But let me exhibit another evil result of intemper ance. I allude to the injury it works upon the in-tellect. The body and the mind, during our mortal existence, are intimately connected with each other They re-set upon each other. Is one discussed? The other becomes efficied. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsettled, and on the other hand, when the body is deceased and afficted, the mind becomes feverish. excited, weak. So then, intemperance, effecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind must enter the very home of thought and reason and imagination and work the devastations there Look at facts a moment. "Of 286 persons in the Lunatic Assylum in Publin, 115 were known to have been deprived of reason by intemperance."
In four years, from 1826 to 1829 inclusive, 495 patients were admitted into the Liverpool Lunatic Assylum; and 257 of them were known to have brought on their derangement by drinking; and this was supposed to have been the case with many others." "A distinguished gentleman," says the appendix to one of the Temperance Reports, contained in a volume from which we have taken these facts. "who has had extensive practice with regard to this malidy, states that more than one half and probably three-fourths of all the cases of insanity, which have come under his notice, were occasioned by excessive drinking." In the pauper Lunstic Asylum in Middlesex, the number of patients increased in one year from 825 to 1100 and 1200; and principally by the increase of the use of gir."
What is the intellect, my hearers, that it should

thus become debased and wretched by a vile and burning animal thirst ? What is the intellect, that man should abuse it thus, and wither his prespects of usefulness, and wring the hearts of his kindred, and fill the Lunatic Assylum with raving tenants? It is a gift that God has bestowed directly and eapecially upon man—that elevates him in the scale of being—that raises him above the brute, and distin. guishes him as he walks the earth. It is the faculty by which he measures the stars, and analyzes the earth, and explores the waters. It is his putent for nobility—the coll of his high excellence. And shall it be polluted and perverted like this? Shall the young man apply to his mouth a beverage that shall disturb its wondrous powers with fury, and consume its curious organs with are ! Shall it become so hideous and distorted, that the eloquent eye shall lose the light of its beauty, and the breathing lip become parched and shrivelled, and mow end libber its incoherent and idiotic phrases? Who is that recling by yea, like one blind—the contempt of the streets—the joke and scoff of the heartless and unthinking—a subject of puty to the benevolen and the good? Can it be a man?—a man gifted with intellect, once, at least, eapable of searing and striving with brave thoughts, and reasoning with profound skill, and conceiving high ideas of beauty and of power? Yes, it is a man! It is a young man .--A few months ago, perhaps, and they were very few, whose prospects were brighter. That lofty rea-son bound men by its delighting and thrilling power. But he has fallen!—and how? He put the beaker to his lips.—Draught followed draught. Property became wasted-popularity was lost-business was closed. His heart turned to ashes—his brain to fire. He is a lunatic !- They trample him in the very kennels of the streets. - he will die there or will drag out his days in the Lunatic Asylum. the streets of our large cities and see it this very night. What is the cause? IN TEMPERANCE: Beware of it. I plead against it on the ground that it is destructive to the intellect. Dush down its goblet !- Put by its temptings! For " who liath wo? who hath sorrow? who hath contentions? who hath babblings who hath wounds without cause who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine, they that go to seek mixed wine.

Vide Permonent Temperance Documents, vol. 1. Social and Moral Evils of Intemperance next



POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning. June 6. BT REMITTANCES BY MAIL. "A postmaster may en-close money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."—Amos Kendall. Some of our subscribers may not be aware that they

may save the postage on subscription money, by re-questing the postmaster where they reside to frank their entering the postmaster where they reside to train their letters containing such money, he being able to eatisfy himself before a letter is scaled, that it contains nothing but what refers to the subscription. [Am. Farmer. 37 A \$5 current bill, free of postage, in advance, will pay for three year's subscription to the Miners' Journal

"Juck Sly" must give us a few days to decypher his manuscript: the writing looks very like a bash of flies' legs and wings.

Temperance Record .- We have commenced our first page, and shall continue weekly, in future, a head devoted to the cause of the Temperance Reform : the advance of which must be extremely gratifying to every philanthropist. The impetus which the friends of this moral improvement, in Europe, has extended to the efforts of their fellow-laborers in our country, will be productive of the most benefisial results, if the arguments of persussion are used, and no coercion attempted. Let the change be gradual, and the mild eloquence of friendship, not barsh denunciations be employed. Then will the fruite be biessed, and the tainted leprosy of drunkenness, which has so long disgraced our land, will be removed by the faithful resort to the pure waters of Temperance.

