por 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 S I for three insertions, and 50 cents for one insertion. Five lines or under. 25 cents for each insertion. Yearly advertisers will be dealt with on the following terms:

All advertisements must be paid for in advance un less an account is opened with the advertiset, The charge of 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, \$2. All notices for Meetings and proceedings of meet-

ngs not considered of general interest, and many other notices which have been inserted heretofore gra-uitiously, with the exception of Marriages and deaths, will be charged as advertisements. Notices of Deaths, in which invitatious are extended to the friends and relatives of the deceased, to attend the fu neral will be charged as advertisements

PERIODICAL AGENCY OFFICE. THAILE subscriber has opened a Periodical A lishment, and is now prepared to furnish persons residing in this place with all the Magazines published in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Washington, at the publisher's subscription prices, FREE OF POSTAGE, by leaving their names at the office of the Miners' Journal. Persons residing in the neighborhood, and up the country, by subscribing at this Office for publications, will have them mailed at this place regularly and the postage will be only for the intermediate dis-

The following are some of the publications is sucd in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and

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1 00

HILADÉLPHIA. Godey's Lady's Book, Graham'e Magazine, Ladies Musical Library, World of Fashion, Young People's Book, Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature and Science,

NEW YORK. Lady's Companion, Hunt's Merchant's Magazine,

The Boston Miscellany, Robert Merry's Museum, Democratic Review,
Cold Water Magazine.

This periodical will be issued monthly, in the same style as Robert Merry's Museum, with plates, price 81- per annum. The first number is now issued. Any number supplied free of postage by applying at this office iptions also received for the Dublin University Magazine,

Bentley's Miscellany, Blackwood, Christian Family Magazine: All delivered free of postage. Subscribers to any of the weekly publications in Philadelphia and New York can make ar-

the subscriber. BENJAMIN BANNAN,
Miners Journal and Periodical Agency Office.
June 18, COUNTERFEITERS DEATH-BLOW. HF public will please observe that no Brandreth Pills are genuine, unless the box has three labels upon it, (the top, the side and the bottom.) each containing a fac-simile signature of my hand writing, thus—B. BRANDRETH, M. D. These labels are en-

graved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of over \$2,000. Therefore it will be seen that the only thing necessary to procure the medicine in its purity, is to observe these labels.

Remember the top, the side, and the bottom. The Certificates of Agency for the Sale of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY. Wm. Mortimer. Jr. Pottsville. Huntzinger & Levan, Schuylkill H. ven, E. & E. Hammer, Orwigsburg. F. & E. Hammer, Orwigsburg.
S. Seligman, Port Carbon,
James Robinson & Co., Port Clinton, Edward A. Kutzner, Minersville cate of Agency, containing a representation of Dr. BRANDRETH'S Manufactory at Sing Sing, and uplabels now used upon the Brandreth Pill Boxes.

Philadelphia, office No. 8, North Eighth St. B. BRANDRETH, M. D. 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

desirable to strangers and residents of the city.s Every portion of the house has undergone a complete cleansing. The culinary department is of the first order-with good cooks and servants selected to insure attention to guests -Has accommodations for 70 persons. Those who may favor the house with their custum, may be assured of finding the best of fare the best of attention, and, as is stated above, very reasonable charges. IT Single day, 81, 25:

Room for horses and vehicles. Also horses Germantown and Whitemarsh Stage Office. Philadelphia, December 11, 1841

> EXCHANGE HOTEL, CENTRE STEET, POTTSVILLE. NEARLY OCTOSITE THE TOWN HALL

DAVID CLARE

RESPECTFULL Xi norms his friends and the travelling community in general, that he as taken the above well known establishment and fitted it up with new fuenitare, and in the best etyle, for furniture, and in the best style, for the accommodation of all those who may favor him with their patronage. The above establishment, is located in the centre of busi ery day for the Rail Poad depot in time for trav-ellers to take the Cars for Philadelphia. P. S. Good stabling attached, with attentive ost April 16

POTTSVILLE INSTITUTE. HE Winter session of this institution com-menced on October 25th, and will continue twelve weeks exclusive of the vacation. It is earnestly requested that all having wards or children'to enter, will do so at the commencement of the session, as much of the success of the pu pils depend upon a prompt and judicious classic cation. No allowance will hereafter be made for absence except in cases of protracted sickness.

Plain English branches, \$4 00 Higher "Classics 8 00 Stationary.

C. W., PIPMAN, A. B. Principal. N. B. Books will be furnished to the pupils at the customary prices when requested by the pa-October 31.

FRESH SPRING GOODS. WE have just received and are prepared t sell at reduced prices A general assortment of Staple and Kancy Goods

onsisting of Prints, Lawris, Muslins, Checks, Linens, Fancy Hand'fs., Lace Veils, Hosiery, Glover, Silk and Summer Hdfs., Nankins, Gents. Summer Wear,
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Cords, Drills, Benverteens, Tickings, Luces, Corsette, Miners Wear, &c., &c. Those wishing to purchase are invited to call E. Q. & A. HENDERSON'S.

