

The Family Circle.

From the New York Mirror. A WALK IN A CHURCHYARD. We walked within the churchyard bounds, My little boy and I— He laughing, running happy rounds, I pacing mournfully, "Nay, child it is not well," I said, Among the graves to shout, To laugh and play among the dead, And make this noisy rout. A moment to my side he clung, Leaving his merry play; A moment stilled his joyous tongue, Almost as hushed as they. Then, quite forgetting the command, In life's exulting burst Of early glee, let go my hand, Joyous as at the first. And now I did not check him more, For, taught by nature's face, Had grown wiser than before, Even in that moment's space. She spread no funeral pall above, But the same azure vault of love As hung o'er all around. And white clouds o'er that spot would pass, As freely as elsewhere; The sunshine on no other grass A richer hue might wear. And formed from out that very mould In which the dead did lie, The daisy, with its eye of gold, Looked up into the sky. The rook was wheeling overhead, Nor hastened to be gone; The small bird did its glad notes shed, Perched on a gray head stone. "And God," I said, "would ever give This light upon the earth, Nor bid, in childhood's heart to live, These springs of gushing mirth—" "If our true wisdom were to mourn— And linger with the dead, To nurse, as wisest thoughts forlorn Of worm and earthy bed. Oh! no, the glory earth puts on, The child's unchecked delight, Both witness to a triumph won— (If we but judged aright). A triumph won o'er sin and death; From these the Saviour saves, And, like a happy infant, Faith Can play among the graves."

LAST MOMENTS OF BOWDITCH. From Mr. Young's discourse on the life and character of Bowditch, we learn that, through the whole of his illness, that distinguished man manifested a happy and delightful frame of mind. His room did not appear like the chamber of a sick man, and dissolution. The light of his serene and placid countenance dispelled all gloom and his cheerful composure robbed death of all its bitterness and anguish. He exemplified, in his own case, the sentiment so beautifully expressed by Hafiz, the Persian poet, which he loved to repeat: "Oa parents' knees, a naked, new-born child, Weeping thou sat'st, while all around the smile; So live, that sinking in thy last, long sleep, Calm thou may'st smile, while all around thee weep."

He did not wish to see those about him look sad and gloomy. On one occasion he said, "I feel no gloom within me; why should you wear it on your faces?" And then he called for Bryant's poems, and desired them to read his favorite piece, "The Old Man's Funeral." "Why weep ye, then, for him who, having won The bound of man's appointed years at last, Life's blessings all enjoyed, life's labours done, Serenely to his final rest has passed?"

And when he went on and commented on the remaining lines of the poem, pointing out those which he thought descriptive of himself, and modestly disclaiming others that were commendatory, as not belonging to him; but which all impartial persons would unite in saying, were singularly applicable to his character. On the morning of his death, when his sight was very dim and his voice almost gone, he called his children around his bed-side, and, addressing them in the order of age, pointed to and addressed each by name, and said, "You see I can distinguish you all; and I now give you all my parting blessing. The time is come. Lord, how lowly thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word." These were his last words.

After this, he was heard to whisper, in a scarcely audible tone, the words "pretty, pleasant, beautiful." But it cannot be known whether he was thinking of his own situation as pleasant, in being thus surrounded, at such a time, by those he loved, or whether he "snatched a fearful joy" in a glimpse of the spiritual world. Soon, after this, he quietly breathed away his soul and departed. "And the end of that man was peace." Such a death alone was wanting to complete such a life, and crown and seal such a character. He died on Friday, the sixteenth of March, and I am now pronouncing his eulogy on the last day of his sixty-fifth year.

THE EMPEROR CONSTANTINE. Constantine, when he was chosen emperor, found several Christians in office, and issued an edict, requiring them to renounce their faith, or quit their places. Most of them gave up their offices, to preserve their conscience; but some cringed and renounced Christianity. When the emperor had thus made full proof of their dispositions and characters, he removed all who thus basely complied with his supposed wishes, and retained the others, saying, "that those who would desert or deny their Divine Master, would desert him, and were not worthy his confidence."

