ad \$5 cents extra.

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All advertisments will be inserted until ordered out

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Yearly aftertisers will be charged \$12 per annum, including subscription to the paper—with the privilege of keeping one advertisement not exceeding 3 squares essading during the year, and the insertice of a smaller case in such fidner for three successive times.

All satisfaces for three successive times.

All socious for meetings, &2 and other notices which have greated been inserted grats, will be charged to the satisfaces for meetings. &2 and other notices which have greated for the charge and Deaths.

P Pamphlets, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lat this Handbills of every description, neally pri Office at the lowest cash prices

# HUNT'S BOTANT PLICABLE TO INTERESTING AND PLICABLE TO THE AFLICTED, with Discases of a Stomach or Nerves; Such as DYSPISIA, either Chrunic or Casua Buch as DYSPISIA, either Chrunic or Casua

under the wat symptoms of restlemess. Low ness of gotts, and General Emaciation; CON SUMPTON, whether of the Lings or Liver LIPER AFFECTIONS; JAUNDICE, both Bil jary and Spasmodic, COSTIVENESS; WORMS of every variety-RHEUMATISM, whether Acute or Chronic—together with GOUT, SCROFULA for Chronic—together with GOUT, SCROFULA Pains in the Head, Back, Lumbs, and side, TY-PHUS FEVER, SCARLET FEVER, Putrid Sore Throat, FEVER and AGUE, passuodie Propitations of the Heart and Arteries, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Hysteries, Tie Douloureux, Cramps, Female Ob tructions, Heart. burn, Headactte, Cough, the Common or Humidand the Dry or the Whooping; ASI HMA, Gravel and Dropsy.

The Blood has hitherto been considered by Empi rics and others, as the great rigulator of the human system, and auch is the devotedness of the atherenis to that erroneous doctrine, that they content them. selves with the simple possession of this fallacious, opinion, without enquiring it to the primary sources from whence Life, ilealth, and Vigor emanate, and vice versa, pain, sickness, disease and death. Not so with Da. Hunt, whose extensive research and practical experience so eminently quality him for the profession of which the has been one of the most use ful members. He contends—and a moment's reflection will convince any reasoning mind of the correct ness of his views-that the stomach, liver, and the associated organs are the primary and great regula tors of health, and that the blood in very many instances is dependent on these organs and that unless medicine reaches THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE, the superficiallanodynes usually prescribed, sevre but as foils to cover the ravages of deed rooted maladies. Under these convictions, at the expense of years of close application, the doctor has discovered a meditine whise searching powers are irresistible, and in prescribing, it is with a knowledge of its being a radical cure in the various diseases already enumer. ated, even if applied in the most critical cases, but he does not intend to prescribe to HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS

a supernatural agency, although from positive proofs within the knowledge of hundreds, he is prepared to shew, that when every other earthly remedy has been

given up, have never been known to tail in effecting two very gratifying results, that of rairing from the bed of sickness and disease those who have tested their effi cacy, and thus amply rewarding Dr. Hunt for his long and anxious study to attain this perfection in the HEALING ART.

The extraordinary success which has attended the use of HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS, is the best crit. erion of their superior vivues. They have been the means of raising a host of languishing patients from the bed of affliction, as is clearly evinced in the following CERTIFICATES.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion Effectually Cured. Mr. Wm. Tucker, having lately been restored to a sound state of health, through the efficacy of DR. HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS, thinks it an indispensable duty to state certain facts relative to the discusse under which he had so long suffered. The symptoms were-a painful obstruction, with a con. stant rejection of food, head ache, palpitation of the heart, luwness of spirits, a troublesome dry cough, dizziness, tightness at the chest and difficulty of breathing, almost constant pain in the side, loins, and shoulders, accompanied with much languar and debility. These afflictions, together with an unusual degree of flatelence, brought on such a state of extreme weakness, as to prevent him from attending to his busines, and his health appeared lost beyond recovery. His friends and relatives became alarmed at the melancholy prospect, and strongly recommended HUNT'S BOUANIC PILLS—they were dministered, and in a few days produced astonishing relief, and finally realized a pertect restoration willliam TUCKER. sound health.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Declarion Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this Medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress. And be like wise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham street. New York, or from the REGULAR AGENTS.

