ed 25 cents extra.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines will be charged 31 for three insertions—and 50 cents for one insertion. Larger ones in proportion.

All advertisments will be inserted until ordered out

all advertisments will be inserted that ordered out 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.

standing during the year, and the insertion of a smaller one in each paper for three successive times.

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

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

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

PENNSYLVANIA HALL. POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILLCO. PA.

This clegant and commodious establish ment will be open for the reception of travellers from this date. It has been completely refitted, and supplied with Furniture entirely new on the Bedding &c, is of the first quality, and particular attention has been devo ted to every arrangement that can contribute to com-

tort and convenience.

The Wines and Liquors have been selected in the most careful and liberal manner, without regard to expense or labor, and will embrace the most favorite brand and stock

The Proprietor solicies therefore, the support of his friends and the travelling community in general. Should they think proper to visit his house, he hopes by assidious attention to their wants, to establish for it such a character, as may ensure a return of their

FREDERICK D'ESTIMAUVILLE, Proprietor. Pottsville, Pa. June 22, 1840. N.B. The Refectory in the Bisement story, is conducted under the superintendance of Mr. Johnal Silver.

GOLDEN SWAN HOTEL PHILADELPHIA.

J. Hanghavout

WOULD respectfully announce to his friends and the public, that he has leased the 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 capacity of landlord, 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.

His Bar is firmished 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 hostler; and every disposition to inake Guest's comfortable and satisfied, he anticipates a due share of patronage.

Philadelphia, Maych 14th, 1840.

RAIL ROAD IRON.

complete assortment of Rail Road Iron from 21Xg RAIL ROAD TIRES from 33 in. to 56 in external diameter, turned & unturned.

So hurráh Boys, there's no two ways in The fun we'll have at Old Tippecanoe's raisin'.

RAIL ROAD AXLES. 30,3 in diameter Rail Road

Axles, manufactured from the patent EV Cable Iron. RAIL ROAD FELT. for placing between the Iron Chair and stone block of edge Railways. INDIA RUBBER ROPE manufactured from New Zealand Frax saturated with India Rubber, and intended for Incline Planes Just received a complete as-

sortment of Chains, from 2

afactured from the best ca-

in, to 11 in proved & man

CHAINS. SHIP BOAT AND RAIL ROAD SPIKES,

tantly on hand and for sale by A. & G. RALSTON. & CO. Philadelphia, January 18.

A Farm for sale.

A FARM of land, in the immediate vicinity o Pottsville, containing 20 Acres, 10 Acres o which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation ty 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 along 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 shing, and fast improving county. For terms, or further information, enquire of WM, HAGGERTY,

Executor of A. Wainwright, deceased.

BOOK-BINDERY

Croup, Cough, Asthma.

SPITTING Blood, Hooping Cough and all PULMONA-RT DISEASI.S, cured by DAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and Summer Complaints Cholera Mossus, Dian-RHOEA, Dysentesy and all the various affections of the Stomach and Borels, remoted by his CARMINA.

TIVE BALSAM.

Please read the following letter.

DARBINGTON, Beaver County, Pa. ? February, 1839 | S

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 y the use of your "Carminative Balsam."

My little son, when about two months old, was seized with a bowel complaint, caused as I suppose, by a change of diet. It continued for two weeks without intermission. It continued two weeks withouth termission, and notwithstanding the remedies prescribed by a respecta-ble physician, we gave un the child a victim as we supposed, to a fatal discusse but I providentially heard of "Jayne's Carminative," as an effectual cure for bowe complaint, and immiddiately despatched a messenger a town seventeen miles off for a bottle. By the use this medicine, in less than thirty-six hours the disca was checked; and by its continued use for a few day the child was restored to perfect health. Shortly after this; there occurred a similar case in one of the families of my congregation. I prescribed "Jayne's Carminative," and the result was a speedy cure. From a knowledge edge of the efficacy of your medicine in bowel complaint a disease to which children are constantly hable. I have obtained and keep constantly in the house, a quantity of