HAPPY COMPANION. The brain of a busy man is like a scowling chimney; it is continually in danger of taking fire from the flames beneath. The brain of a well-ordered and quiet citizen is like a chimney duly swept; the sparks of passion pass through it, and escape without danger into the cooler regions of thought and reflection.

From the New-Yorker. BABYLON.

I climbed the cliff—I crossed the rock— I trod the deserts old— I passed the wild Arabian tents, The Syrian shepherd's fold; Behind me far all haunts of men Stretched into distance gray. When spread before me, low and wide, The plain of Shinar lay; The boundless plain of far Lisjar, Where, long, long ages back, Abdallah read the silent stars, And wrote their mystic track. Where art thou, gem of the rich earth! City of far renown, The glory of the proud Chaldees, The green earth's ancient crown! Where lies the lake that, gleaming wide, Gave back thy hundred towers? Where are thy gardens of delight? Thy cedar-shaded bowers? Where, where—oh, where rolls rapidly Thine ever flashing river, Past Marble gate and column'd tower, Guarding thy walls forever! There is no voice of gladness here, No breath of song floats by; I harken—but the moaning wind Is all that makes reply, Solemn and lone the silent marsh Spreads endlessly around, And shapeless are the ruined heaps That strew the broken ground, Sadly, above huge outlines dim, Sighs the lone willow bough— The last, last voice of Babylon, Its only music now. Son of Mandane! by whose hand The doomed city fell— The swift feet of whose soldiery Climbed tower and citadel; Thou founderest towers of marth, Thou founderest dance and song, Thou founderest many a banquet fair, And many a joyous throng; Like the death angel camest thou, When men were care-bereft; And is this lone, waste wilderness The total thou has left? Oh, glorious were her palaces, And shrines of fretted gold! Then rose the fame of Merodach, The house of Belus old; And busy life was in her streets, Where countless nations thronged; Light footsteps glided through her homes, And mirth to her belonged; But prophet voices murmured, Even in her festal halls; And angel fingers wrote her doom Upon the palace-walls. At midnight came the Persian, Mingling amid the crowd; He heeded not the beautiful, He stayed not for the proud; False was her fate, river, Heedless her gods of stone; He entered at her open gates, He passed and she was gone; Her place on earth abideth not— Memorial she hath none; Darkness and ruin thou may'st find, But never Babylon!

EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURE. We cannot wonder at the state of the National Finances when we see such a waste of public money by the people's servants at Washington, as is indicated in the following extract: "The speech of Mr. Halsted," says the Port and Gazette, "unfolds the extravagant expenditures of the present Administration, and shows by what method the people's money is wasted. The statements in this speech are incontrovertible; the Administration papers do not deny any one of them, but say that the expenses are just and economical. We shall give some of the items which Mr. Halsted enumerates."

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include: For a jet d'eau (ornamental water spout), \$4000; For papering the "East Room," 390; For painting the Hall and passage at the President's house, 1000; Six chairs for a room in the capital for the Vice President, at \$30 a piece, 180; Two sofas for the same room, 200; Two marble slabs, 200; Besides two splendid mahogany book-cases splendid curtains, a chandelier, looking glass, carpet, &c. &c. (probably 400); For the "American Turf Register" for the Secretary of State per year, 30; Three portraits of Van Buren at \$6 each, 18; Ice for the Treasury Department, 104; For newspapers for various offices per year, 747; Total, \$6,669.

"These are all small items, to be sure; but from them can be judged the general tendency of the administration to a very free expenditure of the people's money, while that very people are nearly in a state of starvation and despair."

