TO ADVERTISERS Advertisements not exceeding a square of twelve lines will be charged S 1 for three insertious, and 50 cents for one insection. Five lines or under 25 confe for each insertion. Yearly advertisers will be dealt with on the following terms:

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

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

Notices for Tavern Licence, 8 2.

All notices for meetings and proceedings of meetings not considered of general interest, and many other natices which have been inserted heretofore gratificusty, 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 figured, will be charged as disputeriors. Notices for Tavern Licence, S 2. fineral, will be charged as advertisements.

NOTICE. TAYIE subscriber, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Schuylkill'county, Auditor, to make distribution of the assets in the hands of Daniel Shollenberger, the administrator &c. of William J. Mayer, late of West Brunswick Township, in Schuylkill County, dedeased, 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 has brought with him from New York this Fall, a large associated of Groceries & Liquers, which he offers for sule at the most moderate Philadelphia wholesale prices, (freights added,) by calling at the store nouse, next door to the Schuylkill Hotell Morris's Addition, in the Borough of Pottsville, consisting of Black and Green Feas, of a superior quality, Falling Loaf, Laguira, P. Rico and N. O. Sugars, 40 bags of best Rio Coffee, with advantity of Java, St. Do mingo, Green and Browned Coffees, 100 barrels Refined Common Oil, 30 barrels Winter Strained Oil, Molasses, White and Yellow Soan, Tobacco, Keg and Box Raisins, Wines and Liquors, from common to the best qualities, and about 800 bushels of Ground Salt, &c., &c. Pottsville, January 8 2-4mo

MEDICINES! MEDICINES!! DR. Wm. Evan's celebrated Camounte Pills-do Soothing Syrup for children. Baron Von Hutcheler's, Herb Pills, Doct. Goodie's Female Pills,

Doct. William Evan's Fever & Ague Pills, Doct. Hunt's Botanic Pills. For Dyspeptic Persons Hunt's Botanic Pills are said to be superior to any Medicine ever yet

offered to the Public.

A fresh supply of the above Medicines, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of Dec 11 50— JOHN S. C. MARTIN. LOOK HERE!

BUST received and now opening, a large and well assorted stock of new Fall and Winter goods consisting of

Dry Goods of every desiription,

Gruceries of all hinds, China, Glass and Queensware, Fur, Cloth, and Hair Scal Caps, Boots and Shoes Couts, Puntalones, Vests, &c.

Plaster, Salt, Fish, &c.
Which will be sold on the most liberaliserms, and produce, for which the highest price will be paid. SAMUEL HARTZ. Pottsville, No . 1841

New Fall and Winter Goods. New Fall and Winter Goods.
THE sub-gribers have just received a New
and Elegant assortinent of Fall and Winter
Goods, consisting of Black, Blue and tency Colored Cloths, Blue Black and fancy Colored Cas simers, Blue. grey, Brown, Mix'd and Drub Sattinetts, White, Red, Scarfet, Yellow and Green Flannels, Black, Brown, Green, Scarlet and Drab Morinos, 12-4, 11-4, 10-4, 8-4, 6-4 Blan kets, Morino, Belvidere, Tastan, and Taglioni Shawls, Buck, Beaver Hoskin, and Kid Gloves Winter Prints, Roslyn Plaids, Mouslin de Laines, Woolen, Bertin and Cashinerg Gloves, Blue, Green, Reil and Scarlet Canton Fjannells, Bleached and unbleached Canton-Flamoull, 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, Philadelphia BOARD ONE DOLLAR PER DAY. CHARLES WEISS has leased this old-estab lished hotel, which has been completely put in order for the accommodation of travelling and permanentaboarders. Its proximity to business, renders it

the cuy. Every portion of the house has undergone a complete cleansing of The culmary department is of the first order-with good cooks and servants selected to insure attention to guest -11 as accommodations for 70 persons. Those who may favor the house with their

costum, may be assured of finding the best of fare the best of attention, and, as is stated above, very reasonable charges. 17 Room for horses and vehicles. Also horses

IF Germantown and Whitemarsh Stage Office Philadelphia, December 11, 1841 50-if

VIEW OF POTTSVILLE. R. J. A. BENADE an Artist of acknowl ed talent, will publish in a short time, should a sufficient-number of subscribers be obtained, a 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, On Plam Vellum Paper, Colored copies, when desired. 3 00 The view can be examined at this office where subscriptions will be received. It is to be hoped that our entirens will not be backward in hestowing sufficient patronage to insure its ear

MOR SALE. THE subscriber is au thorized to sell at private sale for cash, all the personal property belonging to the North American Coal Company, consisting of 43 large Rail Road Cars, suited to the track of the Mount Carbon Rail Road, 16 Rail Road Cars, suited for the Mill Creek Rail Road with a large number of Drift Cars all in good order, two Truck Waggons, together with a variety of fixtures ne cessary for mining operations, cyllinder and Screens, Carts, Waggons, Blacksmith Tools, Picks, Shovels, Chains, &c. &c. Together with one fifteen horse power Engine complete one Theodolite and level in good order. Apply JAMES SILLIMAN, Jr.

