For one year, \$2 60
Six months, 1 00
Three months, 50
Payable semi-annually in advance by those who reside in the county—and annually in advance by those who reside at a distance.

Bor No paper will be sent unless the subscription is paid in advance.

Five dollars in advance will pay for three years subscription.

subscription.

30 Papers delivered by the Rost Rider will be charged 25 cents extra. TO ADVERTISERS

All advertisements must be paid for in advance un-less an account is opened with the advertiser.

The charge to Merchants will be \$10 per annum.

The charge to Merchants will be \$10 per annum, with the privilege of keeping lone advertisement not exceeding one square standing during he year and inserting a smaller one in each paper. Those who occupy a larger space will be charged extra.

Notices for Tayern Licence, \$2.

All notices for meetings and proceedings of meetings not considered of general interest, and many other natices which have been inserted heretofore gratuitously, with the exception of Marriages and Deaths, will be charged as advertisements. Notices of Deaths, in which invitations are extended to the friends and relatives of the deceased to attend the futural, will be charged as advertisements. funeral, will be charged as advertisements.

NOTICE.

Court of Schuylkill county, Auditor, to make distribution of the askets in the hands of Daniel Shollenberger, the administrator & c. of William J. Maver, late of West Brunswick Township, in Schuj kill County, deceased, too and among such of the creditors of said deceased, that may be entitled to receive the same. Hereby gives notice to all such as have any claims against the estate of the said deceased, that he will attend at his of-fice, in the Borough of Orwigsburg, on Monday the 14th day of February next, between the hours of ten and four o'clock, to make such distribu-tion, at which time and place the creditors may present their claims.
CHARLES WITMAN, Auditor.

Orwigsburg, January 8

JAMES DOWNEY, ESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has brought with him from New York this Fall, a large assertment of Groceries & Liquors, which he offers for sule at the most modcrate Philadelphia wholesale prices, (freights added,) by calling at the store house, next door to the Schuylkill Hotel, Morris's Addition, in the Borough of Pottsville, consisting of Black and Green Teas, of a superior quality, Falling Loaf, Laguira, P. Rico and N. O. Sugars, 40 bags of best Rio Coffee, with a quantity of Java, St. Do mingo, Green and Browned Coffees, 100 barrels Refined Common Oil, 30 harrely Winter Strained Oil, Molasses, White and Yellow Soap, Tolacco, Keg and Box Raisins, Wines and Liquors, from common to the best qualities, and about 800 bushels of Ground Salt &c., &c. 2-4mo Pottsville, January 8.

COAL MINES TO LET.

IN Summit Coal Company have completed their Rail Road, erected screens, and opened mines ready for working to the extent of fifty thousand tons of coal per annum, capable of being wrought by uncovering entirely above water level, which they are prepared to lease on advan-pageous conditions, for a term of years. Three mines are in the immediate vicinity of the Beaver Meadow works, and the transportation is contin mously decending to the Lehigh river. The mining operations can be carried on with great economy, owing to the favorable position of the veins. Proposals may be left at the office.

of the veins. Proposals may be test at the omee, No. 57 South 3d street. Philadelphia, directed to J. L. FENIMORE, Scat'y of the Board of Directors. Philadelphia, Dec. 25 Plat delphra, Dec. 25 MEDICINES! MEDICINES!!

DR. Wm. Evan's celebrated Camomile Pills. do Soothing Syrup for children. Baron Von Hutcheler's, Herb Pills, Doct. Goodie's Female Pills Docs William Evan's Fever & Ague Pills Doct. Hunt's Botanic Pills. 3
For Dy-peptig Persons Hunt's Botanic Pills

are said to be superior to any Medicine ever ye offered to the Public. A fresh supply of the above Medicines, ins received and for sale at the Drug Store of Dec 11 50- JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

LOOK HERE! UST received and now opening, a large and well assorted stock of new Fall and Winter goods consisting of Dry Goods of every desdription.

China, Glass and Queensware. Far. Cloth, and Plair Seal Caps, Boots and Shoes, Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. Plaster, Salt, Fish, &c.

Which will be sold on the most liberal terms, and at very low prices or in exchange for country produce, for which the highest price will be paid Pottsville, No . 1841.

New Fall and Winter Goods. MIE sub-cribers have just received a New and Elegant assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of, Black, Blue and fancy Colored Cloths, Blue Black and fancy Colored Cas smers, Blue, grey, Brown, Mix'd and Drub Sattmetts, White, Red, Scarlet, Yellow and Green Flannels, Black, Brown, Green, Scarlet and Drab Morinos, 12-4, 11-4, 10-4, 8-4, 6-4 Blankets. Morino, Belvidere, Tustan, and Taglioni Shawls, Buck, Beaver, Boskin, and KidiGloves, Winter Prints, Roslyn Plaids, Mouslin de Laines, Woolen, Berlin and Cashmere Gloves, Blue, Green, Red and Scarlet Canton Flatinells, Bleached and unbleached Canton Flannell, Pilot, Beaver and Bearskin Coatings, Wool, shirts Draw-

All of which we are disposed to sell on our Oct 9 41- E. Q. A. HENDERSON.

