

TERMS OF PUBLICATION, On the Cash System. The "Miner's Journal" will be published on the following terms and conditions: For one year, \$2.00; For three months, \$0.60; For six months, \$1.00; For a single copy, 10 cents. Payment in advance. No paper will be sent unless the subscription is paid in advance. Five dollars in advance will pay for three years subscription. Papers delivered by the Post Rider will be charged 25 cents extra.

TO ADVERTISERS. Advertisements not exceeding a square of twelve lines will be charged \$1 for three insertions, and 50 cents for each insertion. Five lines or under will be charged 25 cents for three insertions, and 10 cents for each insertion. Yearly advertisements will be dealt with on the following terms: One Column, \$20; Two squares, \$30; Three squares, \$40; Four squares, \$50; Five squares, \$60; Six squares, \$70; Seven squares, \$80; Eight squares, \$90; Nine squares, \$100; Ten squares, \$110; Eleven squares, \$120; Twelve squares, \$130; Thirteen squares, \$140; Fourteen squares, \$150; Fifteen squares, \$160; Sixteen squares, \$170; Seventeen squares, \$180; Eighteen squares, \$190; Nineteen squares, \$200; Twenty squares, \$210; Twenty-one squares, \$220; Twenty-two squares, \$230; Twenty-three squares, \$240; Twenty-four squares, \$250; Twenty-five squares, \$260; Twenty-six squares, \$270; Twenty-seven squares, \$280; Twenty-eight squares, \$290; Twenty-nine squares, \$300; Thirty squares, \$310; Thirty-one squares, \$320; Thirty-two squares, \$330; Thirty-three squares, \$340; Thirty-four squares, \$350; Thirty-five squares, \$360; Thirty-six squares, \$370; Thirty-seven squares, \$380; Thirty-eight squares, \$390; Thirty-nine squares, \$400; Forty squares, \$410; Forty-one squares, \$420; Forty-two squares, \$430; Forty-three squares, \$440; Forty-four squares, \$450; Forty-five squares, \$460; Forty-six squares, \$470; Forty-seven squares, \$480; Forty-eight squares, \$490; Forty-nine squares, \$500; Fifty squares, \$510; Fifty-one squares, \$520; Fifty-two squares, \$530; Fifty-three squares, \$540; Fifty-four squares, \$550; Fifty-five squares, \$560; Fifty-six squares, \$570; Fifty-seven squares, \$580; Fifty-eight squares, \$590; Fifty-nine squares, \$600; Sixty squares, \$610; Sixty-one squares, \$620; Sixty-two squares, \$630; Sixty-three squares, \$640; Sixty-four squares, \$650; Sixty-five squares, \$660; Sixty-six squares, \$670; Sixty-seven squares, \$680; Sixty-eight squares, \$690; Sixty-nine squares, \$700; Seventy squares, \$710; Seventy-one squares, \$720; Seventy-two squares, \$730; Seventy-three squares, \$740; Seventy-four squares, \$750; Seventy-five squares, \$760; Seventy-six squares, \$770; Seventy-seven squares, \$780; Seventy-eight squares, \$790; Seventy-nine squares, \$800; Eighty squares, \$810; Eighty-one squares, \$820; Eighty-two squares, \$830; Eighty-three squares, \$840; Eighty-four squares, \$850; Eighty-five squares, \$860; Eighty-six squares, \$870; Eighty-seven squares, \$880; Eighty-eight squares, \$890; Eighty-nine squares, \$900; Ninety squares, \$910; Ninety-one squares, \$920; Ninety-two squares, \$930; Ninety-three squares, \$940; Ninety-four squares, \$950; Ninety-five squares, \$960; Ninety-six squares, \$970; Ninety-seven squares, \$980; Ninety-eight squares, \$990; Ninety-nine squares, \$1000; One hundred squares, \$1010; One hundred one squares, \$1020; One hundred two squares, \$1030; One hundred three squares, \$1040; One hundred four squares, \$1050; One hundred five squares, \$1060; One hundred six squares, \$1070; One hundred seven squares, \$1080; One hundred eight squares, \$1090; One hundred nine squares, \$1100; One hundred ten squares, \$1110; One hundred eleven squares, \$1120; One hundred twelve squares, \$1130; One hundred thirteen squares, \$1140; One hundred fourteen squares, \$1150; One hundred fifteen squares, \$1160; One hundred sixteen squares, \$1170; One hundred seventeen squares, \$1180; One hundred eighteen squares, \$1190; One hundred nineteen squares, \$1200; Two hundred squares, \$2300; Three hundred squares, \$3450; Four hundred squares, \$4600; Five hundred squares, \$5750; Six hundred squares, \$6900; Seven hundred squares, \$8050; Eight hundred squares, \$9200; Nine hundred squares, \$10350; One thousand squares, \$11500.