POTTSVILLE PERFUMERY SALOON. UST received and for sale a choice and well

Shaving Brushes, Gum Brushes, Curonella Water, Fancy Hair Brushes Tooth Brushes, liair Wash, Lip Salve, Court Plaster. Bear's Oit, Indian Hair Dye. Lavender Water, Rose tooth Paste,

Baffalo Oil, Pomatum & Antique Oil, Rose tous.
Bear's Grease,
Soaps of fine st quality, &c., &c. Which he will sell on the December 18

MINERS CESSIOURNAI. 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 -- DR. JOHNSON.

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

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1842.

The Cry for Bread.

VOL XVIII.

Many will recognize in the following lines from Cait's Magazine, a picturo of weetchedness and sorrow of the English poor, in Lester's "Glory the people are shouting and rejoicing and wasting ferent forms of Government. The Government millions of dillars in celebrating the birth of a of England is a mixed aristocracy of nobility and child, another portion are dying in the damp col- wealth. The lands are, with few exceptions held lars for the mere want of food. The kind heart- by the nobility and retired capitalists, and leased ed and philanthropic person of our country can to their tenants. The independent farmers, who almost hear the deep sickening cry of the destitute and starving mother, as in vain she begs, - Give my children bread. Such is the . Shame of

England I saw a starving mother stand. By the gates of a pelace proud,
With a whining boy in either hand,
And an infant wailing loud.
An infant wailing loud—for dry
Was the fount that wont to hush its cry;
And all that the starving woman said
Was—"Give my children bread!"

Forth from the palace proud there came
Three high and noble ones;
The first was a Bishop, stout of frame,
And chief m.d the Church's sons; Soilly he strode, for he was fat— But, as he passed, he banned the brat Whose cries disturbed his reverend head; Yet the mother or ly uttered-' bread! The next that passed from that palace door

Was a Peer of ancient race And he scowled on the beggars, and loudly swore,
To drive them from the palace:—
'I was hard, twas very hard his doors
Should be here but here. Should be beset by threes and to Of idle wretches! So he said: ould be beset by threes and fours red — bread! Still the woman only murmu And then paced forth a lady fair,

With a pale and haughty brow; But she started to see the beggars there, And fain their needs would know; But a pampered menul sly, and sleak, With a dastard's heart and woman's check, Spake out. 'Imposters thou!' he said: So the mother vainly begged for bread! That night as the Bishop, Peer and Dame, Sat o'er their banquet high, From a squallid cellar shrills came, A wild and maniac cry! And there, by her own mad hand by slain That starving mother's children twain; 'And the m'ant l'—n before was dead,

For there was none to give it bread POVERTY IN SCOTEAND .-- An American canot read.ly imagine the real destitution and sutfering prevailing among the poor of Scotland and Ireland. There is in Glasgow a society to afford shelter to the housele-s and twenty-two thousand applications (16,000 of them by different persons) have been made to secure a night's lodging in a single year. The cost of food supplied to the individual who betakes himself to this refuge, for the night, from the winds and rain, does not exgeed three pence per day, and in ordinary cases, those who find protection for the night, go forth, trusting only to the compassion of Heaven in the morning. Typhus fever, produced by extensive want and misery, is never absent from Glasgow or Edinburgh. That these causes have acted powerfully to produce epidemic disease in Scot-"Observations on the Management of the poor in the distinguished author of the work on Taste.-This appears from observing the times of these epidemics; the first in Edinburgh in 1817, after two bad harvests, and at the same time as the Irish one; the next in 1826, after the great failuge in 1825, and the sudden cessation, particularly of building expectations in Edinburgh; and the last in 1836, after the great depression of trade both in Gliscow and Dundee, with which towns the lower orders here are much connected. and under the combination of other circumstances already mentioned, which have depressed the ondition of the poor in E tinburgh of late years. In Glasgow the evidence of the operation of this cause is still stronger. Fever seems to have inreased and diminished for forty years past, near ly as it did in Edinburgh, until the year 1836, when, after the stagnation of trade, it became much more formidable. For twenty years before 1815, when the town was increasing in wealth, the number of patients in the infirmary never exceeded 130 in the year. In 1817, 1818, and 1819, it amounted to an average of 905 in the year. After the great failure in 1835, it spread so extensively that the numbers taken into Hosnitals in 1836, '37, and '38, were 3240 per year, and of these 5387 were in the year 1837 alone. The cases of fever in Glasgow during the three cears previous to 1840, were nearly 40,000, and

