charged 25 cents extra. TO ADVERTISERS 

All advertisements must be paid for in advance un icss an account is opened with the advertiser.
The charge of Merchants will be \$10 per annum.

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

Notices for Tavern Licence, \$2.

All notices for Meetings and proceedings of meetings not considered of general faterast, and many other notices which have been inserted heretofare grantitiously with the exception of Marriagas and initiously, with the exception of Marriages and deaths will lie charged as advertisements. Notices of Doubs, in which invitations are extended to the friends and relatives of the deceased, to attend the fu-POTTSVILLE INSTITUTE.

ME Winter session of this institution com-menced on October 25th, and will continue twelve weeks exclusive of the vacation. It is carnestly requested that all having wards or chilof the session, as much of the success of the pupils depend upon a prompt and judicious classifiation. No allowance will hereafter be made for absence except in cases of protracted sickness. TERMS.

Plain English branches, 64 00 Higher ' Classics Stationary, 25 C. W. PITMAN, A. B. Principal,

N. B. Books will be furnished to the pupils a the customary prices when requested by the pat Octo er 31. TETTER! ITCH!

PR. LEIDY'S CELEBRATED TETTET AND ITCH OINTMENT is daily becoming more popular. Daily do numerous individuals stop and inform the proprietor of its great success in removing and curing the Tetter and Itch.
Numerous testimonials might be published of

its efficacy, but for the delicacy felt by individuals having their names published in connection with so loathsome and disagreeable affections. It may be used with perfect safety by young and old, even upon infants, containing no mercu

ry, or other mineral substances. Dr. N. B. Lei-dy prepares it lumself, and knowing its composition, most confidently recommends it as superior to any other remedy for the Tetter and Itch. Prepared and sold at Dr. Leidyle Health Empo. rinm, (sign of the Golden Eagle and Screents,) No. 191 NORTH SECOND Street, below Vine. And also at WILLIAM T. EPTING'S, Drug Store, Pottsville, Price 25 Cents a box. June 9, 25—

THATERIOUS.—A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this of he most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having, since the year 1818 up-to recently been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to bis bed, has been restored to good fieldh—has regained his natural erect position—and his quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! We believe this gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give inquirers his address, and doubt no his humane feelhas been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism. and contracted cords and sinews. How has this Answer!.-By the Indian Vegetable Elixer inter-Austeri.—We the Internal Vegetable Patter internally and Hewes Nerre and Bone Liniment externally —N. Y. r'eriali, Jan. 26 1811.

Sold only, by Cometock & Co., 71 Maiden Lane,

And also by W. T. Epting Clemens & Parvin, and Druggiste, Pottsville, Schuylkill County

Delaware and Raritan Canal. FRAHE Delaware and Raritan Canal will be o

The Tolls on Coal destined for New York will by 30 cents per ton through the Canal. On Coal. destined for any place east of Hell Gate 20 cents

Ten cents will be refunded on every ton of boy Bay to any place east of Hell Gate. Steam Towing from Philadelphia or Bristol to adelphia or Bristol to Amboy, 25 cents. l'owing a yessel, through the Canal with four

horses \$10 50; with two horses \$6,00. R. F. STOCKTON, President. Delaware and Raritan Canal Company. March 28

LOOK HERE! TUSP received and new opening, a large and well assorted stock of new Fall and Winter goods consisting of

Dry Goods of every destription, Groceries of all kinds, China, Glass and Queensware, Fur, Cloth, and Hair 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. of factitious politeness often hides the most de-Pottsville, No . 1841.

COME AND SEE!

M. WIL-ON, of Poutsville, would most respectfully inform the Merchants of this, and the surrounding villages, that he hav returned to the long estiblished and extensive Wholesale, Dry Good House, of Atwood & Co., No. 74 Market St., south side, between 2d and 3d, Philadelphia, where he will be alread to exhibit to say that may call a large COME AND SEE! be pleased to exhibit to any that may call, a large and splendid assortment of Foreign and domestic and splendld assortment of roreign and prices.

11—3in

EXCHANGE HOTEL, CENTRE STEET, POTTSVILLE. NEARLY OFPOSITE THE TOWN HALL.

DAVID CLARK. has taken the above well known establishment and fitted it up with new furniture, and in the best style, for the accommodation of all those who may tayor him with their patronage. The above cutablishment, is located in the centre of business. There is no omnibus leaves the house every day for the Rail Poad depot in time for travellers to take the Cars for Philadelphia.

P. S. Good stabling attached, with attentive ost ADMINISTRATOR'S AOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testa-mentary have been granted by the Register of Schuylkill county, to the sub-cribers, residing in Branch Township, Schuylkill county, of the estate of Charles Robson, late of Branch Township. All persons indebted to said estate are here. by requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims or demands against said estate, are requested to make the same known without delay, to-

WILLIAM ROBSON, Admir. MARY ROBSON, Adm'rx.