The same child, dwing 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 sepuland when our rears were alarmed lest the noarse sepat-chral cough; was the forerunner of death, we gave him a tea-spoon full of the "Freetorant," (a bottle of which you presented me with when in Philadelphia) and applied some lineament to the throat and breast, and before ma-ny minutes the hoarseness was gone, the child breathed reely and slept sweedly. Owing to these circumstances teannot be wondered all why I have so high an opinion of Dr Jayne's medicine, and why I advise every family okeep it on hand ready for any emergency.

Respectfully yours.

ARTHUR B. BRADFORD, Paster of the Presbyterian Church, Darlington, Pa. Dr. D. Jayne.
The above valuable medicines may be had in Porreting also of G. W. Oakley, Reading, and of D. Walker Port Clinton.

IRON STORE.

T. C. & W. POLLOCK, AVE in addition to their Stock of Dry Goods, Groeries, &c., a general assortment of Iron and Steel.

Forge I Iron, Rolled, Flat, Round, and Square (all sizes.) Band and Hoop Iron, " ast, Shear, and Crawly Steel. American and English Blister do. With a variety of other Goods, all of which will be

March 31

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

will teach 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.

VOL. XVI.

SATURDAY MORNING. AUGUST 29, 1840.

NO. 35

Invitation to the Log Cabin Boys to Old Tippecanoe's Raisin'.

Tune The good old days of Adam and Eve. me all you Log Cabin Boys, we're going to have a raisin', We'll turn out and build Old Tip a new Cabin, And finish it off with chir.kin' and daubin', We want all the Log Cabin boys in the nation, To be on the ground when we lay the foundation And we'll make all the office holders think it amazin, To see how we work at Old Tippecanoe's raisin.'

On the thirtieth of next October, Wo'll take some Hard Cider, but we'll all keep We'll shoulder our axes and cut down the timber.

And have our Cabin done by the second of December, We'll have it well chink'd and we'll have on a cover Of good sound clapboards, with weight poles over. And a good wide chymney for the fire to blaze in : So come on boys, to Old Tippecanoe's raisin'. Ohio will find the houselog timber,

And Old Virginia, as you'll remember, Will find the timber for the clabboards and chinkin' 'Twill all be the first rate stuff I'm thinkin'. And when we want to daub it, it happens very lucky That we have got the best CLAY in Old Kentucky For there's no other State has such good clays in, To make the mortar for Old Tippecanoe's raisin'. For the hauling of the logs, we'll call on Pennsy-

vanta For their Conestoga teams will pull as well as any And the Yankee States and York States and all of the others

Will come and help us lift like so many brothers. The Hoosiers and the Suckers, and the Wolvering farmers, They all know now the right way to carry up the

And every one's good enough carpenter and ma To do a little work at Old Tippecanoe's raisin' We'll cut out a window and have a wide door in,

We'll lay a good loft and a first rate floor in, We'll fix it all complete, for Old Tip to see his friends in, And we know that the latch-string will never have

its end ir. On the fourth day of Marchi OLD TIP will move in it And then little Martin, will have to shin it,

PALACE FURNITURE.

(Continued.) EXTRACT from the SPEECH of MR. OGLE, of Pennsylvania, on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, in the House of Representatives, on the 13th of April, 1840:

I had thought that it was bad enough for the farmers, mechanics, and laborers of the to pay for the manure on his potato, celery, try which I represent, a man is said to "recauliflower, and asparagus beds; to pay the hire of a British gardener to topdress his strawberry vines, cultivate his vegetables, and construct bouquets for his palace saloons; but, sir, to HEM his DISH RAGS, pay for his LARDING NEEDLES and LIQUOR STANDS is ALS), a valuable tract of land in Jefferson counstill worse. Ay, sir, worse, if possible, than filling the apartments in the House of the American People with royal and imperial Wiltons, foreign cut wine coolers, French bedsteads, and one hundred dollar artificial flowers. It is worse, sir, because there is a degree of littleness in the thing which demonstrates as clearly as if it were written in perform all the evolutions of the whirling pithe liberal gesticulations practised by the most celebrated danscurs.

