ADVERTISEMENTS BY THE YEAR.

ADVERTISEMENTS BY THE YEAR.

One Column. \$20.00 | Two Squares. \$10.00 |
Three fourths to. 15.00 | One Square. \$6.00 |
Half. do. 12.00 | Businesscares, 5lines 3.00 |
Advertisements not exceeding a square of twelve lines will be charged \$1 for three insertions—and 50 |
cents for one insertion. Five lines or under, 25 cents for each insertion.

All intertise notes will be inserted until ordered out, unless that time for which they are to be continued is specified, and will be charged accordingly.

The charge to Merchants will be \$10 per annum—They will have the privilege of keeping I advertisement, not exceeding one square, standing during the year, and the insertion of a smaller one in each paper. Those who occupy a larger space will be charged extra:

All notices for uncetings, and proceedings of meetings to considered of general interest, and many other notices which have been inserted heretofore gratuitously, with the exception of Marriages and Deaths, will be charged is advertisements. Notices of Deaths, in which in v tations are extended to the friends and relatives of the deceased to attend the funeral, will be charged advertisements.

which it, a fations are extended the funeral, will be char-tives of the deceased to attend the funeral, will be char-ged as advertisements.

All letters addressed to the editor n ust be post paid, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

IF Panp'llete, Checks; Carde, Billeof Lading and Handbills of every Jescription, neatly printed at this Uficent the lowest cash prices

HUMAN HAIR.

CLEANLINESS OF THE HEAD AND HAIR Strange it is that persons who attend strictly topersonal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the flead—the Hair the most essential—the most expofed—and the most beautiful when properly cared for, of all the gitts of the Creator, Perfectly free. may it be kept of dandruff or scurf with a certainty
that the hair cannot full out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet, without this arricle? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying

effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this-the only first-the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

From the Boston Chronicle, June 10.

WE see by an advertisement in another col-Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and clsewhere .-We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her phrenological developements, which, considering that they betokened a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks that she had worn, and, after a year's truitless resort to miscalled restoratives, purchased, some monthsingo, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now ranglets in rich profusion, glossy, and of raven blackness. We are not puffing -- non of the commodity has been sent to us. and, indeed. we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through its virtue, hair enough, and of a passable quality, of

DARING FRAUD. The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid weapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from decep-

COMSTOCK & CO. Address Wholesale Druggists, New York Maiden Lane 77.
And also at WILLIAM T. EPTING, and CLEMENS & PARVIN, Druggiste of Pottsivile. June 26 1841

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE The most useful Family Medicine over of in fered to the Public.

HIS well known Anti-Dysenicricand Worm Medicine has proved successfully these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all, who have tried it, to be far superior to an other midicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.
Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilgeneral health, without removing the cause. Swaim's Vermifuge has the peculiar advantage of removing the general health, without removing the cause. Swaim's Vermifuge has the peculiar advantage of removing the nuse of the worms, by giving vigour and healthy action to the stomach, bowels and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, hooping cyugh, &c. Thimedicine, by invigorating the internal functions strength? cause which creates morbil secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysertery, Despepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles,

Ac. It is an antidotein the early stage of Fever and Cholera Morbus.

As general Family Medicine, it stands unrivaled, as the applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. Swaim's Vermituge will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the con-vivality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will unticipate the effects of acidity of the stomach, not un-frequently produced by wine. In the neglect of this however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the tone of the Stom

measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy constantly at hand, of great utility.
Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY Philadelphia B. BANNAN,
Agent for Schuylkill County. And for sale by

PENASYLVANIA BALL. POTTSVILLE, SCHUYUKILLCO. PA.

This elegant 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; the Bedding &c, is of the first quality, and particular attention has been devoted to every arrangement that can contribute to com. his mistress, he naturally enough feared that some

fort 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 solicits 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. favore.

FREDERICK D'ESTIMAUVILLE, Proprietor. Pottsville, Pa. Jone 22, 1840. N. B. The Refectory ir the Basement story, is

onducted under the superintendance of Mr. John Salmon, Shad & Mackeral.