EDUCATION, AND CHIME. During the year 1840 the total number of persons convicted of felony in England was 19,927; of these 4,105 were transported, out of which number only 390 had received such an education as enabled them o read and understand the Bible, the remaining 3-517 being more or less, and the great majority wholuneducated. In the county of Salop, during the year 1810, there have been 41 persons transported, not one of whom had received education sufficient to enable him to read the Bible, and the chaplain's report stated that of 222 prisoners in the jul during the last quarter, 56 of them were so deplorably ignorant that they did not even know the name of the Saviour : 61 only had been Church of England: the remainder were either Dissenters or of no religious persuasion whatever-A considerable portion could not read, but many of them had been taught to read, and even write and do the first four rules of arithmetic, while in prison. In Worcestershire the total number of prisoners committed from the year 1835 to 1841, both inclusive, amounts to 1,954. Out of this number of 1.951 no less than 771 prisoners could either read or write. This is about two-fifths of the whole. And taking the last six years the number of prisoners who could read and write well were about 23! to counterbalance the 771 who were in a state of complete and deplorable

the deaths 3835. In 1837, 2180 died, about one

fifth of the whole mortality. During this year

3072 unemployed male operatives applied for

married men. Dr. All son is an earnest and elo-

quent advocate for the introduction of the poor

law system into Scotland, and in this respect d f-

The Earl of Mulgrave, who arrived here in the Brittannia, is a pretty good Yankee, being a de- origin of the difficulty I do not know, further sendant of William Pitts, (by adoption.) the in- than that something was alleged to have been ventor of the diving bell, and who was appointed Governor of Massachusetts by King William in 1691, after having been knighted by King James for his success in recovering £30,000 from a sunken wreck near the Port de la Plata. William Pitts was a pretty good farmer on the Kennebec river, in Maine, before he was Governor, and commanded an Eastern coaster. His father character to either party.-[Correspondence ed to the Bankrupt Bill, because they say it prewas a gunsmith in Bristol, England.-Boston Post. | Balt. Pat.

From the Boston Atlas.

We propose in this number, to make a few remarks upon the cause of the low price of labor and Shame of England." While a portion of in England and Russia. It arises from their difform so important a class in this country, are scarcely known there. As the ballot has not been adopted in England, and the vote is taken viva voce, the large proprietors influence every tenant who pays a rent of ten pounds, and, of course, all the counties of England are under this influence. The counties, with few exceptions, returned members in favor of the corn monopoly, who now constitute the Tory majority of the House of Commons. The corn monopoly gives to the landed proprietor about \$2 for every bushel of wheat raised. As only a portion of what is necessary for the consumption of the country is raised, a duty is laid by the sliding scale, whenever it is below that price. So that every inhabitant must pay that price for his bread-and, in case of scarcity, a much higher price.

The great reduction in the price of labor and the high price of food, have produced distress and destitution in the lower classes, exceeding any country in Europe. In the year 1834, £7,511,-219 sterling, equal to \$47, 556,035, were assessed for the poor rates of England exclusive of Ireland and Scotland. It amounted to one third of the rental of the real estate. It has arisen, principally in this manner. A laborer, with his family applies to the poor house for assistance - upon the ground that the sum he obtains for his work will not support his family. Rather than have the whole family in the poor house, an allowance is made of a sum sufficient, with what he can earn to support him. This has been the common practice. In other instances, their labor has been sold at public auction, at so much per week - and the residue necessary for a support, is paid by the parish. The invariable effect was to reduce the price of labor, as the regular workman was discharged, and this class substituted. So that a great portion of the laborers of England were pauperized, and still no effectual relief was obtained. The immense sums expended have alarmek the public, and induced Parliament to enact a new poor law, by which relief was limited to the

actual inmates of the poor house. Its operation has sensibly diminished the tax for poor rates-but has produced so much distress, that the Radical party have changed sides in great numbers, and now support the Tories .-The price of labor is, at this moment, as low as it has ever been known. In the last discussion of the corn laws in the House of Commons, the statement was made, and not denied that the highest price to be obtained by a weaver in Manland, is evident from the following extract from chester, per week, with the assistance of his wife frained from drink for some time, but on arriving Scotland, by Dr. Wm. Pultney Allison," son of ling, equal \$2,33. In this country at the present he was invited to drink, first a listle hear—then affording to the operators for a series of years. Lewell, in the factories, who receive, upon the average, \$3,25 per week-deducting \$1,37 paid for board, they earn \$1,87 per week. The difference in the price of labor for men is greater .-Where the disparity is so great, no competition can be sustained without an efficient protection

With respect to the labor of Russia, it is equally low. We have not, however, the same information upon the subject, that we have relating to England. It is sufficient to state the fact, that there are twenty millions of the subjects of that empire who are serfs, and attached to the estates

of the proprietors. We now add a statement of the quantity of iron manufactured in this country in 1830 and 1840, and also the quantity imported. It is official, and furnished by the marshals of the United States: The competition in iron is from England,

Russia and Sweden. Bar Iron. Im. Bar Iron 310,807 201.581 95.825 112,000

1830 27.650 It will be perceived that since the year 1830. the imported Bar Iron has increased in a greater ratio than the domestic, notwithstanding the duty of \$30 per ton.