Pailure of Mails .- We adverted last week to the frequent disappointments, experienced by our citizens from the non-arrival of the Philadelphia mails. A recurrence of the evil this week, again induces us to say a few words on the subject. Potteville is but eighty odd miles from the metropolis, and 50 of those turday, with many of our operatives, was a pay the cause of embarrassment to them, and serious disappointment to their working men. The difficulty | " to make the grass grow in the streets of Pottsville; must be obvisted, and it is incumbent on not only the inhabitants of Schuylkill and Berks counties, but of all the others towards the Susquehanus, who suf-

It can be remedied by carrying the mail on the at lea wes Philadelphie. Our business community ties all these difficulties; and in the course of Chaton, we may obtain our daily mail by dinner time. Cannot then some means of relief be devised? We have a new Post Muster General, who if disposed to study the people's good, cannot overlook our inconveniences. Let us, then, have a meeting position of our wishes, and the many disadvantages attending the present arrangement; and we feel consant situation in which they are placed, by the present injudicious arrangements.

egislative documents

in the letter from Roaring Creek, published y us last week, a typographical error escaped us natead of saying 4000 feet of blast in five minutes should be per minute, as the writer intended.

We notice that the British Miners' Journal pries at length the proceedings of the Anthacite inner, given by Mr. Lyman last fall, and bestows merited commendation on the speeches of Messrs hiddle and Farquhar. It considers the spirit evine ed, as indicative of the triumph which must attend the great discovery, and a happy omen for the wealth and prosperity of our native state. She is indeed blessed by nature to our utmost wish; if her sons knew how to take advantage of those gifts, our sitution would indeed be enviable!

10 We have been amused at hearing that the co foco incumbent of the Prothonotary's office, at rwigsburg, refused to take a ten dollar United States Bank Bill, las: week, sw ar ng the bank was broken good for nothing, and a monstrous froud! Now low does this tally with a loco majority in the Lesistature compelling that Bank to loan the state four illion dollars? Are they to pay off their debts in vorthless money, or has the Prethonoury fallen beind the age, and forgotten that the great loco focopeople loving, wages reducing bloodhound employing, standing army advocating, sub-treasury defending administration, has taken the banks, little monsters and big monsters, all under their especial protection ! We think we know a gentleman about the size of our worthy Prothonotary, who will, before long, be glad enough to take almost any kind of honor is the private station."

The gallery pews of the Episconal Church are, very judiciously reserved for the free use of visitors and strangers. This will be an accommodation to that portion of the congregation, who are waiting for an enlargement of the Church, to obtain pews on the main floor.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt f a dish of splendid struwberries, from the garden of our triend Col. T. J. Baird. For our mountain region, this product is very early, and affords an evidence of the improved condition of our gardens.

The Borough Council hold their meetings the first and third Wednesdays of each month, and have made arrangements to occupy the Lecture Room of Mr. Peale, so that in future our citizens may attend their

Enuestrian Iron Statue.-It has been suggested y Mr. Strickland, that the Washington Monument fund be appropriated to the erection of an equestrian statute of the father of his country, in the Philadelphia Square named after him, and that the material be the anthacite iron of our state. Mr. S. very just. ly remarks, that "the iron masters of our coal region are interested—every body is interested in so noble an experiment and commencement, which is to form a new ein in the arts and prosperity of our mineral resources, as well as to do bonor to whom bonor is most eminently due from the citizens of a discriminaing metropolis."

It would indeed be a most triumphant heralding of the capabilities of our state resources, if this idea could be carried out. From every specimen of workmanship we have yet seen, in our anthacite iron, we are convinced that the most splendid statue, which esses, could be made of that material Its peculiar properties cause it to flow as smoothly se silver, and the finest lines of the model could be preserved in the castings. We trust the enterprize of our Philadelphia friends, will not let this matter grow cold, in their hands, and we call on our own Joseph Lyon or Mr. J. M. Saunderson, and all those who feel an interest in the iron trade, as well as pride in the accomplishment of the deserved tribut to our nation's father, to impress its importance on the public, with that energy for which they are

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Coal Companies.

Mr. Editor: I perceive that you and your cor. espendent "X." ere very confident that Lehigh oal, costs that company in New York, much more than is generally supposed, -in fact much more than they ask for it. They offer to sell it at Jersey City at \$5 50 a ton, for Philadelphia money; and their agent in this city offers to deliver it by carts to steamboats and manufacturers at \$5 per ton. Now, if you are right about what it costs the company, I would like you to give some reason why they offer to sell it bew cost. It seems to me a very strange course, for intelligent, business men to take, -and I presume the managers of that company are such. If you are right, they must be losing money on all the coal they sell here. What can be their motive for that, and how long can they continue to do such a business? How is it that they make dividends and sell coal at less than cost, and keep bringing more to market oil the while?