GOLDEN SWAN HOTEL,

(REVIVED,)
No., 69 N. Third st., above Arch, Philodelphia. BOARD ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.

lished hotel, which has been completely put in order for the accommodation of travelling and permanent boarders.
Its proximity to business, renders it desirable to strangers and residents desirable to strangers and residents of the eny. Every portion of the house has undergone a complete cleansing. The culturary epartment is of the first order-with good cooks and servants selected to insure attention to guests -11 as accommodations for 70 persons. Those who may favor the house with their custom, may be assured of finding the best of

fare the best of attention, and, as is stated above, very reasonable charges. If Single day, \$1 25.

I ? Room for horses and vehicles. Also horses

I P Germantown and Whitemarch Stage Office Philadelphia, December 11, 1841 50-tf VIEW OF POTTSVILLE.

R. J. A. BENADE on Artist of acknowl ed talent, will publish in a short time, should sufficient number of subscribers be obtained. large Lithographic view of the Borough of Potts. ville. It will be Lithographed by Mr. Benade and struck off by one of the best Lithographers

in the country, on the following terms:
On India Paper, 91 25
On Plain Vellum Paper, 1 00 Colored copies, where desired, 3 00
The view can be examined at this office where subscriptions will be received. It is to be hoped that our citizens will not be backward in hestowing sufficient patronage to insure its ear

Office of the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Rail Road Company. Philadelphia, January 6th, 1842.

A T a meeting of the Board of Managers, held on the 5th inst., a dividend was declared out of the profits of the Company for the last half year, of NINE per cent, upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. Jan. 15, 3- JOHN H. CRESSON, Trest.

YESTE JOURNAL,

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"I WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH, AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SUBJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE -DE. JOHNSON.

WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING. JANUARY 29, 1842.

VOL. XVIII.

MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE TO THE COAL MINING ASSOCIATION OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

January, 1842.

After another short and busy season, the Board of Trade have endeavored to gather up the facts relating to the Coal Trade that lie scattered on the way. and present them in the following Report to the Coal Mining Association: The amount of Anthracite Coal sent to market in the past year will be seen

nh tre tet	lowing table:	
Sent from	Schoylkill,	584,692
	Lehigh-Mauch Chunk,	- 78,164
	Beaver Meadow,	- 26,224
-	Hazleton,	- 21,263
•	Sugar Loaf	- 17,170
	Lackawanna,	- 192,270
	Pinegrove,	17,653
	Shamokin,	- 21,463
		958,899
Add remai	ning on hand 1st of April last,	50,00 0
		
	· ·	1,008,899

From the above total of 958,899 tons of Coal, which have been sent from the nines of the several Coal districts this year, we must deduct a large amount, in order to show correctly the quantity that has been forwarded to the Atlantic markets.

Of the Coal sent from this Region, there has been 40,584 tons delivered on the line of the Canal; and not being in possession of official information, but seeing that Pinegrove and Shamokin have sent the same quantity of Coal from the mines as in the year 1810; we shall set down the amount that reached tide water, through the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal, at 10,000 tons; which is a little over the amount that arrived in 1840; thus leaving 29,116 tons for the supply of places, on the lines of canal through which this coal passes to market.

From the best information that we can obtain, we think we may safely set lown the amount of Coal delivered on the lines of canal, leading from the Lehigh and Lackawanna mines to tide water, at 68,000 tons; which added to the quantity stated as being left on the other routes, will make up a total of 137,700 tons of Coal, that did not reach tide water; and by deducting this to him. from the gross amount in the preceding table, we shall find there is 871,199 tons of Anthracite Coal to supply the demand, for the year ending on the 1st

The following table exhibits the quantity of Coal shipped from the different regions from the commencement of the trade, together with the annual increase, and consumption, and the annual quantity remaining over unsold, and disposed on the line of the Canal:

