Terms of Publication.

111

Two Dollage per annum, payably semi-annual in advance. If not paid within the year, \$2 50 will be

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charged 81 for three insertions and 50 cents for one insertion. Largerones in proportion; All idvertisments will be inserted until ordered out

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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, and other notices which have heretofore been inserted gratis, will be charged 25 centseach.except Mariages and Deaths.

F Pamphlets, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading anp Handbills of every description, neatly printed at this Office at the lowest cash prices

GOLDEN SWAN HOTEL PHILADELPHIA.

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 preet. The central location of this hotel and the experience of the present occupant in the capacity of landlind, may offer strong inducements to those who may desire kindly attentions and reasonable charges while sojourning for pleasure or business in the city of Philadelphia

flis BAR is formshed with choice liquors; his TABLE will present every object which might be expected from an abundant and excellent market; his STADLING is extensive and attended by an attentive hostler; and with every gisp pation to make Guests comfortable and satisfied, he anticipates a due share of patronage

11-6mo Philadelphia, March 14th, 1840.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

TANIIS invaluable medicine is daily effecting some of the most astanishing cures that have ever been known. ' All who have ever used it for Aath ma, Cough, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, Croupor Hives, Consumption, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarst ness, Pain and Soatness 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 con-umption, is always cured by it. The usual symptoms of this disease (Bronchitis) are cough, soreness of the lungs and throat, hoarsness, difficulty of breathing, sath ma, liectic fever, a softling up of phlegin or matter, and sometimes bloud. 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 18 so in efficient

It always cares asthma-two or three large doses will cure the croup or hives of children, in from fi teen minutes to an hour's time. It immediately subdues the violence of hooping cough, and effect- 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 oursness, and that his difficulty of breathing was o great that he felt privatel in unminent danger of mmediate suffication, but was prefectly cured by using this Expectorant." Mrs Dclks, of Salem. New Jersey, was cured of Asthma, of twenty years standing, by using two bottles of this medicine,-Mrs. Ward, also of Salein, was cured of the saine complaint by one boule. A young lady, also of Sa-lem, 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 a bottle of this medicine found permanent relief.



I willteach you to pierce the bowelsofthe 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.

dian.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1840.

"No Grumbling!" A WORKINGMAN'S SONG.

SPITTING Blood, Hooping Cough and all PULMOVA-BY DISEASKS, cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, AT DISEASCI COPED by JAY NESS EAFLO TURANT, and SUMMER COMPLAINTS (CHOLERA MUREBUR, DIAR-RH EL, DYSEYTER, 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 DEARSIR-I feel it due to you as the inventor of the medicine and to the public, who may be greatly benefit-ed by it, to state a cure that was performed in my family by the use of your "Carminative Balsam." My little son, when about two months old, was scized with a bow l complaint caused as I suppose, by a change of diet. It continued for two weeks without intermission. It continued two weeks without i termission, and sion. It continued two weeks without i termission, and notwithstanding the remedies prescribed by a respecta-ble physician, we gave up the child a victim, as we sup-poised, to a fatal disease, but I providentially heard of "Jayne's Carminative," as an effectual care for bowej complaint, and immediately des satched a messenger a town seventeen miles off for a bottle. By the use this mediana in disease they block they a the disease this medicine, in less than thirty-six hours the diseas this medicine, in less than thirty-six hours the diseas was checked; and by its continued use for a few days the child was restored to perfect health. Shorily after this, there occurred a similar case in one of the families of my congregation. I prescribed "Jayne's Carmina-tive," and the result was a speedy cure. From a knowl-cline of the officer of your medicine in howel complaint edge of the efficacy of your medicine in bowel complaint a disease to which children are constantly liable. I have obtained and keep constantly in the house a quantity of

Croup, Cough, Asthma.

VOL. XVI.

