unless the time for which they are to be continued is specified, and 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, we and other notices which have heretofore been inserted gratis, will be charged \$5 cents each, except Mariages and Deaths.

Pamphlets, Checks, Cards, Bills of Latting an Handbills of every description, neatly printed at the Office at the lowest cash prices

GOLDEN SWAN HOTEL: PHIGADELPHIA.

J. Haughawout

WOULD respectfully announce to his friends and the public, that he has leased the above establishment, recently occupied by Mr. William King, No. 69, North Third street. The central location of this hotel and the experience of the present occupant in the capawho may desire kindly aftentions and reasonable charges while sojourning for pleasure or business in the city of

His Ban is formished with choice liquors; his TABLE will present every object which might be expected from an abundant and excellent market; his STABLING is extensive and attended by an attentive the stier; and with every disposition to make Guests comfortable and satisfied, he anticipates a did share of patronage.

Philadelphia, March 14th, 1840.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

THIS invaluable medicine is daily effecting some of the most astonishing cures that have ever been known. All who have ever used it for Asthma, Cough, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, Croupor Hives, Consumption, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarst ness, Pain and Sourcess of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the lungs and and breast, can and do attest to its usefulness .-Bronchitis, a disease which is annually sweeping thousands upon thousands to a premature grave, underthe mistaken name of consumption, is always cured by it. The usual symptoms of this disease (Bronchitis) are cough, soreness of the lungs and throat, hourspess, difficulty of breathing, asth ma, hectic faver, a softing up of phiegm or matter, and sometimes blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels, which runs through every part of the lungs. The expectorant immediately suppresses the cough, pain, inflamation, lever and difficulty of breathing and produces a free and easy Expectoration, and cure a is soon effected.

It always cures astlimation or three large doses will cure the croup or hives of children, in from fit teen minutes to an hour's time. It immediately subdues the violence of hooging cough, and effects a speedy cure. Hundreds who have been given up by their physicians as incureable with "consump tion," have been restored to perfect health by it.

Dr. Jonathan Going, President of the Granville College, Ohio, (late of New York) in a letter to Dr. Jayne, dated New York, December, 1836, says-He was laboring under a severe cold, cough and oarsness, and that his difficulty of breathing was o great that he felt himself in imminent danger of mmediate suffocation but was peciecily cared by using this Expectorant." Mrs. Delks, of Salem, New Jersey, was cuted of Asthma, of twenty years standing, by using two bottles of this medicine. Mrs. Ward, also of Salem, was cured of the same complaint by one bottle. A young lady, also of Salem, who was believed by her friends to be far gone with consumption was perfectly restored by three bottles. Dr. Hamilton, of St. James, South Caroli na, was greatly affected by a cough, hoursness, and soreness of the lungs, and on using medicine found permanent relief.

Extract of a Certificate from the Rev. Dr. Babcock. late President of the Waterville College, Maine. From intimate personal acquaintages with Dr. D. Jayne, a regular student of the Medical University of Pennsylvania, and an experienced, success ful practitioner of medicine, I was prepared to appreciate the numercus testimonials in favor of his different medical preparations, much more highly than the great majority of those which are extensively eulogised. On irial of them in my own family, and some of them personally, I have more than realized their favorable anticipations. They are what they profess to be-not quack nostrums-but skilfully prepared antidotes for some of the most afflictive of human diseases. I know that they are highly esteemed, and frequently prescribed, by some of the most respectable of the regular practitioners of medicine in this city and elsewhere, and I do not hesitate to commend them as a valuable addition to our materia medica, and a safe, as well as eminently useful remedy for the discussed." RUFUS BADCOCK, Jr.

Philadelphia, 7th June, 1838.

The Rev. C. C. P. Grosby late Editor of the American Baptist, writes as follows:

NEW YORK. June 15, 1838. To Dr. Jayne-Dear Sir: I have made use of r Expectorant, personally and in my family, for to last six years with great benefit. Indeed I may nsider my life prolonged by the use of this valble medicine, under the blessing of God, for sevfral years. I may say almost as much in he case of my wife, and also of the Rev. Mr. Tin on, of the Isand of Jamaica. For all cases of cough, inflamation of the chest, lungs, and throat, I do most anhesitatingly recommend this as the best medicine have ever tried. My earnest wish is, that others afflicted as I have been, may experience the same telief, which I am persuaded they will, by using your Expectorant.