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AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"I WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH, AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF MOUNTAINS, HETALS 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.

VOL XVIII.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1842.

NO: 33.

ZOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL. Office Lyrics, No. 13. Hast than then nough of feeling, has thy brow Borne always the same impress—cold as now; Has thy beart never fluttered 'neath the spell; Which one loved spirit cast around its cell; And dost thou deem a haughty front can hide The living sympathies which there abide? Nay! do not think it weakness-it is wrong To chill the current, gushing, deep and strong, Beneath our life's cold surface: let the soul

Swell in its beauty, high above control; And as it rises on its lightning race, So should love's torrent flow around its base. There is no danger in the free excess
Of youthful impulse; it was made to bless
Our passage through life's channel—and to spurn Aside the bounty, would be but to turn Our hearts against the giver—hush each And lend thy intellect to passion's car.

Dors there not sweep across th soul at even, A melody that comes as 'twere, from heaven? Lulling the spirit from its lefty throne, Down into tears by its sweet soothing tone? Beautiful being! dost thou see in this, Aught but remembrance of departed bliss? The memory of past joys, like a vague dream, Fins o'er the sense and leaves a glory beam

Of light upon its pathway; wherefore, then, Should human spirits form a gloomy glen, To hide their feelings in I throw off the chain, And let them forth in nature's world again. Curb not thy feelings, let them revel free! 93 00 Twill add new glory to thy destiny 3 00 And when thy bright existence finds a grave, 3 00 Calmly upon its bosom wilt thou rest,

W. Without one vain regret within thy breast. A Simile. [Extract from "Thoughts on Temperance."] I stood upon a rocky cliff that overlooked the right waters of a river. As I gazed along the sloping valley, watching the meandering stream, saw a mighty DAK that stood upon its margin. Its lofty top reached the clouds, and its giant branches spread afar. Its deep-planted roots ran a thousand ways, and clung firmly to the hill. Itsform was straight and beautiful, tapering like the delicate finger of her I love, and its leaves quivered in the breeze like the wavy ringlets of the fair maiden. It sprang from a genial soil nurtured by the daws of Heaven, and here and there, around its base, a few stray pearls lay half buried in the sand. The murmuring stream watered the verdant fields, and gliding through the vale, stole flow-

ers from its banks, and bore them on his bosom. The scene was picturesque and beautiful. The plantive mosn of the dove, and the wild strains that breathed from the harp of a forest maid, enranced the soul with its melody. Delighted, enaptured, I gazed with a melancholy pleasure upon the various objects around me-first upon the giant oak—then through the winding valley, observng the river's gentle flow, now curling and break. ng in glassy surface, then melting into smoothness. Filled with emotions of rapture, I exclaimed, " How lovely! how beautiful! Oh, Paradise! land of bliss! Long have I sought thee-far and wide, thou are here—henceforth thou shalt be my residence-here will I woo, and "---

"White man, " said Au-wau-kash, the savage eftain, interrupting me, and speak tive tongue, " how camest thou here, and what seekest thou? This is consecrated ground-on this spot my father worshipped, and twice every moon we met upon this cliff, that our spirits may commune with each other. "

ommune with each other."

I turned. The Indian stood before me. He was tall, athletic, and arrayed in the costume of war. An arrow was drawn from his quiver, and his bow was slightly sprung. As I caught his eve. his hand fell, and, with a firm, elastic step, he approached.

"Tell me, white man," said he, " what thou eholdest!" "Au-wau-kash, " said I, " cast your eyes along he valley, and behold that monument of nature. Its wonderful size first drew my attention, for its head is in the clouds, its arms spread wide, and it stands firm as the moveless hills."

"The tree which thou seest," said he, " was planted in the morning of Time. It has looked with scorn on the wrathful hurricane. The burn in order for the accommodation of travelling and permanent boarders.

It proximity to business, renders it the Great Spirit to spile the feature of the feat ing the wide, interminable plains that stretched far beyond these hills. It has stood for ages, and ong since did the arrow of my fathers pluck feathers from the eagle that perched upon the top. But mark!" "'tis noon-day, and ere thou eleepest, its limbs shall tremble, its top shall shake in the clouds."

