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Con Papers delivered by the Post Rider will be charged
25 cents actts.
Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines will be
charged 91 for three lines rions—and 50 cents for one
inserting. Larger odes in proportion,
All advertisements will be inserted until ordered out
suless the time for which they are to be continued is
specified, and will be charged accordingly.

Yearly advertisers will be charged 512 per annum,
including subscription to the paper—with the privilege
of keeping one advertisement not exceeding 12 squares
standing during the year, and the insertion of a smaller
one in each paper for three successive times

All letters uddressed to the editor must be post paid
otherwise po attention will be phid to them otherwise po attention will be paid to them.

All notices for theetings &co and other notices which have heretolore been inserted gratis, will be charged 25 cents such except Mariages and Douth ?

Pamphiels, Checks, Cards, Bills of Luding an Handbills of every description, neally printed at the Office at the lowest cash prices

No Apology for Wigs. ATTENTION BALD HEADS.

OF all the remedies ever devised for the restoration and preservation of the Hair, nothing has been found equal to Alibert's Oleaginous Hair Tonic. It seldom fails to restore the hair to health and beauly. Many who were bald three menths ago, can now exhibit luxuriant heads of hair by the use of it.

Copy of a letter from Dr. S. S. Frich. Philadelphia, May 10, 1838.

Dr. JAYNE Dear Str. I feel that I can hardly say enough to you in favor of Albert's Hair Tobic, sold by you. My hair had been falling off about two years, and had become very thin, threatening speedy baldness, when I commenced using this remedy. In about one week it ceased to the off. have used it now about three months, and have as full and thick a head of hair as I can possibly desire I have recommended its use to a number of my friends, who all speak well of it. If faithfully cut played, I have no doubt of its general specess. I most all the various articles employed for the hair such as the Magassar Oil, all the different prepara tions of hear's oil, vegetable hair oil, &c. without 'experiencing in .ch. if any benefit.

Respectfully yours.
S. S. Firon, No. 172 Chesnut street. Copy of a letter from C. C. Park, Pastor of the Bap.

tist church at Haddonfield, N. J. Haddinfield, February 12, 1833. Dr. D. Jayne Sir: I take pleasure in informing you that the bottle of Albert's Hair Touce which I obtained of you last October has proved most satisfied. factory and successful. My hair had for a long time been exceedingly, thin. But for two or three fears past it had so tallen out, that my head had be come almost entirely hall. I was under the necessity of concealing the haldness by combine the hair on the s des of it. Bur now after using about hali of a bottle of the Tonic, linave as luxuring a growth of hair as I ever had. of hair as I ever had.

The Rev Leonard Fletcher, Pastor of the Baptis church at Great Valley Pa. who had been more or less hald for many years, used three bottles of the Hair Ponte, and has a fine growth of new hair, over all that part of his head where he was before

"My hair is growing firely, i assure vou." Westchester, Pa., March 2, 1839.

Mr. Bond, one of the Compositors in the office the Philadelphia Public Eedger; who had bet nearly all his hair from off the top of his head, has had it completely restored by the use of this Tonic. Two Officers of the American Navy had good heads of heir restored to them by using five bottler each of this Hair Tonic, one of whom was over staty years of age. Four gentlemen connected with the rublic press in Philadelphia, have also had their balcaess removed by using this remedy. The Key Mr. Parkeri Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Delaware county, Pa, who was completely bald over all the ton of his head, and was also becoming considerably gray, has used only two bottles of this fonic, and has not only a loxurant growth of new hair upon his head, but all the gray hairs have disuppeared, and their places have been supplied by healthy hair of a natural colour. Finally, nine cases of baldness

out of every ten, may positively be removed by a faithful application of this invaliable remedy.—
There is, therefore, now no excuse for a baldhead Prepared only by Dr D. JAYNE, sole proprietor No. 20, South Third street, Philadelphi. | Price Si a hottle.
The above valuable Hair Tonic may be had in

Pottsville, of Clemens & Parvin, and of Win. T. Ep ting. Druggists. Where also may be liad Jaynes' Expectorant and Carminative Baltam the most valuable family medicines that have ever been known.

Croup, Cough, Asthma.

SPITTING Blood, Hooping Cough and all PULMONA-RY DIMEASES, chred by JAYNE'S EXPECTOR ANT, and SUMMER COMPLAYETS CHOLERA MORBUS, DIAR-RH-PEA. DYSENTERY, and all the various affections of the Stomach and Bowels removed by his CARMINA IVE BALSAM.