These remarks upon the price of labor in Euope, have been made with a view to show the inability of the United States to compete with those productions of England and Russia of which work from a public charty; 2273 of these being labor constitutes the chief value. If this fact is established, there can be no question but the Tariff ought to be so framed as to protect, in any event, those manufactures which are necessary fers from his friend Dr. Chalmers -- Journal of for the military and naval defence of the country

LIVING IN PARIS AND LOND IN. The compara tive expenses of London and Parisian housekeep ing are often discussed. It is probable that persons of very small or very large fortunes gain by a residence in the French capital; while those moderate have greater advantages in England. The luxuries of lite are incomparibly cheaper in Paris; and though an income of £1000 or £2000 per annum may accomplish the same position in either capital. £1000 a year in France is equal o 10,000 pounds in England. This arises great measure from their stationary habits, from great establishment, and from the inferior man servants absorb half the expence required by times of the English aristocracy. The stables and equipages also, costly in England, are of less importance. Public amusements, such as the confirmed 16 only were communicants of the French and Italian opera, are less expensive and enjoyed with greater moderation; and the fetes of the French, though brilliant as regards illumination, are of a more economical order than our own. There is less prodigality, less estentation; no forced fruits or exotic flo no "chickens' wings for half the town:" but simply good music in a well lighted series o rooms with plenty of ices for refreshment, and position for support. The ball rooms of Paris, are consequently secure from that voracious class of the community which till supper time encumbe the dancing rooms of London. [Mrs Gore's

> TROUBLE BETWEEN TWO MEMBERS. - A street affray took place on Wednesday morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock, in front of Gadsby's Hotel. The combatants were Mr. Wm. B. Campbell, of Tennessee, and Mr. Boardman. The spoken in the Hall of the House of Representatives yesterday, by Mr. B. offensive to the member from Tennessee. Mr C. chose to redress his grievance upon the avenue, and to that end made an attack upon Mr. B. Blows were interchanged, but the parties were soon separated, and without any material damage, except that of

Cemperanee.

From the Public Ledger. Lines written by a Lady, As an excuse for her zeal in the cause of Temperance; and addressed to a friend who told her that she "was ulmost a monomaniac on the subjest of alcoholic drink."

Go feel what I have felt, Go, bear what I have borne—
Sink 'neath the blow a father dealt;
And the cold proud world's scorn— Thus struggling on from year, to year, Thy sole relief scalding the tear.

Go, weep as I have wert,
O'en a loved father's fall,
See every cherish'd promise swept,
Youth's sweetness turned to gall,
Hope's faded flowers strew d alithe way
That led me up to woman's day. Go, kneel as I have knelt,

Implore, beseech and pray—
Strive the besotted heart to melt,
The downward course to stay— Recast, with bitter curse, aside, Thy prayers burlesqu'd, thy fears defie !. Go, stand where I have stood,

And see the strong man bow
With gnashing teeth, lips bathed in blood,
And cold and livid brow;
Go, catch his wand ring glance, and see
There, mirror'd, his soul's misery. Go, hear what I have heard,

The sobs of sad despair,

As memory felling's toun t hath stirr'd,

And its revealings there
Have toll him what he might have been;
Had he the drunkard's fate foreseen. Go to thy mother's side, And her crushed spirits cheer,

And her crushed spirits cheer,
Thine own deep anguish hide,
Wipe from her cheek the tear—
Mark her d'imm'd eye, her forrow'd brow,
The gray that streaks her dark hair now,
Her turi-worn frame, her trembling limb,
And trace the ruin back to him
Whose plighted faith in early youth
Promis'd eternal love and truth—
But the foreworn, but yedded in But who, forsworn, hatny:elded up

But who, forsworn, hathy:eloca up
'I'nis promise in the deadly cup.
And let her down from love and light,
From all that made her pathway bright,
And chain'd her there, 'mid want and str.fe,
'The lowly thing—a Drunkard's Wife!
And stamped of childhood's brow so mild.
That withering blight—a Drunkard's Child! Go, hear, see and feel and know

Then look upon the wine cup's glow, See if its brightness can atone, Think if its flavor you would try, If all proclaim'd it Tis drink and die! Tell me I hate the bowl, Hate is a feeble word—
I loathe, abhor—my very soul
With strong disgust is stirr'd
When'er I see, or hear, or tell