#### B. BANNAN, Poitsville-R. McELWEE, Harrisburg. Liver Complaint, with much Derangement of the

Nervous System.

Mr. Joshua Roberts was afflicted with a billious and nervous disease to an alarming degree, belog attended with all the distressing symptoms which affect a relaxed constitution, viz. —A sick head-ache. loss of appetute, giddiness in the head, pain in the sto nach after eating, usual tremors, shilling spamodic pains in every part of the budy, cold civilis sallow complexion, costiveness, and a constant dull pain in the right side, which often induced the most dreadful debility : indeed, he shought he was affi = ed with every internal complaint the human body is liable to. He was generally making trial of various remedies, all of which were equally finitless. until he had recourse to Hunt's Botanic Pills, from the superior virtues of which medicine his health is per fectly re-established, and is now able to pursue his

employment free from pain or disease.

JOSHUA ROBERTS.

Au extraordinary case of Rheumatism, accompanied with Diarrhea and Nervous Debility.

Mr. Joseph Hart, from being exposed to cold, wa attacked with a most painful Rheumatic complaint of the head, and neck, which continued with distressing violence for several months. The principle symptoms were a swelling and excruciating pain all the joints, and an entire loss of their use; both the pain and the tever generally suffered an increase in the evening. The pairs were increased on the slightest motion, and were more severe in the night time. A constant diarrhæn, which produced us general consequences -flatulency, lowness of spirits, and general wasting of the body. He was indeed so extremely ill that his medical attendant could not possibly give the least hopes of his recovery, and it was generally believed by his relatives and friends that all the medicines or treatment in this world could not give him any relief. But seeing an advertisement on Hunt's Bolanic Pilla, he was directed by an Almighty Providence to use them; he did no and after a fortnight they produced a tovorable change, and he is now a healthy and strong man.

An interesting case of Lowness of Spirits, with a vi-

olent Spannodie Affection. Mr. Francis Caldwell was afflicted for several years with extreme debility, together with a train of symptoms generally termed nervous affections, and which, perhaps, it would be impossible for the pen of the most learned physicians to describe. In this case the spasme in the stomach were so frequent and excruciating as nearly to deprive him of reason, pains in the limbs, extending even to the fingers and toes, flatelence, sickness at the stomach, and a general agitation of the whole system, insomuch that common incident rendered the mind timid and apprehensive. In order to remove these dis ressing symptoms, and restore the constitution to its forme energy, a large portion of medical skill had been exhausted without any advantage; change of air, and other remedies were also unavailing, and the mind and body appeared to be devoted to a ruthless disasse. In this hopeless and languid situation, Mr. Caldwell was recommended to make trial of Hunt's Botanic Pills, the effects of which were visable in a few days, and by a continuance of the medicine (according to directions.) his strength became comletely restored, and a sound state of health was happily established. Feb 22

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

All each you to prercothe bowels of the Earth and bring out from the Caverns of the Mountains, Metals which will give strength to our Hands and subject all Nature to our grant and pleasure. - DR JOHNSON.

Weekly by Benjamin Bannan, Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.

VOL. XVI.

SATURDAY MORNING. MAY 23. 1840.

NO. 21

WAR SONG OF THE BLOODHOUNDS! TUNE -- All the Blue Bonnets! Bow! wow! Tray, Blanche, and Tally-ho! Why, vedogs, why dont ye forward in order? Bow! wow! Ring tail and Tally-ho! Foor legs against two on the Florida Border. lower done wag your tail, Cato is on the trail

Congress to bowling his signal for battle; Sport has his nose in trim, flectness you know it Up with your tails, and make meat of the cattle CH aus -Bow! wow! &c.