If there was the least necessity for taxing BANNAN has commenced a Book Bindery the People in the manner I have mentioned, in connection with his Book Store where I know well they would bear the burden all kinds of Books will be bound at the shoest without grumbling; but, sir, there is no intelligent man residing at the seat of Government who is not satisfied that Mr. Van Buren lays up annually from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. Can you inform me, sir, what great expenses encumber his purse, which any other respectable gentleman who occupies a spacious mansion in this city has not to meet? All the individuals at the head of the various Departments of the Government have to hire houses, stables, pasturage, gardens, and gardeners; they have to purchase household furniture, raise their own vegetables, and buy hay for their cattle; and yet they manage not only to get along comfortably, but to hold brilliant soirces, and make quite a display in carriages and equipage, on \$6,000 per annum: There are but two items in the expenditures of the President, which can exceed in amount the disbursements for similar objects incurred by other respectable householders in Washington. I refer to his state dinners and palace servants. In regard to the former, a pretty fair estimate can soon be made. He probably gives 25 state dinners during the long sessions of Congress, and 15 at the short sessions being an average of 20 dinners annually, with 40 guests for each. If we allow \$2 to each guest, the actual cost of a state dinner will be \$80. 20 state dinners would therefore require \$1,600. The sum of \$2 for each guest is a very liberal allowance, and within a few france of the price paid by Louis Philippe, King of the French the richest monarch in the world, to his pur veyor, for providing the most sumptuous banquets at the Tuilleries and Fontainbleau. In relation to the number of palace servants I shall not be rigid. I am willing to allow VILLE, of Clemens and Parvin, and of William T. Ep- | 25. In that number, I intend, of course, to include all servants that may be employed without as well as within the palace walls. I presume the following offices will suffice the President-1 charioteer, 2 postillions, 4 footmen, 2 out-riders, 2 grooms, 4 French cooks. 1 butler, 1 chief carver, 1 cup bearer, 1 porter, 1 turnspit, 1 scullion, and 5 chamber servants. I do not deem it proper to name a "keeper of the President's dogs" although the "keeper of the King's dogs" in England is no inconsiderable nobleman; and a

recent London paper announces that "Lord

Kinnaird, the new master of her Majesty's

buckhounds; has just taken for four months

Colonel Cavendish's mansion at St. Leonard's, within about ten miles of Windsor. for the purpose of being within the immediate neighbourhood of the place of his offi. cial duties." Excellent servants can be hired in Washington, at from \$8 to \$10 per month-twenty-five servants would, therefore, at \$10 per month, require a disbursement of \$3,000. Now, sir, notwithstanding my admission that twenty-five palace servants may be necessary for Mr. Van Buren, I am unwilling to concede that a real Bank Whig could not go a-head very well with one fifth of that number. I have supposed. sir, that the state dinners and palace servants of Mr. Van Buren may together possibly demand an expenditure of \$4,500. To that amount may be added about \$2,500 for provisions of every kind, fuel, oil, candles, and corn for forage, and we then have the gross sum of \$7,000, which embraces every cent that Mr. Van Buren annually disburses from his private purse, excepting his expenses for clothing and ornaments to decorate his person. And if he is vain enough to spend his money in the purchase of rubies for his neck, diamond rings for his fingers, Brussels lace for his breast, filet gloves for his hands, and fabrique de broderies de bougran a Nancy handkerchiefs for his pocket—if he choose