		<u>`</u>						~	÷	_	-	8 0	6	<u>_</u>			-	-	_	~	22	·	
CANAL,			_;				3,154	3,372	3,332	5,32,1	6,150	10,048	13,429	19,429	18,571	17,863	21,749	28,775	30,390	28,024	41,223	40,584	
UNSCLD		•											none.	.65.000	117,762	79,212	4.035	54,035	255.070	205,395	157,622	20,000	
CONSUMED						,		,				177,000	298,871	434,986	415,186	635,935	632,428	680,441	788,968	867,000	973,136		
ANNUAL INCREAME.		208	1,167	3,583	3.718	25,352	13,154	15,837	14,082	34,567	62,651	2,086	187,051	123,877	decrease.	184,122	121,670	199,048	decrease.	-80,034	46.087	93,485	
AGGRE.	365	1,073	2,240	5 823	9,541	34.893	48,047	63,434	919.77.	112,083	174,734	176.820	363,871	487,748	376 636	560,758	685 458	881,476	739.293	819.327	865,414	958,899	7,442,419
LACKA. WANE.			ì							2,000	43,000	24 000	84,600	111.777	43 700	000'06	103,861	115,387	78,207	122,300	148,470	192,270	1,194,572
SHAMO- KIN.				٠,٠													_			11,930	15,505	21,463	48,898
PINE-				. ,				:								:		17,000	13,000	20,639	23,860	17,653	92,152
LEHIGH.	365	1,073	2,240	5,823	9,541	28,393	31,280	32,074	30,232	25,110	41,750	40,966	70,000	123,000	106,344	131,250	146,522	225,937	214,211	221.850	225,288	142,821	4.250.8271.855.970 92,152 48,898 [1.194,572 7,442,419
FCHUYL. KILL.	١.					6,500	16,767	31,360	47,284	79,973	89,984	81,854	209,271	252,971	226,692	339,508	432,045	523,152,	433,875	442,608	452,291	584,692	250.827
r, R8	1820	1831	8:33	£25	1:28	825	826	827	828	828	830	831	8832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	1841	. 4

The above table is the same as contained in our last Report with the past years statistics added; and also another column containing the amount of Coal unsold on the 1st of April of each year as nearly as can be ascertained. The data in this column will not be found to differ materially from former reports, excepting for the year 1839, in which we experienced much difficulty in

determining upon the amount in market on the 1st of April. We have not taken into account the 32,917 tons of Coal sent from Wilkesbarre, because we believe that the whole of this is required for the supply of the Furnaces and their Engines; and other Steam engines in Danville and its

With this moderate supply in the market, we cannot believe that any great quantity will be remaining in the hands of dealers at the next opening of the canal navigation; though it must be observed that the mildness or severity of a vinter presents very different results in the quantity of fuel consumed.

As was anticipated in our last Report, the stock of Coal remaining on hand at the opening of the canals last spring, was as small as could be desired, by those who are anxious to preserve the trade in a healthy and flourishing condi-

A sufficient supply is not what suits the speculators, but it is the very conlition wished for by the miner, who is well aware, that a steady and ample

supply, induces a regularly increasing demand for, and use of Coal. In consequence of the damages caused by the flood in January last, the Schuyl kill Canal was not opened before the 17th of May, and from this time the business went on increasing, until in September; the weekly shipments from this

vicinity and Little Schuylkill amounted to 26,000 tons, By the 25th of November the shipments had nearly ceased, and in this shor season of little more than six months a larger amount by 61,540 tons, was sent

down the canal, than in any previous year. The facilities for increasing the business of this region are certainly very great and if our cost of transportation is still further lessened by Canal and Rail-road, so that none can undersell us at living prices; then from this region must the increase supply be derived, and in a very few years the quantity of Coal annually passing by these two great works, to tide water, will exceed a million of

The Schuylkill Navigation Company have fixed the toll on Coal to Phila delphia for the present year at 75 cents per ton, which is a reduction of 15 cents on last year's prices, on all excepting Pea Coal, which is increased 25 ents per ion.

The Philadelphia and Reading Rail-road, Company have fixed their rate o transportation for the first two months of this year at \$1 50 per ton, the next four months at \$1 75; and for the five months ending with November at

On the 1st inst, a Locomotive Engine passed over this road, and came threading through the gorges of the mountains, until it reached this place; bearing with it the Managers of the road, who were received in the most cordial manner by our citizens generally.

According to previous arrangements made by the Company and our citizens: a train of cars left here on the morning of the 10th inst., and arrived in Philadelphis in the evening with upwards of 2000 passengers, carrying with them some Coal that was mined the same morning at Potts & Bannan's colliery, 230 feet perpendicular below the water level.

The same day a train of cars passed over the Road carrying about 150 tons of Coal, which Lad been loaded on the 8th from Potts & Bannan's mines; thus vation of this solid foundation, we will here close our anticipations of the future fixing the 10th of January 1842 as the day on which the first train of Coal and our remarks on the past, passed over this Road to Philadelphia.

On the 11th inst., our citizens returned from Philadelphia accompanied by some of the Managers of the Road; and although the weather was most unfa-

vorable for the celebration, it was a day of joy and rejoicing; and we now feel | The following persons were on the 17th inst., that there is another chain of union between us and other sections of this wide spread and happy land, which will bind us together, more and more firmly in of Schuylkill county, for the ensuing year: our social and commercial relations, and will undoubtedly ultimate in our mu tual benefit.