CHEAP WINTER CLOTHING. Great Reduction of prices for cash. The Advertiser is constantly receiving from their Manufactory in Philadelphia, a choice and varied assortment of Seasonable Clothing, which they offer at the following low prices for cash: Superior Blue, Black and Invariable Green Dress Coats, from \$12 to \$15; Superior Blue, Black and Invariable Green Heavy English Pilot Cloth Coats, 6 to 10; Heavy Pilot Cloth Coats, for Miners (first rate), 6 to 8; Real Pilot and Flushing Frock and Overcoat, 5 to 7; Superior Blue and Cassimere Pants, 5 to 7; English Blue and Black Sattinet pants, very best, 5; First rate Sattinet Pants, all kinds, from 2.50 to 4; Heavy Fustian Pants, first quality, 2.50 to 3; Extra Lyons Silk Velvet Vests, as low as 4.50; Heavy English Plain and Figured Suits, 3 to 5; Woolen Velvet Vests of all kinds, 1.75 to 4; Beaver and Pilot Cloth Pants, for Miners, 3 to 4; Superior Cloth Road Jackets (Indigo Blue), 6 to 7; Fine Sattinet and Fustian Round Jackets, 2.50 to 4.

LIPPINCOTT & TAYLOR, Merchant Tailors, Corner of Centre and Hanover Sts., Pottsville, December 18, 1841. Dr. B. J. Fetter, Ringworm and Itch Ointment. PRICE 50 CENTS A BOX.—Is one of the best and most efficacious remedies for the treatment of Ringworm, Itch, and all the itching eruptions which show. This is to certify, that I was afflicted with the Itch in the face, I had large running sores all over my throat, and my hair fell out. I used I was so bad that I was ashamed to go out without a handkerchief tied over my face. After trying all the remedies I could think of, without the slightest advantage, I was cured by James Betts' ointment, which after using a few boxes entirely cured me, and I am pleased to say, that although the cure has been effected for some time, there is not any appearance of its returning.

BEDWELL'S GREEN OINTMENT. For the cure of Felons, Ulcers, old Cuts and Sores. This invaluable Ointment is long in use, in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, and its success in curing old Ulcers, Sores, and long standing Wounds, has been truly astonishing. Price 25 cents a box. BEDWELL'S PINK DROPS. PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.—A most pleasant, safe and efficacious remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Weakness of the Breast, &c., producing rest and ease where all other remedies have failed. The above highly esteemed medicines have full directions attached to each article. The publisher will do well to give them a trial, as many thousands have been cured by their use. Prepared by James Betts, corner of 3d and Arch streets, Philadelphia, for Dr. Bedwell, and for sale at the Drug and Chemical store of Jan. 1. JOHN S. C. MARTIN, Agent for Pottsville and vicinity.

PHILADELPHIA, READING, AND POTTSVILLE RAIL ROAD. RATES OF FREIGHTS ON MERCHANDISE, between Pottsville and Philadelphia, from February 1st, 1842, per ton 2000 lbs. Flour, \$1.00; Wheat, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.00; Pig Iron, \$1.00; Timber, \$1.00; Tar and Pitch, 30; Nails and Spikes, Bar and Rolled Iron, \$1.00; Hollow Ware, Grain, Salt, Bar, Lumber, Staves, Sash, Poles and Logs, 3.70; Groceries, Hardware, Whiskey, Ale and Beer, Oil, Leather, Cotton, Steam, Butter, Lead, Tallow, Rags, Wool, Oysters, Hides, Hemp, Earth, Ware and Glass, 5.50; Dry Goods, Wines and Foreign Liquors, Drugs and Medicines, Glass, Paper, China, Queens-Ware, Meats, 8.50. No Storage will be charged for receiving or delivering Freight at any of the Depots on the line, unless allowed to remain over ten days. The starting of Freight Trains on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M.