NEW DYING ESTABLISHMENT. the citizens of Pottsville and its vicinity that he has removed his DYING ESTABLISHMENT, in

LOUIS TOUSSAINT

Philadelphia prices, for sale by
March 19, 12B. BANNAN

## NEEL JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"I WILL TEACH TOU 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, SCHUYKILL COUNTY, PA.

Office Lyrics, No. 8.

VOL XVIII.

You ask me for a paragon—
A picture of perfection!
But dearest! that cannot be done, Without mature reflection: My views may be distasteful too,
To many who may feed them:
But knowing truly they are true,
Hang me! if I will heed them.

So here's the beauty that I love, The idol, which I kneel to: And should my muse untoward prove, Remember what I feel, too; Her eyes are bright as any star, Her mouth a ruby portal;
And though the corners may be far
Apart, yet I can court all.

Her figure--Gods! now give me tongue. To chant its wavy ou line For though I've oft its praises sung, I never could without wine; I'll prove the classic muse a fool, Who says in vino peritas;

And show you how the modern school. Finds truth in a cold water glass. Her lovely, rounded, glowing, bust, Swells with the pride and strength of love; Before its brauties each heart must Still, with the rapture which they move; Her feet—ne er can the memory hold Its power, neath such a ponderous load.

What glorious things to crush a toad. And when she speaks-hush every heart! Still every sense—to hear the strain; Or with its music you will start, And may-be ne'er come back again;
Like to the soft melodous tone,
That summer's twilight vibrates to:
When summer's bull frog clears his throat,
And sings his song, his mate to woo.

Of beauty-cast in natures mould,

So is her voice—my thoughts grow wild— My pen is palsied 'neath the task, Of thus pourtraying nature's child— The light in which my feelings bask; Promethian-like, I fain would warm 'This beauty, with the heavenly fire'; And should I then describe the charm The song would ne'er disgrace the lyre.

From Graham's Magrzine. THE WIFE. BY AGNES PIERSOL.

It was the dead hour of the night. The room was a high wainscotted apartment, with furniture of a rich but antique pattern. The pale moonlight streaming through the curtained window, and struggling with the subdued light of a candle placed in a corner, disclosed the figure of a sick man extended on a bed, wrapped in an unquiet slumber. By his side sat a care-worn though still beautiful woman gazing anxiously on his face, and breathlessly awaiting the crisis of the feverfor it was now the ninth day since that strong man had been prostrated by the hand of disease, and during all that time he had raved in an incessant nags will excuse the liberty; that any one doubting, may know these facts though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. James G. Reynolds, 144 Christic street, but during the last hour he had been less restless, and he now lay as still as a sculptured statue. His wife well knew that ere morning the crisis would be past, and she waited, with all a woman's affection, breathlessly for the event. Aye! though few woman have been wronged as Emily Walpole had been wronged, she still cherished her hus-

Few girls had been more admired than Emily Severn. But it was not only the beauty of her features and the elegance of her form which drew pened for vessels drawing six feet water on around her a train of worshippers; her mind was the 28th Murch instant. one of no ordinary cast, and the sweetness of her temper lent an ineffable charm to all she did. No one was so cagerly sought for at a ball or a picnic as Emily Severn, and at her parental fireside she was the universal favorite. It was long before Coal which has paid 30 cents toll and which is she loved. She was not to be misled by glitter or re-shipped from the waters of the Raritan or Am- show. She could only bestow her affections where she thought they were deserved, and it was not until she met Edward Walpole that she learned to surrender her heart.

lover of her youths

Edward Walpole, when he became the husband of Emily Severn, was apparently all that a woman could wish. He was warm-hearted, of a noble soul, kind, gentle, and ever ready to waive his own selfish gratification at the call of duty. But, alas! he had one weakness, he did not act from principle. His generous deeds were the offspring of a warm heart rather then of a regulated intellect. As yet he had never been placed in circumstances which severely tried his principles. But, above a year after his marriage, he fell heir to the large property of a maiden aunt, and at once his whole style of life was altered. His accession of wealth brought him into contact with society in which hitherto he had never mingled, where the polish praved morals. Above all, by abandoning his profession, he condemned himself to comparative idleness. He now began to be tortured by ennui, and sought any excitement to pass away the time. I'he harpies who infest society, and with the appearance of gentlemen have the hearts of fiends, now marked him for their prey; and his open and generous nature made him their victim in a comparatively short space of time. We shall not trace his down ward progress. It is always a melancholy task to mark the lapse from virtue of a noble and generous character, and how much more