"The same child, owing to exnosure, when recently coming up the Ohio, was attacked by that horrible mala-dy, CROUP. We landed in the night at Heaver Point, and when our fears were alarmed leat the hoarse sepulchral cough, was the forerunner of death, we gave him 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 manyminutes the hoarsenest was gone, the child breathed freely and slept sweetly. Owing to these circumstances it cannot be wondered at why I have so high an orinion of Dr Jayne's medicine, and why I advise every family to keep it on hand ready for any emergency.

Respectfully yours, ARTHUR B. BR \ DFORD, Pistor of the Presbyterian Church, Darlington, Pa.

Dr D. Jayne. The a nove valuable medicines may be had in Porrs. TILLE. of Clemens and Parvin, and of William T. Epting also of G W. Jakley, Reading, and of D. Walker Port Clinton.

ATTENTION BALD HEADS No Apology for Wigs.

OF all the remedies ever devised for the restor tion and preservation of the Har, nothing has been found equal to Alibert's Oleaginous Harr Tonic. It seldom fails to restore the hair to health and beau ty. Many who were bald three months ago, can now exhibit luxuriant heads of hair by the use of it.

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

Philadelphia, May 10, 1838. Dr. JAYNE-Dear Sir : I feel that I can hardly tay enough to you in favor of Alibert's Hair Tonic. sold by you. My hair had been failing off about wo years, and had become very thin, threatening peedy baldness, when I commenced using this rem dy. In about one week it ceased to fal off I ave used it now about three months, and have as ull and thick a head of hair as I can possibly desire

Come list to my song, I will not keep you long. Nor weaty your patience with mumbling; And as times are so hard, Let us party discard, For in truth, there is cause for much grumbling. Time was, when the nation could pay off her debts, And the people, the specie keep fumbling-But the Tariff's upset, And each partizan pet, Now pockets the change, but-no grumbling." Though Martin Van Buren,

Should bring us to ruin, And leave us, the TAXES to pay !

Who prromised us gold ! When our produce we sold.

If we joined in the war 'gainst ... Nick Biddle !" Or who praised us most, With a speech or a toast ? Though their motive, to us was a riddle !

My friends, do you doubt Democratic" Swartwout, Loves the people, whose specie he's fumbling !

Or do you suppose, He will feel for woes ! If he does, this the change, so----no grumbling"

Though Martin Van Buren, Should bring us to ruin, And leave us the TAXES to pay !

It would keep me too long,

To set forth in a song, All the tricks of the Administration ; And tho' it seem strange, They are so fond of change-They spend all the funds of the nation ! Defaulters may run, We acknowledge the fun They have, when the specie they 're fumbling-

We have often been told, There was "plenty of gold," Ay, for them, it is true! but-"no grumbling !" Though Martin Van Buren,

Should bring us to ruin, And leave us the TAXES to pay ! 5 They have guiled us before,

But they ll do so no more, With their cant-about Banks and oppression ; They may silver their bait, But they'll find it's too late, To fish for the prize in SUCCESSION ! They have run us in debt, And may ruin us yet, If we let them the specie keep fumbling; But if "TIPPECANOB" Can yet partly undo

Their mad plans, we say try, and-uno

upon these huge absurdities in stone. For no man, honorable industry, will become the lasting monu can tell who built them-no man can tell what they were built for-and the only important discovery which has rewarded the labors of our day, is a parcel of relics which proved to be, not as was fondly hoped, the remains of at least a sovereign-but the merthigh bone of a cow ! Alongside of these pyramids is a low sandy desert, about sixty miles long, where a canal from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean, would cut off the circumnavigation of the whole continent of Africa, This canal. not requiring one fourth of the labour of that which we this day visited, was at last made by the efforts of a succession of Egyptian Kings-but afterwards closed, and now no longer exists. Why there is a little strip of land about five miles across from Corintà, where a canal would save the circuit of the Morea. Half a dozen emperors, and the greatest of them all. Julius Cæsar among the number, tried in vain to make this canal, which was abandoned because it is said they did not understand how to make locks, such as we see before us. Contrast with these the gigantic utilities of this country. Remember, for it seems but yesterday when a few of us sent an Engineer to Europe to inquire about those strange novelties which rumor had announced under the name of Railroads. While they have made little progress in Europe-out of England -there are in this country, according to the report of the Austrian Commissioner sent to examine them, more than four thousand miles of railroads-and in return for the mission of our Engineer, there have been Commissioners sent by the governments of France and Russia and Austria. to examine and to take models of these improvements. The American locomotives are used both in England and on the Continent. It is probably true that there are more Canals and Railroads in the United States than in the whole of Europe put together. And shall we not feel proud of these distinctions? The first to invent and use the Steamboat-the foremost in Canals and Railroads-the great tests of civilization; - are not these worth money-are they not worth infinitely more than money? Does not every man of us feel better because he belongs to an active and distinguished community? And shall we be dissuaded from these high pursuits-by small calculations, and