MINER'S JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA. VOL. XXIII. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1842. NO. 11.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO FOR THE USE OF VOCAL MUSIC.—The inhabitants of Pottsville and its vicinity are most respectfully informed that the subscriber will give instruction on the Piano Forte and Vocal music accompanying the same, to such persons that may feel disposed to patronize him. He will attend on hours, attend in any family; his terms may be ascertained by application at Mr. Shober's Store, Centre Street. July 10 28—y E. F. RICHARDS.

DOCTOR AD. LIFFE. RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Pottsville and its vicinity, that he has moved in town, and offers his professional services in all the medical branches to the public. Practising the Homoeopathic system, and if requested, the Allopathic, he hopes from long experience to give full satisfaction to such as will call on him. He will be ready for professional services at any time at his residence. AD. LIFFE, M. D. Greenwood, December 4 49—if

UMBRELLAS.—The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to the public of Pottsville and its vicinity, that he has established in Reading, to Pottsville, where he intends to continue the business if he should meet the favor of the public, which he will do in the best and modern articles. He also repairs and covers Umbrellas and Parasols, at the shortest notice, and at the most reduced prices. He resides at No. 4, Mahanogon street. AD. LIFFE, M. D. Greenwood, December 4 49—if

ARRANGEMENT FOR 1842. OLD ESTABLISHED PASSAGE OFFICE, 100 PINE STREET, CORNER OF SOUTH STREET. THE subscribers beg leave to call the attention of their friends, and the public in general, to the following arrangement for the year 1842, for the purpose of conveying out Cabin, Second Cabin and Steerage passengers. By the new line of Liverpool Packets. Sailing the 1st, 13th and 25th of every month. The ship comprising this line is the "Glen" of Glasgow, Captain James Watson, United States, Sheffield, Garrison, Patrick Henry, Roscoe, Virginia, Stephen Whittier, Rueland, By the London Packets. To sail from New York the 1st, 15th and 20th; and from London on the 7th, 17th and 27th of each month. Medford, Ontario, Wellington, Toronto, Quebec, Westminister, Philadelphia, Bullion, Montreal, Hendrick Hudson, Gladiolus. In connection with the above, and for the purpose of affording still greater facilities to passengers, the subscribers have directed the Star Line of Liverpool Packets. To sail from Liverpool on the 7th and 19th of every month, comprising the following very superior tall sailing ships, viz:—Russell Glover, Capt. Henry, 1000 tons; St. Mark, Alexander, 750 tons; Windsor Castle, Grosvenor, 1000 tons. All of which are nearly new, first class, coppered and copper fastened, and are fitted out exclusively by the subscribers, a fact which, independent of their long standing in their business, is presumed a sufficient guarantee to the public which no other house in their line can present. The above ships will be supplied with vessels of the same class, in regular succession, thereby affording passengers an opportunity of embarking at Liverpool weekly, so that there will be no possible detour. Those who wish will be found with an abundant supply of suitable provisions for the voyage, at the low rate of ten dollars. In all cases where the parties desire coming out, the money paid for their passage will be promptly returned to them. For the accommodation of persons wishing to send money to their friends, drafts at sight will be given on the following Bank and Branches, viz:—The Provincial Bank of Ireland, payable at Cork; Limerick, Connell, Londonderry, Sligo, Belfast, Waterford, Galway, Armagh, Athlone, Coleraine, Kilkenny, Bullion, Parsonstown, Younglin, Monaghan, Nenbridge, Ballymena, Parsonstown, Downpatrick, Cavan, Lurgan, Omagh, Dungannon, Banone, Banbridge, Carrickfergus, Danganerall, Moneymore, Catehill, Kilross, Scotland.—The City Bank of Glasgow. England.—Messrs. Phillips & Phipps, London; P. W. Frymire, Esq., New York. Particulars apply or address (if by letter post paid) 100 PINE STREET, corner South, or to P. W. FRYMIRE, 36 WATERLOO ROAD, LIVERPOOL. Messrs. Andrew C. Craig & Co., Philadelphia. Thomas Gough, Esq., Albany. Benjamin Bannan, Esq., Pottsville. Passengers direct from Dublin, Belfast, London, Derry and Cork. The subscriber is now ready to engage Passengers to Liverpool, either by the above named Ports in vessels to sail in the months of April, May, and June. The subscriber will also engage Passengers to Liverpool, either by the above named Ports, and transmit money to any part of England, Ireland, Wales and Scotland, on application at the Miners' Journal Office.