"One Hundred Dollar's Worth of Ice for the Treasury Department"—The riddle is solved. "Without doubt,—every man, woman, and child, connected with any office of the Treasury Department, is furnished with "ICE" at the expense of the People!—This is a delightful luxury in hot weather; but it is one which not one man in five thousand habitually enjoys, in New Hampshire; and we see no more reason why the people should pay for the Secretary of the Treasury's "ICE," than his ice-cream or his champagne and oyster!

It is stated that a large number of the most respectable mechanics of New York, are now engaged in establishing a Mechanical Banking Association, under the General Banking Law, intending to embrace the great and constantly increasing mechanic interest; and in its details making the most salutary provisions for journeymen and apprentices.

Sub-Treasury Bill.

We have some private information from Washington, which we do not think of a pleasant character. The dominant party are, as we hear, preparing their forces to drive through Congress a sub-treasury bill, so as to keep upon the people a pressure that shall break down their spirits. It is added that the Van Buren members are called in to their seats, and the fear is entertained that advantage will be taken of the absence of some Whig members to carry the bill. We trust that those whose business it is to guard the interests of the public, will not, by absence, from their post, allow a measure so deleterious to the nation to be carried, at least without all the opposition which can be mustered against it.

After we had prepared the above for the press, we found the following in the New York Courier and Enquirer: "We were much astonished to learn from the letter of our Washington Correspondent, which will be found in another column, and which, by the by, ought to have reached us in time for yesterday's paper, that there is ground for apprehension that the Sub Treasury scheme may be carried through the House of Representatives at a moment when those who are opposed to the infamous measure are absent from their seats. Should any Whig members be found wanting on an occasion so deeply affecting the dearest interests of the community; heavy indeed will be the responsibility they will incur. Recrue to their party, to their country, they will receive and merit the execrations of every patriot. But we cannot believe it. We cannot think that those who have hitherto so manfully resisted the open and covert assaults of the enemy, will be found sleeping on their posts, when he makes this, his last and most dangerous assault, yet when the relative strength of the parties is nearly balanced, caution, caution cannot be too strongly inculcated."—U. S. Gaz.

Contemptible.—The Globe affects to ridicule the triumph of the Whigs at having repealed the specie circular, and claims the measure for the administration party, on the ground that it formed one section of Mr. Wright's bill; but it does not let its readers know that the section was offered as an amendment to Mr. Wright's bill, by Mr. Webster, and its insertion opposed by Mr. Wright, and all those who opposed the resolution repealing the circular. This is particularly contemptible, and sneakingly mean.—Am. Herald.

Connecticut Legislature.—This body adjourned sine die on Friday, after a session of four weeks. The New Haven Herald states that the expenses of the present legislature are upward of 8,000 dollars less than those of the last.

The Great Discovery.—The great geographical discovery, that there is a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, around the northern portion of the American continent, must be looked upon as a result of much importance. The London Morning Chronicle has a detailed narrative of the expedition, from which the following abridgment is obtained: "The scientific expedition undertaken at the expense of the Hudson Bay Company, to survey the extreme northern coast of America, has, in part, fulfilled its object. Messrs. Deane and Simpson, with ten attendants, reached Fort Good Hope, the northernmost settlement of the Company, on the 4th of July last, and descended the Mackenzie river in boats. They reached the ocean on the 9th of July last, and, proceeding westerly, followed the line of coast to Point Barrow. They thus completed the survey of the coast between the extreme points laid down by Capt. Beechey and Franklin.

They passed a few days with the Esquimaux at the Point, and setting out on their return, reached Fort Norman on the 4th of September, having been sixty-four days absent. From Fort Norman, they were, at the time the dispatches were sent, preparing to proceed to a settlement which had been got ready for them at the east end of Grand Bear Lake. Here they were to winter, and in July next to resume their labours. Proceeding to the eastward, they hope to connect the discoveries of Franklin and Back, and then complete the survey of the whole coast of North America."