so when the heart of a wife is to be broken by the dereliction from rectitude. Emily saw the gradual abberration of her hus-BESTECTFULLY informs his friends and the band, and though she mourned the cause, no word travelling community in general, that he of reproach escaped her lips, but by every gentle band, and though she monried the cause, no word means she strove to bring back her husband to the paths of virtue. But a fatality seemed to have seized him. He was in a whirlpool from which he could not extricate himself. He still loved his wife, and more than once, when her looks cut him his associates; but they always found means to bring him back ere loug. Thus a year passed. His fortune began to give way for he had learnt to gamble. As his losses became more frequent his thirst for carde became greater, until at length he grew sullen and desperate. He was now a changed man. He no longer felt compunction at stung him into undeserving reproaches. He was becoming harsh and violent. Yet his poor wife endured all in silence. No recrimination passed her lips. But in the solitude of her chamber she shed many a bitter tear, and ofton, at the hour of mid. night, when her husband was far away in some

riotons company her prayers were heard ascending Two years had now clapsed, and the last one had been a year of bitter sorrow to Emily. At | destroyed by fire, and then they repent of their reall its various branches, from New York to Pottsville, where he intends to continue the business if he should meet the favor of the public, which he will do all in his power to, obtain. He resides in CENTRE gambling table, of every cent of his property, over possess property to have it insured immediately. STREET, next door to the GOLDEN EAGLE which he had any control, and he was now in a whore all those that may favor him with a cail, will state almost approaching to madness. Before morning he was in a high fever. For days he taved incessantly of his rule, cursing the wretch-PRINTERS' INK, In 12 and 25 lba Kegs at es by whom he had been plundered. Nine days had passed and now the crises was at hand,

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1842. The clock struck twelve. As sound after sound rung out the stillness and died away in echoes reverberating through the house, the sick man moved in his sleep, until, when the last stroke was given, he opened his eyes and looked languidly and vacantly around,-His gaze almost instantly met the face of his wife. For a moment his recollection could be seen struggling in his countenance, and at length an expression of deep mental suffering settled in his face. His wife had by this time risen and was now at his bed-side.

She saw that the crisis was past, and as she had hor hand in his, and felt the moisture of the skin, she new that he would recover. Tears of joy gushed from her eyes and dropped on the sick man's face. Heavenly Father, I thank thee! \* she murmur ed at length, when her emotion suffered her to speak, while the tears streamed faster and faster

down her check, ' he is safe, he will recover,' and

though she ceased speaking, her lips still moved in silent prayer, The sick man felt the tears on his face, he saw his wife's grateful emotion, he knew that she was even now praying for him, and as he recalled to mind the wrongs which he had inflicted on that uncomplaining woman, his heart was melted within him. There is no chastener like sickness; the most stony bosoms softens beneath it. He thought of the long days and nights during which he must have been ill, and when his insulted and abused wife had watched anxiously at his bed-side. Oh! how he had crushed that noble heart; and now this was her return! She prayed for him who had wronged her. She shed tears of joy because her erring husband had been restored, as it were, to life. These things rushed through his bosom and the strong mon's eyes filled with tours.

· Emily-dear Emily, said he, · I have been a villain, and can you forgive me? I deserve it not at your hands-but can you, will you forgive a wretch like me.' Oh! can I forgive you?' sobbed the grateful

gainst me you have sinned, it is against a good and righteous God.' · I know it-I know it,' said the repentant busband, and to His mercy I look. I cannot pray for myself, but oh! Emily, pray for me. He has

saved me from the jaws of death .- Pray for me,

wife, 'yes! yes! but too gladly. But it is not a-

dear Emily.' The wife knelt at the bed-side, and while the husband, exhausted by his agitation, sank back with closed eyes on the pillow, she read the noble petition for the sick, from the book of Common Prayer. At times the sobs of Emily would almost choke her utterance, but the holy words she reed, had at length, a soothing effect both on her mind and that of her husband. When the prayer was over, she remained for several minutes kneeling, while her husband murmured at intervals his heartfelt responses. At length she rose from the bedside. Her husband would sgain have spoken, to band's image, for he was, despite his errors, the glad feeling at her heart-a feeling such as she him, and set down again by his bed-side to watch. At length he fell again into a calm slumber, while the now happy wife watched at his bed-side until morning, breathing thankegiving for her husband's

recovery, and shedding tears of joy the while. When the sick man awoke at daybreak, he was changed being. He was now convalencent, he was more, ho was a repentant man.—He wept on the bosom of his wife, and made resolutions of reformation which, after his recovery, through the blessing of God, he was enabled to fulfil.