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Office Lytle, No. 1. To aid that inspiration came, Quick as a sunbeam's glance, To those who sought the fabled form, Of passionate romance; And trembling they touched the fire, With heart and brain, and soul on fire. But this is not the golden age, And lips have not their inspiration; A heart is not only set on fire, But the road to heaven is a speculation; And in these dull and heavy times, Men talk in reason-eyes on rhyme, And every theme is growing old, I cannot now discover, A single strain, but has been told, By lady or her lover; They sing of Dian, chaste and bright, But she like her with borrowed light. They say that women and that wife, Have ever since creation, Forth with the poet with some fine, And sudden inspiration; The power of verse I doubt it not, And women have their share of it; But even now it's not the times, Or know it's not the devotion; That springs forth in the heart, to dimes, Who dwell this side the ocean; Nor are we in reason-eyes on rhyme, As in our land of antracite.

THE Democracy of Jefferson IN FAVOR OF A ROSE PROTECTION. Those northern remnants of the two lost tribes of Tories and ultra Federalists, who now arrogate to themselves, per excellence, the name of democrats and claim their political heritage from Thomas Jefferson, are so far astray from his principles on most points of political economy, as they are from moral honesty. In no instance, is their ignorance of the fundamental law of Jeffersonian Democracy more manifest, than in their infamous league with the factious interests of the south to prostrate our manufacturers and prevent a re-adjustment of the Tariff. In Jefferson's Message to Congress in 1809, we find the following passage: "The question, therefore, now comes forward, to what other object shall these surpluses be applied, and the whole surplus of imports, after the entire discharge of the public debt, and during those intervals when the purposes of war shall not call for them? Shall we support the import and give the advantage to foreign or domestic manufactures? Or a few articles of more general and necessary use, the suppression, in due season, will doubtless be right, but the great mass of articles on which import is paid, are foreign luxuries, purchased by those only, who are rich enough to afford themselves the use of them. The patriotism would certainly prefer their continuance, and application to the great purposes of public Education, Roads, Rivers, Canals, and such other objects of public improvement, as may be thought proper to add to the Constitutional enumeration of Federal powers. By this operation new channels of communication will be opened between the States; the lines of separation will disappear, their interests will be identified, and their union cemented by new and indissoluble ties." "By the way it would appear that he not only advocated a Tariff to protect domestic manufactures, but went beyond a mere Tariff of Revenue; he was for appropriating the surplus to internal improvements. He seemed particularly anxious not to be misunderstood on this subject, and always re-iterated his opinions. In his Message in 1809, we find still stronger language, as follows: "The probable accumulation of the surpluses of revenue beyond what can be applied to the payment of the public debt; whenever the freedom and safety of our commerce shall be restored, merits the consideration of Congress. Shall the revenue be reduced? Or shall it not rather be appropriated to the improvement of Roads, Canals, Rivers, Education, and other great objects of prosperity and union, under the power which Congress may already possess, or such amendment of the Constitution as may be approved by the States?"—Penn. Tel.

WOMEN'S CONTRAST.—About 47 years ago, in 1795, Allegheny, Washington and Fayette counties, were full of distilleries, and so immense a quantity of whiskey was made and sold, that the United States, in order to raise a revenue, made a law to tax it. The people refused to pay, rebelled and raised an army called the Western Insurrection army, and marched to Pittsburgh. Gen. Washington sent an army of about 3000 U. S. troops, and volunteers to suppress it. They arrived when the whiskey army disbanded. In the year 1815 and '16, the United States put on a direct tax, and perhaps then we had 1500 stills in Washington and Allegheny counties. Nor there is not perhaps 15 still houses in operation in the two counties. A few days ago, a gentleman, who was U. S. Deputy Collector in Washington county in 1816, informed us that there was then 976 still-houses taxed and \$76,000 collected of taxes on the United States; and now perhaps, there is scarce ten distilleries in that county.—Pittsburg Gazette.

NEWSPAPER LAW.—The law is, and so the courts decide, that the person to whom a paper is sent is responsible for the payment if he receives the paper or make use of it, even though he never subscribed for it. His duty in such a case is not to take the paper from the office or place it left, but to notify the publisher, that he does not wish it. If papers are sent to a Post Office, store, tavern, or other place, and are not taken by the person to whom they are sent, the Post Master, store, or tavern keeper, &c., is responsible for the payment unless he immediately give notice to the publisher that they are not taken from the office or place, whether they are sent.