Halifar & Mass. No. 1 Mackeral. No. I Salmon. Mess Shad, Cod Fish. Burlington Herring, Digby Bologna Sausages, Smaked Beef. Smoked Tongnes. Jersey & Western Hams, Shoulders & Flitch. Cheese. Pine Apple Cheese, Sap Sago

Fresh Pickles. Just received and for sale by E. Q. & A. HENDERSON.

May 29

Riding, Sulkey & Gig Whips. JUST received a fresh supply of beautiful and et perior manufactured Riding Sulkey, and Gig Whips which will be sold cheap by the succeiber.

Also a lot of neat walking and riding whalebone B. BANNAN.

Lyell's Geology, AND Buckland's Geology, & Mineralogy. Ju-

Jone 15

"I willteach you to pierce the howels of the Earth, and bring out from the Caveras of Mountains, Metals which will give strength to our Hands and subject all Nature to our use and pleasure". - Dr. Jounson.

Weekly by Benjamin Bannan, Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania

VOL. XVII.

SATURDAY MORNING. AUGUST 28. 1841.

NO. 35

From the Reading Gazette. THE BREACH OF PROMISE. BY SAMUEL SKETCHER.

"Fifty Dollars !"-said the distracted lover-"Fifty dollars a recompense for blighted hopes and crushed affections! D—n me if I'll take a cent ess than a hundred!"

He stand before the solemn court With downcast looks and wan, And tears streamed down his wasted cheeks And the bloom of youth was gone: And ever and anon there came A long and broken sigh, And he seemed to ask his God why he Could not that moment die!

I asked a loafer, standing near, What caused the young man's grief? And from what sorrows he had come To court to get relief? You see that vooman, standin there Talkin vith Lawyer Thomas?" I do."-" Vell, she's deceived him, and He 'as sued for breach o' promise." . O! what a dreadful thing, thought I

To trifle with his heart Till, struggling with affections crushed, It breaks beneath the smart! How sad to see that handsome youth Pining beneath the stroke He feels because a gisl won't draw With him in wedlock's yoke. As thus I mused the justice asked

What damages he laid? And, after scores of sobs and sighs, The weeping lover said-"I am a slighted-injured man? —I 'spose you know what follers Such cases, sir ?—and I'demand Of her a hundred dollars!"

" I've wrong'd you, sir," said the sweet girl, "But think, I'm very poor! I'll give you Sfly dollars, cash, But not a penny more!" And, as she spoke, with a sweet smile She stepped to the man's side, But he turn'd away from her with scorn, So etubborn was his pride!

"What! Fifty-Dollars!-(-at each word He spoke he changed complexions) A recompense for slighted hopes-Lost love and crushed affections! But Fifty !- ( and he roared so loud The tipstaves thought it thundered!)
But Firry! - D-n me if I'll take A cent less than a hundred !"-

THE WIDOW BEWITCHED. FROM THE FRENCH.

— I'll take course against you; You came into my house without my leave.
Your practices are cunning and deceitful:
I know you not—and I hope the law will right me.

Worms being especially apt to infect persons of debitated digestive organs and emakated constitutions, much mischief is oftendone by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consists of the strongest purgations, and possessed beauty enough to second the lady, with a contemptuous sneer. I do not intend that my daughter shall marry for some coal, not only to Baltimore, Alexandria, and the city are not intend that my daughter shall marry for some coal, not only to Baltimore, whom she thought it prudent to keep in re
bilitate the stone of the constitution, bitters, and supplying our own people with the very articles of which we have the greatest abundance.

Why is it that they are now sending quantities of not intend that my daughter shall marry for some coal, not only to Baltimore, whom she thought it prudent to keep in re
bilitate the stone of the constitution, bitters, and supplying our own people with the very ar
ticles of which we have the greatest abundance.