You say they borrow money from year to year. But who will lend thom money, if it is understood that they do a loseing business? . I must think that you are in some great error about the cost of their coal: for it seems to be madness for men to go on in this way. Yet they may have a motive for it that I do not understand, and that you may be able to point, out; and if so, I wish you would, for it is important

to my interests to know the facts. A NEW YORK DEALER. If our correspondent has perused with attention the articles of X, and our previous comments, he need over a rail-road; is it not then strange, that we can hardly be reminded that our estimates of the cost of not receive a daily mail without this continual series Lehigh Coal delivered in New York, are actually less of failures? From Wednesday until Saturday of than those furnished by the President of the Comlast week, we were without any intelligence south pany, and therefore at pres nt celling prices they acof Reading, which is about 35 miles distant! Su- tually offer it below cost. The reasons for such conduct are manifest to all, who are acquainted with day, and they were expecting remittances to meet the concerns and views of the company. As early their engagements, which not being re eived was as 1830, J sigh White, Esq. one of the acting managers of the Lebigh Co. expressed his determination and all the subsequent endeavors of the company, under his directions, have been to put down the Schuylkill coal region, to remove all rivalry and comfor a common inconvenience, to remonstrate against petition, and pave the way to a mammoth monopoly of the Anthracite Coal Trade of Pennsylvania. Nor were these exertions directed against our region a Rail Road to Reading instead of the Turnpike; we lone; their neighbors at Beaver Meadows, Hazleton then could receive it in Pottsville, 8 or 9 hours after | &c. were opposed as long as possible, excluded from the use of their Canal, and blocked out from a mardoes of suffer solely from the fail are of the up mail ket, until the attention of our Legislature was called -the down one is unnecessarily; ow, as it does not to it, and they were compelled by the strong arm of arrive in the city in time for our fetters to be an- law to open their canal to rival regions. But the swared by the return mail. The Rail Road will red hugh fabric, which the envy of Justah White, sought to erect, was too unweildy for completion, and after few months, when it will be completed to Port years of fruitless endeavors, the prime mover has found the tack hopeless. The red ash coal of our Scheylkill Region has ever commanded a higher price in the N. Y. market then the Liebigh white ash, sometimes as much as \$ 2.50 per ton, and though by underselling our operators, they may have compelled of citizens, and lay before the new dignitary an ex- some of them to abandon the business in despair, yet their rivals have been hydra-headed, and others have sprung up in their places. Another inducement then vinced the public wish will be attended to, and the to sell coal below cost, was the hope that by throwing contractors themselves be relieved from the unplea- the Lebigh white ash into market at so much lower rates than our red ash, consumers would be induced

We are indebted to the Hon. P. Newhard have therefore stopped at nothing to gain these ends A Mem Expedient to The Harrisburg Chronicle and Charles Frailey, Esq., for Congressional and —it never has been the object of the managers to tells a circumstance, connected with our Legislative to market, and have placed themselves \$2,775,000 in debt, above the actual cost of their improvements. This is, clear as figures can make it as thus—the

cost of their various works was: Lehigh Canal, \$ 1,500,000 Slack water Nav. & Rail Road, 1,200,000 Coal Lands, **30,000** R. Road to Summit Level, 28,000 " to Nesquehoning, 16,000 \$2,814,000

And the various loans amount in addition to the capital stock to \$ 5,558,000 or \$ 2,774,000 more than the cost of improvements, while \$ 1,400,000 tocs of coal have been dug from their coal lands, and of course | as character. In answer to an inquiry as to General decreased them in value! The above cost of "Slack Water & Rail Road," includes of course the Wilkesbarre Road, which requies about \$ 300,000 more to complete it, and then will never pay the cost of superintendance, being one of the wildest and most visionary schemes over started in our country. The whole amount of toll that can ever be realized, will hardly defray the expences of their stationary engines erected to surmount hills, and force an outlet that probably to pay for the improvements, made in the Coal Region. But from the whole aspect of the above facts, the inference is plain, that the actual loss on their Coal operations, has been the money, and that will be when he finds the "post of difference between the amount of their loans and capital combined, and the cost of their improvements, and this vast sum has been squandered in attempts

to bolster up an immense monopoly.