smaller calculators-as if a great nation could be ciphered out of its renown ! But these honors stand by the side of great res ponsibilities-and we are now called upon to prove that we are worthy of them. You all remember that three years ago, when the great commercial embarrassments fell upon us, our merchants were largely indebted to Enrope, and there arose abroad intense alarms about these debts. But true to themselves and to their country, the American merchants made the most extraordinary efforts to pay their debts, and all Europe rang with applauses of the energy and uprightness of the commercial character of this na-

The plighted faith of the American States-Woe tion. And now, when the States themselves have who shall down to

me in this sentiment :

tLrown ?

his return from the battle field, adopted the infant. educated and supported her, until she recently married the Secretary of State of Indiana." Comment on such evidences of that goodness of heart which has always been the characteristics of Gen. Harrison is unnecessary.

TEMPERANCE RECORD.

NO. 25

ments of our shame.

And now let our public men look to it. We

private citizens have given them the county's ho-

nors; let them preserve the country's honor. Dis-

trust these paltry demagogues by whom public life

is too often invested-men with no property to as-

sess and no character to lose ;- men who make a

scanty living by the trade of popularity, and who

fear to hazard the least portion of their precarious

subsistence. These men are always ready to in-

flame our passions against each other, but never dare

to remind us of our duties, because they can succeed

only by bringing us down to their own level. It is

such men. and such men alone, who would whisper

into the country's ear these base counsels-plunder

the strangers who have confided in us. But the true

statesman will scorn such appeals to our selfishness.

It is his duty, instead of yielding to these momentary

weaknesses which will occasionally overshadow for a

moment the brightest public spirit, to rally up the

country to the high thoughts which betit its destiny-

to fix its gaze upon some elevated object, and carry

bis countrymen up to it, regardless of the timid who

falter and the faithless who desert. That man we

shall all follow, because we see that he is fit to lead.

For myself, I am, like all of us, a mere private citi-

zen, without the slightest pecuniary interest at stake.

and if I am to be taxed, it will be exclusively for the

benefit of others. But are you or I-or any of us

less anxious to escape from the degradation of wit-

nessing our native commonwealths disgraced, the

whole Union turnished, and the cause of free insti-

tutions, of which we are the guardians, forever over-

The time is coming when we, the people of the

country, shall be called upon to re-distribute its ho-

nors. On that day we shall look out, not for the

miserable demagogue who insulted us by not caring

to ask us to pay our honest debts-not for little poli-

tician with his endless speeches, which he thinks

immortal when they are only eternal-but we shall

seek out the man who, in the hour of public danger.

first flung down the faded livery of party, and put on

the true-blue uniform of his country-and was then

foremost in action. To that man, from whatever

ranks he come, we shall give our voices for any

station to which his honest ambition may aspire.