Bow ! wow ! he of good music, dogs! Are we not soldiers or Uncle Sam's army? Bow! wow!-on to the tustle, dogs, Up with your noses-the scent is quite balmy. Take care of rattle makes-'tis hardto battle makes,

Lega, they have none, while we have got four on Prig up your noses, dogs-yell like old Moses dogs, We're cannon all over, and fit to make war on 'en Ca aus-Bow! won! &c.

Bow! wow! Ponto, Quiz-all the dogs, Up the wrong tree you long have been barking; Bow! wow! Whistle and call the dogs, Now is no time to be lounging and tarking, On to the Semipoles—a drama from Jemmy Knowle Soon will immortalize all who die tragically; Bark out your war-note-echo through ewem

We'll do the thing quickly, neatly, and majically CHORU-Bow! wow! &c.

LOG CABIN SONG.

love the rough Lng Cabin; It tells of the olden time, When a hardy and honest class Ot freemen in their prime, First left their father's peaceful home, Where all was joy and rest— With their axes on their shoulders, And sallied for the west.

Of logs they built a sturdy pile, With slabs they rooled it o'er-With wooden latch and hinges rude, They hang the clumsy door. And for the little window lights, In size two feet by two. They used such sash as could be got In regions that were now.

The chimney was composed of slats

Well interlaid with clay, Forming a sight we often see, In this a later day, And here on stones for fire-dogs, A rousing fire was made, White round it sat a hearty crew, With none to make afraid 1 love the old Log Cabin-For here in early days, Long dwelt the honest HARRISON, As every Vanny says— And when he is our President, Which one more year will see, In good "nard cider" we will toast, And cheer him three times three!

#### ın 1825. General Harrison.

Are you personally acquainted, sir, with Gen. Harrison?

Begar, sare, I have de grand satisfactiong have de plat-are, sare, to have de grand | fied to judge beforehand, whether a train of introductiong, sare, to de brave hero aud cit- measures are wise and fudicious; but after izen. I make you introductiong, sare, to dis gentilhomme, who vill tell you de grand story are competent to judge of results. Every of de old shenerall and de wood leg soldiare. man knows when he is hurt. And it cannot Ald foi! it is ver good. With great pleasure, sir, I will relate it.

said a very respectable looking gentleman in administration, has been disastrous to the black, who I afterwards understood was a people, and beneficial, only, to the office-holclergyman. It was in the year 1820, if my der. Van Buren asks of a free and intelligent memory is correct, that I was travelling in people, a renewal of his commission? His Ohio with a view of purchasing a tract of land | claims on our confidence are under canvass. for my son, when I tell in with a gentleman | For twelve years he and his reform party; who was a stranger and whom I found a very intelligent and agreeable companion. A thunder storm drove us into a near log cabin, a little distance from the road side, for shelter, | decide on the reform and economy of this parwhere we found a house full of children, a sick ty. The following exhibits the average yearand very interesting looking woman lying on ly expense of conducting the Government by a humble but a clean fooking bed, and a young, pretty maiden sitting near. The susband and father, with a wooden leg, and a deep scar across his brow, was bending over the bed and pressing the hand of the sick woman between both of his. His eyes were intently fixed on a young infant, apparently a few months old. The whole group had been indu ging in tears, and I saw one stealing from the dark and dazzling eyes of the young damsel, as she sat listening apparently to some tale of woe which her father told. Their tears were suddenly wiped away as we ap proached, and we were given a hearty wel-

You seem to be in distress, said the stranger, my companion.

I have faced the enemies of my country, said the host, as he swung his wooden leg round to close the door, and I have felt all the pange and privations of a military life, but all this was nothing compared with what ! have suffered to-day.

Stranger. Pardon me if I ask the cause; for I will relieve you if it lies within my pow-

Host. My wife is afflicted with an internal disease which renders it dangerous to move her; yet, for a debt which I cannot immediately raise, the man who is agent for another declares that if I do not pay it before to-morrow at twelve o'clock, he will seize what littie I possess, and turn us all out to the mercy of the elements. I can neither raise the sumby that time, nor obtain a shelter for my poor wife and children, who must perish to gratify the malice of a man whose heart is a stranger

The whole family melted into tears as he concluded, and even the soldier himself, who had faced the cannon's mouth, could not refrain from weeping.

