

The Family Circle.

TO THE SPIRIT OF A DEPARTED FRIEND.
Blest spirit of my sainted friend,
Which, in this vale of misery...

When gloomy sorrow gives her ear,
Deep as my darkened eye to roll,
O then, as thou didst oft appear...

And when my voice and lyre combine
To swell the vesper-hymn of praise,
O let me hear thy harp divine...

And let me hear thee softly say:
"Repress those tears and hush that sigh;
Soon will arrive the happy day..."

Love and study the Scriptures. He that
avoids reading a portion of them every day,
forakes his own mercy, and is so far regardless...

WOMAN.
Woman, dear woman, in whose name
Wife, sister, mother, meet;
Thine is the heart by earliest claim...

From thee we draw our infant strength,
Thou art our childhood's friend;
And when the man unfolds at length,
O then his hopes depend...

THE CHEERFUL PILGRIM.
Always regard your present condition as a
state of pilgrimage; never view it as anything
more. This will regulate your desires, and moderate...

CONTEMPT WITH LITTLE.
See the Providence of God, determining the
boundaries of your habitation; the age in which you
were to live; the station you were to fill; the comforts...

FIRST HEWED SPIKE.
From the year 1477, when the Psalter appeared
in Hebrew, different parts of Scripture in the
original, confined to issue from the press; and in the year 1488...

The following are extracts from Misrepresentation; or, Scenes in Real Life; a simple and interesting story. "Pride is a fearful failing, not only from its own native deformity, but as being the cause of so much that is contrary to the will of God, and hurtful to our fellow creatures."

"AN HONEST MAN.—It is but seldom that we hear of an instance of honesty similar to the following, which was related to us yesterday by a respectable lady. A young Irishman, named McDonald, lately from Philadelphia, who had been out of employment for some time, and was literally penniless, found a pocket-book on Sunday last, containing a sum of money. The amount was not very large, but to a person in his situation—a destitute man in a strange city—such a sum was so trifling, and the temptation to retain it must have been great. McDonald, however, resisted; and on Monday took the best measures for ascertaining the rightful owner, by advertising in this paper. The owner, who proved to be a lady of the name of Brown, by this means regained her property, and in gratitude to the young man for the restoration of the money, and in admiration of his honesty, she has requested us to thus publicly offer him her sincere thanks."

New Printing Machine.—Mr. Thomas Trench, of Ithaca, New York, is constructing his patent Printing Press at the Speedwell Works near Morristown. The Jerseyman mentions that it is to be attached to one of the Paper Mills in the place, and describes it as follows: "The Press takes the paper immediately from the Paper Machine, prints it on both sides, and passes it through drying cylinders, which presses it smooth; thus in one operation, and within the space of three minutes, the pulp is taken from the mill and a book of 350 pages is ready for the binder. The paper is printed in one continuous sheet, thus a whole edition can readily be printed, rolled up and sent any distance. Mr. Trench had on his Press 'Cobb's Juvenile Reader,' of 261 pages, of which he presented us a sheet of about 70 feet, neatly printed, and which can be examined at our office. "This new Printing machine will cause a complete revolution in the art of printing, and greatly diminish the price of standard works and school books. Hereafter, we suspect, orders will be given for Bibles, Spelling books, &c. &c. by the mile, instead of the volume; as in former time; but that as it may, a sheet of five miles in length can be made with nearly the same ease as one of fifty or a hundred feet."

Another Boundary Question.—We learn from the Richmond Enquirer that another difficulty in relation to our boundary is about to arise with Texas. Texas, (that paper says,) has laid claim to Fayette and Miller counties, in Arkansas, and established land-offices there. A majority of the people side with Texas, have elected representatives to the Texian Congress, and have organized counties, and elected sheriffs, clerks, coroners, &c. They refuse to pay taxes to or to recognize the jurisdiction of Arkansas. The subject has been referred to the Legislature of Arkansas by the Governor, who recommends that Miller county where the greatest dissatisfaction exists, and where, he says, the laws cannot be faithfully executed, be abolished, and her territory attached to some other county possessed of more patriotism. The Governor states, that he will immediately communicate with the President of the United States, and procure, if possible, an early and definitive adjustment of the boundary question. He concedes that a portion of Miller county may, on a settlement, fall to Texas; but asserts, that our Government, since the purchase of Louisiana, has always claimed and exercised jurisdiction over it, and will not peaceably surrender its claim until a decision against it by an authorized tribunal. The Arkansas Legislature has not yet acted on the subject.—N. Y. Cour.