Let, then, our public men come forward, and in a

tone of honest manliness tell us the public wants,

and ask us to relieve them. They will be answered

from every quarter with instant and cordial co-ope-

ration-for where is the man in this whole nation

from the humblest to the highest, who has an Ame-

rican heart within him, who would not cheerfully

pay his part of the burden, rather than bear his

share of the dishonor ? If you all think so-pledge

MORAL EVILS. Let me refer you, finally to the moral evils of intemperance. And let me remark that many, nay, we may say all, of the evils which we have already taken occasion to enumerate, end in moral guilt. These evils of the body, these intellectual injuries, this social guilt-have also a moral bearing-they are intringements of a Moral Law. They darken and oppress the soul, they quench its light, lead it ustray from the path of duty and holiness and peace. Let this vice ecome universal-let this nation be converted into a nation of drunkards-and what would be your Sabhaths !-- where would be your Sanctuaries !-where the altars of Religion-where the Principles of Obedience to the Law of God ! They would be swept, polluted, desecrated, trampled under foot ! Your Sabbaths would be one wild jubiles of riot and debauch—the Sanctuary would be deserted or contaminated with profanity and sin-the Altars of Religion would be defaced and neglected, and the moral principle that binds society cut loose-or it would hang by a thread so slender, that a breath of excitement, an overt act of the delirious multitude, would snap it asunder. For, how can a mind that it deranged and perverted by this raging passion, be calm and true and pure! How can it discharge its duties and regard its obligation? Drunkenness is a temporary insanity, when the relations of things are listurbed, when all sense of right and wrong seems, often, to be swallowed up in the tide of burning excitement that throbs from the heart to the brain. If a man can be brought to murder his wite and children, to sacrifice his own life, under its influencewhat ties will he regard!-what sense of propriety shall restrain him?-And so, I do not exagerate when I point to such fearful results as the effects of a universal prevalence of this vice.

But, although it is not thus wide-spread in its acion, what, I ask, is its natural influence upon the individuals under its sway? Is it not dark-almost, f not quite as dark, as desoluting, as hideous, for the individual, so far as he is concerned, and his connections with community, as it would be if it were universal, if it were national? Can you think of a good, consistent Christian, who is at the same time an intemperate man? As well think of a beautiful and healthy flower, that has within it, at the same time, the noxious seeds of poison and death-se well imagine a star shining with beauteous lustre. while it draws its light from fountains of chaos and darkness-as well imagine ony paradox in nature. Well-meaning men-men that are penitent when their delirium is over, I believe there are-but I am speaking now of a good man-of a Christian-of one whose spiritual life is active, whose moral energies are bruve and strong ; and I ask you, can you concrive of the connection of such qualities with the vice of drunkenness-the union of vile passion with spiritual strength and light?

We must look, for spiritual darkness-for moral guilt-for obtuseness of moral perception, and stagnation and deadness of moral life-in the bosom of the habitual drunkard. Not only, then, do we discover the moral evils of intemperance in the dreadful havoc which it makes in community-in the black and scorching crimes which issue from it and swarm in the land-in the sundered fragments of the domestic chain, and the desolate ashes of the domestic hearth-in the broken hearths, the ruined hopes, the rushed energies, the perverted faculties

Extract of a Certificate from the Rev. Dr. Babcock late President of the Waterville College, Maine. "From intimate personal acquaintance with Dr. D. Javne, a regular student of the Medical University of Pennsylvania, and an experienced, success ful practitioner of medicine. I was prepared to appreciate the numerous testimonials in favor of his different medical preparations, much more highly than the great majority of those which are exten-avely eulogised. Og trial of them in my own fam ily, 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 diseased."

RUFUS BADCOCK, Jr. Philadelphia, 7th June, 1838.

The Rep. C. C. P. Crosby, late Editor of the Amer. ican Baptist, writes as follows:

NEW YORK, June 15, 1838.

To Dr. Javne-Dear Sir: I have made use of your Expectorant, personally and in my family, for the last six years with great benefit. Indeed I may consider my life prolonged by the use of this valuable medicine, under the blessing of God, for several years. I may say almost as much in the case of my wife, and also of the Rev. Mr. Tin son, of the Isand of Jamaica. For all cases of cough, inflamation of the chest, longs, and throat, I do mos unhesitatingly recommend this as the best medicine I have ever tried. My earnest wish is, that others afflicted as I have been, may experience the same relief, which I am persuaded they will, by using your Expectorant.