The fortune of Walpole was mostly gone, but sufficient remained from its wrecks, to allow him the comforts, though not the luxuries of life. He soon settled his affairs and removed from his splendid mansion to a quiet cottage in a neighboring village. The only pang he felt was at leaving the home which for so many years had been the dwelling of the head of his family-the home where his uncle had died, and which had been lost only

through his own folly. Neither Walpole, nor his wife ever regretted their loss of fortune ; for both looked upon it as the means used by an over-ruling Providence to bring the husband back to the path of rectitude and they referred to it therefore with feelings rather of gratitude than of repining. In their quiet cottage, on the wreck of their wealth, they had been strangers in the days of their opulence. A family of lovely children sprung up around them, and it was the daily task of the parents to educate these young minds in the path of dufy and rectitude. Oh! the happy hours which they enjoyed in that white, vine-embowered cottage, with their children smiling around them, and the conscious ness of a well-regulated life, filling their hearts

with peace. Years rolled by and the hair of Walpole began to turn gray, while the brow of his sweet wife showed more than one wrinkle, but still their happiness tomained undiminished.

AMERICAN CREDIT .- The following is an exract from a letter of the great poet Wondswonth

to Bishop DOANE ... "The proceedings of some of the States in your country, in money concerns, and the shock which is given to the credit of the State of Pennsylvania have caused much trouble under our roof, by the injury done to some of my most valuable connexions and friends. I am not personally and directly a sufferer ; but my brother, if the State of Pennto the heart, he made an effort to break loose from sylvania should fail to fulfil its engagement, would lose almost all the little savings of his long and generous life. My daughter, through the perfidy of the State of Mississippi, has forfeited a sum, though but small in itself, large for her means; have to lament their misplaced confidence. Top. ics of this kind are not pleasant to dwell upon, but the wrongs he inflicted on his sweet wife, but if the more extensively the injury is made known, her sad looks touched his heart at all, they only the more likely is it, that where any remains of integrity, honor, or even common humanity exist, efforts will be made to set and keep things right."

Ane rou Insunen ?- This question is frequent ly asked the public by the press, and, we presume in many cases, it is tacitly answered in the affirmative. There are many, however, who are heedless, and, ere they are aware, their property is missness and neglect. In these times, when the lings destroying the avails of years of toil, and who, by the expense of a few dollars, might have felt the assurance that they would be amply remunerated for their loss .- Daily Chronicle,

Correspondence of the United States Gazette. | the minimum of nine dollars per gross, to the WASHINGTON, May 6, 1842,

New York Custom House Roguerles. J. R. Chandler, Esq.-I had only time last night, to give you a Homospathic dose of the New York Custom House villainies, as disclosed by the Report of Mr. Poindexter, one of the Commission. ers appointed to investigate that sink of corruption, just printed and sent to members. I will now endeavor to give you, in as small space as possible the substance of some 40 pages of this precious document.

I stated in my last letter how a certain George A Wasson, public storekeeper had, in three years, received \$94,430 92 for cartage and labor, without producing any vouchers to authorize the allowance of this sum, or any other, besides a salaattending trials at Baltimore and Philadelphia, coal taken from that belonging to the Custom House, for his own use, goods abstracted from the Public by the government. I also told you how this man only paid from 31 1-4 to 50 cents per load, hauled the same distance-each package hauled by his cart being charged as a load, though six, eight, or ten packages were taken at a load. This is one of the frauds practised upon the government. I believe I also stated that this honest George A. Wasson was continued by Mr. Curtis, precisely as he had been placed by Jesse Hoyt, that the same extravagant and fraudulent charges for cartage and labor which had been sanctioned by Mr. Hoyt, were continued by Mr. Curtis, with a full knowledge on his part of the outrageous prices charged.

Believing your readers and the public generally, will have been made sufficiently acquainted with the character of this Mr. Wasson, by the slight notice I have taken of his transaction,

shall dismiss him, to take up and look at The amount of money expended for stationary in the various departments of the N. Y. Cus.

om House.		,		
mely 9 months of 183	38	-	\$8,487	50
18	39 €	. :	17,780	8
. 18	10	adig.	16,713	16
3 months of 18	11	ř	8,721	69
				_

Total in just 3 years, \$51,703 22 Average. Comparative prices of stationary under Jesse Hoyt and Edw. Curtis, and the market value in the city of New York, as shown by the testimony of David Felt, on old and respectable stationer.

Articles. Prices under Under Market Cartis. Hoyt. Value. Cash Book, \$20 4 quires Bond Book, 815 \$12 **\$**6 Impost Book 868 \$12 pr. ream, \$12 to \$14 \$7 Masters oath. \$47 50 Abstract \$100 to \$114 nune per ream \$70 per ream. \$80 per \$15 Abstract do. ream. pr ream \$10 per ream. Abstract do. emaller sızo. per ream Pencils per gross, \$15 to \$28, \$15 to \$12, Tape per gross, \$12 to \$18, \$12 81 73 81 50 81 75 81 50 Wax per lb,

\$3 to \$3 50, \$2 per 121 cts. per peck. peck. These comparative statements are made from the vouchers furnished to the Commissioners by the Auditor of the Custom House. They were made, not in consideration of the amount of expenditure, but to exhibit a fair specimen of every other expenditure, great and small, in the Custom house, for a series of years tast.