> I looked again. A hazy mist was fast gathering over the valley, and as I caught, through the fact, [while it implies that B is paying, as to such eddying vapor, a glimpse of the giant tree, I saw no longer veiled the norizon. "Tell me. Auswau kash," said I, " tell me what

mer: is this? " Hearing no response, I turned and saw the In-

dian descending to his cabin. I looked again, and the mist had faded in the sunbeam. I beheld the broad, clear sky, the surrounding hills, and the purling stream. The wild bird sailed on the breeze, and the eagle soured high in the heavens, and searched in vain for a place of rest, for the oak had fallen! The silent stream had found a secret channel, and its foundation, grain after grain, was washed away. I hasness. There is an omnibus leaves the house ev- tened to the spot where it stood, but the current had borne it to the ocean,

-- " Nor e trace left behind,

So it is with man. I saw a noble youth, the joy of his father, the pride of his mother, and honorable in the eyes of the world. He knew no ill -shunned all mean and vicious crowds; but in his wanderings he haunted the flowery bank of a sparkling streamlet. He stood like the oak that dared the tempest, but a secret channel laughed at his firmness, and carried off his foundation. Reader, that stream was ALCOHOL!

DICKENS.—The Inverness Courier intimates that the Yankees are likely, in return for the hos- article is rather handsomer to the eye, but lighter, pitalities they have showered upon Mr. Dickens, to be repaid in a manner such as they may not altogether fancy. It says:

"Mr. Dickens, we understand, returns a better Englishman than he went: his views of American society have not impressed him favorably with the new world, though instances of individual kindness and attention were showered upon him in profusion. The lights and shades of A. merican manners—the strangely mingled traits eye, and consequently more saleable, sided not a of freedom and domestic tyranny, of high spirit and sorded vulgarity, of liberality and meanness, which are displayed in the social institutions and stowed in giving goods a slightly finish deteriorintercourse of the United States, will afford a rich ate them; B is therefore obliged to sell his better field for this modern Fielding, whose best laurels | but less sightly goods at a less price than F. In have been gained by his comic humor, and his this case there are two prices at the same time moral painting of life and character,"

To the Editors of the American Sentinel | points of comparison. The free trade advocate | is one of the secrets of England's wealth; her At the request of many friends who take a deep interest in the questions now pending before Congress, in relation to a revision of the duties on imported merchandize, I send you for publication an extract of a letter written to a gentleman in South Carolina, on the 14th November, 1830. It was my opinion then, and am more fully convinced in it since, that the freetrade theories which were so ably defended by the Southern writers, were based in errors as regarded the interests of the South, while the ultra doctrines maintained in the North in support of my lot to have occasion for several epistolary controversies with both sides.

The letter, from which the subjoined extracts are taken is one of a very few that are preserved by a copy.

EXTRACT.

Let us now enquire into the operation, for which suppose the whole community to be divided into two classes—one producing articles for exportation, the other producing articles for domestic consumption only. The first we call A, the second B, and the country which buys the products of A, and supplies its own products may be called F. A produces and exports annually \$1000 worth of articles-B, produces articles for domestic consumption in the same amount, one half of which he sells to A, and consumes the other half himself. A receives from F \$1000 worth of his products, one half of which he gives to B in exchange for those bought of him, and the other half he consumes himself.

The government requires from these products, tax of \$400 and imposes it on the goods received from F. A being the importer pays the duty and charges B an addition of 40 per cent. on the goods sold to him-each therefore pays an equal share of the tax.

But if B is enabled by reason of the duty on the F goods bought of A, to sell his products at 40 per cent more than he could have done without such duty, then A pays all the tax, which, if I understand it, is the southern argument.

In the first place it should be observed that such a case could not exist unless B is positively enabled to raise the price of each of his products to the extreme point of 40 per cent. advance, in consequence of the tax on the F goods. And if B cannot afford to produce his goods without this additional price, to deprive him of the price, is to annihilate his business and power to render this nominal aid in the concern. A in that case must still pay the whole tax, inasmuch as he conumes the whole of the returns received from F. A continues duty of this kind, and the same continued condition of B's business not only proves that A's is much better, which must necessarily draw more capital into it, but it proves great defect of wisdom to force by such a protection a business incapable of improvement; but if the revenue be necessary, it must be paid by the busupplies he can pay nothing, and A cannot be relieved by changing the mode of payment. But how is the fact? B commences at 40 per cent. protection, he improves in his skill, increases in his profits, invites more capital and persons into the business, and when he can supply A at 20 for exportation, or he must buy his whole conper cent. on F prices, he pays one quarter of the tax. He now begins to aid A in supporting the Government, and by inviting more producers and. consumers into his pursuit, he extends the de-

duces by competition the prices of his own pro-You observe that "there cannot be two prices for similar articles at the same time and place." This is true as a general proposition, but, like most general propositions in political economy, it