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

Dr. Jayne-Dear Sir-My child, owing to expo sure, when recently coming up the Ohio, was attack ed by that horrible malady, croup. We landde in the night at Beaver Point, and when our fears 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 ap plied 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, Pa.

June 9th, 1839.

Numerous other certificates might be added but the above are considered sufficient evidence of its great usefulness.

Dr. Javne's office is No. 20 South Third street Philadelphia, where all orders will be promptly at tended to. Price \$1. Sold by Clemens & Parvin, and Wm T. Epting,

Druggists, Centre street, Pottsville. Jan 25 4

RAIL ROAD IRON. A complete assortment of Rail Road Iron from 21X5

RAIL RUAD TIRES from 33 in. to 56 in. exter nal diameter, turned & un turned BAIL ROAD AXLES. 30, 3in. diameter Rail Road ALL ROAD FELT. for placing between the Iron Chair and stone block

of edge Railways. NDIA RUBBER ROPE manufactured from New Zealand Fiax saturated with India Rubber. and intended for Incline Planes CHAINS. Just received a complete as rtment of Chains, from]

in to 14 in proved & man-ufactured from the best ca HIP BOAT AND RAIL ROAD SPIKES, of different sizes, kept con and for sale by A. & G. RALSTON. & CO.

Philadelphia, January 18,

have recommended its use to a number of my titend», who all speak well of it. It taithfully em ployed, I have no doubt or its general success. I may add that before using the Tonic, I had tried al most all the various articles employed for the hair such as the Macassar Oil, all the different preparu tions of hear's oil, veg table hair oil, &c. withou experiencing much, if any henefit,

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

Copy of a letter from C. C. Park, Pastor of the Baptist church at Haddonfield, N. J. Haddonfield, February 12, 1839,

Dr. D. Jayne-Sir : I take pleasure in informing you 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 tallen out, that my head had be come almost entirely bald. I was under the neces sity of concealing the haldness by combing the hait on the s des of it. But now after using about half of a bottle of the Tonic, I have as luguriant a growth of hair as I ever had. C. C. PARK.

The Rev Leonard Fletcher, Pastor of the Baptist church at Great Valley, Pa., who had been more or less 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 the 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 boiller 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 baldness removed by using this remedy. The Rev. Mr. Park er, 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 has not only a loguriant 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 faithful 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 \$1 L boftle. The above valuable Hair Tenic may he had in

Pottsville, of Clemens & Parvin, and of Wm. T. Ep ing, Druggists, Where also may be had Jaynes' Espectorant and

Carminative Balsam--the most valuable family medicines that have ever been known. Jan 11 2-

BOOK-BINDERY 8. BANNAN has commenced a Book Binder

in connection with his Book Store, why all kinds of Bloks will be bound at the shoere notice at low rates.

A FARM of land, in the immediate vicinity o' Pottsville, containing 20 Acres, 10 Acres of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation. ALS), a valuable tract of land in Jefferson county near Ringeway settlement, containing 1005 acres his tract is heavily timbered with White Pine and Cherry, and the soil is excellent for agricultural pur poses. 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, floor ishing, and fast improving county. For terms, or further information, enguire of

WM. HAGGERTY, Executor of A. Wainwright, deceased. Pottsville, Nov 2 44 tf

German and English No. 4, South Front Street COLLOQUIAL Phrases. just received and for all by B. BANNAN B. BANNAN.

Though Martin Van Buren, Should bring us to ruin. And leave us the TAXES to pay ! Pottsville, June 18th, 1840. JMC

'lide-Water Canal. At the recent Celebration of the opening of Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal, the sixth regular toast was given as follows :----

Mr. Nicholas Buddle, being called upon for a reply addressed the company as follows.

ADDRESS OF N. BIDDLE, ESQ.

