Terms of Publication.

Two Dollars per annum, payable semi-annual in advance. If not paid within the year, $2 50 will be charged.

☞ Papers delivered by the Post Rider will be charged 25 cents extra.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines will be charged $1 for three insertions—and 50 cents for one insertion. Larger ones in proportion.

All advertisements will be inserted until ordered out unless the time for which they are to be continued is specified, & will be charged accordingly.

Yearly advertisers will be charged $12 per annum, including subscription to the paper—with the privilege of keeping one advertisement not exceeding 2 squares standing during the year, and the insertion of a smaller one in each paper for three successive times.

All letters addressed to the editor must be post paid otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

All notices for meetings, &c. and other notices which have heretofore been inserted gratis, will be charged 25 cents each, except Marriages and Deaths.

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

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS.

INTERESTING AND APPLICABLE TO THE AFFLICTED,

with Diseases of the Stomach, or Nerves; Such as DYSPEPSIA, either Chronic or Casual under the worst symptoms of restlessness, Lowness of Spirits, and General Emaciation; CONSUMPTION, whether of the Lungs or Liver LIVER AFFECTIONS; JAUNDICE, both Biliary and Spasmodic, COSTIVENESS; WORMS of every variety—RHEUMATISM, whether Acute or Chronic—together with GOUT, SCROFULA, Pains in the Head, Back, Limbs, and side, TYPHUS FEVER, SCARLET FEVER, Putrid Sore Throat, FEVER and AGUE, Spasmodic Palpitations of the Heart and Arteries, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Hysterics, Tic Douloureux, Cramps, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Headache, Cough, the Common or Humid and the Dry or the Whooping; ASTHMA, Gravel and Dropsy.

The *Blood* has hitherto been considered by Empirics and others, as the great regulator of the human system, and such is the devotedness of the adherents to that erroneous doctrine, that they content themselves with the simple possession of this fallacious opinion, without enquiring into the primary sources from whence Life, Health and Vigor emanate, and *vice versa*, pain, sickness, disease and death. Not so with Dr. Hunt, whose extensive research and practical experience so eminently qualify him for the profession of which he has been one of the most useful members. He contends—and a moment's reflection will convince any reasoning mind of the correctness of his views—that the stomach, liver, and the associated organs are the primary and great regulators 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 *superficial anodynes* usually prescribed, serve 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 medicine whose searching powers are irresistible, and in prescribing, it is with a knowledge of its being a radical cure in the various diseases already enumerated, 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,

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS

have never been known to fail in effecting two very gratifying results, that of raising from the bed of sickness and disease those who have tested their efficacy, 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 criterion of their superior virtues. 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 disease under which he had so long suffered. The symptoms were—a painful obstruction, with a constant rejection of food, head ache, palpitation of the heart, lowness 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 languor and debility. These afflictions, together with an unusual degree of flatulence, 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 BOTANIC PILLS—they were administered, and in a few days produced astonishing relief, and finally realized a perfect restoration of sound health. WILLIAM TUCKER.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

☞ *Caution.*—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 likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham street. New York, or from the

REGULAR AGENTS.

B. BANNAN, Pottsville.
R. McELWEE, Harrisburg.

Liver Complaint, with much Derangement of the Nervous System.

Mr. Joshua Roberts was afflicted with a bilious and nervous disease to an alarming degree, being attended with all the distressing symptoms which affect a relaxed constitution, viz:—A sick head-ache, loss of appetite, giddiness in the head, pain in the stomach after eating, usual tremors, shifting spasmodic pains in every part of the body, cold chills sallow complexion, costiveness, and a constant dull pain in the right side, which often induced the most dreadful debility: indeed, he thought he was afflicted with every internal complaint the human body is liable to. He was generally making trial of various remedies, all of which were equally fruitless, until he had recourse to Hunt's Botanic Pills, from the superior virtues of which medicine his health is perfectly re-established, and is now able to pursue his employment free from pain or disease.

JOSHUA ROBERTS.

An extraordinary case of Rheumatism, accompanied with Diarrhœa and Nervous Debility.