Stranger. You have fought the battles of

Harrison at the Thumes, and in other battles. ple industrious and prosperous-possessed of his sword glittering in the thickest of the

you to see him? Host. (Gazing in his face.) You resemble him very much. Were he to know my sufferings, he would instantly assist me. I

have seen him do generous deeds.

Stranger. Where did you loose your legt is elected -- is a mark of folly, and not as for-Host. It was shattered by a ball at the glorious battle of Tippecanoc.

Stranger. Well, my brave fellow, make yourself easy; a hair of your head shall not be injured. You now see your General beform you, and as you have fought for me and your family at the risk of my life.

A sudden blaze of joy seemed to run from rison in his arms, while the children pressed his granary! his hand with affection...

We shall be saved from ruin, cried the pale wife.

The General found the owner of the piece of land on which the soldier lived, and never rested until he made the poor fellow a rigin happier family I never beheld.

From the Warrenton Times.

us, when farmers and mechanics new nothing, were adapted to the genius of the peoplewere fostered Politics was the business of know we had a government. Its blessings, like the blessings of Providence, were dispensed to a people unconscious of the benign influence on every interest of file, that it exercised. Times have greatly, (we will add, sadly) changed. Politics has become the business of every man; because the business of every man is affected by politics. - Wild and reck less politicians, have clogged and arrested the benign course of the government, with their "improvements" and their "experiments."— The seedman now throws his grain with anxious care; not doubting the influence of seasons, with good culture on a fertile soil, but dreading the greatest calamities—a full harvest rotting on his hands, for want of price.

"Thanks to the wisdom of those who fram ed our government, there is one element that pervades its structure, and will rescue us from evil rule, so long as forms of the Constitution are complied with -We refer to the elective franchise—the right of "voting" The people hold this great conservative power in their own hands. The proud oppressors of our industry—men whom we put in Extract from a volume by a French Tourist | rolling in wealth, have to come down among the people, and ask a renewal of their commissions. They are on trial before the people, who are to judge of their good and evil deeds.—The workings of government, like the action of medicine, are a mystery to the great mass of mankind. They are not qualimeasures and medicines have operated, they be concealed from the people, that the RE-SULT of this great reform and experimenting have held possession of the government. How have its finances been administered?-Let our farmers read the following statistics, and

each of our Presidents:

Average expenditure under Washington's Administration 81.986,524 J hn Adams 5.862.587 Thomas Jefferson's 5,162,598 James Madison's 18,085,617 James Monroe's 13,057,925 John Q Adams 12,625,478 Gen. Jackson's (reform!) 18,624,081 Van Buren's three first 37,175,654

years, (also reform!!) It must be remembered that Mr. Van Buren took the government unincumbered by debt. The debt of the last war had been paid, and forms a large item of the expenditures charged to former administrations. What say you farmers to this? John Quincy Adams was hurled from office for his extravagance- he expended on an average \$12-622.478. Martin Van Buren has no debt to pay off, and expends \$37,175.654!!! Farmers, is this economy? can you renew his commission?

Let us go a little further back. James Madison administered the government through the stormlest period of our existence. We were at war with the most powerful on earth-hostile fleets and disciplined armies invaded our country, and were opposed with all our strength and courage. What was the annual expenditures of | manner. "Young man, you appear lame and government then? From the above table, not well calculated to make much progress which is made up from a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, (April 9th, 1830,) and replied, informing him of the cause of his from public documents since that date, the lameness—that he was bound for the land ofwan expenditures of James Madison were fice at Vincennes, for the purpose of entering \$ 18,035,617, while the PEACE expenditures a piece of land for a home for himself and a