Mr. BIDDLE said, that as one of the Stockholden f Philadelphia, he returned thanks for the cordiality with which the sentiment had been received. In the early stages of the work some fears had been entertained lest the trade of Pennsylvania might be thus diverted from the exclusively Pennsylvania channels. But this anxiety was only momentary. We believed that it was due to the great interests of the interior that they should be allowed to seek their natural course to the sea - that this trade, after it reached the Chesapeake, would still be an object of generous competition between our two commercial cities-and more especially we felt that too often neglected to the jealousy of rivals, there is quite room enough in the world for us all. We, therefore, the stockholders of Pennsylvania utite as cordially as you do, gentlemen, of Maryland,

in celebrating the success of our joint labors. But, for myself, I rejoice the more at it, because its completion, and the respectable assemblage who

have come to witness it, prove the unabated interest felt in the prosecution of those great works which are now in danger from the caprices of public opi. nion. Some years ago, with the characteristic enthusiasm of our countrymen, and some touch perhaps, of their imprudence, we began an extended, system of internal communication. But before the works are finished, the general troubles of both Eu. rope and America rendered it more difficult to raise he funds for their completion, and some disappointment arose in the sanguine hopes of immediate profit from them ;--so that now the ardor with which we began is succeeded by a relaxation of effort, by a tone of subdued expectation, nay often by a timid and childish despondency. Men begin to complain how much these works have cost,--as if we expected to have them for nothing. They lament that we have paid more than the estimates, as if any man ever built a dwelling or a barn that did not cost more than was at first imagined. They regret that there was much waste in erecting them, as if, in a career, totally new, young nations, like young men, must not pay for their experience-too happy to have youth, with all its elasticity, on their side, to repair,

thousand fold, all their errors. These are the maudlin lamentations of men unfit o lead a great nation. Instead of disparaging or regretting, or desponding over them, we should be proud of them, as the noblest achievements of the country. Cut off, by the happy tranquility of the distinction among nations is their advance in civilization-in moral instruction, in social improvement -more especially in enterpises for developing their resources; and in these we may claim for the energy of this infant nation, a superiority both in the merely the ancient nations, but over the foremost of our cotemporaries.

With respect to ancient times, one may he allowed to wonder or to smile at those supendous monuments which our childhood was drilled to admire. Take for instance the pyramids of Exypt. Within a space of one hundred miles, there are in Egypt about two hundred masses of rocks, brought from a distance and piled into what are called pyramids. A single out of these is estimated to contain sixty millions of tons

become in turn the debtors, the same alarms are renewed, sharpened by the violence of political antipa

thies. It is a favorite theme, with those who wish to degrade all free institutions, that these Democratic Governments of ours may do well onough in the sunshine, but are wholly unfit for storms ;- that our Democratic assemblies are prompt to borrow but impotent to pay; and that in the loose and feeble structure of our political system the representatives are afraid to ask, and the people unwilling to give true this is. The f llowing is an extract from a prithe supplies necessary to sustain their credit. Now, it is our duty to stand up for the governments of our own choice-to prove that a democracy is just as hor.est as the most servile despotism---that as all the

people have voted to borrow, and all shared in its enchits, all are for that reason the more ready to pay. That truth we must demonstrate at all hazards and at every sacrifice at all.

For, alter all, what is this debt of ours ! Take the most indebted of all the States-our own Pennsyl. vania. She owes a debt of thirty-five millions of dollars--payable through a long series of years-during which her improvement are growing in productiveness, and all that is now wanted is the more nterest on it. Thirty-five millions! Why the present debt of France is one thousand millions of dollars, all of which is absolutely gone without leaving a single particle of benefit. Spent at Moscow-spent at Waterloo_spent in first conquering the Allies and then in paying indemnities to these some Allies when they in turn became conquerors. Thirty five millions ! Why the debt of England is four thousand millions of dollars-totally sunk like that of France -invested in profitless victories and irreparable

osses-so many millions for losing America-so many millions for subsidizing the Continental Powers-so many more for invading France-but all gone forever. While for the whole of our debt we have acturlly in our possession the improvements purchased by it in full operation-yielding a present evenue to be infinitely sugmented hereafter, and adding to the value of the property a hundred fold their cost. Look again : The entire debt of the whole twenty-six States of the Union is not more than one-fifth of the debt of France-nor one-twentieth of the debt of England-spent without a vestige remaining. To anticipate any infidelity to such