A CAPTAIN'S EXCUSE FOR NOT FIGHTING A DUEL.
What, you're afraid then! Yes, I am, you're right.
I am afraid to die—but not to fight!
My country claims my service; but no law bids me in private strife, a pistol draw.
I fear not man or devil, but, though odd, I'm not ashamed to own, I fear a God!

reader, is not this so? Can you not trace the source of these, and more than these, to the same baneful cause? But perhaps you will deny the existence of so much sinfulness; you are neither covetous nor vindictive; envy and discontent form no part of your character; you know nothing of ambition or excessive wrath. It may be so; yet you are proud! Yes, yes, you are; pride lurks in every human heart; then watch it well, or rather seek to cast it from you; for be assured that poisoned roots wait but the fitting time and hour to bring forth and ripen its accursed fruits."

"O, could we in our hours of joy and festive gaiety, but remember that this polluted world is not our rest—could we but bear in mind that riches, time, abilities, are only talents of which we shall be called upon to give a strict account—that man, with all his beauty and his strength, is but a flower of the field; to-day flourishing in loveliness, to-morrow cut down and cast away—how different, how very different would our lives become! But it is not so; blinded by pleasure, led by example, carried away by the selfish feeling of our nature, we shun the warning voice, and, in the madness of our folly, dance on the very brink of the precipice which stands ready to engulf us."

The schools must be elevated that the people may not be deceived by the press. The periodicals which flood the land, frequently try to make "the worse appear the better reason," and the rogue the better man. Constituents cannot be personally acquainted with the candidates, and of necessity must obtain their knowledge of them through the press. But there is in almost every case too fair a representation by friends, and far too foul a one by enemies. On some subjects, in many parts of the country, the press is the sole agent in the formation and publication of opinion; and it may be made a strong engine of evil. This will certainly be its influence, unless the people are intelligent enough to detect its errors, and virtuous enough to be untouched; by its corruption.

But what shall prepare the whole people to meet a free press? To educate is not the office of the press; its design and office is to convey information, not to educate. It pre-supposes an education, and appeals to the educated; and if the common schools have not given a sound-thinking public mind, the blessings of the press are lost, and its influence will give power to a few to take away the rights of the many.—Common School Assistant.

Rail Road Adventure.—A short time since, a young gentleman travelling from the city of New York to Rahway, on the New Jersey rail road, found himself seated by the side of a young lady, richly dressed, and extremely beautiful. She sat musing in silence, evidently a stranger to all in the car, until after they had left the Newark Depot, when she suddenly manifested symptoms of uneasiness and alarm; so much so as to attract the attention of the gentleman by her side and prompt him to inquire into the cause. She raised her veil, and in a low tone very modestly informed him that she had lost her purse containing the ticket to New Brunswick and every cent of money she had with her. The money she remarked, was of little consequence, being only eight or nine dollars, but the loss of the ticket would expose her to the suspicion and perhaps insult of the agent and others of the car. She had purchased the ticket before she left the city, and could not imagine when, where, or how she had lost her purse containing it.

The gentleman endeavored to soothe her apprehensions, by saying that the price of a ticket to New Brunswick was but a trifle, and he would most cheerfully procure one for her before she left the car. She appeared to be very grateful for his kind interposition to relieve her from the mortification of being obliged to expose her situation to inquisitive agents, and drew from her finger an elegant diamond ring, to compensate him for his kindness and the cost of the ticket, which, of course was declined. At Rahway he left the car, after giving the lady his name and residence, and she went her way. A few days afterwards he received a letter from New Brunswick, signed C. D., inclosing the identical ring which had been offered him, and a five dollar bill, with an assurance that at some future period he should be made acquainted with her true name.—Newark Eagle.

We copy the following from the Baltimore Sun of the 21st inst. The honest Irishman, whose conduct is so deservedly brought to notice in this paragraph, is a credit to any nation or country.