By the completion of this road, we are connected with Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington by Rail-road; to either of which we shall be able to travel in one day, and these facilities will soon be properly estimated by

a business and travelling community. We will now at all times be able to bring from Philadelphia and the other places connected with us by these Iron bonds, the merchandize required in this section of the country, to supply the teeming population that labor in and about our coal mines; and the numerous artizans, and others connected with or depending more or less directly on the vast and increasing trade in this

The average length of time which our canal is open annually, is about eight months; leaving us shut out from the market full one third of the year, and

occasionally even longer. This has always operated to the disadvantage of our trade, and always will affect this or any other branch of trade injuriously, where the value is small on a great bulk or weight of the article, and which is wasted by every handling, as is so manifestly the case with the free burning anthracite.

By having a communication open to Philadelphia at all times in the year, the supply of Coal will be more regular, and consequently the prices to the consumer will be less vascillating than formerly. The cities to the eastward, can also have supplies forwarded earlier in the

spring, and later in the winter; as the Delawais river is closed by ice but a short time in each year. Every step in internal, or other improvements, which brings our business nearer to a regular and steady operation throughout the year, is certainly plac-

ing us in a better position than we have heretofore occupied It must be evident to any one, that if a laboring man has employment every vorking day in the year, he can afford to work for less wages per day, than when he is compelled to be idle one fourth or fifth of his time, as those are, who

re employed in mining and delivering Coal into the boats at our wharves. On the line of canal this fact is more clearly marked, when men, boys, hores, and boats are all thrown out of employment nearly one third of the year. There needs no lengthy argument, to prove the advantages that are likely result to us, by our trade progressing steadily throughout the year, instead of having these long periods, in which so many of the men are idle, and those

rho are employed, working under great disadvantages. Any thing that will lessen the cost of producing Coal and carrying it to the narkets, must benefit the consumers; therefore our customers in Philadelphia and other cities and elsewhere, have collectively an interest in these things; though each one may individually feel them far removed from, and of little importance

These advantages, which we have been contemplating cannot operate to their full extent at once, but they are gradually opening upon us, and in time every me will be enabled to see the full force of the benefits arising from them. We trust the Schuylkill Navigation Company and the Philadelphia and

Reading Rail-road Company, are both disposed to facilitate and cheapen as much as is in their power, the transportation of Coal; and thus bring this section of the Coal basin into a full competition with every other Coal Region. The Philadelphia and Reading Rail-road, is now only connected with two of the incorporarted roads in this Region, there being two others yet to connect with, which we believe can be readily done in two years, and by that time the Company can have a sufficient number of cars on the road, to enter fully into

With the Schuylkill Canal, which is every year being made more perfect and capacious, and the Philadelphia and Reading road, we shall have full opportunities of sending out from these mountains, all the coal that may be required of us; and at the same time proving by the true test of experience, whether a searching scrutiny by the public eye--- the faults the heal of the class; here let the poor boy learn, Rail Road or Canal will answer best for the transportation of heavy merchaniza on a descending grade.

the carrying of Coal, from any part of the Schuylkill section of this Coal

We do not know of any improvements such as these, similarly situated in this country, and the practical information that may be obtained, by comparing the operation of these two great works, may be useful to those who contemplate similar improvements, in a like situation in any part of the country. There has been 78,296 tons of Coal shipped in the past year, from this region direct to the city of New York in Canal Boats.

The average tonnage of the Boats the past year, has been less than in the year previous; owing to the very low state of the water for a considerable time, which at one period was so low, at the upper end of the Canal, that the Company were obliged to discontinue weighing boats at this place, and, also at The freight to Philadelphia in the past year has ranged from \$1 10 to \$2

per ton, the average for the whole season being \$1.00 per ton, and the treight to New York commenced at \$2 75 and rose as high as \$4 40 per ton, giving an average for the season of \$3 42 per ton.

The canal was closed by order of the Company on the 18th of December

The number of Steam Engines erected in this vicinity up to the close of the year 1840, for pumping water and winding Coal out of the mines, was 12; possessing collectively a power equal to 315 horses, according to the common mode of estimating the power of Steam Engines.

And we find that 7 Engines have been added to the list within the past year, the aggregate power of which is 360 horses; being 45 horse power more of steam applied to the mines in one year, than in the whole period from 1833, that being the time the first Steam Engine was erected at our mines by the North American Coal Companiy

By the large increase of Engines at the mines in the past year, some persons nay be led to infer, that our Coal is being rapidly exhausted, and in a few veats these sources of supply will be cut off; but to those more conversant with the subject, these deep workings serve to prove that the numerous hills interspersed through our Coal Basin, contain only the land marks and guides to the mines of lasting wealth, which lie deeply hidden far beneath the surface of

To what depth these deposites of Coal may continue, we do not know, and can only say that the deepest working which we now have is 153 feet perpendicularly below the level of the Schuylkill at Dam No. 1; and at that depth the Coal is found to be fully equal, if not superior in quality, and as thick in the vein as at the surface.