engagements is a reproach not less on their understanding than on their integrity. Not to sustain their credit, is to threw away all future resources of that kind for the completion of these works themselves-since how can a state expect to be trusted hereafter, if it is faithless to those who trusted it before. But a far nobler motive is the dishonor which it would bring, not merely on the States, but on the great cause of political freedom. Whatever shades of distinction we may find among ourselves, to foreign nations we are essentially one single people. The stain which falls on the youngest members of the Confederacy, spreads over the whole. The

the blood of the country is up, no sacifice of men zealous to redeem the pledged honor of the nation !

a field of battle-sometimes desolated by pestilence Harrison to do. -but a voluntary dishonor-a disgrace by act of Look, then, at the immense waste of human labor themselves, which, instead of being the trophies of in the expedition. Gen. Harrison, immediately after

any party

Harrison's Pecuniary Affairs. - When Gen. Harrison was nominated in December last, he was too poor for the Van Burenites. They said he lived in a "log cabin" and drank "hard cider." Now, however, he is too wealthy. The cannot support him of G.d. because he is so very rich. Besides, say they, he holds an office worth \$6000 a year. Let us see how

vate letter written by Gen. Harrison to a friend of his in Missouri, dated the 13th of February last : "I have actually, from necessity, been obliged to give up the c rrespondence of many of my best friends. HAVING GIVEN UP MY OFFICE TO MY SON-IN-LAW, which, (from the creation of a new circuit.) affords only to him a decent support, it became necessary to raise the families of three deceased

ons and one living one solely dependant upon me, and to pay the interest of some \$10.000 debt, to make the greatest personal exertions with the means which my farm afforded. I accordingly made contracts for supplying large quantities of stone and me, and wood for burning three millions of brick, for the use of a tunnel of a canal which is being made through my land. Throughout the summer and autumn, I was employed daily, from early dawn until night in this business. Every moment of my spare time was occupied in the attempt to keep up my correspondence, but it was in vain. Many other letters, I assure you, besides yours, of the same period, remain unanswered to this day."

This shows how the candidate of the people is situated, and how he spends his time. He is not like the gold-spoon candidate of the office-holders, rolling in wealth and luxury. He does not receive a salary of \$25,000 per year, and sport FRENCH FURNITURE, GOLD PLATE, and an IMPORTED CAR. BIAGE, as Mr. Van Buren does; but he follows the honest occupation of an American farmer. No wonder he is obnuxious to the sneers and condemnation of the aristocratic office-holders.

In addition to the foregoing, the following statement has been published by one of the most respectable citizens of Cincinnati.

"John C. Symmes Harrison, eldest son of Gen. Harrison, was Receiver of the Public moneys, at Vincennes, during the late war. Captain Prince. then a disbursing officer of the United States, in good standing, applied to him to cash a check on the Government for \$5000, alleging that the money was necessary for the public services. Mr. Harrison, not doubting the correctness of the statement, and anzious to do all in his power to aid the public service, received the check and advanced the money. The check was forwarded to the treasury department, and protested. on the ground that Prince was not authorized to draw. Prince afterwards proved insolvent. and young Harrison was unable to meet the claim States are firmly linked, hand in hand with each sif the Government. The matter remained in that other, and the electric shock, which touches one, in- gotuation until Gen. Harrison was recalled from Bo. stantly thrills through the whole. The first State, Lists, when, for the purpose of relieving his son, and then, which shall be false to its engagements should his securities, voluntarily assumed the whole debt. world, from the pursuit of military glory, the great be taboaed-stricken from the rolls. Her fallen star amounting with interest, to about \$9,000. This son would be birthed from the nation's flag as no longer has married the only daughter of Gen. Pike, who worthy to share its glories-her very soil would be fell during the late war at the head of his troops, in deemed pestilential, and men would go round its bor- an attack on one of the British forts in Canada. ders to shun its infiction. But that can never be. If Young Harrison died, leaving no property, but leaving for a barren tract of pine logs-or even a more barren a helpiess widow, the only child of Gen. Pike, and character and the multitude of its works, over not diplomatic punctilio, we should be summoned to aix children. From the time of his death, the Gewar for some real or imagined wrong-when once neral has supported and still supports the family -raising and educating the children. It us gene or treasure would be withheld, and shall we be less | rally thought, that, in consideration of the character services, and fate of the gallant Gen. Pike, the nation States may sometimes be overborne by numbers in ought to have done what they have laft Gen.