Extract from the Post Office Regulations, 50th 1839, section 118: "In order to raise a revenue, the person to whom they are sent, you will give notice of it to the publisher, adding the reasons, if you know any, why the papers are not taken out." THE CASE OF COL. I. is to be taken up to the Supreme Court of New York, on a bill of sequestration.

From the Baltimore American. Mr. CLAY'S RESIGNATION.—We publish below, the letter of this distinguished statesman resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States. When his thought of agency Upon the bosom lie, Even beauty in her loveliness Will pass unheeded by. 'Tis only on the happy, that She never smiles in vain; To them she wears the rainbow's hues That mock the summer rain; And their free hearts will worship her, As one whose home is heaven—A being of a brighter world, To earth a stranger given. That time with woe has been and gone, And earth's best music now Is but the autumn's wind, that bends The leafless forest bough; And I would shun, if that could be, The light of those dark eyes, That bring back hours I would forget, And painful memories. Yet, lady, though too few and brief, They are bright moments still, When I can free my pained thoughts, And wing the where I roam, And then the smile comes o'er my heart, Like sunbeams o'er the sea, And I can feel as once I felt, When all was well with me. New Orleans Dec, 1839.

MR. TAYLOR'S LECTURE, before the "Mechanics' Lecture," New York, gave the highest satisfaction. It was replete with instruction, spirit and humor. The following is an extract from the lecture. It is to be repeated this evening (Thursday) in the Rutgers Institute, New York. "I look at the ignominious man Strong in music, famous in purpose—he is a Samson without eyes, the slave of appetite; the dupes of the quack, the thrall of the fanatic; the creature of impulse and impressions; the passive instrument in the hands of the political agitator. An ignorant man voting! Holding in his hands a ballot cannot carry it towards the omnipotent ballot box, to drop in the nation's sovereignty! Do you see your relation to that man? He is a partner in his political firm; you cannot withdraw from it or throw him out; his lot is your lot—his end, your end. An ignorant man voting is like a blind physician who goes up to the sick bed with a great club—he strikes—he may hit the disease, he may hit the patient—(applause and laughter)—And how many blows, single blows, annually through the ballot box? How long can we continue to dodge these blows? If we do not educate, this tremendous power of suffrage, like the strength of Samson, so far from being our protection, will but serve to bring upon our heads, this temple of our ancestors.—(Loud applause.—) We may go ahead with the great mass of ignorance, but look out that we break not down, midway in our career. The degree of suffering among the poor and laboring classes in England, may be indicated by taking the report from the census, of their condition. In Carlisle, which has a population of 22,000, there are 1,446 individuals who have no means of support whatever, except public charity. There are 1,455 persons whose weekly earnings do not exceed twenty-two cents each; 1,513, whose weekly earnings do not exceed thirty-three cents each; 692 whose weekly earnings do not exceed forty-four cents each, and 635 whose weekly earnings do not exceed sixty cents each. Thus in a population of 22,000, there are 5561 persons whose aggregate wages yield every week only \$1,633, being only four cents a day for each one to procure shelter, raiment and food—all the necessities of life. In the same population, a like number fare not much better. We have condensed this statement from a report made by a committee appointed at a town meeting in Carlisle. Distressing as this picture is, there are other parts of Great Britain in which the poverty of the working classes is even deeper and more hopeless than appears from these figures. In the language of a provincial Journal, they are in a condition of actual famine.—North American.

GOOD COUNSEL.—No young man can hope to rise in society, or act worthily his part in life without a fair moral character. The basis of such character is virtuous self-principle; or a deep fixed sense of moral obligation, sustained and invigorated by the fear and love of God. The youth who possesses such a character can be trusted. Integrity, truth, benevolence, justice, are not with him words without meaning; he knows and feels their sacred import, and claims in the tenor of his life to exemplify the virtue they express. Such a man has decision of character; he thinks and acts for himself, and is not to be made tool of to serve the purposes of party. Such a man has true worth of character; and his life is a blessing to himself, to his family, to society, and to the world. Aim, then, my friends, to attain this character; aim at virtue and moral excellence. This is the first, the indispensable qualification of a good citizen. It imparts life and character to all distinctions and interests in society. It is, indeed, the Jew and rain that nourishes the vine and the fig tree by which we are shaded and refreshed.—Haver.