of Martin Van Buren amount to \$37,185,664! It costs the country twice as much now, in a time of profound peace, under Martin Van Buren, as it did under Madison, surrounded by all the borrors of war! Yet with this mass of extravagance. Van Buren claims the country? May I be inquisitive in ask. to be an economist, and asks of our Farmers their support on account of his faithful and Host. Oh! yes, I fought under the brave frugal administration!! He found the peo-I speak of him with pride, for I have seen assurrency of equal value every where. He has experimented us out of every kind of curlency. No man knows whether the dollar he rest of the distance to Vincennes, where they Stranger. Would you know him were earns to day will be worth half a dollar tomorrow: and yet we are called on to trust him again-to let him carry out another ex-

periment. "The time has come, when to say 'I know

1.

merly a mark of prudence and good sense. We all feel the effects of politics—and all must feel the necessity of attending to political mat ters. Politicans by their wicked intermed-

ding, have brought a blight upon the land. in vatu will the tarmer plough and harvestyour country, I will now protect you and in vain does Providence smile on his industry and reward his labor with heavy crops, if the heartless politician can strike from their valheart to heart; the soldier clasped Gen. Hir. we and teave them an mert valueless mass in

"PARMEUS! this extravagance must be checked this tinkering with the currency must be stopped. The man who has deceived us-who has vitally injured us, can no longer be trusted. Let us place the government in other hands-let us take a President to it. He also discharged the debt, and a fresh and pure from the people. Harrison is destitute. Here are ten dollars which will a Farmer! His interests are identical with enable you to clear out your land and pay your own. The want which you feel, he feels, | your way, until you can obtain employment, the necessity which drives you, drives him- and as I have many acquaintances here, I Time has been in the memory of most of He sympathises in all things that effects the shall seek out a place for you." He did so, interests of the country.- Harrison is an hon- and obtained one-and the young man conand cared nothing about politics, or pub ic est man he has been approved such by time | tinued in it until he had accumulated some matters.—Our government and institutions and adversity. He has enjoyed the confidence of every President, from Gen. Washtheir rights were protected—their interests ington to Gen. Jackson—he has held the highest offices and the most luctative appoint. none, except of candidates—tarmers did not ments. He has come out of them all pure and unsullied. Let us elevate him to the Presidential chair. History has proved him a patriot-long, arduous and illustrious service, has tested his courage, his capacity and hood. The younger brother possessing the integrity."

### The Orphan Wood-chopper.

About fisteen or eighteen years ago, a family resided in Fayette County, the father and mother of whom, died of an epidemic then prevalent, leaving three children, two sons and a daughter, in a forlorn and destitute situation. By this melancholy event, the management and support of the family chiefly resied on the elder prother, then about eighteen years of age. Brought up to industry by his poor and pious parents, he did not for a moment despair, but that the Almighty who had deprived them of their earthly protectors. for a purpose known only to himself, would watch over them in their friendless and destitute situation, and provide for them, with proper-industry on their part. At that time, the Chopping of wood at the furnaces, offerpower-loud and clamorous advocates of ed the most constant employment, and he economy and reform"—men who walked could have the company and assistance of his remember these orphan children, and shou d into office, then naked and houseless paupers little brother and sister, to whom he was you ever meet with them, they will relate to -row princes and potentates of the land- much attached. Having left the small log you from overflowing and grateful hearts, cabin which had been for many years occur. pied by their parents, and which was endear. ed to them by the recollection of many past events, they betook themselves, with their little all, to the coaling ground of a neighboring farmer, and became the tenants of a cheerless tenement, compared with the one they had left. During the day, the elder chopped wood, and the younger, assisting, as tar as his strength would permit, while the sister attended to the domestic concerns of their hut. In the evening, and on days when the weather would not admit of out-door employment, the elder brother, who had received a tolerable English education in the after time of his parents, taught the brother and sister-and his exertions were not spent in vain.

as the sequel will show. With economy and proper management, at the expiration of a few years, they had accumulated a small fund in money, and upon concultation, they determined to invest it in a piece of Western land. At that time the attention of emigrants, was directed principally to Indiana, as offering the greatest inducements. Thither then, the elder brother was o go, for the purpose of locating a home.