We stated in our last report, that the Valley Furnace, five miles east of this and been tented, and preprations were then about being commenced by some

gentlemen from New York to put it in operation. It was put in blast a few months since, and worked well until some difficulty arising with the Company conducting it, it was blown out, and has not

ince been put in operation. The dull and depressed state of business generally extends also to the Iron 'rade, and deters capitalists from making investments in this heavy branch of

usiness; in consequence of which, no effort is making to explore for and prove by actual working, the value of the numerous deposites of Iron ore, in he interior of our hills and mountains.

We have therefore acquired very little additional information, within the past year; but have no reason to change the opinions heretofore expressed, of the value of this location for the manufacture of Pig and Bar Iron. The seven Steam Engines added to our collicities in the past year, have all

en constructed in this place, besides Engines for other purposes. The Port Carbon foundry has been engaged partly in casting pipes for the New York city water works; 300 tons of the pipes, varying from 16 to 24 inches in diameter, have been forwarded and proved very satisfactory to the city

Another one of our Founderies has been engaged in easting 42lb. balls, exlusively of anthracite iron, for the United States Government, which passed the critical inspection such articles are generally subjected to, in a manner grat-

ifying to the manufacturers. Amidst the numerous appliances of Anthracite Coal for all purposes where heat is the prerequisite, the discovery of its adaptation to the economical production of carburatted hydrogen gas for the lighting of cities, cannot fail to excite attention and interest, in the minds of all who have for years been toiling

in the mining business. We do not however see in this, or any other of the events that are about opening upon this region, any reason to anticipate such unprecedented demand for our fuel, as should induce us to push largely into the business, abandoning a steady economical working; neither do we see cause, as some have, to spprehend, that from this time, our whole trade and method of doing business must

undergo a sudden change, because a new avenue to market is open to us. We rather think that any changes will be effected gradually, as may be found most convenient, which will keep our trade on a surer foundation, than if prematurely forced into new and untried positions; and in the hope, that the judgment and good management of all, may tend to the establishment and preser-

Respectfully submitted, G. G. PALMER, President. Pottsville, January 17th, 1842.

elected Officers of the Coal Mining Association PRESIDENT.

GEORGE H. POTTS. VICE-PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. MANN.

SECRÉTABLES, ANDREW RUSSEL, BENJ. BANNAN. THEASURER,
ANDREW RUSSEL

BOARD OF TRADE. GEO. H. POTTS, CHAS. POTTS, T. J. BAIRD. F. B. NICHOLS. J. G. HEWES. G. G. PALMER. GEO. C. WYNKOOP. INAUGURAL ADDRESS

David Rittenbouse Porter.

Delivered January 18, 1842. Fellow Citizens :- About to enter ugon my econd and last Constitutional term of office, as the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Commonwealth, I evail myself of the occasion now preented, to renew to my fellow-citizens the annunnation of the principles which will guide my course in the performance of the high duties imposed upon me by the constitution and laws. 'I a source of much gratification to me to state, that it is comparatively a brief and easy task. The address which I had the honor to deliver to ny fellow citizens on my first induction into ofice, contains so comprehensive and minute an expolicy, that could reasonably be expected to rise, that address, and a careful consideration of the numerous perplexing and vexatious questions which have hitherto been presented to me for

action, or which I can expect to have presented hereafter, I do not find a single word or sentiment that I would change or modify. As it exentiment still. Additional light has only made it more clear to my mind; additional experience has only strengthened the convictions then felt. I need only say in connexion with it, that the present condition of the commonwealth, though that period, is in reality very little, if at all, chan-

ged. The public debt is substantially the same. -the public burdens only increased to meet obligations then incurred—the public Improvements are more productive, and the public revenues essentially augmented. Our banking system, then tottering to its fall, has been examined with its dangers guarded against by the dissemination of correct information. The wild and headlong spirit of speculation has been checked. The undue multiplication of the public debt has been restrained, and improvident and wasteful expenditures of the public fund arrested. Experience, has painfully demonstrated to the conviction of hended-that nations, like individuals, when they make " too great haste to get rich" are in danger

of bankruptcy and ruin. We had not yet fortunately, reached the fatal cape; but we were verging so near, as to render our rescue alike timely and perilous. Cases of industry and enterprise will effect a cure in most

but express our sympathy and our sorrow. I trust the latter class is but limited in number and ex ent. The Commonwealth, herself, after a short struggle, borne with fortitude characteristic scorn to tarnish, will overcome all her pecuniary difficulties -- will fairbfully fulfil her engagements and proudly maintain her honesty and her fame. If there be any of her citiz as who would pursue a different course, they will be left undisturbed will be pointed at by the rest of their fellow citi-