Mr. Joseph Hart, from being exposed to cold, was 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 in all the joints, and an entire loss of their use; both the pain and the fever generally suffered an increase in the evening. The pains were increased on the slightest motion, and were more severe in the night time. A constant diarrhœa, which produced its 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 Botanic Pills, he was directed by an Almighty Providence to use them; he *did* so, and after a fortnight they produced a favorable change, and he is now a healthy and strong man.

JOSEPH HART.

An interesting case of Lowness of Spirits, with a violent Spasmodic 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 spasms 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, flatulence, sickness at the stomach, and a general agitation of the whole system, insomuch that a common incident rendered the mind timid and apprehensive. In order to remove these distressing symptoms, and restore the constitution to its former 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 disease. 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 completely restored, and a sound state of health was happily established.

Feb 22 8-

MINERS' JOURNAL,

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

I will teach you to pierce the 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 use and pleasure.—DR JOHNSON.

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

VOL. XVI. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1840. NO. 22

From the Cincinnati Republican.

SYLVAN POLITICS.

The Hickory tree is fading fast
Into the yellow leaf;
Its days of power and pride are past,
Tho' once of trees the chief.

And all the trees on hill and dale,
Thro' all the country round,
Were grieved that such a goodly tree
Should totter to the ground.

Then loud broke forth the sylvan cry,
Who now shall be our chief?
And branches shook, both low and high,
And quivered every leaf.

Then many trees preferred their claim,
And for the honor strove,
Trees, tall and fair, of mighty name,
The pride of all the grove.

The Massachusetts Oak displayed,
His noble head on high,
While through his mighty branches played
The breeze of Liberty.

The *White*-wood cast his graceful shade
O'er blooming Tennessee;
Its fragrance gladdened many a glade—
It was a gallant tree.

But hist! the Hickory's self will speak,
Let every tree be dumb,
Let no leaf stir, or dry bough creak,
When for*th his* accents come!

It is my will, the Hickory said,
Throughout this mighty realm,
That every tree should bow his head,
Unto the Slippery Elm.

And next to him in rank shall stand,
Obsequious at his back,
A sapling from the Western land,
My favorite sprig, Black Jack.

They've stood by me in many a blow,
Shall I desert them now!
I swear 'by the Eternal' no!
Let all the forest bow.

From thousand hills, and thousand vales,
Deep voices swelled around,
As when the distant storm prevails,
Or heaven's deep thunders sound.

Hold, Hickory hold, this ne'er can be—
Bow to the Slippery elm!
Ere we will bow to such a tree,
May whirlwinds overwhelm,

In splintered wreck, each goodly trunk,
And crush the forest pride;
Better, far better had we sunk,
Beneath the tempest's tide.

No, while our branches revel free,
In the pure air of heaven,
Never shall our allegiance be
To creeping meanness given.

Thou, Hickory, wert in danger's hour,
A useful tree and brave,
And bravely didst thou sink thy roots
Deep in the lion's grave.

But what has he, thy minion, done,
To claim a lofty meed?
We know no noble act *of his*,
No patriotic deed.

For well we know that round thy stem,
His vine like boughs he wound,
And clinging to thy slightest whim,
Low bent him to the ground.

His servile soul we deeply scorn,
Away with him, away,
His yoke by us shall ne'er be borne,
Nor will we bear his sway.

No, let him in some dark ravine,
List to the reptile's voice,
Where the noon's clear blaze is never seen—
The Buckeye is our choice.

We'll have the Buckeye, *as we can*,
For him we give our voice,
He is a good, *an honest man*,
And is the People's choice!

THE HOMAGE OF JUSTICE.

We have compiled, from various sources, the following disinterested testimonials, which were commanded from their several authors by the lofty patriotism, valor, talents and success of General Harrison, long before he was named for the Presidency, & in times which ought to give them weight sufficient to bear down all the petty calumnies and quibbling objections which party malignity may now presume to forge against the war-worn and time-honored patriot and soldier.

The authorities we present against the puny attacks of Loco Foco Federalism, and which we shall stereotype as an impregnable barricade against all opposition, are no less than the Congress of the United States, the Legislatures of Indiana, and of Kentucky, James Madison, James Monroe, Colonel Richard M. Johnson, Anthony Wayne, Langdon Cheves, Simon Snyder, Gov. Shelby, Com. Perry, Col. Croghan, Col. Davies, and others, including in the illustrious catalogue even Thomas Ritchie, himself!