Extract of a certificate from the Rev. Mr. Brad-

Dr. Jayne-Dear Sig-My child, owing to expo sure, when recontly coming up the Ohio, was attacked by that horrible melady, croup. We landde in the night at Beaver Point, and when our tears were alarmed, least the hoarse, sepulchral cough was the forerunner of death, we gave him a teaspoonful of the "Expectorant" (a bottle of which you presented me with when in Philadelphia) and applied some linament to the throat and breast; and before many minutes the hoarsness was gone, the child breathed freely and slept sweetly. Owing to these circumstances it cannot be wondered at why I have so high an opinion of Dr. Jayne's medicine, and why I advise every family to keep it on hand ready for any emergency.

ARTHUR B. BRADFORD.

Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Darlington. June 9th, 1839.

Numerous other certificates might be added, but the above are considered sufficient evidence of its great usefulness. Dr. Jayne's office is No. 20 South Third street, Philadelphia, where all orders will be promptly at-

tended to. Price Sl. Sold by Clemens & Parvin, and Wm T. Epting, Druggists, Centre street, Pottsville.

RAIL ROAD IRON.

complete assortment of Rail Road Iron from 24X\$ Ato 1X1 inch.

RAIL ROAD TIRES from 33 in. to 56 in. exter-

RAIL ROAD AXLES. 30,3 in. diameter Rail Road

Axles, manufactured from the patent EV Cable Iron. RAIL ROAD FELT. for placing between the from Chair and stone block

of edge Railways.

New Zealand Flax saturated with India Rubber, and intended for Incline Planes Just received a complete as sortment of Chains, from CHAINS. in, to 14 in proved & man tured from the best ca

BRIP BOAT AND RAIL ROAD SPIKES, of different sizes, kept cor stantly on hand and for sale by
A. & G. RAISTON, & CO.

Philadelphia, January 18.

No. 4, South Front Street 3-17.

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

I willteach you to pierce the bowelsofthe Earth and bring outfrom the Caverns of the Mountains, Mettle which will give strength to our Hands and subject all Nature to our use and pleasure - DE JOHNSON.

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

VOL. XVI.

SATURDAY MORNING JUNE 13. 1840.

And Corruption opposes Reform,

Can steadily weather the storm.

May nothing our union sever,

Here's Tippecanoe, forever!

'Here's Tippecauoe forever!

A general without a defeat-

A gallant commander is he:

She never can founder at sea.

may sport,

And storms for a while overwhelm,

And may nothing our union sever:

Here's Tippecanoe forever!

Tippecanoe forever!

Tippenanue forever!

Here's Tippecanoe forever!

Yet proudly and safely she'll ride into port,

When a HARRISON stands at the helm.

Then bumpers to him who our friendship enjoys,

And now for a toast to delight you, my boys,

And now for a toast to delight you, my boys,

Gen. Harrison's Eloquence.

The following Address was delivered by

Gen. Harrison on the occasion of Gen. La-

Favette's visit to Cincinnati in 1825. If we

recollect right, Gen. Winfield Scott was

to have addressed Gen. La Fayette, in behalf

of the citizens of Cincinnati, but was prevent-

ed by indisposition. Gen. Harrison was then

waited on by the Committee of Arrange-

ments, only fifteen minutes before the arrival

prepare for so unexpected an honor, yet, like

Cincinnatus of old, he promptly obeyed the

call of his fellow-citizens, and delivered the

GEN. HARRISON'S ADDRESS.

GEN. LA FAYETTE-In the name of the

people of Cincinnati, I bid you welcome to

In other places, General, your reception

has been marked by a display of wealth and

splendor which we could not imitate, even if

were not incompatible with the simplicity

of manners and habits, which distinguish the

backwoodsmen of America. But let me as-

sure you, General, that in no part of the Uni-

on, or of the whole earth, is there to be found

greater respect for your character, a warm-

er gratitude for your services, of a more af-

fectionate attachment to your person, than in

the bosoms of those who now surround you.

But if we cannot rival some of our sister

states in the splendor of our exhibition, or in

the fascinating graces of a highly polished

society, to a mind like yours, we can present

more interesting spectacle—the effects of

those institutions, for the establi-hment of

which your whole life has been devoted in

producing in the course of a few years a de-

gree of prosperity, and a sum of human hap-

piness which you have seen no where sur-

passed in the wide circuit of your tour.

