

dearly Gram... Ralph grasped his gun and started to fire... "No! no! no! no!" he cried.

"Let that rabbit alone," exclaimed a rough voice at his elbow; "what business have you poisoning my prospects?"

Ralph turned round, hot with anger, for, with the exception of his wife, he feared neither devil nor man. Upon the upper rail of a rafter in Dutch...

"Let that rabbit alone," repeated he, with more emphasis. "Ralph was not a little startled at the outlandish out of the little man who did he feel more easy when he encountered the fierce postere eye which...

"For some time the person thus addressed, made no reply, but kept on blowing out clouds of smoke, which, for volume and density, completely smothered Ralph. At length, after some time, he looked...

Ralph hesitated for a moment but he was a man of few secrets, his affairs were the town talk the temper of his wife was as much the dread of the village as of himself, and he wavered little whether...

"You are a small man," thought the stranger, "but I'm vigorous," he exclaimed the stranger, stretching out one leg, and working his arm and hand...

"The stranger's oblong seemed rising; he thrust his pipe in his buttonhole, and paced rapidly back and forth. At length, stopping short, he thrust his nose emphatically in the ground and exclaimed: "I'll do it."

As he spoke he turned on his heel, and according the bill was lost in a thicket which abounded down the bank.

plied that if the smoke was supposed to Mrs. Craft she was at liberty to quit the place, and he should be content to let her go. One word brought another, until at length the smoke came to blows...

"From the conversation which had taken place between himself and the little man, Ralph was enabled to give a pretty shrewd guess as to whom it might be. But he kept the secret to himself; for he feared...

As it is estimated that in the spring of 1841, the whole line of road will be completed, for the transportation of coal, its importance to the prosperity of our region is evident. The regular descending grade will adapt it admirably for the purpose of a heavy trade, and it is highly probable that the motive power will be estimated only by its capacity to draw back the empty cars on their return.

These considerations render it imperative for the Coal Trade, to make some inquiries of the Reading Railroad, the answers to which will enable them to shape their future business. In proposing the following queries, therefore, we trust they will receive an immediate answer, as their importance will justify, for we are convinced that a large portion of the trade will be extended to the westward, which the communications of the road will facilitate.

1. Does the Reading Railroad Company intend to furnish the Coal operators, cars for the entire trade, and of such construction, that they may be carried to the mouths of the mines, and from thence to the Philadelphia Depot, without changing cars?

2. Will such arrangements be made to procure correct weights, that coal may be sold by car weight, on trans-shipment at Philadelphia without the additional expense of re-weighing?

3. When the entire road shall be completed to our Borough, if the lateral roads in the region should require aid to connect their improvements, by laying new tracks, can they expect such aid from the Reading Railroad, in the shape of a loan of iron, as will build connecting lines on these important arteries of the main channel of communication?

4. Is it the intention of the Reading Railroad Company, to extend their road to Fort Carbon, and connect with the Mill Creek, Schuylkill Valley, and other lateral roads which terminate there?

In conjunction with these queries, we would suggest, that as we have mechanics, workshops, and experience in our vicinity, would it not be expedient to entrust the making of a portion of the cars to the Coal Region?

Reading Rail Road.

This part of the enterprise will need between Philadelphia and the Coal Region, which consists of the metropolitan with the Borough of Reading, and the completed and opened line, under the name of the Reading Railroad.

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Important Events.

By the 1st we fear there is too much uncertainty about the farmers to depend upon any statement. A very respectable iron master from Lancaster County, visited it, and states that about 6000 lbs. were the utmost she ran out on Friday last, while the "periodicals" say she was delivered of 9 tons.

When we consider the many disadvantages under which this operation has labored, and the many embarrassments contingent on a novel undertaking, all who are acquainted with the business of smelting iron, must acknowledge that success, even in a partial degree, is triumphant.

Important Event.—In about two months, an event will occur, which may lend a coloring to the future life of many of our young friends, and we therefore deem it our bounded duty to chronicle it, in due season. It is the recurrence of St. Valentine's Day in the Leap Year! Then is the noble prerogative vested in the ladies to "pop the question,"—then it is for punishment to be inflicted on wretched youths, who have stood shilly shally and suffered golden opportunities to escape—then are the gentlemen to receive those expressive and mysterious prods of time paper and a pair of scissors, which look like the ace of hearts stock full of arrows.