We begin with the testimony of Col. Richard M. Johnson, now Vice President of the United States.

Col. Johnson said, (in Congress)—

"Who is Gen. Harrison? The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who spent the greater part of his large fortune in redeeming the pledge he then gave of his 'fortune, life and sacred honor,' to secure the liberties of his country.

"Of the career of Gen. Harrison I need not speak—the history of the West is his history. For forty years he has been identified, with its interests, its perils and its hopes.—Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field.

"During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other general officer; he was, perhaps, oftener in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat."

James Madison, in a special message to Congress, Dec. 18, 1811, said,

"While it is deeply lamented that so many valuable lives have been lost in the action which took place on the 7th ultimo, Congress will see with satisfaction the dauntless spirit of fortitude victoriously displayed by every description of troops engaged, *as well as the collected firmness which distinguished their Commander on an occasion requiring the utmost exertions of valor and discipline.*"

James Madison, in his message to Congress, Nov. 1812, said,

"An ample force from the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, is placed, with the addition of a few regulars, under the command of Brigadier Gen. Harrison, who possesses the entire confidence of his fellow soldiers, among whom are citizens, some of them volunteers in the ranks, not less distinguished by their political stations than by their personal merits."

In Mr. *Madison's* message of December, 1813, the compliment was extended, as follows:

"The success on Lake Erie having opened passage to the territory of the enemy, the officer commanding the Northwestern army, transferred the war thither, and, rapidly pursuing the hostile troops, fleeing with their savage associates, forced a general action, which quickly terminated in the capture of the British, and the dispersion of the savage force.

This result is signally honorable to Major General Harrison, *by whose military talents it was prepared.*"

The following tribute of praise was paid to Gen. Harrison, in 1811, by eleven of the officers who fought under his banner at the battle of Tippecanoe:

"Should our country again require our services to oppose a civilized or a savage foe, we should march under General Harrison with the most perfect confidence of victory and fame."

JOEL COOK, R. B. BURTON, NATHAN ADAMS, A. HAWKINS, H. BURCHSTEAD, HOSEA BLOOD, O. G. BURTON, JOSIA SNEELING, C. FULLER, G. GOODING, J. D. FOSTER.

Extract of a letter from Col. *Davies*, who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe, Aug. 24, 1811:

"I make free to declare that I have imagined there were two military men in the West, and General Harrison is the first of the two."

Message of Simon Snyder, Governor of Pennsylvania, Dec. 10, 1813:

"Already is the brow of the young warrior, Croghan, encircled with laurels, and the blessings of thousands of women and children rescued from the scalping knife of the ruthless savage of the wilderness, and from the still more savage Proctor, rest on Harrison, and his gallant army."

In the Legislature of Indiana, on the 12th Nov. 1811, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Gen. Wm. Johnson, thus addressed Gen. Harrison:

"Sir—The House of Representatives of the Indiana territory, in their own name, and in behalf of their constituents, most cordially reciprocate the congratulations of your Excellency on the glorious result of the late sanguinary conflict with the Shawnee Prophet, and the tribes of Indians confederated with him; when we see displayed in behalf of our country, not only the consummate abilities of the general, but the heroism of the man; and when we take into view the benefits which must result to that country from those exertions, we cannot, for a moment, withhold our meed of applause."

Legislature of Kentucky, Jan. 7, 1812.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Kentucky; in the late campaign against the Indians upon the Wabash, Gov. Wm. H. Harrison has behaved like a hero, a patriot, and a general; and that for his cool, deliberate, skilful and gallant conduct in the battle of Tippecanoe, he well deserves the warmest thanks of his country and his nation."

Gen. Anthony Wayne, in his Letter to the Secretary of War, giving an official account of his sanguinary Indian battle, in 1792, said:

"My faithful and gallant Lieutenant Harrison, rendered most essential service, by communicating my orders in every direction, and by his conduct and bravery, exciting the troops to press for victory."