This state of things has long been known to uswe have ever had a watchful eye on the operations of the Lehigh Co. and have been ever prepared to repel such difficulties as were thrown before the onward course of our region. Situated as the representative of a rival interest, we have abstained from noticing the rash course of that Company, until the magnitude of the interests involved, has brought it before the public from another quarter. Now, all reserve is removed, and we feel it our duty to expose the system, which has so long been used as a means of deception and stock-jobbing speculation. "A New York Dealer" may see at a glance, how they have declared dividuads, and why they keep bringing more coal to market. They must continue their loosing game, as long as loans can be raised, or exposure is the consequence. And it is on the brink of that exposure they now stand—the public are on their guard; loans can no longer be raised, without the assurance that a sinking fund is devoted to their liquidation; the coal business is now so well known, that precise estimates can be made by business men, to detect the paper profits of such air bubbles, and confirmation has been piled on confirmation that every cent of the capital stock has long been sunk, and that the value of their improvements would not cover their loans.

We cannot distriss this subject, without expressing a hope, that our Legislature will see the necessity of reforming this abuse, of declaring dividends out of capital stock or from loans. It is a fraud in the broadest sense of the word, and community should be protected from such imposition, by a law declaring it a penal offence.

Cast Iron Rail Road.—We have thus far delayed making any comments, on the cast iron rail road, laid on the Greenwood addition to the Mount Carbon Rail Road, more than the mere mention of its completion. This was for the purpose of obtaining the estimates of its cost and other data which we presumed would be of interest to our friends: these have been politely furnished us by Andrew Russel, Esq. agent for the Greenwood property, and by their aid we lay the following facts before the

The length of the road from the Mt. Carbon Road to the Steam Mill, which has been relaid with cast iron rails is 1200 feet, a double track, making 4800 lineal feet or 1600 yards of rail. In this distance there are 9 full turnouts or crossing places, which require 486 lineal fect or 162 yards of rail, exclusive of the plate. The Rail is called the house joist puttern, and is cast in lengths of six teet; the pattern was first made for 70 lbs. of iron to the yard of rail, hut was altered by increasing the size and strength of the flanges to about 80lbs, to the yard. The quantity of rails used in constructing the whole road, was about 62 tons: they are laid on sills which are 3 feet apart from centre to centre; these being again supported on the graded road by square blocks of stone under the end of each sill, where the rail rests on it. The sills cost 42 cents each, and the cost of laying the road, including grading, of which but little was required, it being laid on the old track, was 80 cents per pannel of 3 feet. Cost of putting in each turnout, for labor and workmanship \$ 45.

The road has now been in use some weeks, and heavy trains of loaded coal cars have passed over it, and it does not appear to give way in the least, nor has a single rail broken. It is believed by all to be strong enough for any road, where horse power alone is used. What effect the frost in the fall may have on it, is yet to be tested.

Taking the forgoing data, as the basis of a calculation, a mile of Rail Road, laid with these cast iron rails, will cost as follows:

1760 yds, 80lbs to a yard, is a fraction over 62 8-10 tons, which for double track is 126-6-10 tons, costing say \$ 5,400 80 \$44 per ton.

1760 pannels of 3 feet at 80 cts 1,408 00 1760 sills at 42 cts. 739 20 3600ths, about, of bolts and spikes at

10 cents. 360 00

\$7,008.00 Contingencies 92 00 Cost per m.le \$8,000 00

These rails were cast by Mr. William Lyman, at his furnace on the Island: it was originally contemplated to make them at the blast furnace, but as that blew out shortly after the contract was made, Mr. L. erected a small cupola, for the purpose, and made them Anthracite Iron of his own smelting.

The recent forgeries on the Philadelphia Banks. have been traced to Dr. Eldredge, a person of education, whose career in crime has been of no ordinary grade. From ell accounts, he has for the last 15 or 20 years been a depredator on the public, but justice has at length overtaken him.

A Novel Charge. - A military court of enquiry is sitting to Baltimore, to examine into charges.preferred against Major Dandrew, Commissary, and Capt. Dusenbury, Q. M. by Samuel Harker, a loco editor of that city. These charges are that the officers have purchased supplies for the army from Whige, instead of partizans of the administration!

Suppose, by way of comment on the above, we had Van Buren and Forsyth's standing army of 200, 000 men, forced upon us, where would be our republican liberties, where would be our equal rights? Sold is the shambles to the highest loco-bidder, at the same time with the army contracts.