When you last embarked from your adopted

country, General, the bounds of this exten-

sive State did not contain a single white in.

habitant. No plough had yet marked a fur-

row oa its luxurient soil. One unbroken mass

savages, and the beasts which were their

In this immense waste no human being of

fered the song of praise or thanksgiving to

the throne of the Creator: the country and

its inhabitants, presented the same appear-

ance of wild, savage, uncultivated nature .-

have all assembled to present the free-

to the millions who have witnessed it, a sin-

not caused a sigh from the bosom of a human

Happy man! The influence of your exam-

tor of their country.

curtailed.

the desert to blossom as the rose."

following address extempore:

their city.

Tippecanoe, forever!

Tippecanoe, forever!

The good of our country to him is the goal

Our laws and our freedom are dear to his soul.

Then fill to the man who our friendship enjoys,

And now for a toast to delight you my boys,

And now for a toast to delight you, my boys,

From retirement called forth by the state:

As a statesman, he's firm, consistent and bold. -

Like good Cincinnatus, the Roman of old,

The assault of his foes, all malice and vain,

Like a "sea-mark" he's firmly withstood;

And exulting, I tell ye, we'll have him again,

For he's lov'd by the great and the good:

Then let him be pilot, and we'll be the crew,

To a vessel so mann'd, what ills can accrue!

Though tempests may shake her, though fortune

Then fill to the man, &c.

From whence he will never depart;

Our welfare's enshrined in his heart.

Let us vote for the man who undauated and great,

NO. 24

Croup, Cough, Asthma.

SPITTING Blood, Hooping Cough and all PULMONA-RY DISEASES, cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and SUMMER COMPLAINTS CHOLERA MOEBUS, DIAB-RHOFA, DYSENTEBY, and all the various affections of the Stomach and Bowels removed by his CARMINA TIVE BALSAM. Please read the following letter.

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

My little son, when about two months old, was soized with a towel complaint, caused as I suppose, by a change of diet. It continued for two weeks without intermis

sion. It continued two weeks without intermission, and notwithstanding the remedies prescribed by a respectahowthstanding the remember presented by a testing as we supposed, to a fatal disease, but I providentially heard of "Jayne's Carminative," as an effectual cure for bowe complaint, and immediately despatched a messenger a town seventeen miles off for a bottle. By the use cine, in less than thirty-six hours the diseas was checked; and by its continued use for a few days he child was restored to perfect health. Shortly afte this, there occurred a similar case in one of the familie of my congregation. I prescribed "Jayne's Carminative," and the result was a speedy cure. From a knowle edge of the efficacy of your medicine in bowel complaint a disease to which children are constantly tiable. I have obtained and keep constantly in the house, a quantity o

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

Respectfully yours,
ARTHUR B. BRADFORD, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Darlington, Pa. Dr. D. Jayne. The above valuable medicines may be had in Porrs ville, of Clemens and Parvin, and of William T. Epting also of G. W. Oakley, Reading, and of D. Walker Port Clinton.

ATTENTION BALD HEADS

No Apology for Wigs.

OF all the remedies ever devised for the restoar tion and preservation of the Hair, nothing has been found equal to Alibert's Oleaginous Harr Tonic It seldon fails to restore the hair to health and beauty. Many who were bald three months ago, can now exhibit fuxuriant heads of hair by the use of i

Copy of a letter from Dr. S. S. Fitch.

Philadelphia, May 10, 1838. Dr. JAYNE-Dear Sir: I feel that I can hardly lay enough to you in favor of Alibert's Hair Tonic, sold by you. My hair had been falling off about wo years, and had become very thin, threatening peedy baldness, when I commenced using this remdy. In about one week it ceased to fall off. I we used it now about three months, and have as of Gen. La Fayette. He had not time to I have recommended its use to a number of my triends, who all speak well of it. If faithfully emplayed, I have no doubt of its general success. may add that before using the Tonic, I had tried almost all the various articles employed for the hair such as the Macassar Oil, all the different prepara tions of hear's oil, vegetable hair oil, &c. withou expertencing much, if any benefit,

Respectfully yours, S. S. Fircu, No. 172 Chesnut street.