to lay out hundreds of dollars in supplying his toilet with " Double Extract of Queen Victoria," Eau de Cologne, Triple Distille Savon Daveline Mons Sens, Bouquet and Arabic, Corinthian Oil of Cream, L'Huile de Rose, Hediosinia, Concentrated Persian Essence, and Extract of Eglantine, the latter the most charming perfume for the assembly or boudoir, imparting to the handkerchief an agreeable, refreshing, and lasting odor, and "patronised by her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and her Royal Highness Dowager Queen Adelaide" -if, I say, Mr. Van Buren sees fit to spend his cash in buying these and other perfumes and cosmetics for his toilet, it can constitute no valid reason for charging the farmers, laborers, and mechanics of the country, with bills for hemming his dish rags, for his lard-

ing needles, liquor stands, and foreign cut wine coolers. I have now, sir, arrived at the last class of expenditures for the palace establishment, viz: " Alterations and Repairs." And in this department, after a thorough examination of the official vouchers, I am constrained to state that there exists more extravacountry to provide hay and pasturage for gance, if not more downright profligacy, Mr. Van Buren's race and carriage horses; than in any other. In the district of counput on a new one-or if he weatherboard or Expenses, transportation, and putting up paint the outside-or if he hang a new door. or mend the hinges, latch, lock, or other fastening of the old one-or if he replace sound panes in the stead of broken window glass-or if he fasten the old mantel piece, or put up a new one—or if he mend the old floor, or lay a new floor. All these various improvements, and a thousand others of similar character, may be, legitimately, called "repairs of the house." By an act of Con-\$7,300 was appropriated "for alterations within the barrel of a milliner's thimble to I understand by "repairs" of a HOUSE, and having referred the committee to the rouette avec chasee a suivant, according to law, I will submit sundry bills for disburse. ments under that law:

Bill of C. Alexander, Upholsterer, from the 11th of March, 1837, till the 16th of May,

Containing among other charges, the following: PRIVATE OFFICE. To scrape the room and size 22 pieces paper 31 pieces border putting up 22 pieces paper 1 67 putting up 3g pieces border

54 00

36 00

27 00

6 25

10 50

24 00

16 00

4 00

2 25

72 yards scarlet damask 25 yards of silk pd. 50 vards of silk binding 3 sets of cornices 36 yards muslin 25 yards cotton fringe 3 pairs of bands 21 rings making three window curtains 103 00

51 yards of Brussels carpet 15≩ yards border making 5! yards carpeting making 311 yards border GREEN ROOM: 30 PIECES OF SILVER PAPER 4 pieces border 2 pieces bottom border putting up 30 pieces paper putting up 6 pieces border 96 yards green silk 33 yards of muslin 16 yards cotton fringe making and putting up 2 window cur-75 yards matting putting down 75 yards matting 3 pieces green worsted binding

removing furniture of the Audience Room to Major Earl's room, and the furniture from this room to the Audience Room Bill of C. Alexander, Upholsterer, from May, 1837, till 10th of August, 1837, \$1,135 47 Containing among other charges, the following:

SQUARE ROOM. To taking down 2 window curtains washing and making sgain PRESIDENT's OFFICE. taking down the window curtains and taking up the carpet and moving the furniture CIRCULAR ROOM.

taking up the carpet and 16 yards of linen and rope washing and repairing 32 chair covers CIRCULAR ROOM-2d Story. taking down 6 window curtains and tak-

BLUE ROOM. taking down the curtains, taking up 2 carpets, and moving the furniture putting up 2 window curtains in the MA-JOR'S ROOM putting up 1 window curtain in Mr. VAN BUREN'S ROOM 83 yards matting putting down matting 30 pieces of silver paper 4 pieces of border 2 pieces of bottom border hanging 30 pieces of paper putting up 6 pieces border 43 yards of blue 4 vards silk border 33 vards muslin

18 yards cotton fringe

10 gilding rings making and putting up window curtains By agreement for a carpet 2 pieces curtain complete, and preparing the President's office