"Another fact, worthy of notice is, that Major Assembly-this scattering with our own hands a Randolph, one of the sids-ds.camp of Harrison on blight over our golden harvest fields-is inconceiv- the expedition to Tippecanoe, fell in the desperate able. Should that day come, let us first tear from battle fought at that place, leaving a widow wholly of stone-and to build one of them required the labor our history the past glories of the country which we destitute of the means of the means of support, and of one hundred thousand men for twenty years. will be unworthy to inherit-and destroy these works an infant daughter, born after its father had marched

but we also see them in the deep taint and corruption which it works in the heart of the individualin the manner in which it leads him astray from the sunshine and peace of existence, from the path of virtue, from the Way of Religion, and makes him a guilty, wandering and erring transgressor of the Law

Let the friend of human happiness-and certainly let the followers of Jesus Christ put forth his energies to destroy this giant vice. It is his duty-his bounden duiy-as one who loves God and loves man -as one who would see Religion triumph, and evil pass away. And is not drunkenness a great evil? ---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 arry long at the wine, they that go to seek mixed wine."

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE IN IRELAND. The Rev. Theobald Matthew returned to Linerick on Wednesday evening from Deer Park-Newmarketon-Fergus, after having administered the pledge of temperance to apwards of twelve thousand persons. Previous to administering the pledge, he alidressed them in a forcible, distinct, and eloquent manner. He felt proud at the fidelity of the Clare people to the pledge. In Limmerick Ennis, Birr, and several other towns the people were, in fact, almost all teetotallers, and he was proud of it. He felt much satisfaction in stating that out of a million and a half of teetutallers, not one had, to his knowledge, been

trought before a Judge or any other Justice, for a breach of the peace, or the commission of any crime whatever.

The Waterford Chronicle gives an account of the enthusiastic reception of the Reverend gentleman in that city, and in reference to it says- During the morning of Sunday the country districts for many niles around pouled in their living tides. In some cases bands preceded the postulants; and banners, bearing emblamatical devices of the victory of temperance over that which so short a time since was the besetting, the national vice of the Irish people, floated gaily in the breeze. This visit has afforded a triumphant refutation to the idle calumnies sent forth. that a portion of the people were anxious to be released from the observance of their vow, and to indulge again in the mire of intoxication. So far from this being the fact, that whilst not even a solitary individual sent his resignation, thousands upon thousands joined the society, and proved how highly they estimate the advantages that have been conferred. through its operation on others. We believe that twenty additional thousands were admitted on Sunday and Monday. Altogether this has been a triumphant visit of the apostle of iemperance in Waterford. Thanks to the Reverend Theobald Matthew, the number of spirit retailers in Limerick and the liberties is reduced from 450 to 100. There are but three applications at the coming quarter sessions for spirit licenses."-Limerick Chronicle.

It is said that Eather Matthew shortly intends to Bey the people of Manchester a visit.

Lumber, Lumber. 75.000 18 and 20 meh Joint Shingles, 30,000 Lap Sbingles, 10,000 feet 1 inch Poplar Boards, Also White and Yellow Pine Boards Scantling, Plastering, Lath, &e., Constantly for sale un reasonable terms tt - the Blore in Gentre street. SAMUEL MARTZ. april 25 17-

Harrison Almanacs for 1841. UST received and for sale by the subscriber Jazze number of Harrison Almana's for 1881 with illustrations, which will be sold cheap by that Dozen or Single. Also, A Lubographic Print of Gen. Harrison, Do. Du. of the Washington of the

West All of which will be sold cheep by