OUR SPEAKER.—At the Great State Convention, held at Columbus on the 22d, over which E. G. W. JOHNSON presided, Joseph H. Crane, and James M. Bell, late members of Congress, among the Vice Presidents—every part of the State being well represented—after nominating Hon. THOMAS CORWIN for Governor, an Address was adopted, speaking as follows: "It is our deliberate conviction, that most of the evils which now beset our country, may be traced to two causes; the abandonment of the protective policy, and the opening of our ports to the introduction of foreign goods from countries which refuse to take our products in return, and the resulting and vicious course of legislation in regard to the currency. We are equally well satisfied, that the prosperity of the country can only be secured by retreating our steps, and establishing reciprocity in the demand and supply between all portions of the country, and among the citizens engaged in the different pursuits and avocations."

WE seldom find a more delicate and finely expressed compliment than is contained in the following luminous on a beautiful lady wishing to second in a ballroom: "Fobber, sweet girl, your schemes forger; And ever our anxious trouble end; That you will mount full well we know; But greatly, fear you'll not descend." "I have the honor to be, &c." "H. CLAY."

TO A LADY. The heart has sorrows of its own, And grief it veils from all; And tears that hide them from the world, In solitude will fall; And when his thought of agency Upon the bosom lie, Even beauty in her loveliness Will pass unheeded by. 'Tis only on the happy, that She never smiles in vain; To them she wears the rainbow's hues That mock the summer rain; And their free hearts will worship her, As one whose home is heaven—A being of a brighter world, To earth a stranger given. That time with woe has been and gone, And earth's best music now Is but the autumn's wind, that bends The leafless forest bough; And I would shun, if that could be, The light of those dark eyes, That bring back hours I would forget, And painful memories. Yet, lady, though too few and brief, They are bright moments still, When I can free my pained thoughts, And wing the where I roam, And then the smile comes o'er my heart, Like sunbeams o'er the sea, And I can feel as once I felt, When all was well with me. New Orleans Dec, 1839.

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OUR SPEAKER.—At the Great State Convention, held at Columbus on the 22d, over which E. G. W. JOHNSON presided, Joseph H. Crane, and James M. Bell, late members of Congress, among the Vice Presidents—every part of the State being well represented—after nominating Hon. THOMAS CORWIN for Governor, an Address was adopted, speaking as follows: "It is our deliberate conviction, that most of the evils which now beset our country, may be traced to two causes; the abandonment of the protective policy, and the opening of our ports to the introduction of foreign goods from countries which refuse to take our products in return, and the resulting and vicious course of legislation in regard to the currency. We are equally well satisfied, that the prosperity of the country can only be secured by retreating our steps, and establishing reciprocity in the demand and supply between all portions of the country, and among the citizens engaged in the different pursuits and avocations."

WE seldom find a more delicate and finely expressed compliment than is contained in the following luminous on a beautiful lady wishing to second in a ballroom: "Fobber, sweet girl, your schemes forger; And ever our anxious trouble end; That you will mount full well we know; But greatly, fear you'll not descend." "I have the honor to be, &c." "H. CLAY."