There was expended, for books, stationary, and gan was in office, and a few days before the second quarter, the following sums for the subjoined

\$1,577 00 For Blank Books. Steel pens and a few quills, 1,322 50 Lead pencils, Foolscap and post paper, 415 75 Report and envelope paper, 503 88 Letter paper, 893 60 Drawing paper, 50 00 846 00 ! Tape. 449 00 ! Wafers and wax. Sand. 32 00 ! Blanks 2,435 00 Knives, 161 00 ! Ink,

156 00! \$8,721 69 "This enormous sum," says Mr. Poindexter stands charged on the books of the Custom house in the short space of three menths, of which \$5, 416.11 were debited to the collector's and storekeepers offices, in which there were employed seventy-nine clerks; making an average of \$287,77 per annum for stationary for each person attached to these offices. There were during this quarter, one hundred and thirty-rix reams of fools cap and letter paper ordered and supplied for the use of the Custom House, which forms a part of the aggrogate sum as above stated. It is evident that so large an amount of stationary could not have been required for any legitimate purpose connected with the business of the several departments of the Custom House, to be used in the short space of three months, and therefore, the greater portion of the articles purchased must have passed into and a great portion of my most valued friends the hands of Mr. Curtis, who succeeded to the office of Collector about the close of that quarter, or have been fraudulently abstracted from the Cusquarter of the same year, being the first quarter bursements in the purchase of stationary ordered

> "The single item of steel pens and quills, of bills rendered and paid by Mr. Hoyt, ranged from neighbors of Ashland.

maximum of twenty-two dollars per gross, the larger portion being of the lower class, which are n general use for clerks, both mercantile and official. The depositions of David Felt, E. J. Eno. and Josiah Hayden, who are large dealers in the article of steel pens, are referred to, to show the standard price per gross of the descriptions used at the Custom House. If purchased in boxes, which is the most convenient mode of supplying clerks, (the cards being entirely useless,) it will be seen that the first class of 'Gillot's' Magnum Bonum pens, or pens of equal quality, could be supplied in the New York market, at four dollars, fifty cents per gross on the card, or one half that sum in boxes; and what is denominated "commercial pens," at two dollars per gross on the card

ry of \$1500 per annum, large sums of money fer or \$1 20 in boxes. Taking the average of these prices, and considering that 19-20ths of the pens supplied to the Custom House are of the latter class, it will appear, that, at these rates the sum Stores, and the labor of men employed and paid appropriated by Mr. Hoyt while he remained in office would have supplied the enormous quantity charged government from two to five dollars a of 422,237 pens, making an average of 144,079 load for carting goods, when merchants and others per annum; to be distributed among about one hundred clerks who are constantly employed in writing, or an average of about 1500 pens each per annum.' The report states that Mr. Eno, offered to sup ply Mr. Hoyt such pens as he paid \$9 per gross

for, at \$1 50 per gross; but he declined the offer so decidedly, as to prevent a repetition of it.

"It may be asked why particular individuals are allowed and paid at tates ranging from \$2 to \$22 per gross, for pens, for the use of the Custom House, where an offer to supply like articles at the moderate price of \$1 50 per gross is contemptuously rejected and shunned? The undersigned refers to the volume of evidence taken by the Commissioners to demonstrate the fact, which, in the absence of clear proof, might well be doubted, that this and numerous other cases of favouritism, so gross and palpable that none can mistake it, had their origin in a system of fraud on the public Treasury to promote the interests of selected partisans, who could be relied on for efficient services in popular elections.

The conclusion is strongly enforced by the mass of evidence taken in relation to the existence of a Custom House tax, regularly levied and paid, in advance of elections for city officers, for Governor and Representatives in the State Legislature, for members for Congress, and for President and \$17,234 42 a year. Vice President of the United States, during the whole period of the two preceding administrations of the Federal Government. This tax was graduated on a scale corresponding with the salary received by each officer and the importance of the pending election, and a refusal to pay it, was immediately followed by removal from office. It will also be seen, by the report of the surveyor and other evidence, that numerous officers of \$53 \$19 50 the Customs were absent from duty, either by the express permission of the Collector or without censure from that officer, for weeks and months prior to elections, for no other purpose than to influence voters, and lend their aid to the success of candidates favorable to the party in power, while their sularies, as officers of the Government,

suffered no diminution in consequence of their absence from duty. Mortifying as it is, to be obliged to expose such conduct in a high and responsible officer of the Government-conduct which reflect so much diegrace upon the country, the Commission states that duty leaves him no alternative, and that the facts stated are established by a chain of testimony which to every impartial mind must be conclusive.