Please read the following letter.

DARLINGTON, Beaver County, Pa } February, 1839 DEAR SIR—I feel it due to you as the inventor of the medicine and to the public, who may be greatly benefited by it, to state a cure that was performed in first family by the use of your "Carminative Balsam."

My little son, when about two months old. was seized with a bowel complaint, caused as I suppose, by a change of diet. It continued for two weeks without intermission. It continued two weeks without intermission, and notwithstanding the remedies prescribed by a respectable physician, we gave up the child a victim, as we supposed, to a fatal discusses but I providentally heard of Jayne's Carminative, as an effectual cure for bowel outplant, and immediately destatched a messanger to town seventeen miles off for a bottle. By the use of this inedicine, in less than thirty-six hours the disease was checked; and by its continued use for a few days he child was restored to purfect health. Shortly after this, there occurred a similar case in one of the families of my congregation. I prescribed "Jayne's Carminative," and the result was a speedy cure. From a knowledge of the offedge of the efficiety of your medicine in bowel complaint a disease to which children are constantly liable, I have obtained and keep constantly in the house, a quantity of

The same child, owing to exposure, when recently coming up the Ohio, was attacked by that horrible mala-dy; CROUP. We landed in the night at Beaver Point and when our fears were alarmed lest the hoarse seoulchral cough, was the foreignner of death, we gave him a tea spoon full of the * Expectorant," (a bottle of which you presented me with when a Philadelphia) and applied some lineament to the throat and breast, and before my-ny minutes the hoarsenest was gone, the child breathed freely and slept sweetly. Owing to these circumstances it cannot be wondered at why I have so high an opinion of Dr. Juyne's medicine, and why Ladvise every family to keep it on hand ready for any emergency. Respectfully yours.

ARTHUR B. BRADFORD. Pistor of the Presbyterian Church, Darlington, Pa. Dr D. Jayne:
The above valuable medicines may be had in Porrs-VILLE, of Clemens and Parvin, and of William T. Ep-lug, also of G. W. Oakley, Reading, and of D. Walker Port Clinton.

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Books. THIE Works of the Rey Charles Buch, late Min.

Original Family Semont, in 5 vols. Village Sermons, in 1 vol.

Dudgidge's Family fixpositor, in 1 vol.
Clark's Commentary in 1 tals is il vol.
Just received and for sale by

ster of the Gospel, complete in 6 vols.

B. ANNBAN.

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

f will sich son to pierco the bowelsofthe Earth and bring out from the Caverns of the Mountains, detals which will give strength to our il and and addient all Nature to out use and pleasure. - Dr fonksok.

Weckly by Benjamin Bannas, Pottsville, Schaylkill County, Pennsylvania.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1840.

NO. 13

VOL. XVI.

NEW YORK, WEDSESDAY, P. M. The Steam Ship British Queen, arrived this mornng, having sailed from London on the 1st, and from Portsmouth on the afternoon of the 2d. The intelligence below is gathered from the second

edition of the New York Courier and Enquirer: The South American packet ship has brought in telligence from the United States to the dates of the 2d and 3d of February. The accounts of this vessel have been considered to be of a very unfavorable description respecting the question of the charter of the Bank of the U. States, and the payment of the dividend on the stock of the State of Pennsylvania—the non-provision of money for which latter purpose has produced an usually strong feeling of apprehension monest the holders, not of these securities alone, but of the whole mass of the securities of the U.

States. If so emment, old established and respectable a State as Pennsylvania, has at length become litthe better than insolvent, it is argued that very. Little further confidence ought to be placed in the securities of the more western and less known and established states, of which the bonds are floating in such large amounts in the English markets, and thence business in American stocks has become very carcumscribed since the arrival of the South American, and all the stocks have declined in prices.

The fall in Pennsylvania 5 per cent. was becoming very alarming on Tuesday last, but was partly averted by that ever active supporter of the credit of his country, Mr. Jandon, who produced to the holders the most unquestionable proof that the dividend would be paid and remitted by the packet of the 7th Feb., and thence the market became more tranquil on Wednesday, and the London holders being sufficiently satisfied of the certainty of the credit of Pennsylvania being preserved, the stock has since been not generally sold under 76. The very little other ousiness which has been going forward since the sailing of the Great Western, has been principally in New York 5 per cent at \$6, and Ohio 5 per cents at 90. Owing to the general feeling of vague apprehersion arising out of the proceedings respecting the charter of the Bank of the United States-the shares are not now higher than £15 10s and probably any amount could be obtained at that low price. The whole state of the American securities and the general credit of all the States has been very unfavorably affected by the proceedings of the government of the government of Pennsylvania - a State, any suspicion of the integrity and honor of which is doubly disadvantageous to the national credit in consequence of the high character which that particular State has been accustomed to hold over all the European States. The question of the north-eastern boundary is pearance, in the correspondence between Mr. Fox