Of the dark beverage of hell! A FACT.-A man in the town of M-H., who had, while from home, carned about six the cash, His wife told him that during his absence the family had suffered for food. He replied, I will go to a store and buy what is wanted, and then we shall have enough. He had reand two children able to work, was 10s. 6d. ster- at the grocery, if was found he had money, and his money for rum, and returned to his halfstarved family at two o'clock in the morning,

> nenniless. The poor wife was greatly distressed, and on the next evening ventured to go to the wife of the rum-seller: told the story of her suffering family of the manner in which her husband had been made a pauper, &c.; whereupon the good lady filled a large basket with pork, bread, coffee, sugar, &c., and then calling her husband into the entry, i., presence of the drunkard's wife, said-Last night you took from this poor woman's husband all his money for rum : I have now filled basket full of articles of food, and so long as you continue to sell liquor, and get men drunk and take from them thoir money, thereby making their families poor and miserable, I will deal out to them from the house all they may want to upport them." This was more than the husand could stand, and the next morning he went o his store and emptied every cask, decenter, and to longer soll liquid fire, but would keep a tem-

erance store. Would to Heaven that the wife of every rum seller would follow the example of this good we man, and that the result might be the same .--Buston Mer. Jour.

THE DRUNKARD'S WILL,-I leave to society ruined character, a wretched example, and memory that will soon rot.

I leave to my parents, during the rest of their lives, as much sorrow as humanity, in a feeble and decrepid state, can sustain. I leave to my brothers and sisters as much

nortification and injury as I could well bring on I leave to my wife a broken heart, a life o

wretchedness, a sliame to weep over me, and I give and bequeath to each of my children poverty, ignorance, a low character, and the remembrance that their father was a monster.

INTERESTING STATISTICS .- The Census of land, in 1841, was 7,321,875. Of females 7. 673.633. Total 14,995,508. The Census of Wales. - In 1841, the males

amounted to 447,533--females 463,788. Total creasing coal trade. 911,321.

The Census of Scotland .- Males in Scotland amounted to 1,246,427-females 1,382,530. To tal 2.628.957. Prussia has a population of 19,098,125 exclu

sive of Neufchatel. The Census of Mexico .- According to the last ensus, the population of Mexico amounted to 7.044,140. The number of animals of draught which paid

527-in 1839, 309,304,

Woman's Affections .- The following exquisit Britain, styled "English Muiden." "Sir Robert Barclay, who commanded the British squadror in the battle of Lake Erie, was horribly mutila-Previously to his leaving England, he was Unquestionably that the home manufacture has engaged to a young lady, to whom he was ten-derly attached. Feeling acutely on his return that he was a mere wreck, he sent a triend to the lady, informing her of his mutilated con-

her from her engagement.
"Tell him," reglied the noble girl, "that I will joyfully marry him, if he only has enough of Body left to hold his soul!"

The young unmarried ladies are much opposvents all attachment.

REPORT

Made by the Board of Managers, to the Stockholders of the Mine Hill and Schnylkill Haven Rail Road Company, January 10th, 1842: The net miscallaneous tonnage transported on the Company's road during the past year, amounts to two hundred and thirty-eight thousand one bunderd and eighty tons. ;

. The tolls received amount to fifty-three thou sand nine hundred and ninety dollars sixty-six cents. The ordinary expenditores during the same pe

riod are: For repairs and maintenance of the road, \$5,929 69 For salaries and expenses of the

Board, Interest account 2.486 69 \$10,086 37

The expenditures during the past season, on account of permanent improvements, amount to thirty-one thousand nine hundred and thirty-sev en dollars and eight cents. The ascending track has been renewed with

neavy iron rails, from Schuylkill Haven to the Company's office, a distance of one and a half niles; and also from Indian Run to a point on the Main Branch, one and a half miles above its junction with the West West Branch, a distance of two and three quarter miles: making the whole distance thus laid four and a quarter miles. On the West West Branch from the Muddy

Branch extension to Deep Creek, a mile of the distance has been laid with heavy bar iron. On the Wolf Creek lateral, iron rails have been laid, making the whole distance at this point thus

renewed nearly a mile. The damages occasioned by the freshet early in January, and of which the stockholders were informed in the last Annual Report, have been fully repaired—the expenditures being eleven handred and sixty-three dollars fifty seven cents,

chargeable to the contingent fund. During the present year, it is proposed to continue the reconstruction of the ascending track on both branches; the greater part of which it is expected will be accomplished at the close of the

the Company's work, the Managers nevertheless deem it their duty to regard the mutual interests of the operators and stockholders.