"The same system of wasteful extravagance is

seen in every article falling under the denomination of stationary." During Mr. Hoyt's three years of official service there was paid the enormous sum of \$26,: 57 14, on an average of \$8,printing, during the last quarter of Mr. Hoyt's 752 38 per annum, for blank books! As will Collectorship, including 20 days which Mr. Mot- be seen by the table above given, books which could be supplied at \$19 50, are charged at \$68. Some that are worth only \$11, are charged at \$20 -those charged at \$15 are rated \$6; and so on. In the bills rendered by O'Herr and others, the article of writing sand is charged at the rate of from \$3, to \$3 50 per pack, and in some cases even higher: when it was in proof by the deposition of David Felt, that he supplied the same, if taken by the bushel at 121 cents per peck, or 50 cents per bushel; and if taken by the single peck, at 25 cents; and at these rates he states that his profit would be 200 per cent.

"During Mr. Hoyt's time, 3 years, there was paid for writing sand, the sum of \$202 38, which, at the customary rates, would have purchased find it;" because I have believed, that in the do-4043 bushels.

stract paper, or blue laid English imperial" ruled | take away." which is charged in O'Herr's bill at the rate of from \$100 to \$144, ( one hundred and forty-four dollars!) per ream, its value being in New York, from \$30 to \$47 50 per ream. "Impost-book paper," which is worth \$15 per ream is charged at from \$70 to \$80 per ream; and demmy, worth

\$11, at \$40 per ream. The Commissioner states that all the supplies for the Custom House were furnished at secondhand by certain favored indididuals who had an opportunity of purchasing the articles at prices een less than those mentioned as their market value, and who of course, made an enormous profit The system of favoritism, so inconsistent with the public interest and fair dealing, was uniformly extended to the most violent political partisans, who earned the favor by their devotion to the hand from which they received it."

OLIVER OLDSCHOOL. IN BANKRUPTCY.-The very important and much mooted question as to effect of attachments of the property of bankrupts prior to the institutom House, of which no evidence was given to tion of proceedings in bankruptcy, was decided the Commissioners; but in the accounts and by Judge Story on Saturday, in an opinion of early hours of the day. A knowledge of those vouchers rendered by Mr. Curtis in the second great length, in which he discussed the whole pursuits which promote the comfort and order of ubject with his usual ability and clearness. The after he became collector, there is charged, for dis- result to which he came was, that such attachments would not hold the property, but would, in and received by him for the collector's office alone effect, be dissolved by the proceedings in bank-\$1,753,75; for the appraisers \$118,50; for the ruptcy.-This decision is considered of more im-Storekeeper \$203,83; for inspectors \$24,50; for portance by legal gentlemen, than any which is the store in Washington street \$20,56, making, likely to arise under the Bankrupt Law, and in in the whole, the grand total of \$10,942,90 for some of the States, it will make a vast difference the stationary alone, during one-half of the year in the effects of bankrupts. - Boston Mer. Jour.

HENRY CLAY.-This distinguished statesman was excerted into Lexington, Ky., and from thence the latter of which hat few were ordered, and to his residence at Ashland, by a large procession therefore scarcely worth mentioning, amounted, of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Clay rode in a ba during the three years of Mr. Hoyt's administra- rouche drawn by four gray horses. Every de. tion of the Custom House to the sum of \$6,255, monatration of respect and esteem were shown as it is eminent in industry. 16!! The price of these pens, charged in the him by his fellow citizens of Lexington, and his

The Summer Birds. Sweet warblers of the sunny hours, For ever on the wing-love, them, as I love the flowers, The sunlight and the spring.
They come like pleasant memories, In Summer's joyous time.
And sing their gushing melodics
As I would sing a rhyme.

NO. 21.

In the green and quiet places Where the golden sunlight talls, We sit with smiling faces, To list their eilver calls And when their holy anthems Come pealing through the sir. Our hearts leap forth to meet them, With a blessing and a prayer.

Amid the morning's fragrant dew -They warble on as if they drew Their music down from Heaven. How sweetly sounds each mellow note, Beneath the moon's pale ray, When dying zephyrs rise and float, Like lovers' sighs, away!

Like shadowy spirits seen at eve, Among the tombs they glide: Where sweet pale forms, for which we grieve Lie sleeping side by side.