Since the departure of the Great Western, the general money market has been depressed, and Consols and Exchequer Bills have both declined in value in the course of the present afternoon. The accounts from the manufacturing districts, are also of a very disheartening description and there are no sympims of the slightest revival of general trade.

The cotton markets are dull both in Liverpool and ondon, and even the present depressed value of the raw material does not create an increased consumption for cotton manufactured goods. The foreign trade of the country is curtailed very greatly by the various blockades, and other unfavorable political circumstances which are existing in various parts of the world, and the high prices of the necessaries of life, through the successive failures of two harvests, and the unfavorable prospect for a third, that little else than misery and difficulty can be existing among all three penny numbers, in the form of imperial octavo, but the higher classes of the country at home.

The corn markets are rising in consequence of the improvement in the quality of English wheat, thro' the continuance of the present dry winds from the northeast. The average price of wheat has not yet, however, been sufficient to cause the duty to decline, and the rates are still 20s. 8d. per quarter of foreign wheat, and 13s. 1d. per barrel of flour of 196 lbs-The duty on barley rose, however, to 4s. 10d. per quarter, and as the duty on Indian corn is the same there is now the consideration of upwards of a dollar on eight Winchester bushels against the success of shipments of that description of American grain .-The general prospects, however, of the prices of every thing composing bread stuffs are such as to render of not much importance, these temporary changhe harvest of the present year.

An important decision has been made by the Board of Trade respecting the duty upon tea brought in American bottoms from the Port of Canton. This decission will give this great branch of the carrying rade to the American merchants, during the continuence of the present disputes with the Chinesethough in what manner any blockade of the port night subsequently affect the business, it may not be very easy to foresee. Nothing important has passed Parliament respecting this question, but there is eves appearance from the preparations at the dock yards, that the government has resolved upon some extensive measures of force against the Chinese.

All is consternation and confusion at the Tuille ries. The members have resigned, and there is now no ministry at all in France.

THE BARINGS AND MR. JAUDON.

Our late English papers contain a correspondence between Mr. Jaudon and Messrs. Baring, Brothers some time since preferred against them by a New York paper, and repeated by the American correst the supply is great and the demand small, then was clearly established, for the process is necessarily atpondence of the London Times. They pronounce ges are necessarily low; but if the supply te small such charge entirely without foundation, and ask Mr. Jaudon whether their conduct toward him has at any time been marked by a breach of confidence, gross rises whom it is depressed, the demand diminishes deception, or perfily. The following is the reply of that gentleman. which we give in justice to all can populated the supply is necessarily greater, in procer. 61 - Pailadelphia Reporter.

"Dear Sirs: - I have received your communication this morning relative to the article which appeared in the Times newspaper of the 24th inst. signed a A Genevese Traveller.

"Just at the moment I was leaving Paris, I saw over it, but did not again see it or hear of it until you sui ject of repeated remarks in the same newspaper, which I have passed by with silent contempt, I should not have thought of noticing the letter in question, had you not called my attention especially to it.

have taken pleasure in stating very frequently to other forms are manufacturers; and those who are engage created here. Upon this state of facts as things and for the planter. The theory contains in their printing of the laboral would have so the explosion of the laboral would have

from having acted with gross deception and perfidy in refusing to do on the 23d of August last what you had previously agreed to do-which was to unite with other friends in a large purchase of state stocks, market. From this division, too, come our markets. charge had taken place. Goods, therefore, will come or advances upon them-you not only punctually on reference to my letter of that date, to the Presi- we cannot exchange a horse or a watch for a joint of ure, he will have twenty dollars to expend in tea, dent of the Bank of the United States, that I mentioned to him my consultation with you about the proposed arrangement, and expressed the opinion that I and almost the only use of money. It measures the could not fail to accomplish it.