Why is it that they are now sending quantities of not intend that my daughter shall marry for some coal, not only to Baltimore, where the properties of the strongest purgation. In Paris their lived a widow, who, although she tirement, because she feared, and not without reason. that the girls budding beauty might deprive her of some of the conquests which she meditated. As it happens in such cases, her precaution turned out to charms in the same proportion as those of her daughter increased; and although Madam de Mesnel might have overlooked, or at least pardoned this, yet when she found (as she did afterwards) that her daughter's modesty and elegance of manners were so perfect and irresistible, that they had captivated the affections of the old lady's most affectionate lover-and this, too, in spite of the rouge and patches she had employed to retain him-her anger knew no bounds. The chevelier, knowing with whom he had to deal, conducted his proceedings with so much finesse, and so completely concealed his passion for the daughter, that her coquettish mother still continued to b lieve herself the sole object of his affectionate attentions. The young girl, however, knew better, and was not slow in perceiving that her charms had made an impression on the heart of her mother's admirer. She was naturally enough flattered by his attentions; and with that vanity, (if it deserves so harsh a name) which belongs to her aex, whenever she expected the chevalier, she took more pains with her toilet than before; her hair was arranged, and her natural attractions. Her charms soon become talked of, and she grow the object of universal atten-

> tion, to her mother's great disquiet. The chevalier whose name has been mentioned was called Pastourd, and sceing the attractions of rival might present himself; to obviate which, he made a declaration of his passion to the person by whom it had been inspired. Nichon (for so the young lady was called) felt so much confused and pleased with this her first conquest, that she did not observe her mother who entered the room at the time. The anger of the matron was beyond control. In the greatest rage she asked Pastourd if he visited her house to insult her daughter. Pastqurd was a

little confused, but like a man who knew the world, he sought in some way to divert the old lady's No, madam, he replied, my intentions are honorable, and your suspicions do me great injustice. must, however, confess that I did wrong in applying to any one but yourself on this subject; and for

this mistake I very humbly and sincerely beg your pardon. The lady's vanity and her affection together forbade her doubting that her fover still wore her chains: she put on a most amiable smile, and for-

gave and forgot the cause of her suspicions. Pastourd, who was so completely engrossed by his passion that he thought of nothing else, seeing that the old lady had recovered her good temper so soon, thought be might bring her over to his side and

. Madam, if I were now to declare the true sentiments of my heart, might I flatter myself that you would condescend to listen to them with a favorable

. Speak,' said she, with a majestic, but at the same time condescending air. "I love, madam," continued he, with such inten-

sity, that it is impossible for me any longer to conceal my flame. . Do you imagine, said she, that I have not perceived it ?

· You astonish me, madam, answered the chevalier; I thought that my admiration was a profound secret until to-day; because the better to conceal it, had feigned a passion for another person.

·Say no more about it,' splied Madam de Mesnil, you ought to have told me of it at first when I should have approved of it, as I am happy to now." · Medam,' cried the chevalier, passionately throw-

ing himself on his knees, I will not ries until you have promised nie the hand on which my happiness depends.

· Rise, said she, in a most condescending manner-at the same time extending him her hand to

Ah! Madam!' exclaimed the chevalier, springing from his knees in a transport, . how much do I owe! Allow me to ask how long I must wait before my happiness shall be completed?' · When you will, chevalier,' said the lady, with a

anguishing air. The chevalier muttering his indiscreet thanks, retired one of the happiest men, and told his young mistress as he quitted her, that her mother had consented to their marriage.

and kissing her, thanked her very carnestly for the excellent choice she had made; adding, that she had always thought the chevalier the most elegant and agrecable man that she had ever become acquainted · I am very happy,' answered her mother, · that

you have no dislike to this marriage, and that you approve of my choice. Mr. Pastourd is a very worthy man: he will do his duty by you, and you will gentleman.

Nichon, who put wholly a different construction on those words to that her mother intended, blushed. and was hastening out of the room, when her mother called her back to ask who told her this.

"The chevalier Pastourd himself," answered Nichon; the was too happy at the idea of marrying me to conceal it long."

. Marry you!' screamed the mother. 'Do you believe, you simpleton, that he asked for your hand in marriage? Upon my honor that is a pretty notion for a child of your ege. Go nurse, your doll, and prepare to receive as your father-in-law the husband you promised yourself.'

Nichon was overwhelmed at these words and thought it best to retire. The next time Pastourd called, he was astonished to find his mistress in very low spirits, and he fell in the same humor from mere sympathy. The widow, perceiving it, asked him what was the matter.