John Haviland, the Architect, is about to greet a by principles of economy to buy their staple. They new prison at Harrrisburg.

do a fair business, but to attain a monopoly. And Salons, which must not be lost. Senstors Myers, what have been the effects of these wrisionary on. Sarder, and Hays, and Messrs. Neff, Hoge and Field deavors?" They have impoverished their coal lands, of the Assembly, visited Linglestown in the vicinity to the amount of 1,400,000 tons, the quantity sent of the capital. While there Mr. Neff got hold of a drum, upon which he proved to be so very adept, that one of his andience expressed the wish to know where he had become so skilled on the drum. He said that he was a drummer in the last war under Gen, Harrison. Much curiosity was naturally felt to hear something about old Tippecance expecting he possessed sufficient regard for his own character and the military fame of the country, and that his regard for truth and justic. would induce him to state, what every man in whose bosom lingered one spark of courage or generosity, who ever served under him, has cheerfully testified to. But they were deceived in his character, or rather he showed them that he was

tice was to order his soldiers into battle while he withdrew to a place of safety! Now we need hardly say, that this assertion was falsehood from first to last. Neff is probably about 30 years old, so that in 1818, he was a three year old drummer. We suspect with the Chronicle, that he was born a drummer, as the Hon. Felix Frundy was born a veteran democrat. One would suppose from nature never contemplated. We may also remark, the distinguished figure he cuts in the House, that that the company have realized on town lots sold at he was a remarkable baby. With what fine effect Mauch Chunk and other building places, enough he might commence some of his elequent speeches - Mr. Speaker, I was born a baby, I have lived a baby, and by the blessing of God I will die a baby!

utterly reckless of any such burdensome appendage

Harrison's conduct in battle, he stated that his prac-

The Rev. Dr. Whittingham, Professor of Theology in the N. Y. Episcopal Seminary, has been elected Bishop of the diocese of Maryland, at a recent Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The remains of Godfrey, the inventor of the quadrant, have been removed; with other "bones of is buried ancestors' from near Germantown, and deposited in Laurel Hill Cemetry. Mons Adrien jr., well known to the public, has

een the victim of Lynch law. It appears that at Montgomery, on the Alabama river, a Mrs. Dr. Mc-Leod, made wanton overtures to Adrien, which were at first resisted, but at length the "Joseph" of his nature oozed out, and he consented to an elopement. The husband followed, fired at, and missed him, when the unfortunate man jumped overboard, and was drowned.

Gen. Rogers, late Speaker of our Senate, has been langerously ill.

Another Congressional Fracas .- Kenneth Rayner and Wm. Montgomery of N. C. have had a fisty cuff n the Rotunda, originating from some quarrel grow ng out of a publication in the Globe. Can nothing be done to silence the libels and falsehoods of the official sheet ! Hardly a week passes without the time of Congress being consumed by enquiries into garbled reports and misrepresentations, which have occupied its columns.

Barefacedness .- The Reading Democratic Press epublished, on Tuesday last, the stale slander that Gen. Harrison voted to sell debtors at auction, to serve out their indebtedness, even after the N. York Evening Post, and other papers of the party, have retracted the accusation as unfounded.

What is the use of getting married ?-Norwich Aurora.

fulling in love, it legalizes the suspension.

Express Mails!-The New York Courier and Enquirer, of 22d May, reached us on Wednesday, after eleven days travel. How it journied we know not,as there was no Philadelphia mail at all that night.

Tomato Wine has been made in Connecticut from the medicinal qualities of the plant we may infer its value to invalids.

Consistency.—The objection made by the locor to Mr. Penrose's resolution in favor of a uniform bankrupt system, was that they were opposed to the doctrine of instruction! Since when, we wonder, were the locos averse to this system! Perhaps Schators Grundy and Anderson can give us the in-

The Improvement Bill, which passed the House y a vote of 48 to 41, appropriates over \$3,000,000. It requires the United States' Bank to loan four milions at 4 per cent., on pain of forfeiting its charter. Whether this bill will ultimately be a law, is of course doubtful, for the Warwicks of our Legislature are complete " setters up and pullers down."

Walking is the best possible exercise. Habituate yourself to walk very far .- Jefferson's Me-

This is perhaps one of the tenets of that " Jeffersonian democracy" which has "habituated" the administration sub-treasurers to perform such "tall" walking.

Henry Frick, Esq., has withdrawn from the Milonian, which he established in 1816, and conducted to the present time.