mand for A's returns-and at the same time re-

is calculated to deceive us. Let us look at the state of the facts. B finds general duty of 40 per cent, on all imported goods-he commences by making those which require the least skill and in which he can most ccessfully compete with F. Experience proven that this has been done on a large portion of the most necessary fabrics, and that their price is now exclusively regulated by the home supply and demand. I could give you a long list of such articles which are sold cheaper than they could be imported, duty free. This fact is not disputed, but is always met by the question "why then ask for protection?" This question whether answered or not, does not controvert the of his business, his full quota of his tax. t bend to the weight of a sparrow. Its broad top the answer is, that as long as B is assured of the home market under the duty, he is not exposed to the injury arising from these revulsions in commerce whereby goods are often thrown out (for a market) at less than their actual cost, whereby he may suffer a severe loss, especially is the home competitor has reduced his profit to minimum. It may be said that A ought to have the benefit of these fluctuations, but even he would find it a sacrifice to his free trade doctrines, because when B shall be received and his business broken up, the F goods will cost A more upon ar average than if he had depended mainly upon B for his supply, which can always be furnished cheapest when the price is most regular-besides the ability of B to consume the F goods is there by diminished, and a greater share of the burden of the Government falls on A. But, to return to your general proposition, "that there cannot be two prices for similar articles at the same time and place." Dissimilar articles may compete nearly as effectually as similar ones; for instance: domestic muslins at 6 cents a yard are substitute for India gunahs at 20—the former are now made cheaper than the same can be imported from England free of tax. The importations of this article from England, for exportation, are invoiced at about 4d sterling, [to which may be added the successful competition in South America by the United States cotton spinners.] The English and made of inferior cotton; as the fabric advances in price, or rather as the labor of the manufacturer increases in proportion to the cost of the raw material, F gains on B and vice verga.-Another consideration induces the substitution of one article for another of different prices, in which F has a decided advantage—cloths of the same texture ond quality, of wool, finished by the superior skill of F are more pleasing to the little, perhaps, by prejudice in favor of F's fabrics-but it happens that most of the labor be-

and place, for articles similar in their escential

would say that the consumer should have his choice—but that is not the point; free trade must home market, and when foreigners send their fabbe reconciled to true economy or the doctrine is rics to England, they are obliged to pay the du. false—but I have another answer. The Governities, in a reduction of price, before they can be sold ment must have revenue, and it is wise to tax thus they are compelled to work for the lowest luxury rather than necessity. The tinselled article ought therefore to pay the highest tax. I now proceed to notice the items of exchange

between A. and B. and F. adverted to in the be- tion he sells to A., any more than A. can charge ginning. The total imports of the United States his taxes upon the products he sells to F.; in for consumption may be stated at \$70,000,000. both cases supply and demand regulate the price, (1830.)-of these about \$12,000,000 are free. and B. by increasing the supply, must diminish a prohibitory system were equally erroneous as and \$58,000,000 pay a duty of \$22,000,000. the price, unless he can increase the demand by regarded the interests of the North. It has been | (near 30 per cent. Of these \$22,000,000 about some other means. 38 000,000 are for articles such as ore not made in the United States, and about \$5,000,000 for doxical, viz: that a rise of duty seldom raises the the fine fabrics which are not attempted; although price of the dutiable article, and that the reduc-B. produces coarser articles of the same material, tion of duty never produces a corresponding re-In effect then, there are but \$9,000,000 of duty duction of price. The imaginations of adventuthat operate as a protection to the labor of B. rers in mercantile operations, for want of underwhich can disturb the moneyed relation between standing this practical truth, have caused many him and A. Let us divide the business of A. ruinous speculations; very many instances might and B, not into two equal parts as in the case a. be adduced in which duties have been reduced bove stated, but according to their respective powwithout the lightest sensible effect on price. To ers of production. Our population is, say 12,illustrate this operation more fully, take the article 000,000, their consumption may be put down at \$50 each per annum-six hundred millions. Of ty, and regular consumption, is perhaps least of these seventy millions are supplied by F. in exall others subject to changes of fancy or fashion. change for the products of A. and 539 millions produced by B. making the production of A. to that of B. as 7 to 53, and the consumption in the If any regulation of government obstructs the supsame ratio, now if 53-00 parts supplied by B. are ply from abroad, by imposing burdens on it, an 530 millions, he desires a protection of 39 per cent. on about 23.000,000, or as above, \$9,000,000, some considerable portion of which, I may admit. proportion, the foreign production comes with the he charges on the price of the products sold to A. same facility as before, meeting an increased sup-A querie intrudes itself here, which I cannot forply at home. The demand is, however, not inbear to put.-Is A. in any werse condition for paycreased, and the increased production must, by ing this \$9,000,000 in this form than if it were the unchangeable laws of trade, rather reduce the laid on teas and coffee, &c., which B. could not price. The foreign producer is therefore compellproduce. But to return we find B. supplying ed to reduce his price, if he had actually raised it, 630 millions, of which 23 millions are raised in and pay out of his profits the whole of the burden. price by the tax. This advance is not equal to imposed at the place of importation. And here the duty, for the reasons already stated, viz: want another operation occurs which is worthy of noof exact comparison, domestic competition, &c., tice : the foreign producers are not all equally able | this result. which ranges the advance on B's. 23 millions. to bear such a reduction of their profits, and unthus furnished at say from 5 to 30 per cent, no less the price be advanced, such will be compelled product being advanced to the full extent of the to abandon this market, giving place to a supply maximum duty; an average of 10 per cent. may from the home producer. These operations will be a fair one, which on \$23,000,000, is \$3,440,control the supply and demand with scarcely 000, received by B. from A. in the price of his sensible effect on prices, the only perceptible difprotected products. It is not easy to make any ference being, that more of the supply is produced satisfactory estimate of the amount of the remainat home, and less from abroad, while the foreign ing products of B. which he supplies at any givproducer is compelled to pay the amount of the en rate, less than F. would supply them; they inincreased burden before he can get into the marclude provisions, stock, agricultural and other implements, manufactures of wood, carriages, also, The assumption that increase of duties on imeather, &c., which constitutes the great mass of consumption, and are supplied 50 per cent. lower