Copy of a letter from C. C. Park, Pastor of the Bap tist church at Haddonfield, N. J:

Haddonfield, February 12, 1839. Dr. De Jayne-Sir: I take pleasure in informin on that the bottle of Alibert's Hair Tonic which I obtained of you last October, has proved most satisfactory and successful. My hair had for a long time been exceedingly thin. But for two or three years past it had so fallen out, that my head had be come almost entirely bald. I was under the neceson the sides of it. But now after using about half of a bottle of the Tonic, I have as luxuriant a growth C. C. PARK. of hair as I ever had.

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

"My hair is growing finely, I assure you." L. FLETCHER. Westchester, Pa., March 2, 1839.

Mr. Bond, one of the Compositors in the office of he Philadelphia Public Ledger, who had lost nearly all his hair from off the top of his head, has had it completely restored by the use of this Tonic. Two Officers of the American Navy had good heads of hair restored to them by using five bottles each of this Hair Tonic, one of whom was over sixty years of age. Four gentlemen connected with the rublic press in Philadelphia, have also had their balduess emoved by using this remedy. The Rev Mr. Parker, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Delaware county, Pa-, who was completely bald over all the top of his head, and was also becoming considerably gray, has used only two bottles of this tonic, and not only a luxuriant growth of new hair upon his head, but all the gray hairs have disappeared, and their places have been supplied by healthy hair of a natural colour. Finally, nine cases of baldness out of every ten, may positively be removed by a taithful application of this invaluable remedy.—

There is, therefore, now no excuse for a baldhead. Prepared only by Dr D. JAYNE, sole proprietor No. 20, South Third street, Philadelphi. Price 81

The above valuable Hair Tonic may he had in Pottsville, of Clemens & Parvin, and of Wm. T. Ep. ting, Druggists. Where also may be had Jaynes' Expectorant and Carminative Balsam—the most valuable family medicines that have ever been known.

BOOK-BINDERY
BANNAN has commenced a Book Binder in connection with his Book Store, why all kinds of Books will be bound at the shoere

FARM of land, in the immediate vicinity o' A FARM of land, in the infinement of Pottsville, containing 20 Acres, 10 Acres of coltivation. which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation. ALS:), a valuable tract of land in Jefferson county near Ridgeway settlement, containing 1005 acres. This tract is heavily timbered with White Pine and Cherry, and the soil is excellent for agricultural pur

The Warren and Ridgeway Turnpike passes a long said land. The County at present contains about Eighteen Thousand inhabitants and is fast increas. ing. The subscriber proposes dividing this tract into five equal parts of two hundred and one acres each, so as to come within the means of industrious men of limited capital to settle in a healthy, flour ishing, and fast improving county.

For terms, or further information, enquire of WM. HAGGERTY,

Executor of A. Wainwright, deceased. Pottsville, Nov 2 44-11

German and English Colloquial Phrases, just teceived and to B. BANNAN:

From the Daily Albany Advertiser. ry. And, that the character of a warrior "OLD TIPPECANOE FOREVER." can never be complete, without faithfully ful- terests of his country? No selfish considera-When deep-plotting spoilers endanger the state, filling the character of a citizen.

Welcome! then, companion of Washingon, friend of Franklin, of Adams and Jefferson, devoted champion of Liberty, welcome "

Mechanics their own Engwies'

If the operatives of our country, of our state and towns, will insist on sustaining a policy that cuts the people off from all use of a paper currency, so that the only inchey left is the comparatively small amount of specie there is in the country, how can they expect to avoid a reduction in the price of labor? How can they hope to get more than one-third as much per day for their labor, as they did when there was three times the amount of to the Coffee room and Post office on Saturday money in the community? It is folly to think | night, on reading the official news from Washing.

that such a consequence is to be avoided. It might be we'l enough, if foreign coun tries and manufacturers could be induced to lower all their prices for the commodities we purchase of them in like ratio. But, reducing the price of labor here will not reduce the price of our purchases of foreign producers; so that we must cease to trade with other nations, or we must continue to buy of them at the old prices, while we are not paid over thirty-three per cent, as much for our labor wherewith thus to buy, as we were paid of mounted Rangers under Johnson and Ball, and before this currency destroying policy of the short period in which the victory was achieved, present administration was commenced. Is not every mechanic and every operative his own enemy, when he consents to be the supporter of such a self-destroying policy? Look at it in candor, and say if it is not even so.