The result of the trials which have been had in this city, before the New York Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, on the charge that some of its members had disturbed the church with discussions of the subject of abolishing slavery, has been, that two of the accused were suspended from the ministry. They gave, however, on Wednesday, an assurance that they would conform to the will of the Conference, and were restored. Two other members were accused, but on giving the required assurance promptly, were exempted from any penalty. Several others fell under the reproof of the Conference, and were admonished to abstain from the agitation of the slavery question. The weekly newspaper, entitled "Zion's Watchman," came under the notice of the body, on account of favoring the abolitionists, and the members of the Conference have been forbidden to act as its agents.—N. Y. Post.

An Anecdotal Incident.—While the Lady of Lyons was performing at Pittsburgh, the gas went out for fifteen minutes, leaving the audience in a state of total eclipse. This, too, is that great coal city.

POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1838.

Mr. Pamphlets, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading, and Handbills of every description, neatly printed at this Office at the lowest cash prices.

APPRENTICE.

AN active intelligent boy, aged about 15 or 16 years, of good moral habits, is wanted at this office, as an apprentice to the printing business.

Young Men's Convention at Reading.—The Young Men's Convention at Reading was the largest Convention ever held in Pennsylvania, and was characterized throughout its proceedings by great harmony in feeling and unanimity in sentiment. There can be no doubt but that the most important and beneficial results to the great cause of American liberty and national prosperity will follow from this assemblage of young men from every portion of the Key Stone State. The immediate effects will be felt at once throughout Pennsylvania, and we are not without hopes that even old Berks herself, astonished as she evidently was by so vast a concourse assembled at her county seat, will awake to new political life and feeling. The number of Delegates in attendance was, we think, between eighteen hundred and two thousand. The lists on Tuesday afternoon amounted to sixteen hundred and seventy-one delegates, but they were incomplete, some lists of delegates not having been yet furnished, and others not being full. The Porter Convention, as the body appeared in procession, amounted to not more than twelve hundred and fifty delegates. This we know to be a true statement, because their number was counted by three persons separately, whose computation agreed within a few persons, more or less, and we have given the highest computation. We have thought proper to be thus explicit, because of the conflicting rumors on the subject.

The Porter procession presented a large appearance. This was owing to the facts that about one third of the number was mustered in Reading, a considerable portion consisted of individuals from other counties, and a large number of boys under age being on the outskirts. From the dragging predictions of the Porter men, we were prepared to see a much larger body, especially as Old Berks polls upwards of nine thousand votes, and they claim a large majority therein. We look upon this procession as little better than a failure, because it fell very far short of previous announcements. They boasted they would out number the Ritner delegation two to one, but they reckoned without their host.

The Convention met in the Lutheran church. A temporary organization took place preparatory to a permanent organization. SAMUEL M. BARCLAY, Esq., of Bedford county, presided, assisted by 38 Vice Presidents. The president addressed the Convention on taking his seat in a very happy and eloquent manner. Committees were soon after appointed to prepare an address and resolutions. The address is one of the ablest of similar productions ever penned, and the resolutions highly expressive of the sentiments of the Convention. The Convention was addressed by a large number of gentlemen in a style of unsurpassed eloquence. Among the number who addressed the Convention, were Messrs. Spackman, Benedict, James, Hanna, Morris, Titus, Brady and Darling.

We shall lay before our readers a portion of the proceedings on Wednesday next. We have now the fullest confidence in the triumphant success of our Farmer Governor! We believe that his majority, at the next election, will astonish both friends and foes. From all quarters of the state, intelligence of the most cheering and encouraging kind has been heard. Our Governor is the favorite of the yeomanry, whose good sense and intelligence cannot be misled by the calumnies and abuse of the Porter faction! Their favorite epithet of "stupid old Dutchman," will do them more harm than good. The people would be blind indeed to follow such blind guides! We may thank Providence that the state is out of their clutches, and that she is likely to remain so.