" As to the other part of the charge in that letter, viz: that Mr. Bates sent out by the steamer of the 24th August a list of my payables, with a declaration that the banks must fail on the 26th, and that these were used for the purpose of stock gambling, I need only say that although you may have considered it right to send such a list, yet I am quite sure (whatever others may or may not have done, of which I know nothing) your house is entirely incapable of using any confidential information for any unworthy

In regard to the Bank of the United States, I may add that, although from its unxiety to aid other banks, and its desire to assist the States by advances upon their stocks, it may have stepped out of its usual course of banking, yet I consider this but a temporary departure from its regular and fixed principles; and the special circumstances which were thought to justify this departure having ceased to exist, the Bank is now pursuing, and I am confident will continue to pursue, that system which beretofore placed it on the pinnacle of credit.

"I am with-great regard, your obedient servant, +S. JAUDON. "London, Dec. 31, 1839."

From the Star's Correspondent.

Frost, Williams and Jones, are not to be changed drawn and quartered," according to the sentences passed upon them. The point of law claimed in their favor was argued before the 16 Judges, and the decision was 9 to 6, that it was a good point, but also 9 to 6 that it had not been claimed by their council at the proper period in the trials. That is, in fact that a technicalty was to take away their lives .-This may be law, but it is not justice. They were to have hanged last Saturday, but a reprieve for a few days was sent to Monmouth, and it was declared that the Government were determined to have the "traitors" executed. But pet tions poured in, Brouglooked upon as presenting a more unfavorable ap hpm and Sir F, Pollock made repeated applications for mercy in their case, and, finally, Ministers resolvthree men for life. My own opinion is, that there never was any intention of executing them. The butchery of hanging, drawing, and quartering political offenders, would not be borne now. Besides, the Chartists in Wales are not put down,-the snake is scotched, not killed,-and had Frost and his compantions been executed, there would have been a bloudy

It is surprising how few literary novelists are announced. The novelty is a new work by Boz, in weekly numbers?. It is announced as enow wound up and going, preparatory to its striking, on Saturday, the 28th March, 1840, Master Humphrep's Clock. Maker's name Boz.' The figures and hands by Geo. Cattermole, and Phiz'." It is supposed that this new periodical will rather contain stories. than one connected tale. It is to appear weekly, in and the illustrations will be on wood, instead of on steel as in Nickleby and Pickwick. It will also appear in monthly parts, at a shilling each, and in volumes at regular intervals. Dickens' announcement is very brief .- it is to the effect that Master Humphrey earnestly hopes, (and is almost tempted to believe,) that all degress of readers, young or old, rich or poor, sad or merry, easy of amusement or difficult to entertain, may find something agreeable in the face of his old clock. That when they have made is that on barley, your merchants will perceive that its acquaintance, its voice may sound cheerfully in their ears, and be suggestive of none but pleasant thoughts. That they may come to have favorite and in value, commending at one time a premium, and familiar associations connected with its name, and to look for it as for a welcome friend. From week to week, then, Master Humphrey will set his clock, trusting that while it counts the hours, it will somees of duty on wheat and Indian corn—the prices of times chest them of their heaviness, and that while it which are almost certain to become very high before | marks the tread of Time, it will rather scatter a few slight flowers on the Old Mowers' path."

SENATOR DAVIS', OF MASS., REPLY TO MR. BUCHANAN.

We insert below, all that portion of this admira ble and severe Speech, which relates to the opinion of Senator Buchanan, that the Sub-Treasury will reduce the rate of wages, and bring them to the level of the serf labor of Europe and the slave labor of Cuba. We commend it to every working man: let

them read and reflect : But, sir, I fear I have dwelt two long on these matters, and will hasten to notice that for which I chiefly rose. Much has been said of labor, and what is it ! I may say, without offence, it is a commodity banght and sold, like merchandize in the market. A man has his skill and service to sell to whomeso ever will buy them, and his anxious desire is to obtain the most liberal remuncration. The scuator says the value of it is regulated by bank paper. Not so, Mr. President; not so; but chiefly by the amount and Company. The Bankers allude to a charge in market, and the demand which exists for it; currency may however, at times have its influence. If and the demand great, they are high. When business is flourishing, the demand is urgent, and wages and wages fail. Hence, too, in countries densely portion to the business, then in countries thinly peopled. Thus we see why wages in a great country; mand, while in China, where there is a vast surplus population, the market is overstocked, and they are that letter for the first time, and glanced very hastily ciety we always find the greatest poverty, suffering and degradation. Bank paper is obvious not the sole reed it to me yesterday; and having been myself the or chief cause which fixes the value of wages. But, sir, let us pursue this subject a liule further