In the execution of such portions as are now complete, the transportation on the road has never been arrested, or impeded, while the disburse dollars, returned the other day to his family, with ments were always commensurate with the convenience of the stockholders to meet the requisite subscriptions. That the progressive improvement of the Com-

pany's work has been beneficial to the coal region will be seen from the statement now exhibited of the net transportation it has been the means of during the years.

1832 77.072 1833 1831 66.130 1835 1836 1837 170,230 142,485 1838 1839 150 919 171,409 1840 238,180

The gross tonnage transported during the years noted, can be ascertained by the addition of five per cent. to date of January, 1835, when the allowance to the operators was increased to seven and a half per cent, at which it now remains. From the revenue of the Company, as befor stated, two semi-annual dividends have been de pottle of liquor into the road—saying he would clared, equal to fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, of which the shares issued were, on the first day of January of the present year, five thou-

sand five hundred and fifty two, equal to \$277,600 To which must be added the mortgage due by the Company,

\$317,600

On the dividends thus declared, the tax due the Commonwealth has been paid, amounting to two thousand and eighty-two dollars; and on the div idend declared January 6th, 1841, just after the act of Assembly had taken effect, the sum of eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars forty-eight cents

has also been paid to the Commonwealth. In closing this brief exposition of the Compa ny's effairs, the Managers are induced to remark. nection with the works of the Schoylkill Navigation Company, which have hitherto so largely England. The total number of males in Engl contributed to the advantages of the coal region, it will be perceived that these important public works, effected at great expense, will hereafter furnish every possible facility demanded by an in-

> On behalf of the Board of Managers. JAMES DUNDAS. President. January 10th, 1842.

We have before us a tabular statement of the ruling prices of iron, under various modifications of the tariff, almost from the commencement of the Government. This statement speaks for itself, showing conclusively that whenever the duty upon iron was sufficiently high to protect the home manufacture, the current value in the home market has been invariably reduced, and vice verduty in England and Wales, in 1835, was 302, sa. Take the following fact: In 1793 the duty was \$15 per ton, the current value in the home market was \$90 and \$95 per ton; in 1816 the anecdote, illustative of woman's undying affection, is from a late work published in Great duty was reduced to \$9 per ton, the current value in the home market was \$110 and \$120 per ton; in 1824 the duty was increased \$22 40 per ton, the current value in the home market was ted by the wounds he received in the action, ton, the current value in the home market was having lost his right arm and one of his legs. \$80 per ton. What, then, do these facts show? throughout the whole past kept down the price

ble. Only destroy the home manufacture, by a mere nominal duty on imported iron, and the dition, and generously offering to release her price in the home market at once advances to whatever sum the cupidity of foreign capitalists may choose to ask .- Cin, Repub.

of the imported article. And the reason is palpa-

A chap being asked what he took for a cold answered: "four pocket handkerchiefs per day, madam."

1.670 00

From the Western Statesman. The Word of God. When scenes of sorrow hover round, And not a source of blizs is found; We to the word of Life may go, From whence all lasting pleasures flow

This is the source of lasting joy, Which all our moments should employ; Their richest mines are hinded still, The searching mind with wealth to fill. Then may that choice, O Lord, be mine, To search these pages all divine, And there may I that jewel find, That so enlarges every mind.

The mind that does these treasures prize. la fitty ripening for the skies;
To join, and sing, with angels bright,
And dwell in realms of endless light.

An Evening Ramble in Autumn. At the decline of a day in autumn, just as the vearied sun was withdrawing his cheering rays the old Methodist burial ground.

A stranger might have passed it without bestowno such excuse: ing on it a passing glance; not so with me. Of Number of whites over 20 who cannot read or ten in the summer season, when a boy, had I wandered over its consecrated ground, and wept over the graves of a kind and indulgent father, and two lovely sisters. And now, although night was fast setting in, with a bleak northwesterly wind, my feelings carried me to its rude fence, and as I entered, the old worm-eaten gate,-itself the emblem of corruption,-swung back and closed behind me with a chilly grating sound that curdled my blood. The trees had cast off their foliage, and every where might be seen strewing the ground these fit emblems, of man's mortality. Autumn is a melancholy and contemplative season. The leaves became withered and sere, and fell to the ground —the flowers d.c, and nature disropes he self a her green and luxuitant drapery-the groves are no longer filled with the sweet minstrelsy of birds, and the mournful dirge and echoes of the spheres are attuned in sad harmony with the sombre appea, ances around. The seasons of breeze ladened with sweet odors-the beauties and scents of spring-the delightful shades and refreshing showers of bright and joyous summer, are all past, but not forgotten. Yes, autumn is here, and though it may be less enchanting, less thrilling than the seasons of fragrant flowers and brighters skies, of an improvement embracing the entire route of soul-a calm and more chastened pleasure to the senses. A writer in one of our useful periodicals says " Spring is emblematic of the sprightly and innocent gambols of boyhood-summer, of ripe, impetuous, stirring manhood-but autumn, glorious, hospital autumn, with its rich and varied stores, typifies the calm and scrious musings of man's more mellowed age-lignified, serene. Such an evening! The winds were wailing in plaintive cadence among the lessess trees, conveying to my soul their own sail symphony, mel-