Resolution directing the medals to be struck, and, together with the thanks of Congress, presented to Major General Harrison, and Gov. Shelby, and for other purposes.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby presented to Major General William Henry Harrison, and Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky, and, through them to the officers and men under their command, for their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the combined British and Indian forces under Major Gen. Proctor, on the Thames, in Upper Canada, on the 5th day of October, 1813, capturing the British army, with their baggage, camp equipage, and artillery; and that the President of the United States be requested to cause two gold medals to be struck, emblematical of this triumph, and presented to Gen. Harrison and Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
April 4, 1818.—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

Gov. Shelby to Mr. Madison, May 18, 1814, says—

"I feel no hesitation to declare to you that *I believe Gen. Harrison to be one of the first military characters I ever knew.*"

Col. Richard M. Johnson to Gen. Harrison, July 4, 1813, says:

"*We did not want to serve under cowards or traitors; but, under one [Harrison] who had proved himself to be wise, prudent and brave.*"

Commodore Perry to Gen. Harrison, August 18, 1817, says:

"The prompt change made by you in the order of battle on discovering the position of the enemy, has always appeared to me to have evinced a *high degree of military talent.* I concur with the venerable Shelby in his general approbation of your conduct in that campaign."

The opinions of the Hon. *Langdon Cheves* of the *importance* of the victory of the Thames, and bravery of Gen. William Henry Harrison.

The victory of Gen. Harrison was such as would have secured to a Roman General in the best days of the Republic, the honors of a triumph! He put an end to the War in the uppermost Canada."

Sentiments of the Hero of Fort Stephenson, Col. Croghan, now of the War Department:

"I desire no plaudits which are bestowed upon *me* at the expense of General Wm. H. Harrison.

"I have felt the warmest attachment for him as a man, and my confidence in him as an able commander remains unshaken. I feel every assurance that he will at all times do me ample justice; and nothing could give me more pain than to see his enemies seize upon this occasion to deal out their unfriendly feelings and acrimonious dislike; and as long as he continues, (as in my humble opinion he has hitherto done,) to make the wisest arrangements and the most judicious disposition, which the forces under his command will justify, I shall not hesitate to unite with the army in bestowing upon him *that confidence which he so richly merits*, and which has on no occasion been withheld."

Lastly we come to the neat compliment of Thomas Ritchie, editor of the Richmond Enquirer, the leading organ of the *Coalition* in the South, who now brandishes his old 'shapeless sword with two broken points,' and threatens devastating war upon the conqueror of the British and Indian *Coalition* of the West! The Richmond Enquirer said:

"General Harrison's letter tells us every thing that we wish to know about the officers, *except himself.* He does justice to every one but *Harrison*—and the world must therefore do justice to the man, who was too modest to do justice to himself."

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

LOVE FOR THE PEOPLE.

This is the cant phrase which the leaders of the administration have vociferated night and day for the last ten years. The "dear people" have been the object of all their solicitude and care during the whole of that time. But how have they evinced it? They have had charge of their interests; and let their actions show how true are their professions, for it is actions that speak. What have they promised and what have they done?

They promised us a gold and silver currency adequate to the supply of all our wants, and equally good in all parts of the country.

They have destroyed the best currency in the world, flooded the country with a rag currency, and made a dollar in Louisiana worth but 90 cents in New York. They have made one currency for the office holders, and another for the people. When the people have cried aloud for the redress of these evils, they have insolently told them that "the government was bound to provide for itself, and that they asked too much from it," although they claimed no more than they had before possessed.

They have destroyed credit and commercial prosperity, and when the people have had the independence to express their condemnation of their measures—they have charged them with being basely bought by the Banks.

They promised retrenchment and reform in the expenditures of the government.

They have increased its annual expenses from 15 to 40 millions of dollars and plundered a treasury which they found full to overflowing.

They promised to attend to the proper duties of the government, and not to interfere in elections.

And yet we have now the President, heading his trained bands of office holders, and making electioneering speeches to his 'democratic fellow citizens,' and the Secretaries of State all deserting their duties at Washington for the purpose of adding strength to the party.

They denounced the appointment of members of Congress to office. (We will here give General Jackson's opinion on this subject.)

"So long as members of Congress are appointed by the President, corruption will be the order of the day."