How is the mechanic who is in debt for his house or shop, or for stock wherewith to work, purchased when prices were unaffected by this reducing system, ever to pay his debt under this new order of things! under this Van Buren policy?—Since this debt was incurred, the value of his house, of his shop, and of his stock, and of his labor has been reduced one half, or more. Can he afford to pay debts by working at half or quarter price, when he must support his family, also, upon half the amount of proceeds from his labor which he has heretofore had? We ask mechanics-the sensible, thinking men, of whom our mechanics constitute the most substantial class, whether it is not a wrong time to commence such a knock-down poverty-striking policy? Whether this expulsion of the paper system, which is only the representative alutary credit system, by industry is enabled to cope with the influence of wealth, is not fraught with ruin to them. down. Here it is. selves, as well as to all other classes of citi-

Let men who are going to the gallows throw up their arms and their caps, and huzza to keep their spirits up against the terror of death; but let not our sober-minded, reflecting and meritorious citizens, from blind devotion to party names be induced to hurrah and sing TE DEUM in support of the state of things and of a government policy that are reducing themselves to poverty, and their families to a condition of deprivation of all the comforts and enjoyments of life. LET THEM NOT BE THEIR OWN WORST ENEMIES.

A short time previous to the return of Gen. Harrison from his mission to the Republic of Columbia, and when the eves of all the civilized world were anxiously turned towards the course which would be pursued by Gen. Bolivar, he addressed a letter to that celebrated man, setting forth in mosteloquent language the advantages of a Republican form of Government, and exhorting him to use the power and popular confidence which he possessed, for the high and holy purposes of his country's good, and not for his own advancement. The concluding part of this letter, which we republish below, shows what are the views of Gen. Harrison as to the course a Military Chieftain should pursue. and will offer most silencing arguments to those who pretend to fear that his former brilliant achievements as a warrior should be of forest equally sheltered a few miserable a bar to his advancement as a statesman. In purity of thought, high patriotism, and felicity of diction, this production is unsurpassed in our language:

"To yourself, the advantage of making Columbia a Republic would be as great as to the country; like acts of mercy, the blessings But now see the change; "the wilderness and | would be reciprocal; your personal happiness the solitary places have been made glad, and secured, and your fame clevated to a height which would leave but it single competition There is no deception, General, in the ap- in the estimation of posterity. In bestowing pearances of prosperity which are before you. the palm of merit, the world has become wi-This flourishing city has not been built, like ser than formerly. The successful warrior the proud capitol on the frozen Neva, by the is no longer regarded as entitled to the first command of a despot, directing the labor of place in the temple of fame. Talents of this obedient millions. It has been reared by the kind have become too common, and too often hands of freemen. It is the natural mart of used for mischievous purposes, to be regarda highly cultivated country. These crowded ed as they once were. In this enlightened streets are filled with the inhabitants of this age, the mere hero of the field, and the succity and its vicinity, and are a part of the cessful leader of armies, may, for the moseven hundred thousand christian people who ment, attract attention. But it will be such daily offer up their orisons to Heaven for the las is bestowed upon the passing meteor. innumerable blessings they enjoy. The whose blaze is no longer remembered, when youth who form your guard of one hundred | it is no longer seen. To be esteemed e-nithousand enrolled freemen, whose manly bo- nently great, it is necessary to be eminently soms are the only ramparts of our State- good. The qualities of the hero and the general must be devoted to the advantage of mankind, before he will be permitted to aswill offering of their affections to the benefuc. sume the title of benefactor; and the station Happy Chief! How different must be your which he will hold in their regard and affections will depend, not upon the number and feelings from those of the most distinguished commander, who, in the days of Rome, consplendor of his victories, but upon the results ducted to the capitol the miserable captives. and the use he may make of the influence he and the glittering spoils of an unrighteous acquires from them. "If the same of our Washington depended war. This, your triumph, has not brought

upon his military achievements, would the common consent of the world allow him the gle painful emotion.-Your victories have pre-eminence he possesses? The victories at Trenton, Monmouth, and York, brilliant being, unless it be from the tyrants whose power to oppress their fellow men they have as they were, exhibiting, as they certainly did, the highest grade of military talents, are scarcely thought of. The source of the venple will extend beyond the tomb. Your fame, eration and esteem which is entertained for associated with that of Washington and his character, by every description of politi-Bolivar, will convince some future Cassar, cians, the monarchist and aristocrat, as well

that the path of duty, is the path of true glo- as the republican, is to be found in his undeviating and exclusive devotedness to the intron was ever suffered to intrude itself into his mind. For his country he conquered; and that country is constantly adding fresh glory to his name. General, the course which he pursued is open to you, and it depends upon yourself to attain the eminence which he has reached before you."