Having taken an affectionate leave of those he most dearly loved on earth, he departed to the Monongahela river, there obtained a passage on a flat boat bound for Cincinnati. and in due time arrived in that place in safety. He was then directed to seek the Wabash country, for the most fertile lande in the state, Early the next morning he set out for Vincennes, where the principal Land Office for that region was then located. Little experienced in journeying on foot, and buoyed up with the pleasing idea of getting a home for himself and those he had left some hundred miles behind, but whose welfare and happiness, identified with his own, kept a place in his recollection—he pushed on at a rate, too great for even an accomplished Pedestrian to withstand. His ankles became swollen and his feet much blistered. Aware of his scanty means and his great desire to accomplish his end. he felt unwilling to loose time, and continuing, aggravated the impediment, until he was scarce able even to hobble along.

Thus situated, he became depressed in spirits, and almost ready to sink under despondency, when he was overtaken on the road by a plain, farmer looking gentleman on horseback. The horseman, upon coming up, thus accosted him in a benevolent and kind on your journey." To which the voung man younger brother and sister, whom had been left orphans in Favette county, Pennsylvania, but that he almost despaired of reaching it in his present crippled situation. The gentleman on horseback quickly replied-"We have the same destination; I am also bound for Vincennes-it is yet twenty miles-here mount my horse and ride him thither, I am much more able to walk than you, in your disabled situation." The young man, after urgent solicitation, placed himself in the saddle, and the plain gentleman took it a foot the arrived about nightfall.

In the marning, the stranger again accosted the young man-"You told me yesterday on our journey, that your object was to enter just so. a piece of land. I have some knowledge of nothing about politica'-' I don't care who this country, its location and advantages-if but, says I, that aim the way things are managed at | published.

you will accept my aid, I will go with you to the land office and select a piece for you. It will save you a good deal of trouble and some expense." The offer was cheerfully accepted, and they proceeded to the office and made the entry. But imagine the chagrio and disappointment of the young man, when he came to pay the money to the receiver, to learn the amount was deficient five dollars, owing to a counterfeit to that amount: "A friend in need is a friend indeed." The stranger perceiving the dilemma of the young man, immediately said - "Be of good cheer-you informed me that you are an orphan-that you have come several hundred miles in search of a home for yourself and brother and sister. You shall not be disappointed-it gives me pleasure to assist the urphan and money, which he remitted to his brother and sister, and enabled them to join him. The piece of land proved to be a valuable onenow finely improved and occupied by this elder brother and his family-respected and esteemed by their neighbors. The ester was happily married, and is enjoying the comforts of life, on a farm in the same neighborconfidence of his fellow citizens, has been elected and is now performing the duties of a highly responsible office.

Reader! who was that stranger, that good man, that plain republican, who so disinterestedly stept forward, and in the hour of need assisted these orphans, and enabled them to fix themselves comfortably in life. Does not your bosoms swell with gratitude for so noble

My friends, that stranger, that good plain republican was GEN. HARRISON. He who had been Governor of a state, the commander of armies, had fought many battles in his country's cause, and never lost one, did not acquire the supercilious demeanor, which those in power too frequently do. He is still the plain republican ever ready to assist the poor and needy with his purse and his coun-

Reader-the above is not fiction. There are those vet residing in Fayette county, who this worthy deed of the good Gen. Harrison. This is the man whom the "people" are a-

bout to call to preside over the destinies of this great Republic. Is he not worthy of it? ORPHAN.

MAJOR DOWNING.

We have neglected heretofore to state that our old friend, Major Jack Downing, has taken up his residence at present with Gen. Harrison, at his . Log Cab in.' In a recent letter he gives the following account of a "racket," that recently took place at the • Cabin : "

Containing an account of a Hog-Chase. LOS CABIN, NORTH BEND, ? April 13, 1840.