"I am slarmed, madam," unswered he, "to perceive the melancholy of your daughter, and fear she does not approve of our union." . It matters not whether she be pleased, said the

mother, am I not the mistress ! That is true, replied the chevalier. but I would not think of possessing myself of her hand against her consent. What! her hand!' exclaimed the mother :-

was it her hand that you asked me to give you?" 'Yee, madam,' said the chevelier; and I swear

said the lady, with a contemptuous sneer. 'I do | Why is it that they are now sending quantities of her petitions. She had a daughter about the oge of not intend that my daughter shall marry for some | coal, not only to Baltimore, Alexandria, and the city A thunderbolt could not have more astonished

poor Pastourd, who made the best of his way home overwhelmed with grief, and took to his bed, refusbe useless. Every cun that rose diminished her ing to see any one. The valet to whom the order was givenwas a fellow of great readiness; most abominable impudence; and very much attached to his master: who, in consequence of Combiac's good qualities and former services, had permitted him to great familiarity. Seeing his master so much dejected, he enxiously inquired the cause. The chevalier told him all that had passed. Is that all? said Combiac, with the greates

calmness. Don't disturb yourself I pray. You shall be happy in less than a month. Upon the faith of vour valet, who has a reputation to lose, I shall obtain Nichon's hand, and that with her mother's consent. The old lady has never seen me, but I know her character. I will obtain admission into her house in the character of a nobleman; -nothing is more easy than to imitate the manners of a fine gentleman; well enough at least to impose on an old coquette: and you shall see how well I'll bring matters about."

Little persuasion was necessary to induce the chevalier to accede to this proposition. Combine dressed himself comformably to his new character, hired two footmen of his own acquaintance, dressed her dress put on with a taste that greatly increased them in magnificent liveries, and took a house in the same street with the widow, who was in the habit of passing a great part of the day at her windows, dressed like a May day queen. Combiac, whose first object was to obtain a footing in her house, constantly looked at her in the most languishing and amorous manner; and he even went one day to the church she frequented, to get an opportunity of speaking to

At the conclusion of the service, he presented her a book, with an air of profound respect, and, thus scraping acquaintance, he attended her home. On the road he said, with a most insinuating air, that he had long wished for an opportunity of telling her the immeasurable degree of respect he felt for her, and having prefaced her willing ears by such a discourse, he added emphatically.

· If the homage of a man of tolerable fortune, high rank, and most fervent desire to please you, will be acceptable, you will find these qualities in your most humble, affectionate and devoted slave."

There was no resisting the compliment. The widdow's answer was couched in such gracious terms, that Combine ventured to ask permission to wait on her at home. The widow acceded, under the pretext of playing at biquet, and the Marquis de Mascarille (as he had created himself on this occasion) said so many agrecable things and played his part so well, that the widow was perfeculy delighted.

The idea of having made a conquest of so great a man, (for titles must make great men) induced her to treat him with the greatest affability; and in a short time, the Marquis went on to tell her that he should not have hesitated so long in making his propossis, but that being of an extreme jealous disposition, and, as madem had a marriageable daughter, he should always be alarmed less those who came to pay their attention to her might be smitten with the

superior attractions of mamma. 4 Therefore, madam, he added, 4 it must be that you will marry her without delay and after that we shall live in a state of perfect bliss."

Gross as this was, the old lady swallowed it: her desire to be married, made her then regret, for the first time, that she had refused her daughter's hand to Pastourd. She graciously accepted the marqui's offer, and told him that his wishes respecting Nichon should be complied with. On the same day she sent for the chevaller, and told him she would consent to his immediate marriage with her daughter. Pastourd, who was of course acquainted with the plot, agreed to every thing-and in twelve hours afterwards was united to Nichon.

The day after the marriage, when the widow was expecting a visit from the marquis, she received from him the following letter:

" I am extremely grieved, medam, that business o importance compels me to go into Gascony, from whence I have received letters, stating that the greater part of my property (including my patent of nobility) which had been preserved by my illustrious ancestors, with the greatest care from the time of the deluge, has been destroyed by fire. All that remains to console me under this loss and disappointment, (for, without fortune or title, how can I pretend to the honor of your hand;) is, that I have been the instrument of bringing about your daughter's marringe; and hidding you farewell forever, permit me to advise you, in case you should have any more offers Delighted to hear this, Nichon ran to her mother, of marriage, to enquire a little more cautiously alter the gentleman than you did respecting your

MASCARILLE. It is of course impossible to describe the lady indignation at being thus grossly deceived and af fronted, for she now saw through the whole affair, She went into the country, and declared she would never return again. Time, however, changed this determination; and the spologies and forbearance of her son-in-law, and the affectionate attentions of her be perfectly happy and contented with so fine a daughter, induced her to forgive them, and to abandon that silly vanity which might have destroyed her happiness.