They have appointed twenty-two Members of Congress to office, with an annual aggregate salary of $72,000, and seven of them, previous to their appointment, had been rejected in elections before the people. They have appointed men to office without qualifications, and the consequence is, that in one class of officers, sixty-three out of sixty-seven are defaulters—have pocketed the money with which they were entrusted.

They denounced the removal of officers for opinion's sake.

And yet during the first year of Mr. Van Buren's reign, 'THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR postmasters were proscribed, a number far greater than all the removals from office by Washington, J. Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and J. Q. Adams.

They promised to diminish Executive power;

And yet the President has three times urged upon the people, (whose will he professes much to revere) the Sub Treasury—a scheme which if carried out will place all power in the hands of the President—will make the President every thing, and the people nothing. At a moderate calculation it would and one thousand additional officers to the government, and place them under the entire control of the President.

And yet they can still come before the people, after having betrayed and sacrificed their dearest interests, violated the most solemn pledges, and talk of their "love for the people."

Judas, approached the Redeemer of mankind with a kiss, when he came to deliver him to his murderers; and these consummate dissemblers and political traitors approach the people with solemn protestations of their love for them, while at the same time they seek to sacrifice them to their own sordid and unholy ambition. Like Jacob of old, they extend one hand in token of friendship, and with the other inflict deadly stabs upon their dearest rights, their liberty and happiness.

From the Richmond (Va.) Yeoman.

A gentleman who had this anecdote from the lips of the late General Tipton himself, has been so kind as to commit it to writing for our use.

During the last presidential canvass, the military claims of General Harrison were freely canvassed, and some of his opponents did not scruple to charge him with a want of courage. The late General Tipton, of the United States Senate, who had served as an ensign at the battle of Tippecanoe, was asked by a friend "what think you, General, of Harrison's courage?" He replied, "I think him as brave a man as ever lived—no man could have behaved with more true courage than he did—where the engagement was hottest, and when the bullets flew thickest, he was to be seen speaking in his ordinary tone, and giving commands with the greatest precision. The company to which I belonged," said General Tipton, "went into action eighty strong, and only twelve survived—the firing upon us was most tremendous. After the General had made his arrangements for repelling the attack of the Indians at other points, he rode up to where I was, and made the following inquiries:—where's your captain?" 'He is dead, sir'—Where is the first or second lieutenant?' 'They are both dead,' was the reply. 'Well, where's the ensign?' 'He stands before you, General.' 'Well, my brave fellow,' said Harrison, hold your ground for five minutes longer, and all will be safe.' In fifteen minutes the enemy was repulsed on all sides. Tipton gallantly led on his few remaining comrades to the charge, and victory perched upon the American banner.

As an evidence of Harrison's coolness in the midst of danger, General Tipton stated, that at the moment the conversation ended between himself and General Harrison, and as the horse on which was mounted his aid, the late General Taylor, of Indiana, was in the act of turning, a rifle ball pierced him through the body, and brought him to the ground, catching his rider's leg under him. It was a favorite black horse of the General's, and he exclaimed, "ah, is my gallant old black gone? well, rise and mount again, for we have no time to mourn the loss of a horse, when so many brave men are exposed to a similar fate"—and having remounted his aid he dashed into the midst of the danger. In a few minutes the battle was over.

From the Philadelphia Herald and Sentinel.

Civilization is incomplete without a permanent and prosperous manufacturing system.

In a well adjusted system of government, or a permanent and undisturbed routine of business, free from fluctuations and violent shocks and sudden transitions, there can never exist any rivalship or incompatibility between the commerce and manufactures, or the mechanics and agriculture of a country. It is only where every thing in trade is unsettled and distracted, that commerce becomes jealous of any other interest, and manifests offended feelings when manufactures become an object of public attention. But in no country is there any real hostility between one branch of trade and another. The prosperity of manufactures can never fail to increase the prosperity of commerce, and the most certain indication of prevailing general prosperity, is the high prices of all agricultural products. It is not, however, to be denied that a very flourishing commerce may exist while the manufactures of a country are languid, neglected, and indeed perishing. This has been the condition of this country ever since its existence as an independent nation—arising from causes having their source in the newness of our native land, its immense faculty of agricultural production, and its ability to export a surplus caused by a fertile soil and a sparse population, who consumed but little of what they had produced. What was original felicity of soil, climate and population, in reference to this encouragement of commerce by means of agricultural abundance, has now become habitual neglect of manufactures for other pursuits. Our population is no longer so thin as to present an impediment to manufactures, or afford exclusive encouragement to commerce. But commerce is the habit of the country; and hence the practice of excessive importation grew more and more inveterate, as an ability to export superfluous produce diminished. Habits of trade are like other habits, hard to break through, and only to be banished by some strong inducement or urgent emergency.