To Uncle Jashua Downing, Downigsville, down east Respected Sir :- I woke up this morning about day-light, by the tarnelest racket I ever heard in my born days.

The General was up and out on his field with all the dogs, giving chase to a parcel of long, slab-sided. lop-enr'd hogs, that had got in over night through hole in his fence. I pull'd on my boots, and kitched up my ax, and jined him, and for about an hour we had about as tight a pull in driving them critters out. as I ever want to have again. For a spell I thou's there was no sich thing as getting rid on 'em; for some of 'em showed considerable fight, as though they had best rights there; but the General he hung to it, and slatted round among 'em considerable, and I didn't like to give up; and so to rights we cleared 'em all out, and turned to and fastened up the whole in the fence, and then went around to see what damage they had done; and it was surprising to see how much rooting and destruction these critters had done over night. It will take more than twenty men for a week to cure it. The Gineral was real rothy about it, and called up the man whose business it was to go around every day to see that the fence was Oll Korrect.' 'Now,' says he, Mister Jones, this is a neglect that I can't overlook no how. If I was the unly one dependent on this farm, it might be a different matter, but when I know that many depend on matters going straight here, I can't let this negligence of yours go by. So you must quit; for I can't have any man on this farm who neglects his duty.' Mr. Jones looked considerable streaked, and said it was not intirely his fault, and thought he'd git tound the Gineral by telling him that he had been at a Log Cabin Meeting' about three miles off the evening before: but this only seemed to make the Gineral hoppin' mad, and so he told Mr. Jones his best plan was to quit the Log Cabin party, and go right off to Washington, and jine the Government party.and if he didn't know any body in the Government. he'd give him a letter of recommendation, saying. This is a man who is willing to neglect the duty he is paid to perform, and will go electioneering even at the risk of letting the hogs git in the garden. And so Mr. Jones has to quit, and the Ginneral is now looking round for a good man to fill his place. I felt the first go off a leetle sorry for Mr. Jones:

but when I came to talk with the Gineral about it. I found he was sorry too; but, said he, Mejor, the eternal principles of justice and duty must be observed, or the hoge will have the upper hand. 'There,' says he, was a good fence, and it was Mr. Jones' duty to see the bars all up and secured and he was paid for attending to it; the coming crops depend on it, and all the people and their families here depend on hoge undo in one night more than can be restored by all my workmen in a month, you see at once, we all must quit and go on the highway with the hogs. No-no. save he. I don't ask what his politice are: if he neglects his duty that's enough for me, he is no longer my man, and I would serve my own brother

their ability to go off election Well." save the Gineral, what to the and what do we see ! Do the folks who save tharge of the great political farm, think that the people are agoing to stand still and est the thin that such conduct, and not make an effort to come at the

I tell you what it is, the Old Hero has got the old '98 grit in him, or I'm mistaken; and when he gite to the White House, if be don't keep so eye on making folks look well to their duty without force without favor, I will be the first man to remind him of this day's bog chase; and there is no mistake about it, for he said at breakfast openly and before all the workmen and strangers at the table, that good government and good farming were exactly alike; and to keep both up, and going straight and right, could only be done by Constant Vigilance, and so ente as there was a hole in the fence, or a bar down, whether in the laws that protect the people, or the fence that protect the corn fields, the hogs would git into the enclosure and do much mischief; and he whose duty it was to look to these matters should be held to strict accountability; or there was no use of having laws or fences. The Gineral has a notion that it will never answer for a man at the head of a farm, or at the head of a government, to have pets or favorites in office any longer than they do their duty faithfully. Now, says he, there is Mr. Jones -I would rather go bare foot for a week than pers with him; but it wont do to trust him to gratify my liking for him : for how can I compensate the many who depend upon my farm for a living, if I keep a man to look to the fences and he neglects his duty.

So you see what folks in office have got to expec when he leaves North Bend, and takes possession of the White House; and if the doctrine the Gineral goes upon don't give estisfection to the honest and to the industrious portion of the people, then it will be because they are willing to pay for negligent and electionsering fence keepers, and content to see the hogs in the corn fields, that's all.