> [FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL. COAL AND IRON.

From a Correspondent in Virginia.

The present prostrate condition of the coal trade nduces me to write you. My own impression is, that there is no corrective, except in the prohibition of fereign coal and iron; at least, after a give. quantity. The quantities of these articles imported is annually increasing. The number of operating collieries in this state is reduced more than half, and many of those with diminished force and increased expense. You are aware how heavily the iron manusactories drag on. Is not the interest of these two identical? Is it not the evident policy of British capitalists to suppress both, with a view to the ultimate monopoly of at least the iron, if not the coal trade. Is not the iron interest dependent upon the coal? Let the iron masters continue to patronise Picton and Sidney coal, and thereby prostrate the American collieries, which they are fast doing, how long will it be before coal will be at a rate that will bring foreign iron in competition with our own, at a rate equivalent to a prohibition of sales by the domestic manufacturer? Suppose our collieries suppressed. Will any man believe that the Nova Scotia collieries will supply this country at the low rates they are now doing? Depend upon it, they are now losing money with the intention of driving us from the marexpect to see Nova Scotia coal offered in the Richmond market the coming winter cheaper than the

Richmond collier can there afford it. We are willing to sell cargo coal at 124 cents on board at Richmond. By invoices in the treasury department, sworn to by the shipper and importer, the costs of coal at Pictou & Sidney is 8 a 83 centsduty 4 4-10, making it at least equal in cest to ours. How is it then that they can send it to our very doors and sell it for less than we can? They must pay some freight, and I had supposed a high one, as my impression is, only vessels of a particular class can engage in that trade, and that they have frequently if not mostly to go into ballast. 🕟

I was assured by a large consumer in Boston that the difference between Virginia and Nova Scotis measure was 30 per cent, in favor of Kova Scotis; yet the Custom House officers say the full duty is paid on every bushel, and that it is measured under the supervision of an officer and duty paid accordingly. Thirty-six bushels, I believe is the legal chaldron. I was credibly informed in Buston that the Custom House there allowed 42, and that the excess of measure made it equal to full 48. Why this distinction in favor of the foreign coal?

Let this state of things progress to the prostration of American colliers and from masters-what he comes of us in the event of war, whence our munitions and equipments, and the other indispensable articles of fuel and iron! We should then have to rear up colliers and iron masters at an immense expense. We will have lost our skill-our collieries will be filled with water, which in many cases it will take years to reduce-our engines will have been destroyed-our forges and fornaces in ruins, and all to start again at an expense greatly exceeding the original. It seems to me madness, folly, infatuation to permit things as they are. There are no two inter ests in the country which more imperatively demand the festering care of government. Cannot a combination of the iron and coal interests be brought about to demand of congress at the next session a tariff amounting to a prohibition?

Yours, &c. ADVICE TO ALL TEE-TOTALERS.

1. Do not, on any account viciate your pledge. 2. Try to understand the principles of tee-total-3. Choose the virtuous as your constant com-

panione. 4. Make restitution for the injuries you have done.

5. Contract no debts under the cloak of tee-to-

6. Never report your brethren's faults in their ab sence. 7. Restore those who fall in the spirit of mech-

8. Beware of pride and a contentious spirit. 9. Abhor reifichness and consider the poor.

10. Exercise patience towards the poor drunkard 11. Visit at least seven drunkards every week. 12. Convince by persuasion instead of violence. 13. Save the rising generation from intemperance 14. You cught to redeem all your misspent time. 15. Give up the practice of smoking and snuffing. 16. Attend the meetings as often as possible.