lowing it down, and filling it with heaven-born aslane. A newly placed head-stone informed me orable, if we would make them secure, a that beneath it res'ed the remains of a tittle girl aged 12 years-one with whom I had went to school, the sharer of my infantile joys. -- The snows of eight winters had covered her little grave; but twice, nay twenty times that number of years could not blot out the fair creatures appearance, which 4 Furnaces, making annually pig metal and casteven now so often flits before my mind-so meek. so heavenly. Oh! how I loved that girl; with what grief was my young bosom rent, when, on returning from a visit to the country, I learned her fate. Death spares neither ago nor sex, else had little Marion lived. But why should we sorrow for the dead, who have gained a rich abode above the beauteous clouds? When such as Mare ion are called away by the unerring, unalterable | 3 Foundres.

"Weep not for her! she is an angel now, And treads the sapplire flowers of paradize, All darkness wiped from her refulgent brow—Sin, sorrow, suffering, banished from her eyes, Victorious over death, to her appears, The vista'd joy of heaven's eternal years-

wise end is to be accomplished.

My soul began to die within me, and seating myself on the cold ground raised about her much loved remains, I gave myself up to reflection .-All who now lie here-the rich and the poor-the arrogant and the virtuous-the learned and the unlearned-once crowded the streets of yonder city; and all who now move through them, mus find a similar level; the grave is no respecter of persons-no bribery avails with it.

Rising from the damp earth, I wandered toward the grave of my schoolmaster, N. A. D--, a man who will long be held in foud remembrance by all who were so fortunate as to be placed under his charge. With the name of schoolmaster " it is customary to associate bresh words, unmerciful blows-in a word, every thing which characterizes a heartless man. Such, however, that the extension of the Philadelphia and Read- was not the character of our old friend and teaching Rail Road to Pottsville, may be regarded as er. A man of profound learning, he united to another outlet through which individual enter- this quality a survity of manners and a kindness prise may be exerted; and when viewed in con- of heart which won for him not only the esteem-for that is too cold an expression - but the love of his pupils. It were vant to sitempt an eulogy of his character here-nothing the writer could say would place an additional layer on the cenutoph which his friends have reared in their own bosome. Suffice it to say, when Areal flapped his dark wings o'er his abode-when grin Death himself laid his cold clammy hand upon his manly brow-he shrunk not beneath his icy touch; but casting his glassy eyes around his chamber, and gazing upon those he loved, for the last time, he raised his emaciated hand in supplication to the God whom, during his days of rosy health, he had not forgotten, and closed his eyes in death. Many were the mourners who followed his remains to this place and returned to their homes sorrowing. Departed friend, years will be piled upon years, stars set forever, and grief forget its woes, before I cease to think of thee. Turning away from his green and mossy grave, I could not but

exclaim, " Requiescat in pace." Leaving this "silent city of the dead," the sepulchre of hope that were created but to wither, and the yewnings of which had caused so many hearts to bleed with unutterable and, until Time, that great alleviator of human infliction, had exerted his soothing power, irreconcilable grief, 1 resumed my walk, improved by the short stay within its enclosure. My reflections as I turned my face from this "mansion of the dead," and si lendy homeword retraced my steps, were render ed the more melancholy by the darkness which surrounded me, and the essentials of which may be given bereafter.

THE LAST AND DEST ._ "The triumph of mind over matter," as the printer said when he regulated an out,

EDUCATION .- We copy the following interest; ing article from the Newark Advertiser. It will be seen by the statistics which it presents, that in some of the Southern and Western Bittes, and indeed we may say, in every State in the Union, there is work for the schoolmaster—he should be encouraged to "go abroad." The ignorance of the white population in the slave-holding States is indeed deplorable. There a few exercise a powerful influence over, and control the many. "It would appear by the late census that there are upwards of half a million of the free white inhabitants of our country, over 20 years of ago, who are unable to read or write! The annexed table shows the number in the several States, and the proportion which that number bears to the whole number of whites. New Jersey, it will be seen, is, according to this stundard, the eighth State in point of popular intelligence. By the same rule, Connecticut stands at the head of the Union, and North Carolina the lowest in the scale. The chivalrous south' appears to be far below the Northern and Eastern States. The difference between South Carolina, (the birth place of Nullification) where every twelfth man s unable to read and write his name, and Connecticut, (the land of common schools,) where the proportion is the other way more than five hundred to one, is a most striking and instructive commentary upon the stage of social and mural improvement in the respective States.