as it is capable of further illustration, was relied to There are three great classes of laborers; those lar a day, they will be half a dollar, and if beef and who produce from the earth are agriculturists; those mutton are eight cents a pound, they will be four, I can lave no hesitation in saying to you what I who convert the products of the earth into useful and so of all the United States, and of all property

position, and that I have repeatedly received from your ious of mankind are founded on no law but that of himself and family. As they will be he will have important and valuable aid in my arrangements to civilized social extenses. In our country, at least, ten dollars. Now, sir, be it remembered that we meet my heavy engagements for the Bank of the U- each and every person may pursue any or all kinds buy and sell in foreign markets by their standard and of business. But experience teaches us the necessity | currency, and that lowering wages and property here "In the particular tanneaction alluded to, so far of these divisions, for wool, cotton and flax, are of is to have no effect there, according to the reasoning little value till turned into cloth, but the farmer of the Senutor, as their currency must regulate the would find it difficult to run a mill to make cloths, price of their wages and products; but cotton is to or to build and sail a ship to take this produce to sell, and goods are to be brought, as if no such We must have food and chothing, and we must ob- into this country no chapter. If then, the laborer meat or for a pair of shoes; such property must first coffice, sugar, and the thousand negociaties which be broken into parts, and this is the preculiar office, come from foreign countries; but if he goes into it. value of property, and brings it into a form saited to our convenience. This is the relation which it bears | sau e amount of labor he can purchase but half as and is the great regulator of the uffeirs of men. as seems here to be supposed. The friends of this bill, I know, assume that we have an inflation, and that money rules, guides, and regulates business; when, in trath, the inquiries ought to be, first, how usuch is necessary as a circulating medium, that we may know whether there is an excess; and second, does paper necessarily create an expansion, or unnecessary enlargement of the currency, that we may judge whether it ought to be abandoned ! The senators

assume as evident truth what is not apparent. They aftirm that paper becomes redundant, exces sive, inflated. But they do not attempt to establish the fact by any proof. Since the first of January 1836, our circulation has not much exceeded one hundred millions; it may, at some periods, have reached one hundred and twenty, exclusive of metal and paper.-Is this excessive! Has it reached a point above the urgent necessaries of business for two years past? If it has, how much is enough? Some days ago I put this inquiry distinctly to the senate, and it remains, and will remain unanswored. If it can be proved that we have too much, it can be ascertained, with sufficient exactness, what is necessary. I desire senators to make known the process by which they arrive at their conclusions in so vitally an important matter. They seem to take at for granted that there s no evil but expansion to fear, while nothing is more certain than that too small a circulating medium works out as great, if not greater, injuries than : one too large.

We have heard much declamation about bloated of all these were established at this moment by unquestionable proof, it would have little tendency to stablish the fact of excessive circulation, for they ndependent of the other.

or excessive credits in trade generally! I go further and ask him if excess is any thing more than an occasional occurrence, growing out of markets quickened into activity by events rather casual than permanent? Is there any excess of poper in the usual course of business, from sound banks who redeem and are able to redeem their paper at sight, dollar for dollar, in metal? It is not easy to see how excess ever exist under such circumstances. I can go today into any bank in Boston, or New York, and draw out a dollar with the same amount of paper, and that dollar is as good, and will buy as much, in France or Germany, as any other dollar there. The paper, then, is clearly worth as much as the silver, for it buys it. If the paper of banks is maintained at this value, and so redeemed it at all times, it is not casy to comprehend how it is inflated, or that more is in circulation than is needed for use. - The idea of inflation pre-supposes some unsoundness. All money, metallic as well as paper, does and will fluctuate in value, and, if this be inflation, then gold and silver is no more excepted from it than paper. It is by no means easy to determine which fluctuates oftenest -money or property. Cotton is forty dollars per bale to-day, to-morrow it is thirty-five, & next day forty-five; it does not follow that the cotton alone has fluctuated, or that it has fluctuated at all; for gold and silver may be so abundant as to depress the value of property, or so scarce as to raise it. It is every day's occurrence to find gold and silver fluctuating then none; may, under some circumstances, falling below good paper. No matter what we have for currency, there will be fluctuations in its value greatly effecting trade, as a circulating medium of uniform amount cannot be maintained, any more than you can limit business to an exact amount.