17. In your addresses avoid all personal attacks. 18. Religious sectationism should also be avoided 19. Deal not in false and exaggerated statements. BEAUTITOE EXTRACT Young womenhood

molasses touched with a little brimstone, spread on bread not buttered, a being all joints and angles hot filled out-air unformed form, deformed by stayspalled thing that loves the ripening peach-a young WOIDED-A woman which is not quite a woman,

Yet comething more nor a gal. 

BUYING A RING. A Scrne-Enter Ladies.

Lady-I wish to see some of your most fashions. ble finger ringe? [The Jeweller shows a number ] Lady-Are these the latest style? What is the

price of this? [selecting one from the variety shown Jeweller-Three dollars and a half.

Lady-Three dollars and a hali! what a price! know I can buy them at other stores for two dolare. What do you ask for this plain gold one ! Jeweller-I have always sold gold rings of that kind for one dollar and a quarter, but you may have it for fifty cente.

Lady-Fifty cents for this plain sing! why it is a nonstroug price! I never heard of such a thing. Jeweller-I wish I could trade with you. Ma'am: ou shall have it for thirty-seven and a half cents,; Lady-No sir, I cannot think of it-I want to buy a ring, but cannot afford to give such an extraordinary price.

Jeweller-Say no more, Ma'em, you shall have it or twenty-five. Lady-O, that's altogether too much! I know I

can buy them a good deal cleaper elsewhere. Jeweiler-I am desirous of securing your custom. Ma'am, and I will sell it for twelve and a half

Lady-Ab, you are getting a little more reasonable, but twelve and a half cents is entirely too high. Jeweller-I am resolved to please you, Majam, and my lowest price is six and a quarter cents. Lady-[After examining it very closely ] Will

you warrant it to be pure gold? Jeweller-Gold of an extra fineness.-It suits your finger exactly, and you shall have the little box into he bargain.

Lady-(Asido to her sister,) O. I almost wish we ead brought some money with us. (Aloud.) Is that your lowest price, sir? Jeweller-That, Ma'am is my lowest price.

Lady-If that's the case, I am afraid we shall not o ablo to trade—I know I can buy them for three cents at the other shops.—Good morning, sir.—[Exit Jeweller-Good morning, ladies. Well, that

heats all. Three cents for a gold ring, that cost me

one dollar by the dozen !- And this is what is called LIFE IN PARIS .- The Paus correspondent of the N. Y. Sunday Mercury relates the following story : "Mons. D., a dramatic artiste and a great favorite it one of our theatres, had the misfortune to marry. Madame D. was a charming person, scarcely twenty years of age, who married simply because it was convenient to have a husband; and well persuaded she was, that the having one did not oblige her to acter, and he soon accertained that he had been resuffer a young student, whom she loved madly, to ferred to a man as worthless as he tellered the woods die in despair. Soon Mons. D. saw that there were of his doughter to be. some infractions of the contract, and in a few days he surprised his wife and the young student en fluburg, at lower prices than we can furnish it ! Aud I grant delit d'adultere. Insamous wretches, said to escertain whether the name of the man who sought he, I could destroy you both on the spot; I have the his daughter's hand, was not registered amongst

challenge; and they agreed to meet the next day in the wood of Vincennes, with seconds and pistols .-Nothing was said about coffee. The next morning, but they waited in vain. At last, just as they were on the point of going away, they saw coming towards them a commissioner, who put into the hands of Mons. D. a letter thus conceived-

Monsieur, I might have killed you after having taken from you your wife, this would have been too much by half; I therefore resolved to let you live. You see I am no monster. I leave you life, and in order that you may enjoy it-that it may be sweet and mild to you-I charge myself with your wife, whom you will never again hear speak."

"Mons. D., who is an homme d'espeil, thought the adventure piquanto, so he took it in good part." -

Thrilling Portey.-Of late a great deal o proper good " poetry has been floating in the atmosphere: and some of it we have published, but not a scrap have we seen for three moons better entitled to the dignity of a place in our paper than the following. edge of the purpose for which the writer-intended it, but in our very humble opinion it is a prodigously happy satire on the mawkish sentimentality f some of the scribblers of these latter ages :-

I saw her but once, years ago,
Ere my brow had grown wrinkled and bent,
Ere I'd read about Mr. John Doe,
And gaped over Blackstone and Kent, But never, though all but that ene Of boyhood's bright visions have fled, Has "copy !" or "proof sir !" or dun. Driven that for an hour from my head!