2 31

4 50

131 25

4 00

4 50

Bill of Ed. Burke, Upholsterer, 22d August, 1837 \$985 16

Viz: To making and laying carpets and making bell pulls hanging paper materials for repairing old work taking up old carpets, and taking down old curtains, and relaying and putting up same

expenses, &c. divan frame, stuffing, and materials for stuffing

Bill of Zachariah Nicholas 25th August,

Cleaning, repairing, and regilding 7 chandeliers. Cleaning and repairing 3 pair of pter table French figures, Cleaning and repairing 11 column astral lamps. Cleaning and repairing 4 pairs cornu copia bracket branches, Cleaning and repairing 1 pair mantel

branch lamps. Cleaning and repairing 1 pair candlesticks. Cash paid in Baltimore and Philadelphia for glass and expenses Taking down and putting up chadde lier and other ornaments

Paid for packing boxes and cotton Paid for 11 days' hire of horse and cart, hauling the ornaments and expenses Cleaning 1 passage lamp and chain

"JULY 10, 1837. " Received for repairs of chandeliers, &c., for the President's House, one hundred and fifty dollars. " \$150. Z. NICHOLAS."

I have just read several bills, which exhi bit an expenditure, under the act of Congress gress, passed 3d of March, 1837, the sum of last mentioned, for what are denominated "repairs of the President's House" during characters of living light, that the soul of and repairs of the President's HOUSE, and the first six months of Mr. Van Buren's term. Martin Van Buren is so very, very di- for superintendence of the grounds around amounting altogether to the sum of \$4,127 minutive, that it might find abundant space the same." Now, sir, having explained what 98. By these bills we are taught what is meant by the phrase, "repairs of the President's House," in the palace vocabulary. It appears that "repairs of the President's House" consists in buying scarlet damask and Brussels carpet for the President's Of. fice; scraping or scrubbing, and making \$1,037 35 wirdow curtains for the same; purchasing silver paper and green silk for the Green room; and removing furniture from the Audience room to the Major's room, and from this room to the Audience room; taking down window curtains, washing and making them again, for the Square room; taking 5 50 down window curtains, and taking up carpets, in the Circular and Blue rooms; putting up window curtains in the Major's room and Mr. M. Van Buren's room; making and laying down carpets; making bell-pulls, purchasing divans, cleaning and repairing chandeliers, pier tables with French figures, column astral lamps, cornucopia bracket branches, mantel branch lamps, candlesticks and plateaus. I think, sir, the farmers, mechanics, and laborers will judge the foregoing items to be a very strange kind of "repairs of the President's House." They will have no hesitation in pronouncing that there is scarcely a single dollar included in the foregoing bills which can with propriety be said to have been expended in "repairs for

the President's House." I heard a gentleman remark, with most cutting severity, while speaking on the subject of "repairs of the President's House," that "it was the 24 75 duty of the Government who first built the house to keep it in repair, and shelter its occupant from the rains and winds of heaven." Don't you believe, sir, that the President 23 43 adopts a most admirable mode to "shelter" himself from "the rain and winds of heaven" by expending the appropriations made by Congress "for repairs of the President's House," in buying silver paper, scarlet damask, and green silk; in fixing " bell-pulls," cleaning or regilding plateaus and cornuco-pia bracket branches; taking down and putting up window curtains; laying down and taking up carpets, and in removing the furniture from the Audience room to the Major's room, and from the latter to the Audi-\$1 00 ence room? The honest truth about the 7 00 whole matter is this, sir. Scarcely \$500 have been expended during the last twelve years in making legitimate, real, permanent 'repairs of the President's House," except-4 00 ing on one occasion for painting the entire

building inside and outside, for which a spe-

cial appropriation of \$3,482 was voted by

ple have been gulled-yes, sir, actually gull-

ed, with the idea that large annual appropri-

6 00 Congress. The Representatives of the Peo-

"fall to pieces and go to ruin; and when those appropriations have been made for 4 00 "repairs of the President's House," they have invariably been expended in the man-1 00 ner I have indicated.