> The following is from the Richmond Enquirer of 1813, upon the receipt of the news of the battle or the Thames:

> "JOY-JOY IN LONDON NOW!" We have not words to express the joy which we feel for the victory of Harrison. Never have we seen the public pulse heat so high. The shouts and cheers of the immense multitude which had flocked ton, were loud and long beyond description. Yesterday, the scene of joy and congratulation continued. "At II o'clock, Captum Stephenson's corps of artillery fired a grand federal salute. In the eveing the city was illuminated."

And well may we rejoice. We rejoice not so much for the splendor of the achievement, as for the solid benefits which it will produce. Yet in point of splendor, we have reason to believe that when we receive the official account, we shall receive any disappointment. The skill with which the plan was contrived for overreaching the flying enemy, the small portion of Harrison's force which was able to come up and cope with him, consisting principally will, we are inclined to suspect impart to it the character of a most gallant and brilliant achievement .-But its solid effects require no official account to em. blazon them; it gives security to the frontier, Ohin may now sleep in security. The trembling mother that nightly used to clasp her infant to her breast, may rock her cradle in peace."

Gen. HARRISON, we trust, has yet to lead the way in one victory more us a crowning glory to an honourable life. The conflict is to be one not of arms but of principles-the triumph which we hope to see achieved will be a moral one. The victory of the Thames gave peace and security to the frontiers were mistaken! Would that this mass of evils had -a victory next November at the ballot-boxes, under the auspices of the brave old General, will give security to the whole country. The rejoicings which such a triumph would give rise to, pervading the whole Union and issuing from the hearts of millions now oppressed with feelings of anxiety, would fied vent in language no less exulting than that which gave utterance to the joy of the Enquirer at the glorious victory of the gallant American commander on the occasion indicated above.

From the Priot. READ BOTH SIDES.

with the good sense of their conversation. I took up my pen, and, as well as I can recollect, wrote it

"Good morning John, have you found any work vet? I have not. "No," said John, "not one stroke; nobody's doing

any thing." "What are things coming to, if they keep on a this rate," said his companion.

"I don't know, indeed," said John; "I cant live on one day's work in a week, and support my family. Bill, I hate to go home and see my poor children; for God only knows how long it will be before they are crying to me for bread; it's all owing to the currency, and our rulers should better it; they have the

'They are going to, John.'
'Yes,' replied he, 'and their attempts are like the man who undertook to make his horse live on one straw a day, his experim nt went on bravely, with this exception, that before he reduced him to the one straw diet, he was dead.' 'Why, John, you talk like a whig,"

' So I am.' ' You a whig '

' Yes, you need't stare-the story is short; I had nothing to do, so got the papers, and KEAD BOTH sides, and now I mean to go it strong for old Tipecanoe.'

Well! 'Yes, it's very well indeed.'

· But, John, the boys will laugh at you and call ou 'turn-coat.' Let thein, and those of them I can't thrash I'll try to! I know my business best, and I know who my friend; Old Tip is and Martin Van Buren is not. Tip is a brave old Soldier, and AN HONE-T MAN; and what is still better—a working man like myself. As regards the coat, I'll tell you how it is; I got up in the morning half asleep, and put it on wrong side out, and that was the Van Buren side, all threads seams and hnings; when I awoke well, I like a sen sible fellow, took it off, brushed it, and then put it on right. Now the Tip side is out; and I consider that man a fool who takes an exception at the change; but him a greater fool who is ashamed to turn his coat right; but would, because he put on wrong in the morning, wear it so all day." "But, John, what's your reasons?"

