either the President or his measures, there was no use in putting a man in nomination for the office of governor against Gov. Ritner; and to carry out yet farther this policy of theirs, an effort is making by the party from one end of the state to the other, to create the impression, that Mr. Porter, their candidate, is a "CONSERVATIVE" in principle. Who desires better testimony than this, that Martin Van Buren and his measures are obnoxious to the people, when his own party is afraid to trust either?

But the question is, are the people of Pennsylvania to be caught in this snare of the enemy? Are they to be seduced into the support of a candidate, because his friends see fit to throw a veil over his true character and principles? Are they to be duped by the silver, or other specious veil of the prophet Khorrassan? No; the alkanon of loco focism has not yet made marmelades of Pennsylvanians. Mr. Porter is not a "conservative" or, if he is, we do not know the sense in which the term is applied to politics. He is a radical loco foco in principle, or else his conduct and actions differ widely from his theory. Mr. Porter never professed, so far as we know, to be a conservative; nor did he desire to be called one, until after his nomination for Governor, when it was discovered that by assuming the name, it might enhance his chance of election.

Is Mr. Porter for or against the sub-treasury scheme? He is unquestionably and undeniably in favor of this "KING'S MYSTERY." We dare a denial of it. If any one dare deny it, we will prove that David R. Porter is a loco foco radical—if he is not one, there is not one in the country.

Go Ahead Bangor.—E. Dwinel, Esq. (Whig) has just been elected Mayor of Bangor, Me. after this fashion: Dwinel, 800—Loco foco, 120—Conservative, 83.

The following extract from the examination of a witness, at the investigation of the Phenix Bank at New York, on Wednesday, is an admirable illustration of "cause and effect":

Q. Are you a merchant? A. I was, before the hard times commenced, and I may be again if they'll give us a United States Bank.

The Hon. NATHANIEL BOWDITCH, President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the most distinguished mathematician of the present age, died at Boston on Friday last, at the age of 65 years. Mr. Bowditch is known not only as the editor, but as the creator of LA PLACE and we regret to learn that his great work, his translation and illustration of the "Mécanique Céleste" remains unfinished. It was to have been completed in five volumes quarto, of which three have been published, and the fourth left in readiness for the press.

NORTH CAROLINA. Gen. DUDLEY, the present Governor, has yielded to the solicitations of his political friends, and is expected to be a candidate for re-election. The Government party will not, it is said, bring out any opposition. They are as dead in the old North State as the last year's harrings.