"No true Gentleman."

It is astonishing the number of individuals who fall under the ban of Mr. Kendall, and come into 120 00 the category of 'no true gentleman.' The following 10 00 letter from a Postmaster in Michigan is in reply to 4 00 the begining epistle of the Ex-Postmaster for 'that 11 25 dollar' or that 'half dollar' which is essential to enable him to 'save the country.'

> RAISIN, Lenausee county, Michigan, Sin :- I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ult., enclosing your Address and Prospectus, and after due consideration, I return them 'franked' as they came, although I have my doubts about its being agreeable to law so to do-Yet, if contrary to law, I can plead your own precedent, as an extenuation of my exercise of the franking' privilege, and for my charity in saving fifty cents of the 'hard currency' in which your soul so much delights, for yourself and needy family. I will give you a few plain reasons why I return them to the source from which they emanated without complying with your request. is not republican. It is not such as one democrat should use to another, where democratic equality is professed to be reciprocally acknowledged. You speak of 'sense of duty.' What do you mean by that, sit? Do you mean that because I have had a petty office, once dependant on your favor, that I am bound to forego all independence of character, and serve you from a sense of duty?' Talk that

> language, sir, to the 'se:fs' of Russia-Democrats scorn it. They owe no 'allegiance' to the would-be dictators or upstart demagogues. I return your artful appeal to the people of the United States, because I consider it a tissue of false statements and false issues.

You pretent to be patriotic and zealous for your ountry. Your past conduct belies your professions. You have acted a prominent part in the councils of those who have brought our country to the verge of ruin, and our Republic to threshold of a monarchy.

I think I understand your motives. You talk the same language which the Robes-pierres Dantons and Caesars have always talked. While you profess democracy and love for the dear people, you are artfully sapping the very foundations of that democracy.

Again, you are most insultingly hypocritical. You talk in your Address about members of the Whig party 'franking' documents, when you know that the Var. Burenites have 'franked' three to their one, a large proportion of which are bully Duncan's blackguardism, which you are pleased to say, have spice of coarseness suited to the Western people.' Quite a compliment, indeed, and one for which they will doubtless thank you and your master as they should at the ballot box next November. The charge of 'contempt for the people,' which you are pleased to prefer against Harrisonians is, from the above talse issue, particularly applicable to your-

You say a 'sham hero,' was presented to the people in the person of Harrison. And pray, sir, where culty, in consequence of the depth and nearwas you when the battles of Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs and the Thames were fought? Where was you extract when an upper this country, in consequence of the depth quit hear ness of the snow, I found my way into the when Harrison, the 'sham hero,' as you are pleased to call him, chased a flying foe into the heart of Canada, and there conquered him? Was you teaching school in Kentucky, or bask-

ing like a poisonous basalisk, in the sonshine of Mr. Clay's favor or opposing Mr. Madison and the war, like your master, Van Buren? Answer these questions to your conscience.

Surrounded with court spledours in the georgeously furnished palace of Mr. Van Buren, you may An involuntary shudder se zed my whole imagine that the people will sustain you and him in your aristocratic pride and pomp, because you profess democracy. Deceive not yourselt, sir. To ble, when upon a second thought, I resolved show you in what estimation the hardy backwoods to ston and see if the chiese the c men and 'log cabin boys' regard you, Michigan will give 'Old Tip' two thousand majority next fall, in spite of your Extra Globe. Note it down now in a book, and mark the result. As my sheet is full, I what it could be. I halted! stepped forward; now close with this remark: if my office is consid- then back, looked and listened to the moarcred the price of obedience to monarchial dictation. it is at the service of those who gave it. With correct opinions as to your character, 1

am, sir. DARIUS C. JACKSON P. M. Raisin.