By referring to the advertisement, it will be seen that on Wednesday evening next, Berger and Braunfeld will give a Concert and Dancing Soiree, assisted by several artists of talent.

Experiments for smelting iron with anthracite coal, have been in progress, but as for many years, it was actually accomplished three or four years since. Messrs. Ridgeway and Geisenheimer were successful, in the fact of playing the use of anthracite, but not in perfecting the experiment, or in making any great quantity, owing to the want of requisite blast, and other difficulties attending a first attempt. But that the credit of making the earliest effort, belongs to our county, cannot be denied.

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In addition to several stacks, which will be erected during the next year, in our immediate vicinity, there are many others to go into immediate operation. Messrs. Parr & Kline will blow down, at Spring Mills, under the charge of Mr. B. Perry. This work has been retarded by the raising of a dam by the Navigation Company, which has deprived it of water power.

Several of our practical and scientific gentlemen, visited the mines of Charles Lawton, Esq., on Monday last, for the purpose of examining the veins of iron, which have been cut in his tunnel. Mr. B. Perry, who was present, gave as his opinion, that the ore was of an excellent quality, eligible situated for working, with a soft matrix for undermining, and to all appearance inexhaustible.

These continued discoveries of mineral wealth in our region are cheering in the extreme. They tend to give permanency to our prosperity, to stimulate our citizens under the pressure of existing business difficulties, and to offer still greater inducements for capitalists to invest in our region.

Cause of the Suspension.

We have shown, in our former articles on this subject, that since the destruction of the U. S. Bank, and the deprivation of the circulating medium, which its notes created, that an increase of State Banks from 230 to 323 had been effected. This flooded the country with a quantity of paper capital, which out equivalent value of specie for its redemption, and produced an inordinate extension of state debts for the purpose of internal improvement, thus placing all our credit in the power of European capitalists. This enormous increase of State Stocks, may be estimated from a tabular statement, which is before us contained in that valuable work, "Hazard's Commercial Register." By it, we find that the following was the rapid accumulation:

In 1830, the total state debts were \$36,470,471. In 1835, the total state debts were 40,012,769. Up to 1835, the increase was 108,433,976. Total increase in 5 years 148,436,576.

The rates of increase from 1835 to 1838, was \$36,141,302 per ann. so that we may estimate the total state debts at the present time about \$200,000,000. While this was accumulating, the destruction of the tariff was likewise producing its effects, and the government instead of aiding the extension of a currency purely metallic, actually issued less than in 1837, and in 1838, than it did in 1830. This at a glance shows the true value of our state medium and the foundation on which our state currency was based. Led on by the flood of this fictitious money, which was mistaken for actual wealth based on our domestic resources, the states, and especially the western ones, launched out in schemes of internal improvement, beyond their infant strength; the credit of the separate companies, as well as of individuals and chartered companies was pledged for their completion, and a vast amount of indebtedness accrued in favor of European capitalists.

The admirable arrangement of the U. S. Bank, checked, during its existence any evil results from these causes, as their bills bore the same value among our creditors as specie itself. But when the Executive influence prevented its recharter, our debts were demanded in the precious metals; immense sums were exported, at ruinous sacrifices; every exertion which commercial honor, anxious to preserve integrity, could suggest, was brought into requisition, but all in vain, against the overwhelming amount to be liquidated, and a suspension of specie payments by our banking institutions was compelled as a last resort to save themselves from total destruction, and retain the specie in the country.

This then was the result of government interference with our currency—this the fruition of those splendid schemes of national and individual aggrandizement, which had been promised by Andrew Jackson—the bursting of the bubble which glittered before the eyes of the American people and led them to accept a successor of his own nomination. This was the realizing of those prophetic fears which were thus forcibly depicted by Mr. McDuffie in Congress in 1834:

I regret to find that the authors of this fatal experiment are resolved to carry it on, the same reckless spirit in which it was conceived. Nothing has struck me more forcibly than the stubborn perseverance of the administration in their desperate purpose, hoping against hope, blind to the palpable error of their course, and deaf to the cries of suffering people. It is a spirit of heartless indifference to popular suffering, wholly without excuse, and almost without example. We have been told, by a member of this House (Mr. Bearceley), in the extenuating spirit of that Roman who always carried his sword, and who with the motto, "Carthago must be destroyed," that the Bank of the United States should be destroyed by whatever means, and at the hazard of whatever consequences. "Perish commerce, perish credit, give us broken banks, a disordered currency, rather than retreat the steps of this circuitous course against the bank!"