This all proves what seems not to be well understood, or senators would reason differently -that there is but one way to determine how much circulation is necessary. It is impossible to ascertain how much money may be necessary for each member of the senate for the current year, and it is equally impossible to enticipate the wants of the great public. The of trade, as all other matters of business. We learn will submit to so long as their power can be telt how much flour and corn are required annually, by the demand for them. Just so we learn how much money is required to carry forward business, by the ability of men to buy it. So much is necessary; be the amount great or small; and, in a growing country, it would be just as wise to limit the amount of produce as the amount of monetary capital Surely nothing can be more absurd than to attempt to determine the amount without reference to the exigency of the country to say that eighty millions, or any other arbitary amount is enough. There is no advantage to be gained by lowering the value of projerty, unless the same amount of labor, or the same amount of property, chables us to obtain more of the necessaries of life The fact should therefore, be tirkt tended with great sacrifices. The senator from Penn's, seems to understand that reducing the circulation will reduce the property and wages with the same ratio. If it does in what is our condition beltered, even if we could reconcile debtors to it who would be ruined! He seems to believe that our relations in foreign trade will be improved, tut I shall show him his error, and that he ought to arrive at carried into execution would inflict upon the lalorer as well as the owner of the property, the most inlow. Hence, too, it is, that in such conditions of so- Jurious and oppressive consequences. He solemnly affirms, and I give bim all credit for sincerity, that beneficent. Let us see.

Suppose that wages and property will be reduced one half by the bill that is, if wages are now a dof-

Arrival of the Mailish Queen: sonally has uniformly evinced the most friendly dis-, the other classes se confercial. There great divis- days labor, twenty dollars, to provide supplies for as they will be-ten dollars under the operation of the new theory-it is plain, therefore, that with the the same. But the Senator does not step here, for he alleges

that, while the laborer would be in a better condition.

the exporter of produce, that is cotton, &c. would dewe a greater profit, the measure of which would be the amount of reduction of wages and property, as he would be able to produce so much che per. To make myself understood, I will proceed with the reduced one-half. Then his theory is, that the cotworth helf as much; con equently all the surplus poverished laborers of Europe and Asia. redit, gambling and speculation, but if the existence | gains of the farmer, mechanic, manufacturer and laborer, will be but one half what they now are, in the nominal amount. If property in foreign countries should descend in the same ratio, the most that have no necessary connection, but each may exist | could be said of our condition is, that it is no worse. astablishes the fact that the exporter is to reap doubly profits for cotton, it establishes, beyond controversy. the fact also, that the profit will be a tax upon every man that concurres a foreign article, and that it will be wholly drawn from their porkets. The senator has led himself into an error by supplising that foreign productions are to come to us cheaper, while our exports are to keep up where they are. He thinks the mporter sells in a little market inflated by paper, and realizes an extraordinary profit. But he noust perceive that the low and depressed state of the working classes in Europe, is proof enough that no excessive profit is obtained here upon goods-none that can bear essential reduction; and that while raw coluct maintains its price, foreign goods must also maintain thems. In the great competition of trade, this idea of excessive profit to the importer is also fallarions. To follow out the case I have supposed .- The in-

be reduced one half in the value of wages and see what they had nearly done for me." property, while all foreign merchandize will cost the ame, which will obviously, in effect, double the price as it will take twice the amount of labor, or twice I'll hear your story, and give you half a crossic." the amount of the products of labor to purchase it. I do not ascribe this power to the bill, but it is elough for me that its friends do. What response will the farmers, mechanics, manufacturers and laborers make to such a flagittous proposition? Can they be reconciled to such a-measure of oppression? one that extorts from them the fruits of their industry to professedly enrich the planter who now enjoys a prosperity unequalled in the rest of the country ! No, sir, such plans of sectional aggrandizement, and such a disregard of the interest of the greatest and most powerful class of the reople in our country, can only excite their disgust and indignation. Thus, sir, I have traced the benefits of this bill, if it have any, as interpreted by its friends, to the rich and powerful. I have, if I mistake not, demonstrated they are to be made richer by a tax upon less fortunate, but more industrious and more necessitous fel-

through the ballot box. Bul, Sir, this is not all. While we are thus to the weight of our embarrassments, and to increase our sufferings, and while the debter portion of the public are to be crushed and ground to dust between the upper and nether milistone of this process, the man of money is not only to escape unharmed, but to have his property doubled. He who holds cash or its equivalent in notes, bunds or stocks, will be able to buy double the amount of property with it. and will therefore have its value doubled on his ands; for while wages and property are to go down, roney is to go up in the rame ratio. 🖫 If the friends of this bill have given to it a true