"For these: Van Buren's experiments have blayed the d-l with the currency, and I am consequently out of work; he has, therefore, virtually aken my wages from me, and I mean to charge him in my book for every day I am out of work, and voting for him. When his party came into office, they found the best of currencies, and I found work plenty; both are gone to Davy Jone's Locker; he promised us a gold and silver currency. Where is ? Why, here is one of the ghosts of the humbug, and he took out a shin plaster levy.
'But, John, 'twas the whigs and the banks.'

'Pshaw, noncence! nobody in his senses believes that. What have the whigs to do with our financial affairs? They are not at the head of Government. They were in the minority, (but don't intend to be any longer,) but, admitting this falsehood, a party that would permit a minority to do as they please with our moneys are not fit to pretend to rule, and should be turned out. And, again, I should be a fool indeed, to vote for a party who goes the whole ing for reducing my wages; and that, by-the-by, I think is very useless, for just let them tinker and cobble away as usual, and the mechanic won't have any wages to be reduced at all. And Mr. Van Buren is not the choice of the people; he was smuggled into the Presidential chair under the old General's popularity. We want no such bastard politician foisted upon us. Let a man's own worth, talents, merit, and popularity, father, him-not another's And, again, this party has proposed and acted on this curious proposition, " a small rogue's a big roque, and a big roque is no roque at all—he is only a defaulter—an absquatelator—but no rogue. Steal a five dollar note and you will be sent to jail, steel (don't steal, Oh no! only take) a million and a hal!, and vou are a fine fellow-very much surprised that you did'nt take more; and, in one case they actually applied the old fable of the fux and the flies to some rogueing, thieving rascal out west."

Well. John, I have no work to do; I will go and read sorn sines. May be iny old jacket is on wrong, too: so good bye, Good bye, Bill, tell all your friends to read BOTH sings, tout-and they departed.

It is stated that there are now 60,000 puncheons of Whiskey in Publin, chiefly the property of large distillers, one of the most worlthy of which is now taking measures to break up his very extensive esublishment.

TEMPERANCE RECORD.

EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE.

SOCIAL EVILS.

Considering the social evils of Inremperance. A ong, dark catalogue they are! It is a Bohon Upas that stands in the midst of our communities breath ing death upon the atmosphere that passes through its branches and half-buried in the skeletons that whiten around its trunk. Take up a daily newspaper, and cost your eye over its items, and you shall hardly miss some record of woe or infamy that will testify to its results. In what form would you see these results presented? for lo! their name is Legion, and they are many. Would you follow its footmarks to the haunts of dissipation, and have their dark, polluting vices revealed? Would you aco it where dark browed murder stalks, at the heels of its victim-where shameless theft plunders in the eye of day? Would you hear it in the execuations and blasphemies of the streets-in the profane oaths that hurtle by the doors of the very sanctuary? Would you have its long array of crimes summoned and bid to pass in procession before you? No. 1 will not dwell now upon these public cvils, that dar ken and corrupt, and flow through the length and breadth of the land. I will not dwell upon thesebut I will take you to the none of the dronkard. where the influence of intemperance may be seen the unrivalled and increasing prosperity of working at the very HEART of social life and human affection-embittering the sources of joy and love at their very fountain, and if THERE its effects are so dark, so withering, what must be its results when it flows out into society, unrestrained by the strong ties of in erest, and of kindred? I take you to the HOME of the drunkaid, then, I point you to the want and the sorrow that hover, ghastly, upon his very threshold. I point him out to you, as he lies in the stupor of the last stages of his debauch by his desolate hearth stone. I bid you look at the tearful faces of his little children as they moan for bread. I bid you gaze on the wan and feeble countenance of his wretched wife-the victim of his cruelty and excess. "But this," you say, "is the hut of pover-ty-these are the rags and the selies of ofter destitution, " Yea-but that destitution has been wrought by intemperance! The means that should have made that home comfortable, those children happy, that wife joyous; have been wasted away for the

deep and poisoning draugh.