They break with song and solemn hush
Where peace reclines her head, And link their lays with mournful thoughts

That cluster round the dead. For never can my soul forget The loved of other years; Their memories fill my spirit yet-I've kept them green with tears; And their singing greets my heart at times, As in the days of yore, Though their music, and their lovliness, ls o'er-for ever o'er,

And often, when the mournful night Comes with a low, sweet tune, And sets a star on every height, And one beside the moon-When not a sound of wind or wave The holy stillness mars. I look above, and strive to trace Their dwellings in the stars. The birds! the birds of summer hours-

They bring a gush of glec, To the child among the fragrant flowers— To the sailor on the sea. We hear their thrilling voices In their swift and airy flight, And the inmost heart rejoices With a calm and pure delight.

In the stillness of the starlight hour, When I am with the dead. Oh! may they flutter 'mid the flowers That blossom o'er my head, And pour their songs of gladness forth In one melodious strain, O'er lips whose broken melody Shall never sing again.

We make the following extracts from Mrs. Sigorney's new and valuable work on the mental culture and formation of Female character:

Religion. "Suffer me to say to those who are in the fair blossom of their being, that they are unsafe while hey neglect the guidance of religion. Seek he sweet friends, with prayer, amid the hush and holiness of morn, and at eve recall the day's deeds. and measure them by her standard, and weigh its words and thoughts in her equal balance.

Make that religion, which regulates the heart, a constant companion. It has been an error to suppose it should be reserved for the more higher and trying exigencies of life. Though able to sustain under the greatest extremity, it is equally willing to walk in the humblest paths. If it wear a brighter robe on the Sabbath, it is still girled for the service of every day, and ready to take its station by their side, who invoke its aid-It is like a thread of gold, which may be continually wound irto the web of life. If its clew be laid aside, except on Sandays, or seasons of prayer, it will be difficult to resume. It may be either so entangled, or broken, or tarnished, that the tissue will be unfit for

heaven." "Religion need not be disjointed from the innocent pleasures of life. Its province is to heighten happiness, as well to sustain toil, or to sanctify affliction. To confine it to seasons of lonely meditations, or disrobe it of its angel smile, is a monastic error. Give it place by the hearth-stone. and in the walk among the flowers, where heart answers to heart. Let it have part in the music that cheers the domestic circle, and in the fond intercourse of sisterly and fraternal love.

"And now, if I have urgently or diffusedly incited the young to the pursuit of the most excellent, most enduring science, it is because in the book of divine truth, I have seen the pledge of Omnipotence, that those who "seek early shall cility of their happy season, there was an aptitude It appears, too, that Mr. Hoyt purchased ab. for its rudiments which time and change might

Knowledge.

"Knowledge opens sources of delightful contemplation for domestic retirement. This renders it a peculiar protection to the young: In their fondness for promiscuous society, they are often in danger of forming indiscreet associations, or rash attachments. Knowledge makes home pleasant, and self-communion no solitude. " When I am alone, it talks with me, so that I have no need to go abroad, and solicit amusement from others," said the philosopher Antisthenes. This lineament of knowledge, strongly recommends if to our own sex, my dear young friends. For home is our province-and it is our, imperative duty to strive to render it agreeable; and as we are never more trial at the Middlesex sessions. A brief abstract disposed to be amiable, than when we are happy. we shall probably best succeed in imparting felicity, when we most enjoy it ourselves."

Industry:

"Those of our sex, who have been distinguished by energy in the domestic department, are usually exemplary for their improvement of the a household, should be woven with classical edu cation. It may be so mingled as to relieve rather than obstruct intellectual labours.

I have never heard any young lady, deny in words, the excellence of industry and have known many, who have put forth vigorous efforts for the improvement of their most precious season of life. kiss her, and in the scoffle she hit off his nose, But I have seen no class of people, among whom a more efficient system of industry and economy of time was established, than the agricultural population of New England. Their possessions are not sufficiently large to allow waste of any descripestimated, and applied to its best use. Their mode the prosecutor was? She was jurtifued in her of life, is as favorable to cheerfulness and health,

The farmer, rising with the dawn, attends to those employments which are necessary for the your.

comfort of the family, and proceeds early with his sons or assistante, to their department of daily labor. The birds enliven them with their song, and the lambs gambol, while the patient ox marks the deep furrow, or the grain is committed to the as '1, or the tall grass humbled beneath the sorthe, or the stately corn freed from the intrusion of weeds. -Fitting tasks are proportioned to the youngest ones that no hand may be idle.

In the interior of the house, an equal diligence prevails. The elder daughters take willing part with the mother, in every domestic toll. No servant is there, to create suspicious feelings, or a divided interest. No key grates in the lock, for all are as brethren. The children, who are too small to be useful, proceed to school, kindly leading the little one, who can scarcely walk: Perhaps the aged grand-nother, a welcome and honored intimate; amuses the ruddy infant, that she may release a stronger hand for toil. . .

The sound of the wheel, and the vigorous strokes of the loom, are heard. The fleece of the sheep is wrought up, amid the cheerful song of sisters. Remembering that the fabrics which they produce, will guard those whom they love, from the blast of winter, the bloom depends on their cheek with the pleasing consciousness of useful iadustry."