Reformation in its abuses, and economy in the expenditures of the government, are now made cardinal maxims of policy, by all who have the good of their country at heart. Much benefit has already resulted, and more it is hoped will in future result from the practical operation of this

popular feeling. Let it reach every department where enlight ened prudence and wisdom point the way .-Happily we have not, under our government, any of those time honored abuses and corruptions, which in other countries strike their roots so deeply into the constitution, as to endanger its existence by their extirpation. We can correct every abuse, and cradicate every corruption. without touching the vitality of the constitution

itself. In entering upon the last term of office to which the constitution restricts me, I may venture to hope, I shall be credited when I a-sure my fellow-citizens, that my ambition is satisfied, and my gratitude for the honor conferred upon me, most lively and sincere. I trust I shall not be doomed justly obnoxious to the charge in my official course, of looking on my acts and recommendations, to further preferment or re-election. I trust too the labor of those who have felt it to be their duty, or their interest, to assail and pervert the measures which met my sanction, will be lightened, and their ingenuity relieved of its

onerous taxation, to render their hostility effectual. Henceforth I do most fondly hope, we shall act harmoniously together, in our respective capacities, for the advancement of the public good, forgetting every other consideration, and dismissing every other counsel, but those which patriotism inspires. And may that Being whose Providence has ever guided and guarded our beloved Commonwealth, through the vicissitudes of both prosperity and adversity, still watch over it, and

NO. 5.

A Song of the Sea. AIR-" Some love to roam." A bold brave crew, and an ocean blue,
And a ship that loves the blast,
With a good wind piping merrily
in the tall and gallant mast.
Ha! ha! my boys,
These are the joys
Of the polle and taye. Of the noble and L ave. Who lave a l. e

In the tempest strife, And a home on the mountain wave: When the driving rain of the hurricase
Phits the light of the light-house out,
And the growling thunder sound is going
On the whirlwind's battle root,
Ha! ha! do you think
That the valuant shrink †
No! no! we are bold and brave!
And we love to fight.

And we love to fight ... In the wild midnight,
With the storm on the mountain's wave. Breezes that die where the green woods sigh,

Breezes that die where the green woods sigh.
To the landsman sweet may be.
But give to the brave the broad-decked wave,
And the tempest's midnight glee!
Hat ha! the blast,
And the rocking mast,
And the sea wind brisk and cold,
And the thinder's jar
On the seas afar,
Are things that suit the bold!

The timber creak, the sea birds shrick, There's lightning in the blast! Hard to the leeward, mariners! For the storm is gathering fast!
Ha! ha! to-night,
Boys, we must fight;
But the winds which o'er us yell,

Shall never scare The mariner
In his winged citadel! COMMON SCHOOLS .- Though common, thes humble seminaries are mighty agents; they are pression of my views on all great questions of the lever which raised New England to her high position -Much as we are indebted to Colleges. s almost to preclude the necessity of adverting Academies, and other similar institutions, we owe o them again. After a deliberate perusal of more-inestimably more-to Common Schools. Opening the doors to all, sowing the seeds of learning, broadcost, over the land, their contributions to the intelligence, and consequently to the prosperity and enjoyment, though bestowed in small portions to each, yet in the aggregrate swell to a vast amount. From the primary assemblies pressed my opinions and determinations three ocze out the rills, which commingling, form the years ago, it equally and emphatically expresses streams that are ever washing out our moral them now. I beg leave to refer you to it, and to and political stains. Stop the flowing of those assure you that I adhere to it in each and every waters, and our fair hand would fast blacken with ignorance, vice and crime. Liberty would lose her nourishment, philanthrophy her most invigorate draughts. Christianity her invaluable sup-

Christians, philanthropists, patriots, cherish apparently more embarrassing than it was at these nurseries of the mind and heart of the next generation. Place them so high that the children of the rich shall be sent here to mingle with those of the poor : here let all classes early take lessons in republican equality; let the children of the wealthy here learn in early life, that they are being trained up for scenes in which the most intellectual, the most deserving are to be at have been detected, its unsoundness exposed, and that when he outstrips the rich man's son in the race of learning or moral excellence, the price of distinction or approbation will be bestowed upon

children and for your country. Few higher duties rest upon you, than that of lending wise, generous, and constant aid to the school in your all, what the segacious foresight of some at pre- district; notice and encourage the teacher; by precept and example influence all parents to send their children to the school; supply your children well with books; let them be in school in season, and constant in attendance; help cheerpoint, from which there was no prespect of es- fully to make the house comfortable -These points are all of them important; each is worthy of serious thoughts; and when well considered individual hardship no doubt exist, but pattence, in all their bearings and influences, you cannot fail to see that our country's future eminence of them; and for those that are remedders, we can depend on the high character of the Common School la