So no more from your loving Major, J. DOWNING, Major, &c. &c.

From an Irish Magazine. THE OCEAN.

Likeness of Heaven! Agent of power! Man is thy victim, Shipwrecks thy dower! Spices and iewels From valley and sea, Armies and banners

Are buried in thec. What are the riches Of Mexico's mines.

To the wealth that far down In the deep water shines! The proud navies that cover The conquering west-Thou flingest them to death With one heave of thy breast,

From the high hills that view That wreck-making abore, When the bride of the marinet Shricks at the roor; When like lambs in the tempest Or mews in the blast, O'er thy ridge-broken billows Thy canvass is cast.

How humbling to one With a heart and a soul, To look on thy greatness And list to its roll: To think how that h In cold ashes shall be, When the voice of eternity

Rises from thee ! Yes! where the cities Of Thebes and of Tyre! Swept from the nations Like sparks from the fire; The glory of Athens, The colendor of Rome, Dissolved-and forever-Like dew in thy foam.

But thou art Almighty, Eternal-sublime-Unweakened—unwasted Twin brother of Time! Pleets, tempests, nor nations. Thy glory can bow; As the stars first beheld thee, Still charmless art thou!

But hold ! when the surges No longer shall roll, And that firmament's length Is drawn back like a scroll; Then-then shall the spirit That sighs by thee now. Be more mighty-more lasting, More chainless than thou.

## Latest Foreign News

By the arrival at New York of the Steam Packet British Queen, Capt. Roberts, from London, via. Portsmouth, we have London dates to May 1st, Paris to the evening of the 28th of April, and Liverpool to the 30th. The passage was made in thirteen days and eleven hours.

The news on the whole is considered favorable. The most important part of the intelligence is

that which relates to the boundary question, which seems to be approaching a settlement - a "consummation devoutly to be wished? So far as we can gather, the award of the King of the Natherlands will be taken as a basis of adjustment, and the British Government will pay to Maine £200,009 for the disputed territory porth of St.

John's river. The House of Commons re assembled, after the Easter adjournment, on the 29th of April. The House of Lords stood adjourned to the 30th. The first business after petitions, was the report of the election committee on the Cambridge election. It set forth that the returned member, the Hon. Manners Sutton, tory, was not duly elected—that he had been guilty of bribery, and that an extensive system

of brittery had prevailed at the election.

In answer to a question from Mr. Hume, Lord John Russel said that on the next day he would state the actual position of the nerotistions concern. ing the Maine boundary question.

Our readers are doubtless aware that the Chinese difficulties have arisen in part from the killing of a native by some English sailors, in a row; and the refusal of Capt. Elliott to surrender the culprits for trial by the Chinese authorities. He thought it best to take the matter into his own hands, and thereforce after a trial of some surt, sentenced five of the sailors to a certain period of imprisonment in Eng. land. They arrived about the end of April, and were almost immediately set at Liberty, the law officers of the Crown being of opinion that Captain Elliot had no authority to sentence them as he had

Benjamin West's picture of the Annunciation painted for the Church of St. Marylebone, was sold on the 29th of April by order of the vertry, at auc.

tion, for ten goiness! It was painted in 1817, and the artist was paid for it £800.

The London papers announce the death of the Countess of Burlington, first lady of the hed champler to the Queen. The Countess was 28, years of these crops; now, if he neglects his duty, and the gree. She was the fourth daughter of the Earl of and the Duchess of Sutherland.

The marriage of the Duke de Nemours and the Princess Victoria of Saxe Coburg, was solimbized at the Palace of St. Cloud, on the 27th of April he pervice was as strictly private as the cliquetie the French Court permits. This King of the Bel. gians and the Infante and Infanta of Spain, were among the guests. Immediately afterward an am .Well' says I, Gineral I believe you are right; assty for all political offences up to May. 1537, was