

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.'

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, loss and wide, The plain of Shinar lay: The boundless plain of far Lishar, 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-headed towers! 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 mirth, 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, And were 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, Headless 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!

We had become fully impressed with the conviction that the international relations between this country and the Canadian frontier, which were exposed to partial and unpleasant interruption some months since, arising from the lawless acts of a few irresponsible individuals from both territories, had become perfectly reestablished on that basis of just and amicable feeling which the sympathy of mutual interests and language requires, and to which the friendly interposition of the respective governments of England and America has always been strenuously directed. But the impressions by which we were governed in this respect, we regret to state have not been realized. An unparalleled outrage on the rights and laws of nations has been again committed, and that too, within the limits and boundary of the American confederation. The British steamer Sir Robert Peel, lying peacefully in the river St. Lawrence, has been forcibly seized by a body of armed men, supposed to be Canadian Refugees, set on fire, and entirely consumed. The indignation which will be aroused through the colonial provinces by this renewed aggression on the rights and property of their subjects, will not, we are apprehensive, be easily extinguished, and the retaliatory spirit of latent and unsubsided hostility and exasperation which it will call into action will, if not promptly and judiciously counteracted, expose our northern frontier to scenes of renewed violence and uncontrolled passion. The feeling expressed in the following language of the New York Courier and Enquirer, in relation to the subject, will be fully shared by the mass of the American people:—Phil. Gas. 'Not for an instant should foreigners be permitted, who seek an asylum in our territory, to commit from it, outrages unpardonable in themselves, disgraceful to our national character, and pregnant with consequences of the most serious import. But we do not believe that Canadian refugees are alone implicated in this wanton act of destruction, sure we are that they must at least have been aided and abetted in its commission by American citizens; for there is no part of our shores, however remote, where the necessary preparations for it could have been carried on, without escaping the observation of those residing near. We would tell these people, that if they draw upon themselves that retaliation they so justly merit, they will meet with no consolation in the feelings, no resource in the sympathies of their fellow citizens elsewhere. It may not be that the great interests of the people of the United States should be endangered by desperadoes acting under impulses in which not one man in a hundred thousand participate. 'What course will now be pursued by the Federal and State authorities? Shall we be told that the perpetrators, amounting to some fifty in number, cannot be discovered? Or, if discovered, that Grand Jurists will not find bills of indictment against them? And shall we thus see them escape, unwhipped of justice?'

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.' 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! Portsmouth Jour.

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. Gas. 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 6,000 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. Dease 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.'

POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1838. Mr. Pumphrey, Clerk, 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 Keystone 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 fact 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 Rittner 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 favourite 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 Frailey, 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 their way of deception! Let them go on, proclaim Rittner 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.

TEXAS.

Advices from Texas to the 18th ult. have been received at New Orleans by the steam packet Columbia. President Houston had declined to execute the land patents, giving his reasons to Congress for his course on the subject. The resolution before the Texas Congress, directing the withdrawal of the proposition to the Government of the United States for the annexation of Texas to this country was lost by one vote. At a ball lately given at Bezer, a rencontre took place between Major Tinley and Eugene Navarre, which resulted in the death of both. Tinley shot Navarre with a pistol, but was killed himself by a Bowie knife in the hands of his expiring antagonist. The New Orleans Bulletin, says— Three years since, the exports to Texas were hardly worth reporting; while the trade to Mexico ranked the third in the exports from New Orleans. The reports of our Custom House for the last quarter, show that in the trade of our city, Texas now ranks the third nation in the value of exports. No estimate can now be made of the immense value of the trade of the new republic to the United States.

Mount Carbon Weigh Lock.

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 Rittner. 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 RITTNER, 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 RITTNER, 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-