"I trust that no young lady, however elevated her station, will conceive that a knowledge of what appertains to the apperintendence of a femily, can derogate from her dignity."

"The young ladies of the present generation seem to pass in review before me, with all their privileges, and in all their grace and beauty. Methinks their hands are upon the ark of ther country. Let them not feel that they have only to seek embellishment, to sip from the honey cups of life, or to glitter like the meteor of a summer's eve. For as surely as the safety and prosperity of a nation depend on the virtue of its people, they, who reign in the retreats where man turns for his comfort, who have power over the machinery which stamps on the infant mind its character of good or evil, are responsible, to a fearful extent, for that safety and prosperity."

Domestic Employments.

"I have ever thought it desirable that young ladies should make themselves mistresses of some attninment, either in art or science, by which they might secure a subsistence, should they be reduced to poverty. Sudden and entire reverses are not uncommon in the history of affluence. To sustain them without the means of lessening the evils of dependence, when health and intellect are at our command, is adding helplessness to our own affliction, and increasing the burden of others. When the illustrious Henry Laurens, by the fortune of our war of Revolution, was held a prisoner in the Tower of London, he wrote to his two daughters, who had been nurtured in all the tenderness and luxury of Carolinian wealth: It is my duty to warn you to prepare for the trial of earning your daily bread by your daily labor .-Fear not servitude; encounter it if it shall be necessary, with the spirit becoming a woman of an honest and pious heart; one who has been neither fashionably nor affectedly religious." The accomplished Madame de Genlis pronounced herself to be in possession of thirty trades, or varietics of occupation, by which she could, if necessary, obtain a livelihood."

Reader, a Word t. What did Loco Focoism bequeath to the coun-

Mr. Van Buren left us a bankrupt treasury. He left the public interests every where aban-

He left us without a currency. He left us a debt of fifteen millions,

ern Territorial question....though of years duration -unsettled. He left the Caroline question unrettled. He I a us the questi in of the Right of Search

He left us the North Eastern and North West-

The Compromise Act he left us at the year of its conclusion, and treasury notes in lieu of man-

ly revenue action. And with all these difficulties, foreign and domestic, piled mountain high upon the shoulders of the new administration, the whige are asked

for the promised reform! Suppose, friend reader, that in the generosity of your confidence, you had employed an unworthy overseer upon your farm. That you had confided in him for years, trusting in his promises.-Suppose this overseer to have suffered your land to run wild, to have destroyed your timber, to have levelled your buildings to the ground, to have fired your orchard, to have killed your horses, to have run you thousands of dollars in debt, and that, under such circumstances, he had been discharged by you and a successor appointed in his steed. In this state of case, while the newly ongaged superintendent of you premises was busy in planning the reparation of these injuries, imag-

with, a grin on his face, ask the following ques. Why does not the corn grow upon that land

ine that the villainous wretch who had caused

them all, were to come upon your ground; and

which I suffered to run wild? Why is there no cash coming from the mills. for the timber which I destroyed ? , Why are not the houses erected in the stead of

these I burned down? Why have you no horses here, to supply the places of those which I killed ? Why is there no refurn from orchard that I fired ?

Why have you not paid the thousands of dollars, to the amount of which I run you in debe? Don't you think, in this state of case, that nelther church nor state affairs could prevent you

from knocking the rescal down? There is a true picture of loco focoism. Twelve vears has it ravaged and laid waste every interest. undoing in an hour, that which for years has taxed the virtue and wisCom of the Nation; and now, we, who are groaning beneath its enormities, are insultingly asked-Why have you not built up what we have torn down .- Indiana Journal.

Krasing.-An English judge recently decided that if a man attempts to kiss a woman against her will, she has a right to bite off, his nose, if tancy so leads her. The decision was made on a recent of the case we find in the Boston Mail. By their account it appears that Thomas Saverland, the prosecutor, stated, that the day after Christman, he was in the tap room, where the defendant, Caroline Newton, and her sister who had come from Birmingham were present. The latter jokingly observed that she had promised her aweatheart that no man should kire her while absent,-It being holiday time, Saverland considered this a challenge, and cought hold of her and kissed her. The young woman took it as a joke, and her sister, the defendant, said she would like as little of that kind of fun as he pleased. Saverland told ber if sho was angry, he would kiss her also; he then tried to do it, and they both fell to the ground. On rising, the woman struck him; he again tried to which she soit out of her mouth. The scripp was brought to recover damages for the loss of his nose. The defendant and he had no business to kies her : if she wanted kiesing she had a husband to kies her, a better looking man than ever savage act, as above.

No licensee for the sale of spiritous liquors, and to be granted at Portland, Maine for the ensuing