per cent, on 23,000,000.

The remainder of the letter, having less bear-

From the foregoing statements, it appears that

cer of exports pays all the duty levied on the re-

on 23 millions of consumption, and receives the

remainder of it, 47 millions, at 40 or 50 per cent.

less from B. than he could get it for elsewhere, so

\$3,450,000, he receives a renumeration in a re-

luction, say of 40 per cent., on \$47,000,000 or

\$18,800,000. This is not indeed a profit on A.'s

usiness, but if B. did not supply him on these

terms, he must purchase his supplies where he

he now pays, which being suppossible, he would

be obliged to produce for all his own wants, and

lessen or abandon the business of production for

exportation. As it is, A. receives vast benefits,

not only from the market B. makes for his impor-

tations, but for the aid he renders in the support

Let us now examine the question so much

liscussed, as to who pays the duty on imports.-

The general theory is that the consumer pays it,

but for some time it has been argued that the pro-

ducer pays it. "It can also be shown that under

a fair protective system, the foreign manufacturer

pays it. Let us suppose that A. and B. consume

n proportion to their production. It is clear, al-

so, that in the interchange of products, both for-

eign and domestic, the price is governed by sup-

ply and demand. The duty on the F. products

either increases the price to the consumer, or com-

pels F. to pay the duty and keep down the price.

This latter operation can only be done by means

of the competition of B., who, as he improves in

his art, increases the supply, and consequently

lessens the price-whence as B. advances in skill,

conomy, and power of production, F. must pry

more and more of the duties, until B. can furnish

his products as cheap as F.; which when it hap-

pens, F. must pay all the duties in order to com-

pete with B. This proposition is very clear, and

f a protective system be moderate, free from hot-

bed stimulus, and the pursuits under it be well

directed, this result must happen. If there be a

system of prohibition against foreign imports, then

added the producer A. may be so restricted in

his market as to be obliged to sell for less than he

would if trade was more free; the producer of ex-

ports may in that case be said to may the duty, or

considerable part of it; but if the duty be so

controls the price, and pute all the tax on the con-

sumer. Which of these operations is best for

the country? Surely that in which B. is ena-

bled, by his skill and industry, to have his choice

of the home market, where A, has the opportuni-

ty of effecting exchanges for all his products, and

that F. is obliged to pay the whole or a consider-

able part of the tax before he can compete with

B. in the home market. That F. may be thus

compelled to pay our import taxes is an undenia-

ble truth in theory, and we have abundant practical proof of it in the loud complaints of foreign

manufacturers whenever high duties are imposed

on their fabrics at the place of importation. This

of the burdens of government.

ing on matters of present interest, I add some re

marks resulting from subsequent reflection.

ports or a diminution of them produces generally a corresponding increase or diminution of price than they could be imported duty free. What is the main foundation of the anti-protective docever this difference may be, A. has the advantage trine. That it is utterable fallacious, as a general of it in obtaining about 7-8th of his whole sup- proposition is demonstratable in theory, and has plies at a much chesper rate than he could obtain been proved a thousand times under the observathem for elsewhere, thus enabling him to devote his tion of all those who investigate the fi capital and labor to a more productive business-Farming on a Large Scale. besides, B. is the chief consumer of the articles re-What large tracts of lands are sometimes tilled ceived for A's. products, and but for his consumpn the Western States under the name of farms tion thus paid for in the cheap supplies he furnish. may be judged from the following article which is es, A. must abandon his business to a great extent,

found in the Peoria Press: and produce for his own consumption, instead of AN ILLINOIS PRAIRIE FARM .- Mr. ISBRC UG derhill, of Peoria, has a farm about 18 miles above sumption from F.; on 7-8ths of which he must this place, at Rome, on the Illinois river, which pay an additional price of 40 or 50 per cent, while is the largest, or at least one of the largest in the he greatest possible benefit by way of offset that State. he could derive, would be a reduction of, say 15

market. It is a mistake to suppose that B. can

The first field of this form that meets your view n approaching Rome, consists of five hundred acres, under what is sometimes called Virginia of worm fence, eight rails high. Three hundred acres of this are in wheat, principally put in last fall, and which was sowed upon the sod, last year allowing the Southern argument " that the produfor the first time broken up by the plough. From such ground a full crop is never expected, before turns," its full force, A. has to pay 15 per cent. the large furrows, which had lain in a solid body of matted roots for ages, are thoroughly decomposand pulverized, which cannot take place in a few months. The wheat is now (July 9th.) " white that while he pays for the protection as above, for harvest; " and it is estimated that parts of the field will yield twenty-five, and some thirty bushels to the acre, though the whole may not average much over twenty bushels. The difference in the crop is mainly attributable to the time and manner in which the ploughing and sowing-were done.would have to pay this sum, in addition to what