Foreign Items. Mr. O'Connell had been making a most forcible speech even for him, against England under Tory domination. Speaking of her approaching doom he said: "The time is fast approaching; but fear not to the many convulsions which rend her anatomy mark the meetings which are held for the restoration of trade; see her banks falling—see her laborers starving, and murdering each other—see her machinery glowing rusty from disuse—see her foundries empty—see her darts blown out—you can hear no sound of the anvil—you cannot catch the crackling sound of the shuttle or the loom—all is desolation—all is want. And what a punishment has she selected at such a crisis? It is to deceive herself, when I see her people thronging to her socialist chapels, where doctrines repugnant to civilized humanity are inculcated. I cannot but think of her torch and dagger meetings I cannot but regard these things as ominous. (Hear, hear.) When I see her population rapidly diminishing—when I see her people convulsed—when I see them dying of starvation—when I see France regarding her with a hawk's eye, and waiting for a wolf for an opportunity to destroy her—when I see the United States regarding her with no very propitious eye—when I see Mr. McDou's case holding a dangerous aspect—when I see the frontier question unsettled—when I see proud England assailed from abroad, and her very bowels torn out by internal dissension—when I see all this, do I deceive myself when I look forward to no distant day, when Ireland approaches to her own independence? (Cheers.) The meeting of Parliament was fixed for the 2d of February. The usual notice to the supporters of the Ministry had been issued, requesting their punctual attendance. The Times has broken ground on the Creole case—declaring the claim for restitution to be most audacious untenable—it is possible to imagine. The London papers announce the death of John Deane, Esq.; his long connection with the Board of Trade, and whose name has been made a familiar word in this country by his evidence upon the subject of free trade, given before a committee in the House of Commons. He was 68 years of age. Extensive failures have occurred at Glasgow; that of the house of Wingate & Son being for £120,000. It is remarked that this bankruptcy gives the finishing stroke to the misfortunes of Paisley, as nearly all the firms in the town fall with it. Lord Ashburton was to embark for New York aboard a steam frigate, on or about the 24th of January. His stay in the United States was expected to be very brief. We learn that the U. S. government have decided that there will be no objections to the mail steamers taking passengers from and to the various American ports, as they carry no goods or merchandise on freight. Loans to Western States.—The Morning Post, under a "Money article," discusses the indebtedness of the American States, and sets forth roughly, that the defection of Michigan, Mississippi, Illinois, and Indiana, is the ready answer to any proposition for giving new credit to the States. The London Morning Chronicle comments on the article in the London Quarterly Review, urging the expediency of maintaining peace between Great Britain and the United States. The Chronicle argues strongly that the interests of both nations are intertwined, and that a rupture would be attended with mutual disastrous consequences. This opinion, it is affirmed, is most particularly favored by the mercantile classes, and the approbation with which Lord Ashburton's mission was hailed, is cited as proof.

Latest from Texas. A late arrival at New Orleans from Galveston brings the following intelligence: Congress adjourned on the 5th inst. The Galveston Civilian states that that body, after having maturely considered the subject, deemed it inadvisable to take measures for the invasion of Mexico at this time, and left the Navy, under the law of 1840, at the disposition of the President. At a meeting held at Galveston, the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is expedient for the Executive to acquiesce in measures for offensive war against Mexico. Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed to correspond with the Executive, and recommend the following measures for immediate warlike preparation: That our navy be instructed to molest the commerce of Mexico on the high seas, to ravage the towns and country on the coast. 2d. That commissions be granted to private armed vessels, under the flag and authority of Texas, to do the same. 3d. That invitation and encouragement be given to volunteers from abroad to come under our flag, and join with an army in the invasion of Mexico. Congress had passed a resolution extending the limits of Texas from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean, and along the coast fifteen miles in the sea, to the Oregon Territory, so as to include the California in the territory of the Republic. MEXICAN.—The Legislature of this state has passed an exemption bill in favor of debtors—and a tolerable sweeping one it is. It exempts household furniture to the amount of \$250—two cows—five pigs—ten sheep—a yoke of oxen, with chains, &c., or a span of horses, &c.—a horse and dray for a drayman—all necessary farming utensils—a library worth \$150—rooms, 6 months provisions, &c. &c. In short leaving the debtor quite comfortably situated and sweeping away from the creditor, in many cases, pretty much all on which he could rely for the collection of his demand. One good effect it will doubtless have—to increase the difficulty of incouring debts at all.

REMARKS FOR HARD TIMES.—It would be criminal to neglect the fact, that the difficulties of the times must increase for a period. The people, in the mass, have gone beyond their means—and they must themselves begin to do exactly what the banks are compelled to do—contract, retrench, and by nothing but articles of indispensable necessity. However mortifying to our pride it may be, we must come to the resolution to brush up old fabrics instead of buying new ones—and stand still until the fashions come round again. Two much money is spent abroad for every thing and nothing but a spirit of severe economy, and self denial, will put us right. While we are so deluged for asking the people to pause and ponder. CORN AND DISASTERS IN PEACH TREES.—The application to the trees consists of tall and slender poles combined, in the proportion of one part of salt-petre to eight parts of salt, one half pound of the mixture to a tree seven years old and upwards, to be applied upon the surface of the ground, around and in immediate contact with the trunk of the tree. This will destroy the worms; but more effectively preserve the tree, if also sown with a mixture over my orchard, at the rate of five bushels to the acre. The size of the fruit is increased, and the flavor very greatly improved. The worms destroyed, and the yellow prevented.

The oldest newspaper in the U. S. States is the New Hampshire Gazette, established in 1767, and now in its 86th year.

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