No country is complete to its social economy, or fabric of civilization, without a perfect or permanent system of manufactures, established on principles not to be shaken by the common vicissitudes of human destiny. On this subject, the opinion of Alexander Hamilton, in his Report on Manufactures, ought to be engraved on the heart of every true American. He says:

"Not only the wealth, but the independence and security of a country, appear to be materially connected with the prosperity of manufactures. Every nation, with a view to those great objects, ought to possess within itself all the essentials of national supply. These comprise the means of subsistence, habitation, clothing and defence."

"The possession of these is necessary to the perfection of the body politic, to the safety, as well as to the welfare of the society, the want of either is the want of an important organ of political life and motion, and in the various crisis which await a State, it must severely feel the effects of any such deficiency."

It is amazing, when we contemplate the length of time which has passed since Colonel Hamilton addressed his eloquent exhortations to Congress in favor of American manufactures, as long ago as 1790, and that they still remain in a state of imperfection so lamentably feeble, as to threaten us with as much serious evil in the case of war as they did compara-

tively in 1790—or, indeed, in 1780. But the war crisis is not the worst crisis for a country that depends mainly on foreign supplies for its manufactures. Our present money crisis is one more affecting, and more to be guarded against. The crisis of debt and poverty is far more calamitous than one of war, in relation to its pungent and diffusive affections. At this hour we are more oppressed, and suffer more than we could do in a war crisis only, if we had a prosperous system of manufactures established. But why are we impoverished? Because of our want, indolence, and criminal neglect of our manufactures—because we will not produce and cherish our iron, woolen, silk and cotton manufactures, after fifty years' experience of the evils attending the want of them. Because the government is the enemy of the people and the country.

Foreign Items.

Benjamin West's picture of the Annunciation, in the Church of Marylebone, was sold at auction for ten guineas. In 1817, the artist received £800 for it.

On the 24th of March, the great Hebrew printing office at Wilna, was destroyed by fire. Loss 200,000 silver rubles.

The London papers announce the death of the Countess of Burlington, first lady of the bed chamber to the Queen, in the 28th year of her age. She was the fourth daughter of the Earl of Carlisle. Also the death of the Hon. Mr. Waldegrave, brother of the Earl. He married the daughter of Brahan, the vocalist, about a year ago.

It is supposed that the British Government will make an effort to bring the Maine boundary question to an immediate issue.

A meeting was held in London, April 24th, to protest against the "Opium War," the resolutions to be translated into Chinese, and sent to the Emperor of China. Earl Stanhope was in the chair.

The great anti-slavery Conference is to commence in London on the 12th of June. The venerable Thomas Clarkson has determined to be present.

The Post-office stamps were to come into use on the 6th.

Died, on board the Malabar, on the 24th of March Sir Henry Fane, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India.

The Cork Theatre was destroyed by fire on the morning of April 12th. Mr. and Mrs. Wood had taken a benefit the night before.

There is to be a line of steam-packets to the West Indies. They are to be of 1250 tons burthen, and ready for sea by the fall of 1841.

The Earl of Musgrave, eldest son of Lord Normanby, came passenger in the British Queen, on his way to Canada.

Prince Castelcicala, ambassador extraordinary from the King of the Two Sicilies, arrived in London on the 26th of April. He is on a mission relating to the sulphur difficulties.

The most distinguished lawyers in Hanover give their opinion, that the marriage of the Duke of Sussex, and Lady Augusta Murray was valid, and that his son has a right to the throne, in case of the death of the present king without issue. It is asserted that on account of blindness, the son of the present king cannot ascend the throne.