The balance of the field is in corn and oats. The second field, which is nearest Rome, and senerated from the first named, by the road leading from Northampton to that place, consists of two hundred acres, which is enclosed with a beautiful and excellent board fence. This was done at an expense of \$ 1263, which was about the cost of the fence around the five hundred acres. This field contains wheat, rye, oats, and corn, and shows what the La Salle prairie can do when under full subjection to the hand of the cultivator. The wheat here presents a scene beautiful beyond description. It overtops the fence, which exceeds five feet in height; it is clean, well headed and even, and must produce thirty-five bushels to the acre. A description of the rye and oats would be such as might excite doubts of its truth in the minds of those who have never seen the crops of our prairie state. The corn, though fine, is not so well grown as it is at the same time of the year in ordinary seasons.

The third field, which lies north of the second will be of memmoth size when completed, which will be in a very short time. Much of it is now under fence, broken up, and a part of it in corn. It will consist of sixteen hundred acres, all under one fence.

The whole farm comprises about two thousand three hundred acres, and has a straight line of fence on one side, three miles long. Mr. U., expects this fall to be able to put sev

en or eight hundred acres in wheat.-Much of this will be in ground a second year under cuitivation, and with an ordinary season, the next year's crop of this and the sod wheat, or what will be put in new ground, may reasonably be calculated to yield at least, an average production of twenty-five bushels per pere. The breaking or ploughing of the prairie cost

ow as to give F. full possession of the supply, he Underhill \$2 50 per acre by contract, and wheat sold here nearly all last winter at 75 cents per bushel; if it came a little under that on some days it went higher on others. We add these prices to some idea of what can be done in the way of prairie farming in Illinois. where such is the character of the home supply.

Mr. U. is now building two large barns, 30 by 50 feet, on the bank of the river, at Rome, where there is one of the best steamboat landings on the river. The first of these was raised last Saturday. and the frame of the other will be ready to go up

The most beautiful thing in nature is a fat men chasing his hat in a gale of wind.

Waters. manufacturers have a decided advantage in the There's light in the brook as it glideth by, As bright as the glance from beauty's eye; As the music that lives in the minstrel's voice: And no devotion the breeze may bear Sweeter or purer than riscth there. possible profit in order to be able to get into her There's love on the face of the lake impressed-

A freshness floats over its limpid breast divide the amount of his taxes upon the produc-As on its waters the sunbeams play, Behold how clear and deep are they. Its borders are fringed with the rosy and rare. And Nature looks forth in her purple there. There's joy in the stream as it harrieth on, Unawed by any, and checked by lione;
And a bright display of unconclous bride
In each sparkling drop that heads, its tide.
Its progress how rapid! its current how free!
Reflect on it, man—'tis a moral for thee. This fact accounts for what has seemed para-

> And rage in the whirl of its dancing spray: Danger goes with it, and parts the wave-Startles the timid, and nerves the brove. Moments spent there, 'mid hopes and fears, Are chronicled either in smiles or tears. There's wild delight in the ocean's fuam, Where gloom and glory make their home. Poised aloft or buried below.
>
> The bark and the mariner gaily go!

There's might in the flood, roll when it may,

of salt, which being an article of the first necessi- And the rougher the storm and the madder they The greater's the glee on the heaving wave. It is produced say from domestic labor, or import. Waters! bright waters! be where ye will, ed from England, Portugal or the West Indies. No matter how raging, how deep, or how still-There's light and beauty await your form, Quiet in calm, or lost in storm: And ye're looked on by each and by all to be impulse is given to the demand for the home production: but if the price be advanced in the same

| The homes of the happy, the leved, and the free duction: but if the price be advanced in the same | J. H. R. BAYLEY.