course to all others

What is the debter portion of the public ! Is it insignificant as to be disregarded ! Sir, I will venture to assert that the amount of existing indebteduces in any commercial country is nearly, it not quite equal 10 the value of property in that country whether it be rich or poor, prosperous or unprosper ous, and you cannot change, to the extent gentlemen new and full of resources, like ours, are in quick de exactly the opposite conclusion; for his theory, if have supposed, the relation of debtor and creditor, or in its all the same to your line of the same to your lines after the thus diminishes the resources of the debtors without smallest taste in life of whiskey. So will that the a crash, a wasto and desolation, such as has never grutteman op ard fired a cruisceen for me, and that been experienced. Suppose a man has purchased made all the differ and me. Will I sit the meet \$10,000 worth of property at present prices, and giv- stand up, sir ! eavs t. As you please, bold the he believes a reduction in wager and property will be en his tond for it : you reduce its value one-half, and gentleman. Well, then; as you've all sauto-share it is worth \$5,000. How is it possible that with re- 1'd be but one like yourselves, so I'll send pp. theo. sources thus reduced most deltors can never pay.

as has been supposed You may conbe trass and dis- they and will have a sel to be off no tress us as you have done; but this bill will, in the

you please, and so legislate as to bring to the cotton planter the extraordinary profits anticipated, at the expense of the other branches of industry; how icag will it be before that pursuit will be overloaded withcompetitors, till the market will be inquidated with cotton and its prices fall just in the ratio you have stimulated its production ? Down it will-down it must, by the laws of trade, come to a level with the full of other productions. And what will be gained by the whole process? Northing; absolutely nothing except that it will take more of our labor and more of our productions to buy foreign merchandise: our gain will turn literally into a loss. This is copuble of comonstration, if it does not already aufilciently appear; but I have no time to enlarge, interesting and all-important as the subject is.

What me tives can we have to reduce wages and the value of property ! When did the sun ever shine upon a laboring people so blossed as those of our country have been! Where have they ever been able by industry to fied, clothe and educate themselves so well ! The history of the world proves nothing more certainly-nothing with clearer demonstration, than that where wages are lowest there is the greatest poverty and suffering; there the condition of the laborer is most forlorn and wretched; there is the least moral and intellectual culture ; and there our race is subk into the depth of political degredation, incomble of raising itself to that lofty elevation attained by a free selightened People, copable of governing their own affairs. It tends to the appasite of every thing dearest to us for the descent and cheerfully performed your engagement, but I find tain them by an exchange of the products of labor. goes into the market with his money, as his wages, will carry with it pool carry with it pool carry with it pool carry with the wages, but all the high qualities which fit us to be what we are-fice and independent. This is a sufficient answer to all that can be said upon the suffect.

Such is the remelly for the disease which afflicte our country; and while its advocates shadow forth its evils beyond any conception of thine, if the bill to business, and no other; and while I admit its much foreign merchandize; in other words, it will, to carried into effect, as has been proposed here, I great importance, I deny that it lies at the foundation, in effect be doubled in price, while it is apparently must confus that I see in it nothing to soothe or relieve the 1 whe-nothing to restore confidence, which is the great and desirable end-nothing to avert tuture panies-nothing to stop this sciamble after the gold and silver going on between us and other countries not i g that has heal ng power enough

to revive and maintain prosperity:

But sir, neach as remains to be said, I must draw to a close, as my object was merely to notice leading same supposition, that wages and property me to be remarks of counters who have developed the new and extraordinary doctines of this sadministration. ton planter, for example, would produce his crop at was anxious to vindicate the rights of the gible mass half the cost, by the saving in labor and the support of the People who acquire their su poly by halo. of it, and consequently derive double profit. That he and whose interest, as lying at the basis of all properwould produce cheaper is undentably true; and it he ty, I have at all times and on all fitting occasional should sell for the same price be now does, and bring espaced and maintained with whatever of altility home specie, he would realise double profits, provid- I possess.—In this, sir, I have taken great each ed his laborers are wholly supported on the products sincere satisfaction, believing, it to be the gradof the United States. This, however, is not the end of our free Government, and the only sucourse of trade or of business. But from whonce nears of sustaining it. In the name and behalf of would the profits come? Not from foreign counthat powerful and conightened class of my fellow cotrics, for no change is to occur there, but from the puck- izens of Massachusetts, whom I have the limor to ets of eyer consumer of foreign goods in this country, represent, I enter my solemn protect against the doc for the change is wholly in the wages and products trines here advanced; and if my voice could reco of our own country. The idea is that if wages and them in their dwellings, their shops, or on the dec. s property sink together one-half, the relative positions of their essels, I would exhort the minut to be deleof the laborer and the owner of property are the same, deed by false theories leading them to rain, but to for the laborer can purchase just us much for one-half rouse up their energies and at the ballot flux manifest of the money, and the same amount of property will their indignation at all attempts to appress them by purchase as much labor as before.—But that the la- d minishing their business and taxing their laborate borer will, at any given period, have but half as much enrich others. I would entreat them not to set still nioney, and the same amount of property will be and be made such as they see the distressed and im-