Philadelphia Loan Co_Bills of indictment have been found against George Schott and Theo. M. Moore, late President and Cashier of this institution.

charging them with conspiracy to defraud. Direct Tax .- We have but room the state that the Bill, directing a tax to be levied directly on certain

articles has passed both houses. Its operations and effects will be noticed next week.

Augusta, (Ga.) has been inundated by a freshet in the Congarec.

More Furnaces.-Four furnaces for making iron with Anthracite Coal are now in progress of erection on the line of Moris Canal at or ricar Stanhope, 36 miles from Easton.

Shamokin .- A letter from this place says that business has resumed measurably in Shamokin. One locomotive has been making two trips per day for a week past; and in a few days another Locomotive will be running. Miners have get into employment after a long rest. Rapid preparations are making for the erection of two Anthracite Furnaces in the place; one of which will be put in blast, perhaps in September next. Iron ore has lately been discovered near the site of said Furnace. Strangers have begun to flock in from different parts, business no doubt will be brisk and active for the season."

Questions for the late Post Master General .- Mr. Kendall says, in his letter, that he " has not been fortunate enough to accumulate wealth in a public office." We have a different impression, which, if erroneous, we should be pleased to have corrected; and we, therefore, being humble searchers after truth. respectfully enquire if Col. ALLEN, a mail contractor, has not reen travelling through Illinois and other parts of the West, purchasing farms for the head of the Post Office Department? what the said high functionary would take for a certain farm bought by his agent of Mr. Wm. L. May, of Illingis! And finally, whether he would consider \$300,000 a fair equivalent for his share in the profits of the Mississippi Land Company ?-N. Y. Times.

"What have we seen at the present session of Congress!"—Kendall's Globe Address. No investigation of the Post Office accounts!

organ of the Custom House and Post Office, speaking of Gen. Harrison, has the following piece of foul means to which the Van Buren press is compelled to resort, for capital in the pending contest. We will venture to say, the article was either penned by a British tory, or the son of one, who keenly feels the drubbing his father suffered at the Thames! But hear the unmanly and mendacious libeller:

Always a cowARD, always a FOR TO THE PEC PLE, always as mapapious as Vennes, and as IN-PAMOUS AS ARNOLD, we know not whether most to scorn his imbecility, to hate his principles or wonder at his impudent effrontery."

We do not feel disposed to say much on the atro ity of this paragraph; it is in perfect keeping with the Van Buren mode of warfare_they use no argument; blackguardism and falsification are their only weapons. We, however, offer to the thing who penned the above, the following remarks from the American Sentinel, - a paper which has suffered much abuse from its administration coadjutors, because it has dared to be candid and afraid to stoop to falsehood and detraction. Its editor says:

"We have been fretfully complained of, also, for leclining that method of political warfare which relies chiefly upon personal abuse of opposing candidates, and of distinguished men in the adverse party. We dare not war after that fashion. We can choose our man and with becoming zeal alvocate his elevation to trust and power, but we dare not abuse the great and good men who may compete with him. Every such man is the property of his country; his alents, his fame, his deeds of wisdom in the cabinet or of valor in the field, all are his country's and she, the proud mother of these children, is never more injured, never more afflicted with Rachel-like bereavement, than when ruffianism would pluck them from her bosom and tarnish their glory."

Vile Slander Refuted.

"SELLING WHITE MEN FOR DEBT. This infamous charge against Gen. HALBISON which has again and again been shown to be destitude of a particle of truth, is still, we hear, repeated by some of the unscrupulous demagogues in the service of the Administration. We once again, at som inconvenience, republish a letter written by General Harrison himself in 1821, when the charge was first made, and nailing the talsehood to the counter.

To any man who shall hereafter repeat this calum ny; we beg to say to him as the Louisville Journal does: "Imagine us at your elbow, and whispering in your ear, what you have said is false, and you know it to be false." - Richmond Whig.