> From the New York American. Peter Scriber-on a Grave Question Mn Entron :- It I were asked what policy of civil war, and a total disregard of all the salutary restraints of the constitution! I would on my conscience say, as I believe cincerely, that the policy which refuses to furnish a sound national currency would, sooner than any other; produce

We are in the habit of believing that it is the constitution and equal laws, made in conformity to it, that exclusively make us one people; but I think that it can be domonstrated, that neither that Constitution, glorious and profound as it is, nor the laws under it, sage and just as they are, would stand but for a brief period, were it not for the existence of trade and intercourse between the States on a reciprocal basis. It is reciprocity, and an interchange of equal advantages in intercourse, that makes us "E pluribus unum." Our coasting and lake trades—our wagons—our steamboats-our cars on railroads-and our canal boats, with their freights and cargoes, know nothing of for France!"-National Intelligencer. geographical lines and State boundaries; they come and go, and cross these conventional lines under the guarantees of the constitution and the laws, which say, that for all such purposes we are vation, have been suspended, in consequence of me people. But this trade and internation is kept up and pursued, not exclusively because we here a Constitution and laws, but because it is the interest of the people. Let that trade and intercourse, however, be embarrassed and thwarted for want of a convenient and equal currency or medium of exchange, and the constitution, which claims to make us one people, would be as useless as if it had been formed by delegates from China, from Fejse, Siam, Palagonia, Tombuctoo.

and New York, calling them all " United States." But, say the hard mony, folks, we have a currency-a real constitutional currency'--gold and silver-which is of equal value in all the States.' Yes, and so have all the Governments and countries above mentioned. So has Mexico, and she is right alongside of us; and yet all the constitutions and laws that could be formed in the wisdom of man, would not make us " E pluribus Unum" with those nations. Something besides gold and silver is required, and that something is 'cutrency,' or 'confidence money,' which the Government says . I'll take,' and which the people at all points of the country can take with the same security and confidence that belongs to coin. Let such cease to exist, and it will soon be found that the States remote from each other (and even those contiguous,) which formerly were in all matters of trade and intercourse, one people, will become embarrassed and perplexed. One has an advantage which another feels it has not -one is discredited and another grapples it under the guarantees of the Constitution, and picks out its vitals--one can do nothing unless it be with

constitutional hard money,' whilst another, more fortunate in credit and confidence, can overmatch it with credit currency'-and then very naturally begins the calculation on to the value of the Union; which being found thus to co operate unequally, an oppeal is made to change it, and if necessary by force; and that which was intended to be a chain of brase, linking us all in one happy circle, proves to be a mere rope of sand -and !llinois, Arkansas, Louisiana, Maine, Vermont, Alabama, Michigan, New York, Georgia, Ohio, and the rest of us, now all . E. Pluzibus II. num, become Timbuctoo, Patagonia, Affghanistan, Nova Scotia, Arabia and Texas-one having about as much confidence in the other as the Pope of Rome has in Joe Smith, the Mormon. Therefore to my mind it is as clear as light. that to continue a United, a prosperous and happy nation, we not only require a just and equal

constitution, and sound laws, made in conformity to it-all which we have,-but to render them useful and available, we must have trade and intercourse between the States on an equal and fair basis: and that we cannot long have without a sound and equal currency, having the odor of Nationality, on its face; a currency that will enable the producer, be he farmer, planter, manufacturer, mechanic, or any other class, to interchange at all points of the country, with his fellow citizens, and get his pay without leaving his work. As things now are working, and which have been [80,145] or having less than 64,000 inhabitants at work now for some time, we are as sure to go It has also been determined in Committee not to down to ruin as we are sure that we came out of ruin by an opposite policy.

It is too long a story on paper to detail all partichlars; and they who will not believe until all points are stated, are like the man who would not plant corn until he was informed how it was that it rotted first before it grew again, and blamthe preceding account, that the reader may form ed his ignorant neighbors for planting, and hocing and picking, without being able to give all particulars why they thus worked in ignorance. It was this same wise one who would not permit his wife to give her child catnip tea, to stop a squalling, because she could not, or cared not to

explain why catnip tes was a sale and sure remedy. Such men kill crops and kill children, and will as surely kill nations, or destroy their prosperity, -which is pretty much the same thing in the estimation of Parau Schinen.

Connect Seatingars. On the intelligence, order and vittoe of society—on its industrious habits—enterprise and skill—et-arness of vision and energy of purpose, every one knows, to pros-perity of society depends. More capital who out labor and science to employ it wisely, or me physical strength without knowledge to direct it. is useless. Same of the most productive regions of the earth, are inhabited by beggars, the miserable specimens of humanity, who are such mainly because of their ignorance; whilst wealth is obtained out of the granite bills of New England, and luxury rejoices in the most inclement climates, because living on those hills and under those climates are races of intelligent men. Never, or almost never, then, is there wisdom in practicing economy with reference to the institutions which preserve order, increase knowledge, and promote virtue. These are the fortresses, which in times of danger, ought to be well garrisoned and well stocked with provisions. No matter how much useless display how much of mere luxury, is given up by individuate or communities, but touch not things necessary to the growth of the mind and heart of the people. Take down the steamers and furl the spars and throw overboard the cargors of silks and autius-to enable the ship to tide out the storm; but do not cut away the masts or unship the rudder. A man short of funds had better est meat only three times a week, than sell his library or take his children away from school. So a community had better leave as the last thing to be touched by retrenchment the means of education, and the matitutions of religion. For if these are crippled, had is only worse; the main springs of social life are broken. Millions of dollars may be saved, in this country,-by giving up what isneedless, or hurtful, before there will be any occasion to economise in making provision for the diffusion of knowledge, or the preservation of good morals. The land can do without ceaches for a time, and rise again in its former prosperity. Pull lown the school houses and burn the wheelbarows, and this land will remain desolate indeed.-Newburyport: Herald: The death of the DUKE OF URLEANS, eldest