But we will take you to a scene somewhat different. We will conduct you to a dwelling of afflicence. Who sits there so lonely and desolate? Who leans her hand upon her cheek, and heaves such bitter sighs, and sheds such scalding tears? A brokenhearted wife ! A wife, for whom, a few months ago, were breatned vows of lender affection and promises of unchanging love ;-for whom were given solenin pledges that he who uttered them would "CHERISH UNPORT. COMFORT" her-that he would be her earth y shield and stay, through life's uncertain journey And so he bore her away from the bright home of her girlhood-he took her from the protecting arms of her parents-and has brought hea to this to muery-splendid misery-misery made more indeous by the very circumstance of its splendor; it so mocks the darkness and coldness of her withered hopes! He will return soon. He will reel home to speak harshly to her-to threaten her ;-he will reel home

in all the delirium of utter durkness! Trace it, then, where you will, amid poverty or riches it presents the same fearful, appaling features -it is a Gorgon head, that rives up, whether belined in gold or swathed with a bandage. Are these sketches only dreams? Is there no againt to answer were mistaken! Would that this mass of evils had rolled off the earth this hour, leaving in their places joy and freshness or benuty. But it cannot be so. It is too true: and could one family-group that is suffering this night from the effects of intemperance, stand here before you—could they tell their history
—you would find how little imagination has exag. gerated in this matter.

Young men:-to you I address myself-nay, to you of the other sex I appeal :- for you, you have much to do in this matter. You have been the the that are woven in your hearts, are the chords that are crushed and bleeding. Woman brings her yearning sympathies, her pure affections, her devo-General Green-I was sitting at my window some | ted love, to the sanctuary of home, and there comes venings ago, when two mechanics met each other, the destroyer and scatters and tramples them, leavand began to talk just below me. Being pleased ing her lone, heart-sick and desolate. I call upon ou, then, young voman, to exert your influe**nce** is this matter. I call upon you to aid in averting the tide that sweeps over the domestic altar and the green places of domestic happiness, and sunders the colden chain of domestic affection, and brings scathing misery and death. I call upon you to aid in averting this, as you would avert your own sacat-FICE! And I bid all, young and old, of both sexes, unite in the work. For "who hath woe? 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.'

> The number of grocers and spirit-retailers in the city of Limerick and liberties, has been reduced from 450 to 100 within the last six months.

Chapter for young Husbands Walking the other day with a valued friend who

had been confined a week or two by sickness to his room, he remarked that a husband might learn a good lesson by being confined occasionally to his house, by having in this way an opportunity of witnessing the cares and the never-ending toils of the wife, whose burthens and duties, and patient endurance he might never have otherwise understood. There is a great deal in this thought, perhaps enough for an "editorial." Men, especially young men, are called by their business during the day mostly away from home, returning only at the hours for meals, and, as they then see nearly the same routine of duty, they begin to think that it is their own lot to perform all the drudgery, and to be exercised with all the weight of care and responsibility. But such a man has got a very wrong view of the case; he needs an opportunity for more extended observation, and it is perhaps for this very reason that Providence arrests him by sickness, that he may learn in pain what he would fail to observe in health. We have wives, especially young wives-exposing their faults, perhaps magnifying them-and expounding to them, seen recently a great many things said in the papers too in none of the kindest terms, their duty and the offices pertaining to "woman's sphere. Now we believe that wives as a whole are really betconsider the suin total so many good reasons for not ter than they are generally admitted to be. We doubt if their can be found a large number of wives who are disagreeable and negligent, without some palpable coldness or short-coming on the part of their husbands. So far as we have had an opportunity for observation they are far more devoted and faithful than those who style themselves their lords, and who by the customs of society have other and generally more pleasant and varied duties to perform. We protest then against these lectures so often and so obstrustvely addressed to the ladies, and insist upon it, that they must-most of them-have been written by some fusty bachelors to the end of their lives. But is there nothing to be said on the other side? Are husbands so generally the perfect, amiable, injured beings, they are so of an represented ! Men sometimes declare that their wives' extravagances have nicked their pockets, that there never ceasing tongues, have robbed them of their peace, and their general disagreeableness has driven them to the tavern and the gaming table; but this is generally the wicked excuse for a most wicked life, on their own part. The fact is, men often loose their interest in their homes by their own neglect to make their homes interesting and pleasant. It should never be forgotten that the wife has her rights -as sacred after marriage as before-and a good husband's devotion to the wife after marriage will concede to her quite as much attention as his gallantr y did while a lover. If it is otherwise he most generally is at fault. Take a few examples. Before marriage a young

man would feel some delicacy about accepting at invitation to spend an evening in company where his "ladve love" Lad not been invited. After marringe is he always as particular? During the days of courtship, his gallantry would demand that he should make himself agreeable to her; after marriage it often happens that he thinks more of being agreeable to himself. How often it happens that married