The Learned Blacksmith .- Our readers have heard of Elinu Burritt, the blacksmith of Worcescester, Massachusetts, who has acquired so much reputation as a linguist, being learned in some fifty languages. This vast erudition he has accomulated in the intervals of lessure snatched from the labo rious prosecution of his trade as a blacksmith. He still labors daily at his vocation, and pursues his studies with unremitting diligence.

At the dedication of the Log Cubin at Worcester, dressed the meeting. His speech appears in length, evidently revised by himself, in the North Bend, a new Whio paper published at Worcester. It re flects credit on Mr. Burritt as a master of the English language, as well as so many foreign tongues His appeal to the industrious classes of New England is in a high degree eloquent and impressive

Working Men of New England !- I am glad o see and meet you at this interesting time and place. I am this day prouder than ever of these marks in the palms of my hands, which I have born from my youth, and which I shall carry down with me to the grave,-the incontestible proofs that I have been, and am what I am proud to be, a working man. 1 esteem it the highest honor and privilege that has yet been conferred on me during my short career, to be permitted to speak to you on this occasion. Saving my hopes in Heaven, I have never, in all my busy days and nights, in all the reveries of my imagination, in all my 'longings after fame,' never have I had an aspiration that reached above or beyond the hope of seeing you instated into all the honors and privileges of moral, intellectual and civil beings, the privileges of freemen! Brethdrones as Benton and Buchanan plotting to sell for a mere mess of pottage, these your high destinies, these your indefeasible patrimony and birthright,if I stand by and 'care not for the affliction of Joseph,' or forget to open my mouth to plead your cause, then let this blistered right hand forget its cunning, and my tengue be stilled in everlasting st lence. I rejoice that you have come hither this day to tell unprincipled conspirators against these your liberties that they sadly mistook their men, when they thought to transfer the stout and stubborn sons, of New England, to the miserable degradation of serf like bondage; that they counted without their nost when they proposed to sell you as passive props to hold up the infernal system of slave labor at the South. I am proud to see you in your places; not 'with helmets all unbraced,' but with all your armor on; ready to assert and defend your appropriate and inalientable post of honor, the life guards of our Constitution and laws.

A Mistake Corrected.-An orator holding forth an favor of " women, dear divine women," concluded thus-"Oh my hearers, depend upon it nothing beats a good wife." "I beg your pardon," replied one of his suditors, " a bad husband does."

Negroes in Texas.-President Lamar, of Texas, has issued a proclamation, commanding all free ations have been necessary for "repairs of persons of color to leave on panalty of being impri-4 50 the President's House' that it might not soned and sold under the act of congress.

TEMPERANCE RECORD

READ THIS TALE.

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 7, 1840.

The snow is falling fast, and I have just returned from a walk half a mile distant, where in a building formerly occupied as a district school house, lives the family of As the shades of evening began to appear, it appears to me that a few quarts of milk would be acceptable to this poor family. knowing that the times are such that the father can get but little employment. Putting on my clock and hood, I was presently at the door of this family. Having an errand a few rods below, I did not enter, but said to the mother that I would call in a few moments and take my pail. On my return I went in. A little one perhaps a year old. was in her arms, and another bright little boy, whose intelligent countenance denoted the high destinies for which the soul within was designed, three or four years of age, was crying at her side. Well, Mrs. how do you get along? I asked. With down cast look and heaving bosom, such as is horne only by the wife of a drunkard, she replied, "Oh, I don't know; pretty much as usual." Seeing her table set as if fresh and for supper, and a tea-pot on the stove, I inquited, is your husband at home! " No; he is somewhere about the corner, a place a few rods distant, universally designated by that name, and of general resort for a certain class of the community: as the two men chants and two landlords who are all in a cluster on or near the four corners of two coads which cross each other, (and I would add, under the eaves of the sanctuary where officiates in this day of light and effort, brandy making deacon,) are each of them drunkard makers; "Men of property and standing," "who speak great swelling words, devour widows' houses and say, Am I not innocent?"