To the Ĉincinatti Advertiser : Sir: In your paper of the 14th instant, I obser ed a most violent attack upon eleven other members of the late Senate and myself, for a supposed vote given at the last session for a passage of a law to sell debtors in certain cases." If such had been our conduct, I acknowledge that we should not only deserve the censure which the writer has bestowed upon us, but the execration of every honest man in society. An act of that kind is not only opposed to the principles of justice and humanity, but would be a palpable violation of the Constitution of the State, which every legislator is sworn to support; and, sactioned by a House of Representatives and twelve ing anticipations. But the fact is, that no such propno more relation to the collection of "debts" than for the " punishment of offences " against the State; and that part of it which has so deeply wounded the feelings of your correspondent, was passed by the House of Representatives and voted for by the twelve Senators, under the impression that it was the most mild and humane mode of dealing with offenders to whose cases it was intended. It was adopted by the House of Representatives as a part of the general system of the criminal law which was then undergoing a complete revision and amendment. The ne cessity of this is evinced by the following facts For several years past it had become apparent that the penitentiary system was becoming more and more burdensome at every session; a large appropriation was called for to meet the excess of expenditure above the receipts of the establishment. In the commencement of the session of 1820, the deficit amounted to

This growing ovil required the immediate interposition of vigorous legislative measures. Two were recommended as being likely to produce the effect first, placing the institution under better management and, secondly, lessoning the number of convicts who were sentenced for short periods, and whose labor was found, of course, to be most unproductive. In pursuance of the latter principle, thefts to the amount of \$50 or upwards were subjected to punishment in the penitentiary instead of \$10, which was the former minimum sum. This was easily done. But the great difficulty remained, to determine what should be the punishment of those numerous larcenies below the sum of \$50. By some, whipping was proposed: by others, punishment by hard labor in the county jails; and by others, it was thought best to make them work on the highways. To all these there appeared insupearable objections. Fine and imprisonment were adopted by the House of Representatives as the only alternative; and, as it is well known these vexatious pillerings were generally perpetrated by the more worthless vagabones in society, it was added that, when they could not pay the fines and costs which were always part of the sentence and punishment, their services should be sold out to any person who would pay their fines and costs for them. This was the clause that was passed, as I believe, by a unanimous vote of the House, and stricken out in the Senate, in opposition to the twelve who have been denounced. A little further trouble in exam ining the journals would have shown your corres pondent that this was considered as a substitute for whinning, which was lost only by a single vote in the Senate, and in the House by a small majority, after being once passed. I think, Mr. Editor, I have said enough to show

near \$ 20,000.

that this obnoxious law would not have applied to " unfortunate debtors of sixty-four years," but infamous offenders who depredate upon the property of their fellow-citiens, and who, by the Constitution of the State, as well as the principle of existing laws. were subjected to involuntary servitude. I must confess I had no very sanguine expectations of a beneficial effect from this measure, as it would apply to convicts who had attained the age of maturity; but I had supposed that a woman or a youth who, convicted of an offence, remained in juil for the payment of the fine and cost imposed, might with great advantage be transferred to the residence of some de cent, virtuous private family, whose precept and example would gently lead them back to the paths of rectitude.

I would appeal to the candor of your correspondent to say whether, if there were an individual confined under the circumstances I have mentioned, for whose fate he was interested, he would not gladly see him transferred from a filthy enclosure of a jail, and still more filthy inhabitants, to the comfortable mansion of some virtuous citizen, whose admonitions would check his vicious propensities, and whose authority over him would be no more than is exercised over thousands of apprentices in this country and those bound servants which are tolerated in ours as well as in every State in the Union. Far from advocating

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, the the abominable principles attributed to me by your correspondent, I think that imprisonment for dest under any circumstances but that where froud is alscurrility, which we extract as a specimen of the ledged, is at war with the best principles of our Constitution, and ought to be abolished. WM. H. HARRISON.

NORTH BEND, DEC. 21, 1821.

A CANDID REFUTATION. The Editor of the Greenborough Republican, a VanBuren paper, published in Alabama, having published the infamous slander against William Henny Hannison, that he voted to sell the poor white man for debt, in his next paper makes the following recantation, and acknowledges the charges to be a "MISREPRESENTATION:"

"The piece which appeared in last week's Republican, with respect to Gen. Harrison's voting to sell white men, was inserted without our knowledge and during our absence. Having seen a letter of this gentleman, declaring that the section alluded to was part of a bill for the punishment of "criminals," we and kept the matter under advisement, and had re. solved not to insert it until further information. We regret that the piece should have appeared in the Republican; which not even the daily violence, ribaldry and slang of our opponents, shall tempt us knowingly to convert into an instrument of misrep-

It may perhaps le gratifying to the patriot pride of Americans, to know that the person who originated this charge, was a prisoner captured by Gen. Harri. son at the battle of the Thames; and the libeller now holds office under Van Buren's administration, and of course is one of the "British tories."