"I Cas'r no ar."-What a volume of human misery is unfolded in that short-sentence! What of her citizens, and the integrity that they would | mighty efforts of undeveloped genius are chained the will and sometimes of mere human volition! rationale of his discovery. who, standing upon the shore of some desolate hope that flickers amid the surrounding gloom. cient force to extremities, and hence their cold-It is the articulated feelings of the traveller of ness." the desert, who, having gained an eminence, sees nothing but a barren plain before him, thirst strength. But shall he lie down without hope? Nay, let him press forward, make but one effort. crowned with the rich rewards of perseverance.

The following good story is told of a Mr. Sheafe, a grocer, of Portsmouth, N. H :--"A man had purchased a quantity of wood from him, which had been weighed and paid for, the operation and Mr. S. had gone to the desk to get change for a note. Happening to turn his head while there, he saw, in a glass that hung so as to pro-tect the shop, a stout arm reach up and take from the shelf a heavy white oak cheese. Instead of A matter of course, they have RAISED DUTIES on tom for ever, the crafty old gentleman gave the been imported into Kingston from the United thief his change as if nothing had happened, and States this senson. Estimating them at an averthen, under pretence of lifting the bag to lay it on a horse for him, took hold of it: on doing so, it appeared heavier, then he appeared to area; upon which he exclaimed, " Why, bless me, I for I counted the weight with you." "Well, enable our Foundries to compete with the Amerithe promotion of all its interests, he his peculiar care.

DAVID R. PORTER.

January 18th, 1842.

Sheep and Dandes.—The following is a report made by the committee on sheep, at the Worcester cattle show:—"A sheep should be judged of like a dandy, by the fineness of his cont. We here varying of the sheep for the court."

In a counted the weight with you," "Well, we well, we will you, "well, we wont dispute about the matter—it's easily tried!" replied Mr. S., putting the bag into the scale again. "There!" said he, "I told you so or anything else. Give us free trade. But what have we? If an American article comes in competition, can beat the British in making staves, or anything else. Give us free trade. But what have we? If an American article comes in competition, can beat the British in making staves, or anything else. Give us free trade. But what have we? If an American article comes in competition with any British article whatever, instantly the dufy is leid high enough to pre-hibit at. Call you that tree trade?—Ciacinnatis of Mr. S. on his way to the strings of the coat. We beg pard in of the sheep for the com- hands of Mr. S., on his way to the strings of the Chron. sheep good for without a fleece? And what is a dandy good for without a coat?"

Ceiving skim-milk cheese, or tap-rock, at the price Post?" Not a whipping Post, I hope." after no, sir, she is a guide Post."

And thus I point my simple rhyme, It is the minstrel's duty; Beauty should never sport with Time, Time always withers beauty! Mother? Of all the words in language there's no other Equal in gentle influence to Mother! It is the first name that we learn to love—

It is the first star shining from above! It is a light that has a softer ray. Than aught we find in evening or day! Mother !- It back to childhood brings the man; And forth to womanhood it leads the maiden.

Mother!—"I'ls with the name all things b g in

Beauty and Time:

BY MINE PARDOE.

Beauty went out one summer's day.
To rove in pleasure's bow ert
And much she sported in her way
With every opening flower.
At length she reached a myrtle shade,
And, through the branches peeping.
She saw, among the blessom is d,
Time most profoundly sleeping.

His head was pillowed on his wings.
For he had fired his pinions.
To linger with the lovely things.
In pleasure's bright dominions;
His scythe and glass aside were cast:
"How softly he reposes!"
Cried Beauty, as she idly passed,
And covered him with roses.

Time swoke—"Away." he kindly said,
"Go, trifle with the graces;
You khow that I was never made

To toy with pretty faces.

Tis pleasant in so sweet a clime
To rest awhile from duty.

I'll sleep a little more, said Time;

'No, do wake up!' said Beauty:

He rose! but he was grim and old;

And when he saw her droop away, He spread his wings and left her:

She felt her roses wither;
His scythe upon her neck was cold;
His hour glass made her shiver;
Her young cheeks shrank, her bair turn'd hay,
Of grace he had bereft her:

Mother:— 118 With the dame at things a second of the course of the fairest thing in Nature's plan.

O! 'tis the fairest thing in Nature's plan,
That all life's cares may not affection smother,
While lives within the yearning heart of man,
Melting remembrance of a gentle Mother!
Picagune. From the Liverpool Chronicle.