Mr. Speaker, the experience of the last few years has entirely changed my views as to the destiny of the human race. All my youthful visions of the perfectibility of mankind have vanished before the realities of the times. They are gone forever. I am now constrained to believe, that with all the lights of reason and experience, and the political improvements of our country, men are still the idolatrous, professed victims of imposture. Before me, I am responsible for what I say here. I do believe that the annals of human idolatry and delusion cannot furnish an example of a more impudent, audacious, and monstrous imposture than that which this administration is attempting, and I fear with too much success, to the ruin of our country, and the degradation of the human race.

For ourselves we are uncommitted—but when the National Convention shall have finished its deliberations, we will flag of its nominees to our mast head, and sink or swim, defeat or victory, we are confident that the State Journal will ever be found by our side, the first to congratulate on victory achieved, the last to desert us, though defeat and ruin may surround us.

The New World, the weekly paper which we noticed some weeks since, on its first appearance, notices to justify our opinion of its editors Messrs Park Benjamin and R. W. Griswold. It is creditable to the city of New York, where it is published, and equally so to the reputation of its conductors.

The new bridge across the north branch of Northumberland.

The new bridge across the north branch of Northumberland, was opened for travel as early as Saturday the 31st inst. The bridge is nearly nine hundred feet long, contains two road ways and two foot paths, and is supported by about four thousand pieces of stone work, consisting of four spans of arches, the two centre ones being over two hundred feet between the piers.

Table showing Virginia Legislature returns for 1838, with columns for House and Senate, and rows for various categories like In Senate, House, etc.

The New Orleans Bee of the 5th inst. says it learns that, he Hon. Hugh L. White has resigned his seat in Senate of the United States.

The train of cars from Harrisburg, near Middletown, ran off the track on Thursday last, by which the engineer and fireman were instantly killed and several other persons were very much injured.

The Criminal Court has overruled the motion to discharge this individual, on account of the irregularity of the Jury panel. It will doubtless be carried to the Supreme Court.

It had quite a flurry of snow on Tuesday last, since which the weather has been clear, and mercury is quite down in the world.

We cannot invite any one to the "down east" party, to be given in the large parkin, not having had an invitation ourselves.

Michigan has gone against us, but we don't care for that. It would look a little too greedy, if we were to capture every State.—New York is safe for Van any how.—Reading Press.

The Lynchburg Virginiaian says, that Dr. Hopkins of Abingdon, has discovered a radical cure for cancer, polyps, &c. He first uses a vegetable substance, the name of which is not disclosed, but which eats away the excrescence, and leaves the roots exposed, and after removing these the patient recovers. Many cures are said to have been performed in this manner.

The number of emigrants to Missouri this year, is computed by the St. Louis Bulletin at 50,000.—This is the greatest number that has ever emigrated there at one time.

What is it that elevates the man above the meanest brute that walks upon the earth?—Ball. Sun. His understanding, alas his legs.

The late elections have caused it to be generally conceded that the opposition to Mr. Van Buren in 1840, if an opposition can be rallied to take the field against him, will be a mere formality to preserve something resembling party organization.—Pennysonian.

The late elections indeed! now don't be poking fun at us.—New York and Michigan, have recently given votes a little better than "mere formality," and will do it again in 1840.

Professors Eby and Olmstead, are quarrelling in New York, concerning their different theories of the law of storms. Col. Stone suggested a public discussion, which Prof. Olmstead refused, and thence originates the storm which neither predicted. If our brother of the Commercial has not recently thrown a fire-brand into the stormy camp of war, he has at least produced an explosion, which may entitle him to the appellation of a meteoric storm.

Whoever would suggest a plan for mediation: let all come up here, and the one who can raise the heaviest shower by burning anthracite coal, shall be declared the victor, and crowned with anthracite iron. To this iron pledge, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and assigns.

The Baltimore Sun calls some things puppies, because they insult ladies. We are a friend to dogs, for they are honest creatures, and will not permit them to be disparaged by any such comparison.—Pottsville Jour.

We plead guilty, and ask the mercy of the court. We did unwillingly lick the canine race, and beg their dogships' forgiveness. We have often known them to defend, but never to insult ladies.—Now we have had the amende honorable. Are we clear?—Ball. Sun. Carlo, what say you?—Bow, wow!—which being interpreted means, "certainly but don't insult us more."—That's a good job, get under the table again!—forgiveness is a virtue even in a dog.