"AN HONEST MAN.—It is but seldom that we hear of an instance of honesty similar to the following, which was related to us yesterday by a respectable lady. A young Irishman, named McDonald, lately from Philadelphia, who had been out of employment for some time, and was literally penniless, found a pocket-book on Sunday last, containing a sum of money. The amount was not very large, but to a person in his situation—a destitute man in a strange city—such a sum was so trifling, and the temptation to retain it must have been great. McDonald, however, resisted; and on Monday took the best measures for ascertaining the rightful owner, by advertising in this paper. The owner, who proved to be a lady of the name of Brown, by this means regained her property, and in gratitude to the young man for the restoration of the money, and in admiration of his honesty, she has requested us to thus publicly offer him her sincere thanks."

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POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 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 nor take any part in the business of electing—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 correction of those ABUSES THAT HAVE BROUGHT THE PATRONAGE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INTO CONFLICT WITH THE FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS."

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 State Convention of Young Men, friendly to the re-election of our worthy Governor JOSEPH RITNER, to be held at Reading, on the 6th of June next, will be one of the largest ever assembled in Pennsylvania. Montgomery county alone has appointed one hundred and twenty delegates. Seventy-six delegates have been appointed in the city and county of Philadelphia; and it is believed that every county in the state will be represented.

The trial of Messrs. Barr, Tenbrook, and wife, for passing counterfeit Cattawissa Bridge Company notes, has been postponed until next court.

We refer our readers to the bill reported in Congress by Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, for the purpose of securing the freedom of elections. It will be found in this day's paper.

Would it not be advisable for the council of the borough of Pottsville to pass an ordinance requiring every housekeeper in the borough to procure two fire-buckets, to be kept in good order, and always ready for use in case of fire?

Jesse R. BURDEN, Esq. has resigned his speakership in the Senate, and Charles B. Penrose, Esq. was selected to supply the vacancy, by a vote of 17 to 11. Samuel L. Carpenter, Esq. was his opponent.

The Improvement Bill has been reported in the Senate with a few additions, and ordered to be printed. The appropriations, as the bill now stands, amounts to \$1,846,991 77.

Offerman Coal Bill.—We learn from Harrisburg, that the House has concurred with the Senate in striking out the amendment to this Bill, making the stockholders personally liable. The bill is now in the hands of the governor.

Mammoth Appropriation Bill.—DAVID R. PORTER, the loco loco candidate for Governor, voted for every section of the Mammoth Appropriation Bill of the last session, which was vetoed by Governor RITNER. This bill, if it had become a law, would have increased the State debt to at least \$40,000,000; and the State would have been ruined.

The Philadelphia Commercial Herald, suggests the idea of printing by subscription two hundred thousand copies of Webster's and Clay's great speeches on the sub-treasury bill, for the purpose of placing them in the hands of every voter in the State. We approve of the plan; and would suggest the propriety of striking 75,000 copies of the 200,000, in the German language. Schuylkill county will furnish twenty-five dollars towards defraying the expenses of publication.

The Pittsburg Times states, that Gov. Ritner's majority, in Allegheny county, will be at least one thousand. At the last election, Ritner had only a majority of four hundred over his highest opponent in this county. This statement of the Times may be relied on.

ARE YOU ASSESSED?
Freemen who wish to exercise the right of suffrage at the next October election, should remember that they must be assessed six months previous to the election, or before the 8th of APRIL. Let every voter ascertain of the Assessor of his Ward, Borough, or township, whether he is assessed; and if not, have that duty performed WITHOUT DELAY.

National Foundry.—A meeting of the citizens of Schuylkill county was held at Orwigsburg, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of urging the claims of Schuylkill county, as a suitable place for the establishment of said foundry. The following are the proceedings adopted at said meeting: At a meeting held on the 28th of March, in the Court House, Orwigsburg, relative to the National Foundry in Schuylkill county, Dr. GEORGE N. ECKERT, was appointed President; ABRAHAM POTT, Esq. and Hon. DANIEL YOST, Vice Presidents; B. W. Cumming, Esq. and Col. John M. Bickel, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was stated by the President. On motion, Resolved, That a committee of sixteen be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, to report at a future meeting.

On motion, Resolved, That the committee appointed report this evening at 8 o'clock. On motion, Resolved, That the chair appoint the committee: Whereupon, The President appointed Thomas J. Baird, Henry W. Conrad, Dr. Treichler, Robert Woodside, Dr. George Medlar, Henry Voute, Israel Green, Henry Zimmerman, of Pine Grove, George Clouser, William Audenried, Esq. Wm. B. Potts, Judge Yost, Esquire Franklin, S. N. Palmer, and Benjamin F. Pomroy.

Adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock: When the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted: WHEREAS, the President of the United States, in his late annual message, recommended the establishment of a National Foundry, for the manufacture of ordnance for the Army and Navy of the United States, in pursuance of which, our National Legislature has taken this important subject into such favorable consideration as to justify the hope that a law will be passed for the establishment thereof:— And whereas, in the location of such a national foundry, regard should be had to security from the enemy in times of war; facilities and cheapness of transportation to the sea-board, as also throughout the interior, and to the frontiers of our extensive territory; an equal regard to the abundant, cheap, and convenient supply of the great staples, coal and iron; an abundant and cheap supply of skilful mechanics and laborers, and the necessities of life; and also the benefits of water power, or economical steam power:— And whereas all these advantages exist in Pennsylvania in a degree very far superior to any other state; Therefore,

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, That the State of Pennsylvania presents claims for the establishment of a National Foundry within her borders, far surpassing those of any State in the Union.

Resolved, That the county of Schuylkill, from the abundance of its anthracite coal, and the cheap and easy access to the bituminous coal fields, as well as all the other facilities to our State, renders it proper that its claims should be advanced.

Resolved, That our Representative in Congress use his influence to obtain the passage of a law for the establishment of a National Foundry; that he present to those charged with the selection of a site, the superior claims of Pennsylvania—and especially those of Schuylkill county.

On motion, Resolved, That copies of the foregoing proceedings be sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and published in all the papers of Schuylkill county.

On motion adjourned. GEO. N. ECKERT, Pres't. AB. POTT, DANIEL YOST, V. Pres'ts. B. W. CUMMING, JOHN M. BICKEL, Sec'ys.

Horrid Murder.—We learn from the United States Gazette, that Hosea Moore, an aged and respectable citizen of Burlington county, N. J. was murdered on Sunday morning.

A letter from Mount Holly, says: The poor wretch, Cranmer, has just been bro't to prison, showing every indication of insanity. He acknowledges that he committed the murder, and says his Heavenly Father provided him with the hammer.

The sight of the murdered man was awful, the head being literally mashed, and the brain and pieces of skull bone scattered upon the wall and floor of the room. A stove in the same room was broken—the mantle and chairs demolished—and all for what? Well!! Last night, the murdered and the murderer, drank freely, as they were wont to do; and the result has been shown:

A GOOD BEGINNING. The State Revenue and the Public Works.—We state with no ordinary pleasure, that the amount of tolls received on our Public Works, from the first of November, 1837, to March 18th, 1838, (embracing the winter months,) exceeded TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, or an aggregate of SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS greater than was received during the same period of 1836-37.

This is truly a good beginning of the present fiscal year; especially when we remember the panic and embarrassment that have so long prevailed in the business walks and Money market. Thanks to the wisdom, forthright, and economy, of the existing state administration, Pennsylvania is likely to suffer as little from the destructive policy of the loco focos, as any member of the Confederacy. She will hold up her head erect and independent, and is likely to do so for some time to come.—Penn. Inq.

THE FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS.

The following is a copy of the bill introduced in the house of representatives, on the 25th of this month, by Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, and now depending in that body.

A bill to secure the freedom of elections. Whereas complaints are made that officers of the United States, or persons holding offices or employments under the authority of the same, other than the heads of the chief executive departments, or such officers as stand in the relation of constitutional advisers of the president, from being removed from office, or dismissed from employment, upon political grounds, or for opinion's sake; and whereas such a practice is manifestly a violation of the freedom of elections, an attack upon the public liberty, and a high misdemeanor; and

Whereas complaints are also made that officers of the United States, or persons holding offices or employments under the authority of the same, are in the habit of intermeddling in elections, both state and federal, otherwise than giving their votes; and whereas such a practice is a violation of the freedom of elections, and a gross abuse, which ought to be discontinued by the appointing power, and prohibited by law; and

Whereas complaints are also made that, pending the late elections, or in any member or members of either house of congress, or of the president or vice president of the United States, or of the governor or other officer of any state, or of any member or members of the legislature of any state; and every such officer or other person offending therein shall be held to be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and upon conviction in any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars; and any officer or other person of either house of congress, or of the president or vice president of the United States, or of the governor or other officer of any state, or of any member or members of the legislature of any state; and every such officer or other person offending therein shall be held to be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and upon conviction in any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars; 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