THE NARROW ESCAPE A TALE OF TRUTH.

Terrence was a stout, broad-faced, good-hu for it obviously is no letter. But if we descend while boy about fifty, who would rather talk then works Will the senator maintain the proposition that pa- they remain stationary, and a profit is thence gained and rather sing than do either. He was a sort of agr cannot and has not circulated without inflation to the exporter, nothing is plainer than that such ricultural dependant upon Farmer Mullins : he was radise, as it will take twice as much of our latior or fac olum; and the farmer, won by his bumor and products to buy it, as it now requires .- If the theory | good-nature, kept built as a hanger-on about the farm. more than for any particular industry, of which he was selden, found guilty."

An elderly gentleman, who lodged in the farmhouse, had be n repeatedly amused with the vecal powers of Terrance, particularly at daybreak, when he had much rather bis morning's winged dream? had not been broken, as he heard him pass to the stable, where he was to perform the augean process. Terrence had just rested himself on his pitchfork, to give more effect to the last endence of Aleela na Gu ra,' when the gentleman complimented him by saving, "You've a fine voice of your own Terrence.

. Faith, sir," replied he, "you may say that, and thank God for it; allhough it had like to have been the rain of me, so it had. "

"The suin of you my good fellow, how so ! " al can soon incense you how, sir, " said he ; " bet come of every man except the exporter, is to you should hear the song first, and by them you will

> "Well, Terrence," said the gentleman, " if you will rome in, in the evening, and sing me the songs; "Oh, by dad, that I'll do! and thank your bener." said Terrence. So accordingly, he broshed his brogues, washed his shining face, but on his longtailed arey for ze, and made himself clean and durent, to goffinto the prisence, and made his tow among the family party, and commenced The Groves of Blarney, The Cruiskeen, The boys of Kilkenny, Dounybrook Fair, and many others, when he came to a full stop."

"Now, sir," says he, "I'll give you the one that was near the ruin of me. " This was none other. than The Wake of Teddy Roe, a song as welf known as the uriter S. W. Ryley, author of the Rinerant; which, when Terrence had finished, he said : "There, sir, that's the one; and I never sing il, but I think of the narrow escape I had. And and I'll tell you how that was. I was loading the cart with manure God hep me! one morning, and singquestion is left, therefore, to be settled by the laws low citizens-a tax that they never can and never ing that song, when a gentleman came by, and stood to listen to me. Faile! I little thought of the mischief he was putting on me. "You've an excellent voice, says he, my man, and that's a good song have intolerable burdens founded upon us, to add to you're singing.' Faith, I have sir,' for I had been told it often before; and for the song, shure it bates Bunnohir, and that Later all the world intirely. Well, says he, have you any more of them songs? Shure I have, sir, says I, one for every day in the week.' Well, then, come up to my house in Dub lin, and sing all you know, and I will see what I can) do for you; but would you be afraid to sing them before a large company ! Not in the least sir : thu larger the letter, and then they will all hearst once." ·lle told me where he lived and accordingly I'

wint, and was showed up to a fine drawing-room; where sat one beautiful crater at the piana, and a onstruction, it is a bill of privileges to the rich, but a nother at the harp. Terrende & Farrell, says I to myself, should yourself up, you're among quality intirely; and sure enough there was a great company. One of the beautiful creatures handed me, with her own hands, a glass of wine, saying, Take this, Mr. O'Farrell, before you begin. Och, thought I; Mister O Fairell !- but I wish my mother heard thet." So I plucked up a spirit, and says is Tarothegel to you, ma am, for the compliment, but bar-I can give ye the abrue maning. Well, to he er was But, sir, you cannot mointain a state of things such I rang to their intire satisfaction, and great ever

When I fortist they where we bearing end, work out no such advantages as are sufficient Terrence I'll give you thing things a neer toning