son of the King of the French; and heir apparent of the French throne, is an event not more aBicting as a domestic calamity than it is deplorable as a public one. In no country of the Old World is perhaps so necessary to the public tranquility for the reigns of power to be held by firm and able hands as in France; and the age of the King, if not his infirmities, made it of the highest importance that such hands should be in readiness to receive them from him. The decessed Prince & was, from all we have learned of his character, " well fitted by nature-by courage, and prudence, and education-to succeed to the difficult and resvernment was calculated soonest to produce ponsible post, which has been bitherto, for twelve years, filled with such wisdom and fortitude by his able and virtuous father. The power of the throne now, however, instead of descending to such hands, must pass into the keeping of a Regency-the most hazardous of conditions for a monarchy, and that monarchy exposed to the embarrassments of a disputed succession. This state of things will, probably, at no distant day, put in eopardy the tranquility of France, and, by consequence, the peace of Europe. Such are the spprehensions which appear to us reasonably to grow out of this inscratable visitation, by which the most important life in all France has suddenly been blotted out-a visitation so portentous for the Nation as to mingle with the mother's anguish her fears for hor country, and draw from her, as she bent over the body of her dying son, the exclamation, " What a dreadful misfortune has fullen upon our family, but how much greater is it

THE SALT TRADE.—It is stated that half the salt works on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reser-20 per cent, ad valurem duty at whi salt is now admitted. This rate of duty amounts to a triffe over 4 cents per bashel, whereas hitherto the rate of duty on foreign salt has been 10 cents per bushel.

The duty paid to the State on each bushel of salt made at Onondaga being 6 cents, our manufacturers cannot stand against the foreign salt which is fast coming in by way of St. Lawrence and the Canadas. The State is, therefore, losing -- 1st. the duty, 2d. the tolls on the salt sent out to market, 3d. the tolls on the return trade depending on the quantity of salt sold, and 4th. the profits to the persons, our own citizens, who are engaged in the salt trade, whether as capitalists and laborers connected with the manufacture. or as forwarders and laborers engaged in the transportation of the salt and the commodities nurchased by it. Such are some of the blessings to this State of

the combined rule of Loco-Focoism and Tylersm.—Albany Daily Adv.

A successful experiment was made at the Phildelphia Navy Yard on Wednesday morning with Captain Stockton's large wrought fron cannon .-This mammoth gun is 13 feet long, with a bore of 12 inches, and will carry a ball of 112 nounds. It was first loaded with fifteen pounds of powder, but that load did not reach the touch-hole, and it was therefore drawn out, and a large wad rammed in first. It was then fired off, first with 15 pounds, then 25, then 35, and afterwards with 45 pounds. The last discharge is said to have made the ground shake for many yards around.

This terrible instrument of defence was placed on board one of the iron steamers at the Yard to be taken to Sandy Hook, where it is intended to try its power in throwing balls.

A TERRIFIC SCENE .-- A correspondent of the Lancaster Intelligencer states that he was present at a Camp Meeting in the lower end of York co., on Sunday the 24th ultimo, and that between It and 12 o'clock in the evening there was a thun der storm, which, for rain and lightning, and loud thunder, he says he never heard equalled. The lightning struck into the camp, and killed-three horses dead on the spot; besides stunning a number of the persons present on the occasion. The scene he describes is one of the most terrific and awful; the shricks of the women, the neighing or the horses, and the successive peals of thunder. preceded by the most vivid sheets of lahtning. made the whole spectacle one of great, and a wful sublimity. No person was burt.

Oaro .- The Columbus State Journal of the 20th says that the Committee of Conference of the Legislature has had a meeting on the Apportionment, and gives the following report of it: "Little or nothing has been done, or at least," has transpired, beyond the adoption of a resolution fixing the maximum and minimum rates of population for the new Districts. None are to be organized higher than Hamilton County, divide Counties, and to conform to the act of Congress respecting elections by single . Dis tricts."

MURDER WILL OUT .-- Among the passengers arrived at this port last evening in the steamer New York, from New Orleans, is Wiley Freeman, arrested some time since at Rapides, La. charged with having murdered his wife four years ago in Edgefield District, in this State. He left the city this morning on the radroad for Edgefield, in custody of John Crawford, the brother of the murdered wife, who succeeded in capturing him after four years' diligent search -- Charleston

Courier. HERBY CLAY .- The Philadelphia Gezette publishes a list of one hundred and forty papers that have hoisted the CLAY Flig.