The Mystery of Mesmerism and Som bulism Explained. Animal magnetism has for some years amused and bewildered the lovers of the marvellous.-Ridiculed as a mere illusion or delusion, it has nevertheless perplexed the scientific; its effects are too palpable to be denied, but any rational solusion of the cause or causes has hithertocluded detection. The honor of unveiling this mystery was reserved for Mr. James Braid, an eminent surgeon in Manchester, who, having witnessed the recent experiments of Monsieur La: fontaine, in the Athenaeum of that town, detertermined if possible to bring the system to the test of physiological and anatomical principles: This gentleman, having satisfied his own mind that he could produce the phenomena without personal contact, and even induce sleep when in different room from the person to be thrown in state of somnolency, announced a public lecture on the subject, which he delivered at the

Manchester, Athenaum on Saturday last, before seven hundred persons. Mr. Braid first placed on the table a common black wine bottle, in the mouth of which was a. cork with a plated top. The individual on whom the experiment was to be performed was scated on a chair, and directed to gaze intently on the cork without winking or averting the eyes. The cork was about two feet from the person operated upon, whose head was inclined backwards; forming an angle of forty-five degrees. In this position for about five minutes, when profound

sleep was produced. The second experiment was completed in the same time. In the third case, a bandage was placed round the head, for the purpose of retaining in an immovable position, a common bottle cork, a little above the roof of the nose, as the object to be gazed at, and in about four minutes a complete state of somnolency ensued. In this open the eyelid, although consciousness was in no respect suspended, as he was able to reply distinctly to any question. The fourth experiment failed, either through the noise that prevailed, or owing to the person not fixing his gaz-

continuously on the object. The fifth was successful, and although the party made a desperate effort to open his eyes, so much as to agitate his whole frame, they remained as though hermetically scaled: when Mr Braid took from his pocket a wooden ruler, an. drew the end of it gently over the upper eyelid. of both eyes, when the spell was broken, and the sense of sight restored with perfect case. These experiments fully dem instrated that the phenomena was perfectly independent of animal magnetism, as in no one instance was there the least approach to personal contact or any manipula-

Having thus convinced the audience that sleep could be produced without pressure of the thumbs by this conclusion of despondency, when a bar- or waving of the hands, as employed by Monsicur rer chances to interpose the onward progress of Lafontaine, Mr. Braid proceeded to explain the

What domestic unhappiness-what downward The artificial mode of producing sleep is to marches of otherwise worthy, toward the gloomy fatigue the rectus and levator muscle of the eye, in the enjoyment of their peculiar opinions, and and solitary abodes of poverty—what anxious which is effected by a continuously strained and solicitude that fills the breast of the dependant intent gaze at the object viewed under an acute zons, as the victims of some mad and dangerous wife-with ardous wrestling with the demon of angle. Under such circumstances, the irritabilidespair-what social wretchedness-what na- ty of those muscles becomes exhausted, as welltional evils are all depicted in the spirit of that as irritability of the optic sterve, giddiness causes expression! It is the language only of the self- a mist to rise up before the eye and sleep ensues. wretched-the determination of the weak and | Congestion is induced in the eyes, and carried imbecile. It is the voice of the moral coward, from them to the optic and muscular nerve of the eye, and owing to the proximity to the origin of island in the stormy ocean of life, and looking the nerves of respiration and circulation, affect out upon the billows strewn with the wrecks of them through sympathy, and enfeeble the action earthly grandeur and human happiness, is so of the heart and lungs. The heart thus acting blinded by fear that he cannot see the gleam of feelly, is unable to propel the blood with suffi-

> The blood consequently is accumulated in the region of the heart, and it is thus stimulated; and parching his tongue and weariness subduing his in order to remove the inordinate load, it is compelled to increase the frequency of its contractions, in order to compensate for the feebleness of and a green oasis will meet his vision, a cool its efforts. The brain, head and face now become stream will bubble up from some unforeseen congested in consequence, and varied phenomes fountain, and he will reach his journey's end na resulting from irregularity in the circulation of that important organ, the brain follow. The . inability to raise the upper cyclid Mr. Braid accounts for on the principle of temporary paralysis of the levator muscles, owing to excessive and long continued exertion at the commencement of

FREE TRADE BRITISH DEMOCRACY.- The Brit.

it appeared heavier than he appeared to expect, a sum of £200 and to the Americans for stores upon which he exclaimed, "Why, bless me, I "Stores have hitherto paid 15 per cent. duty; must have reckoned the weight wrong." "Oh, no," said the other, "you may be sure of that, "Act. This amount of protection will surely

parison—but it is apt! In both cases the coat is bag. "I rather guess Pil take the whole!"- JUVENILE WIT.-"Jemmy, do you go to the most valuable part of the animal. What is a And this he did, paying for his rescality by re- school?" "Yes sir, to the school kept by Miss