it is proper to remark in justice to our common country and its peculiar and beneficial institutions, that the apparent proportion of popular ignorance is materially increased in some of the States by the presence of large numbers of slieus. Thus New York and Massachusetts, second to none in the factlities for education, have in their large towns great numbers of foreigners, not yet assimilated to American institutions. The same from the earth, and veiling his face ochind the hills is true to a great extent of the new States. But that tower up far off in the west, I stood before for those proud members of the edd thirteen, Georgia, Virginia and the two Carolinas, there is

Connecticut,	526, being	
Maine,	3241	153
Vermont,	2270	128
New Hampshire,	927	307
Massachusetts,	4448	104
Michigan,	2173	97
Rhode Island,	1600	66
New Jersey,	6385	55
New York	44.452	53
Pem sylvania,	33 940	* 🐴)
Ohio,	35 394	42
Louisiana,	4,861	32
Maryland,	11.695	27
M:estestppi,	8,360	21
Indiana,	33,100	18
Illinois,	27.502	17
Missouri,	19,457	17
Alabama,	22,593	45
Georgia,	30,717	13
Kentucky,	45,018	13
Virginia.	58,732	. 12
South Carolina,	20,615	12
Arkansas,	6,567	12
Delaware,	4,832	12
Tennessee.	58,531	11
North Carolina,	56 609"	* *

584.457

The reflecting reader will derive some important lessons from the contemplation of this table. It would be a useful service if some one having the leisure and means, should furnish an estimate to show the relative progress of popular intelligence from the commencement of the present century, including the increase of population and the means of popular instruction. We trust our political institutions to the people, and we do well, but it cannot be too often repeated that the public mind must be enlightened to understand, a little mound of earth near the entrance by the and culticated to prefer, what is upright and honvance in the highest moral and political happis

> CONDESSED STATISTICS OF THE IRON MANUFAC-TURE OF CHESTER COUNTY.

ings -4000 tons. Forges, making annually bar-iron and blooms-1800 tons. Boiler mills, making annually boiler plate-

2400 tons. Sheet-iron mills, making annually sheet iron and nail plates - 600 tons.

Nail Factories - amount not yet known.

will of the Great Architect of the Universe, some | 3 I'rip Hammers. On a careful estimate of the number of people depending on the various manufactories above

> lies, averaging 4 persons to each, making 2498 individuals. Each family consumes per annum 15 bushels wheat-amt. 9360 bus's. at \$1,25 \$11,700 Do. do. 25 bus'ls Corn -15,600 at 50 7,800 Do. do. 10 do. potatoes--6,240 at 40 Do. do. 400 lbs. beef-249,600 lbs. at5, 12,480 Do. do. 300 lbs. pork-312,000 do. at 4, 12,480

enumerated, it is found that there are 624 fami-

Do. do. -- tobacco-4,680 do. at 25, 1,176 200 horses employed at the various works, using half a bushel of corn each per day, amounting to \$36,-

500 per annum, at 50 cents per bushel. Consuming also 400 tons hay, at \$10, 3 charcoal furnaces, and 5 forges use annually 24,000 cords wood, at \$1, 624 families, 5,240 do.

Amount paid annually to our own far-\$101,116 mers, The number of persons above enumerated, omprises about the one twenty-third part of the population of Chester county, or one out of every wenty-three, depending entirely for their support on our iton manuf ctories, beside a large number nore remotely dependent, such as wheelwrights,

hoemakers, boatmen, car agents, &c. Here also we have a market for the products of 120 farms of 150 acres each, which is more than the one-twentieth part of all the tillable land in the county.

The Louisville Journal furnishes the following sketch of a rather daring movement of a young lady:

A LOUISVILLE BELLE .- A few nights ago, one of the most accomplished bells of this city, while sleeping in the same apartment with Mrs Charles W. Thurston, who is in feeble health, was suddenly roused by a slight noise. Looking around her, she saw a ruffian, evidently a robber, at a window, in the act of raising it. Leaping up, she bade him depart. He hesitated a moment; but, seeing that the two ladies were alone in the room, he proceeded with a terrific frown in affecting his entrance. Thersupon the young

lady instantly seized a large pistol which happened to be in the apartment; cocked it, presenting it at him, and declared her determination to blow his brains out if he did not instantly fly. He knew from her countenance that she would be as good as her word, and snatching some small articles of dress from a chair within arm's length of the window, he fled with precipitation. We are told that the young heroine would have fired if she had known that the pistol was certainly loaded; but she feared that it was empty, and that a snap would betray her defencelessness;

A prelate, walking with Dr. Johnson, in St Jame's Park, remarked, that the trees grew very large and strong. "Sir," said the crabbed poet, "they have nothing clse to do."