The Difference,-Self first, and the country afterwards," seems the rule of action which governs Van Buren, but with Gen. Hurrison, it has ever been our country first, and self the last consideration !" Ven Buren, plans no scheme without first weighing. how fur it will benefit his personal advancement, and the strength of the party; he makes the public convenience but a contingent to the preservation of power, and the people may suffer under the pressure of these various schemes, without hopes of redress or amelioration. But the whole life of Gen. Harrison has been one of devotedness to the "safety, honor, and welfare" of the people; his personal advancement has never been regarded, but with a single eye to the public good, he has steadily pursued that path most conducive to the general happiness, and to the establishment of the broad principles of political freedom. The contrast between the selfishness of Van Buren, and the patriotism of Harrison is exhibited in every prominent action of the men, and must have its effect upon every friend of his coun-

The Sub-Treasury Bill which was first introduced by our worthy and enlightened Presidentais growing so fast into the good graces of the people, that the federalists are endeavoring to deprive Mr. Van Buren of all the merits, and placing them to their own credit. - Democratic Press.

By the "federalists" our friend does not mean Buchanan er Ingersoll, but the opponents of Martin Van Buren, and says they are trying to deprive Van Buren of all the merits of this scheme! This is the most reckless attempt at perversion we have yet had pressed upon us. There is not an opposition print in the Union which does not condemn the subtreasury, as dangerous to our liberties, and placing an irresponsible power in the hands of the Executive. To deprive this bill of its " merits" would indeed be a magician's work, for merit it has none: Senators, it would indicate a state of depravity which it is the office holder's scheme, to obtain control over would fill every patriotic bosom with the most alarm- all the revenue of our country, and then grind down the laborer and mechanic, reduce their wages to six osition was ever made in the Legislature, or even pence a day, and place our country on a par with seek not to place such things " to our own credit "it has to the discovery of longitude. It was an act we war against the scheme-which of all others originated by the present administration, is the most odious and corrupt.

> What next? - " Tippecanoo" Steel Pens are made in New York .- Richmond Compiler. They will be used at Washington, for investigaing the corruption of the different departments.

The latest humbug of the Whigs is " Tipecanoe Walking sticks."-Loco paper. They are premonitory of Van Buren walking

"A flood of demoralization has swept over our and."- Kendall's Address.

True, for the country has been flooded with Globes, and we shall soon have an extra flood.

Contempt for the People lies at the botcom of their whole scheme of electioneering .- Ken. dull's Address.

How low must you be degraded then, who lie below the contempt of the people!

The locos are nettled at the idea of Harrison Conventions being counted by the acres. We should presume such reports would prove neart-achers to them!

A Log Cabin has been raised at Berwick : he cause of Harrison and Tyler is doing well there. At Kingston, Wilksbarre, and Tunkhannock, Luterne Co., these emblems of the people's determination have been erected, and carry dismey to the loco

Whip them back !- The loco leaders say, there are apparent changes for Harrison in Schuylkill County, but they will make all right before the election-they will whip and drive the refractory into the traces! "Shoot the descriters!" has ever been the loco cry, but let them beware, the deserters now outnumber their standing army, and perhaps they may demand retribution !

Hints to the Working Classes .- The reason why our exporting manufacturers" demand a repeal of of the corn law is, that a repeal of them would equalize the price of continental labor. "Our exporting manufacturers" clear now, on the average, only thirty per cent. on all the capital which they employ. They long to clear a hundred or two hundred per cent. Now for the price of "continental labor." Mr. Gregg, the Manchester repealer, states it to be in

France, 5s 6d per week of 72 hours. Switzerland. 4s 5d .. 82 .. Austria. 4s 0d 76 Tyrol. 3s 9d 68 4 Saxony, 3s 6d 72 Boon, on the Rhine, 2s 6d •• 84 4

Being an average of 3s 113d per week, of 79 hours. The same Mr. Gregg states the existing wages of Englishmen to range from 15s to 30s a week. Look at this, ve " working classes!"

The wages of American laborers, in the same decription of money, range from 14s to 24s per week. Reduce," says Mr. Buchanan, " our nominal to the real standard of prices throughout the world!" What think you American laborers, of coming down to 3s week! How will you American farmers, like to have your prices reduced in the same proportion ?-You, American debtors, your means reduced in proportion to the proposed reduction of wages, while your debts remain the same ?

J. C. Neville, General Agent and Conveyancer. VILLS, Deccs, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing carefully drawn.

Insolvent Bonds and Petitions prepared—Books ballanced—Accounts adjusted, &c. Office next to Mesers. Henderson's Store May 30