Around me it hovers, by day and by night, Sunshine of my soul, ever dear— It steads o'er my spirit, as light As the wind in the spring of the year: But once! and then—seen evermore— With a hand like the Appenine snow, Away from her father's back door

She was driving the hog with a hoe! AN APPAIR OF HONOR!-A most ridiculous offair of honor (!) "came off" in Canada a few days since. The Montreal Herald of the 17th inst. cays: There was an affair of honor yesterday morning in the rear of the mountain, between two French gentlemen, who came all the way from New York to settle their belligerent affair. The parties were attended by their respective friends whom they found in this city, and by a medical attendant; they fired three shots each, when the result was as follows :- Killed, none; wounded, none; missing, both."

Tax Jons Trizes. The following is the address card of John Tyler, Jr., which may be useful to some people :--

"John Tyler, Junior, confidential Sceretary to his Excellency, John Tyler, Senior, President of the United States of America."

A Yankee painter, in order to convey an exalted pinion of the happiness of his country, refresents number of angels armed with rifles, emigrating from Heaven to the United States.

The concise adage that . Old birds are not caught with chaff,' is sententiously paraphtased by the axiom. Experienced warblers are rarely made prisoners by the husks of grain.

Queen Victoria's baby has been weaned important news, that.

The debt of Upper Canada is nearly \$0,000, 000, while that of Lower Canada is only \$500,000. greatly exaggerated.

All the state of the

A YANKEE INCIDENT. - Not long since, but before Judgo Cowoff decided that people must be tried in this country for crimes committed, there happened to be in one of the principal hotels to Montreal, a pompous discussion among a quorum of British officers, upon the subject of the impresonment of McLeod. And after running the subject over and over, and bringing to bear upon it all the light, evidence, and sound reasoning that the subject demanded, the gallant officers and other good and livel subjects concluded the subject and other good and manded, the gattant others and other grou and loyal subjects, concluded it expedient and right to call out a regiment of Her Britainic Mojesty's soldiers, march down to New York, liberate the insulted prisoner, McLeod, and bear had in triming to his home, as becomes the dignity of so

great and powerful a nation as England.

"Gentlemen," and in a moment all cyes were turned to a remote corner of the room, where sai, before unabserved, a very cumfortable looking. stranger, in whom, however, et a glance could be discovered the true Yankee; for indeed he stood. (as we say,) or rather leaned, six feet six and a half—a perfect giant; and that he sat, seemingly only to admire the beauty of the ascending volumes of smoke, drawn from the end of his huge cigar, the like of which, together with whips and Loco-Foco matches, he had for years peddled from Quebec to New Orleans. "Gentlegien," said he, " L hope before you undertake to carry your delibera-tions into effect, that you will use a little consideration. What, talk about taking McLeod out of prison with a regiment of soldiers !- Why, gentle-

en, you talk like children.
"Why, all the forces that you can drum up between here and so for north that the thermometer won't rise at all, can't march down to the city of Albany and back again, no way you can contrive it. Now I am a little, small, delicate specimen of Vermont, and would like to tell you what the Vermonters have done for your case. They have made a proposition, through their Legislature, to the General Government, that they will whip out, clean and smooth, the Canadas, New Brunswick and Nova Scotin, for the sum of sixty-five dollars. but thought the price too high. The Legislatine reconsidered the vote and made a second proposition, and agreed to do the work for thirty-six dellars and fifty cents. This, the General Government accepted; and now the only remaining question to

be settled to, who finds the ammunition. As soon as that is settled, we shall be over here. "The boys are now headed this way, and it is all the Government can do to held on to their coat skirts to keep the devils off you; and mark my word; in three days from the time the Government lets' go, there won't be British Government enough for a by word. But, gentlemen, if you persit in going for McLeod, arrange your affairs for a long absence; and for Heaven's sake, and more particulately for your own, don't go by way of Plattening!" The conclusion of the matter was, that it Ver-mont had actually got started, and if the Yankee then with them was, as he said, but a small, delicate specimen of what was to come, they had better abandon at once the idea of sending for McLcod, and arrange their affairs at home for such unwell .