Upon a second survey of the table, I perceived a few scanty dishes neatly arranged with perhaps a dozen small potatoes, a very small bone of meat and a bowl or two of the milk I had just brought in without bread or butter, or a particle of any other kind of food. I resumed my inquiries and asked How does your husband do now a days? Does he drink as much as ever? When he can get any money he does. He has been quite study for a few days, but -he has been at the corner to-day. She stopped suddenly. Do you have the necessaries of life at all times? I asked. Sometimes I do and sometimes I do not, was her reluctant answer. Where are your other children? Two are in -, and one in - you know. I have but these two at home. In the mean time

the little boy had dried his tears, and brought his book to let me hear how well he could read. After some little conversation with him, I turned to the mother and directed her to go to Christ with all her trials, and yield herself up to him as her only source of consolation in this world of sorrow, as it emphatically is to her. Upon rising to depart, with a countenance full of gratitude, she thanked me for the milk, saying she had none for a week or more, and the last she had bought with her labor, of one of her neighbors. Upon leaving the house, with some diffi-

street, when an unearthly sound, as of moaning or groaning fell upon my ears. By this time it was quite dark, but in consequence of the contrast which the snow afforded, I discovered before me about two-thirds the distance between these charnel houses and the habitation I had just left, a dark object, from which the sound seemed to proceed. frame. I turned to retreat as fast as possito stop and see if the object moved, and if so, how fast: for as it did not present the form ings, which I thought must resemble those of the pit, and at first could not perceive that it moved at ail. To go forward and encoun ter it, I had not courage. I stood hesitating when I noticed that it advanced towards me. At that moment the reply of Mrs. -' my husband is at the corner," flashed upon my mind. I returned and told her there was something in the street which I believed might be her husband. She caught the light. and hastily left the house to meet him, and such a spectacle! I literally shudder as I write. A being made a little lower than the Mr Burrt took part in the ceremonies and ad angels, crowned with glory and honor, bearing the image of his Maker, and the impress of importality, purchased by the blood of the Son of God, reduced, yes reduced, to a level with creeping thing; yea, turned into a creeping thing, as he was actually drawing himself at full length upon his stomach. by the aid of his arms, upon the snow. My thoughts flew first to the poor wife, (must I, can I say, wife) and then to these reservoirs of death and damnation, at one of which he had been transformed from a man erect, into a thing-I ought to say, fiend; for he spoke the language of the bottomless pit, in imprecations and curses upon me, in answer to the question, when and which of these four individuals was it that thus rewarded your wife. your little ones, for your faithful toils through the day? For I felt that I could go; and upon my knees entreat that individual to accompany me to that house of wo, and see what ren of the hard and horny hand; as opposed as it his own hands had done. His wife, for fear may be to my natural tastes and habits to speak in of her life upon returning reason, spoke to his own hands had done. His wife, for fear public, yet if I ever see such dastard and drivelling him in the tenderest tones, kindly offering to raise him from the snow. With oaths and curses he refused her assistance, and in that condition, sometimes upon his stomach and sometimes upon his knees, drew himself into his house, there to act the fiend, both in language and conduct until a full restoration of reason shall bring with it shame and silence. As I left and turned the corner, I exclaimed audibly, How long, O Lord, how long must and will these fountains of misery and death, temporal and eternal, be tolerated? How long will men for "covetousness," make havoc of the bodies and souls of their fellowmen?—Conneticut Observer.

> Standing Army.—Van Buren strongly mesen mended this scheme in his last message. In a latter of his, published recently, he states that he did not examine it. This places him in a most unfortunate dilemma. If he alleges a falsehood, he has endes, wored to force a monarchical scheme down the throats of the people. If he speaks the truth, he stands convicted before the country of recommending a despotie and unconstitutional measure without any examinauon. What a humiliating position for the Chief Magistrate of the nation! How humbled and disgraced !- Phila. Standard.