A County meeting of the Porter men was held in this place on Tuesday last.—Great exertions had been previously made to bring in the members of the party and a public dinner was one of the inducements! But lamentable to state, the number present did not exceed 200, according to their own computation. We have been able to ascertain the number present, but according to their own report, the meeting must be regarded as another failure! We understand that Charles Frajley, Esq. the great advocate of Coal Companies, was present and made a flaming harangue!—This is a fact which goes far to identify the Porter party, with coal companies!—And yet they arrogantly style themselves Democrats! one of the many! a fact which goes to show that they stop at nothing in the way of deception! Let them go on, proclaim Ritner a stupid old Dutchman, advocate coal companies, and we shall soon see who are the true Democrats!

Mr. Woodbury has declined accepting the appointment of a Judgeship in New Hampshire. It is stated that the nomination of Mr. W. by Mr. Hill, was a scheme of the latter to get into the Cabinet.

Mount Carbon Weigh Lock.

68 18 weight of Boat and Cargo, 13 06 light weight of Boat,

55 12 weight of Coal.

Schuylkill Haven Weigh Lock. 70 12 weight of Boat and Cargo, 13 06 light weight of Boat,

57 06 weight of Coal.

Kernville Weigh Lock. 71 09 weight of Boat and Cargo, 13 06 light weight of Boat,

58 03 weight of Coal.

Fairmount Weigh Lock. 71 10 weight of Boat and Cargo, 13 06 light weight of Boat,

58 04 weight of Coal.

Cheering Prospects.—We were assured by several gentlemen from Northampton county, at Reading, that Mr. Porter will not get more than from 3 to 500 majority in that county over Joseph Ritner.

We were also assured by a gentleman from Beaver county, that that congressional district, which is composed of Beaver and Mercer counties, will give JOSEPH RITNER, from 1800 to 2000 majority. Three years ago, the majority in this district was about 800.

Our friends in Lehigh are warmly engaged in the coming contest; and they have assured us that Lehigh county will give from 250 to 300 majority for RITNER, although there was a majority of about 1000 against him in that county three years ago. Our friends may rely on this intelligence.

Meeting in Lehigh County.—We learn that a large meeting of the citizens of Lehigh, was held in that county on Saturday last, and that seven Delegates were appointed for the conference meeting, to nomi-

Improvements.

The new Catholic Church in Mahantango Street, will be one of the largest kind, the dimensions being 60 feet front, by 80 feet deep. The old building will be taken down entirely, the work having been already commenced, and the new one, the side walls of which are already erected, will be finished with battlements and towers in front. The Presbyterian Church in Market Street will shortly be taken down; the foundation of the new one is already dug in Mahantango Street. This will also be a very large building. The Town Hall is another public edifice which will soon be under way. The remains of the brick building in Centre Street will be taken down immediately, and a large public building erected on the site thereof. The dimensions we understand are to be 50 feet front by 80 feet deep. Besides these are various private buildings in progress.—Messrs. Miller & Haggerty have taken down their old Store house, and are laying the foundation of a new Brick building.

Mr. J. Shelly is erecting a large Brick dwelling in Mahantango Street, and Mr. W. F. Deberg a large frame one in Centre Street.

Weight Locks on the Schuylkill Canal.—The following has been handed to us for publication by Mr. George C. Wyckoop, who informs us that the Boat sent down, of which the weights are given below, was intended to be a test of the several weight Locks on the Canal; that the Boat in question was carefully pumped out at the several Locks, and accurately weighed, and that the following is the result, which shows a considerable difference. We learn that the Boat was sent down about 3 weeks ago—was weighed at about 1 o'clock P. M. at Mount Carbon, and at Schuylkill Haven at between 3 and 4 o'clock; and that no rain of any consequence fell in the interval. It will be reflected that the new Weigh Lock at Mount Carbon is constructed in a stronger manner than the others, the levers of which had considerably with the weight of boats of sixty tons burthen:

Mount Carbon Weigh Lock. 68 18 weight of Boat and Cargo, 13 06 light weight of Boat,

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