A HAPPY ESCAPE FROM A SWART,-We COLY the following from the New York Tribune, and truck the warning will not be altegether thrown away :--" A genteel locking Englishman, of prepossessing manners and address, a short time since became acquainted with a handsome, interesting young widow lady in this city—the adopted daughter of one of our most respectable and wealthy citizens-and so won open ber affections by his politic and gentlemenly conduct, that he obtained her consent to marry him; and they were to have been united in marriage the present week .- The discriminating eye of the foster tather of the lady, however, discovered something inthe intended husband of his adopted daughter that induced suspicion, and caused him to cherish for the lover a most cordial dislike. He therefore instituted the most something enquiries into his character and conduct, and obtained from the British Coront and sone the most unfavorable testimony of his utter destitution and moral worth. He also obtained of the lover of his daughter a reference as to his char-

Not entirely satisfied with this, however, he proceeded to the Clerk's Office of the Court of 8. right and the means,' and he showed two loaded pis- those of the felons who had been before that Court tols, but it is more nobly that I wish to revenge my- for trial—and was soon confirmed by reference to the self. I trust, sir, that you are not coward enough to record that H ... J. C ... (the name of the deroted refuse to meet me?' The student accepted the lover of his daughter) - had been convicted in Septon.ber, 1840, of a constructive grand larceny, in fraudulently obtaining a valuable gold watch from Mr. Henry O'Conner, and had been sentenced to the at the hour of appointment, Mons. D. was on the State Prison for two years; but that in the exercise spot designated, accompanied by two of his friends, of Executive elemency, C - 1.ad been pardor ed on the 18th of March last, and restored to liberty.

This intelligence, extounding as it was, was communicated to the young widow, who thanked heaven and her father for having so opportunely rescued her from so disgraceful a count xion, and the shame and misery that must have inevitably followed. It is needless to add, that Mr. C .\_\_\_ was promptly informed by the father that if he dared to enter his door again, he would be kicked out much quickerthan he entered. We understand that, since this gentle hint, he has entirely discontinued his

BITUMINOUS Woon .- It is stated in a recent number of Silliman's Journal that a large deposit of bituminous would has been discovered at Port Hudson, on the Miseissippi river. The village is situated on a bluff sixty or seventy feet high. The bluff reposes, as the whole country does, on a thick bed of blue aluminous clay, which forms the bed of most of the water courses, and wears very gradually by the action of the water. The upper surface of the clay at that place is considerably below the high wa

ter mark. The bloff has been long falling in from being undermined by springs, which run out above the blue clay, and by the action of the current of the Missiesippi; but the blue clay does not wear away near so fast, and for this reason it extends some distance beyond the base of the bluff. It seems that upon this shelf the Mississippi has made a considerable deposit, of the common kind, containing a great many fragriente, and sometime entire loge; after this deposit took place, a considerable mass of earth must have: fallen, covering the former one. The remarkably low water, together with the removal of the superin-

cumbent earth, forming a new landing. The smaller logs ere often entirely bituminated and changed into a glossy black coal, in which no trace of fiber can be perceived; still the formation must be very recent, for in the most perfectly bitumenized piece, there are frequent marks of the axe, look. ing as though it were done but yesterday. Tho limbs are very much fistiened, but otherwise their external appearance is the same as usual in the species, which can easily be determined to be cok, walnut, hickory, &cc. The larger logs and fragments have undergone the transformation in various degrees, some being of a soft and spongy texture. Minny are in a state of perfect coal, at one end, or one side, and have undergone no change except collening at the other.

THE YELLOW FEVER .- A New Orleans pener says that the yellow fever has been scouring the city of St. Joseph, Florida, for nearly six weeks past. The first case of a decided type occurred about the middle of June since when it has spread over the town, and the deaths had, up to the 20th of July, reached 37. It is conjectured that the lever was introlliced by arrivals from Havanna.

. At Key West, too, we learn from the St. Augustine News, of the 3d inst., the yellow fever was toging with much fatality.

From the same authority, we are told that the fever was still prevailing with a dreadful malignity at Havanna, and that there were nine "American ships then lying at that port, without a soul on board, all having perished with the fever." This is probably iy exaggented.