FRANCE.—The marriage of the Duke de Nemours and the Princess Victoria of Saxe Cobourg, was solemnized at the palace of St. Cloud, on the 27th of April. An amnesty of all political offences, up to May 1837, was immediately published.

The mediation of the King of France, between England and the two Sicilies, had been offered and accepted by the former.

The Dukes of Orleans and Aumale had arrived in Algeirs. It was reported that a daring attempt had been made by the Kabyles, to recover possession of Cherchell, but were repulsed with loss.

It was also reported, that Abdel Kader had offered to settle his quarrel with France, by a private combat with Marshal Valee, and that the latter had accepted the offer. Nonsense.

There had been more corn riots, but no shedding of blood.

An expedition against Buenos Ayres was contemplated by the French Government.

SPAIN.—Several Cabinet ministers had resigned, and the Cabinet broken up.

No military movements of any importance are mentioned.

Madrid letters say, that the health of the young Queen is very delicate, and the physicians having advised change of air, her mother, the regent, purposes to make a tour with her, either in Andalusia or the Basque provinces.

THE TWO SICILIES.—Great preparations are being made for the contest with England. The coasts are in a state of defence. The Neapolitan navy consists of 12 vessels of war; among which are the Vesuvio, 92 guns; Parthenope, 60; Isabella, 48; and the Urania, 46. English ships of war had seized upon several Neapolitan vessels. An embargo had been laid at Malta, on all Sicilian vessels.

There is nothing important from Turkey, and no late arrivals from China.

It is said that the seat of government is to be removed from Calcutta to Bombay, and the presidencies abolished.

RUSSIA.—A letter from Odessa, brings intelligence of another victory, gained by the Circassians over their oppressors. They have taken a Russian fort, with a battery of 20 guns. The Russians are about to invade Circassia with another army. Thirty-three priests, of the Romish United Greek Church, have been exiled from Russia, for having signed an act, signifying their adhesion to the Church of Rome.

Foreign News.

From Noah's, Liverpool Correspondent, April 30th.

The political news is dull, because we remain in a state of uncertainty with regard to our relations with the United States and Naples. The quarrel with the King of Naples is likely to be settled by the reference of the merits of the case to the King of the French, and the expected row with America is to be put off, it is said, by Englands' paying the sum of one million of dollars to the state of Maine for the disputed territory. To be sure, this would not be *quite* the most exalted way of settling the question, but a campaign, if it would only last a week, would cost treble the money.

Parliament will be pretty busy for a while. The Easter holidays are over, and the commons were to re-assemble last night, the Lords meeting this evening. It is said that Lord Brougham immediately comes back, ready and able to speechify against his old friends and colleagues, the Whigs. Lord Lyndhurst, who has been extremely ill, is nowlable to take the Lead in the Upper House as Conservative champion.

O'Connell is agitating (as usual) in Ireland. He has started a new National Association, to obtain "Justice or Repeal." He calculates that he can raise £50,000 per year by this means. It is odd, that, though O'Connell starts a new association every year, and gets "lots of tin" from the duped Irish, no one ever hears what is done with the money.

Prince Earnest has had the laugh against him at court, because he came back from his hunting-tour *minus* a front tooth. *He* said that it had been knocked out by a fall from his horse, while following the hounds with Lord Cardigan; but another story runs to the effect, that he had the folly to squabble with one of the farmers who hunted with them, that he got a severe whipping for having struck the former across his shoulders with a whip, and that, at the end of this castigation, the aforesaid tooth was accidentally knocked down the throat of his "Serene Highness."

Extraordinary Match—Horse v. Railroad.—Mr. Burke, of trotting celebrity, has matched himself to ride and drive the distance of the railroad from Birmingham to London (110 miles, in five hours, for 100*l.* The match to take place on any road chosen by Burke, between London and Manchester. To come off within three months. The odds are on "time."—*Coventry Herald.*

A letter from Rome, dated March 26, mentions that the day preceeding there had been half a foot of snow on the ground, a very extraordinary circumstance, but which had occurred exactly 245 years ago, as appears from a manuscript preserved at the Vatican, No. 8,065, which says, "On the