## TERMS OF PUBLICATION. On the Cash System.

The Miners Journal will after the 1st of Januar next, oe published on the following terms and condi 62 00 For one year,

Three months,

Payable semi-annually in advance by those who reside in the county—and annually in advance by those who reside at a distance.

37 No paper will be sent unless the subscription spaid in advance. paid in advance. Five dollars in advance will pay for three years subscription.
De 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 8 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 tess an account is opened with the advertiser.

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 exita.

Notices for Tavern Licence, \$2.

All notices for Meetings and proceedings of meetages and many others.

At notices for Meetings and, proceedings of meetings not considered of general interest, and many other notices which have been inserted heretofore gramaticusty, with the exception of Marriages and deaths, will be charged as advertisements. Notices of Deaths, in which invitatious are extended to the freeds and relatives of the deceased, to attend the functial will be charged as advertisements.

PERIODICAL AGENCY OFFICE. TRAILE subscriber has opened a Periodical A gency Office in connection with his estab 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 re siding 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-sued in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and

Washington. HILADELPHIA. Godey's Lady's Book, 83 00 Graham's Magazine, Ladies' Musical Library, 3 00 World of Fashion, Young People's Book, 2 00 Lutell's Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, NEW YORK. Lady's Companion, 3 00 5 00

Knickerbocker, Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, The Boston Miscellany, Robert Merry's Museum, WASHINGTON. Démocratic Review,
Cold Water Magazine.

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

SI 00 Bentley's Miscellany, Blackwood, Christian Family Magazine. 4 00 All delivered free of postage. Subscribers to any of the weekly publications

in Philadelphia and New York can make arrangements to their advantage by applying to the subscriber. BENJAMIN BANNAN, Miners Journal and Periodical Agency Office.

COUNTERFEITERS' DEATH-BLOW. "ILE public will please observe that no Brandfeth Pills are genume, 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 engraved 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 wing respective persons are duly autho Certificates of Agency for the Sale of Brandreth's

Vegetable Universal Pills, IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY. Wm. Mortimer. Jr. Pottsville.
Huntzinger & Levan, Schuylkıll Haven, E. & E. Hammer, Orwigsburg.
S. Seligman, Port Carbon,
James Robinson & Co., Port Clinton,
Edward A, Kutzner, Mineraville,

Benjamin Heilner, Tamaqua. Observe that each Agent has an Engraved Certifiente of Agency, containing a representation of Dr. BRANDRETH'S Manufactory at Sing Sing, and upon which will also be seen exact copies of the new on which will also be seen exact copies of the new labels now used upon the Brandreth Pill Boxes.

Philadelphia, office No.

8, North Eighth St.

Februard 19

J Rily GOLDEN SWAN HOTEL,

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

CHARLES WEISS has leased this oldestab. lished hotel, which has been completely put in order for the accommodation of travelling and permanent boarders It proximity to business, renders it estrable to strangers and residents of the city s Every portion of the house has undergone a complete cleansing. The culturary copartment 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

very reasonable charges. IF Single day, \$1 25. Room for horses and vehicles. Also horses

IF Germantown and Whitemarsh Stage Office. Philadelphia, December 11, 1841

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

DAVID CLARK. ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the

avelling community in general, that he 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 favor him with their patronage. The above establishment, is located in the centres of busi ness. There is an omnibus leaves the house ev 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 ers. April 16

POTESVILLE INSTITUTE. HE 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 children to enter, will do so at the commencement of the session, as much of the success of the pupils depend upon a prompt and judicious classification. 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 a 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 Fancy Goods,

ting of Prints, Lawns, Muslins, Checks, Linens, Fancy Hand'fs., Lace Veils, Hosiery, Gloves, Silk and Summer Hdfs., Nankins, Gents. Summer Wear,
Bleached and Unbleached Muelins, Cords, Drille, Beaverteens, Tickings, Laces, Corsetts, Miners Wear, &c., &c. Those wishing to purchase are invited to call E. Q. & A. HENDERSON'S. May 28.

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1842.

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

VOL XVIII.

From the New York Tribune. Henry Clay. Writen on his withdrawal from the United States Senate.

Wail for the glorious Pleiad fled-Wail for the ne'er returning star Whose mighty music ever led
The spheres in their high home afar? Bring burial weeds? and sable plume? What! lift the funeral song of wo-Such as should o'er the lov'd one's tomb

In sorrow's tenderest accent flow! Ah! Fredom's kindling minstrel, no!
Strike! strike with a triumphant band Thy harp, and at its swelling roll Speak, through the borders of our land, The might, the beauty of that soul

Whose genius is our own guardian light Through sunny ray of darkling night— A worshipped Paros, in the sea.

Lifting on high his fearless form To guide the vesssels of the free Safe through the fury of the storm.

Pride of the West! whose clarion tongue Thrilled grandly through the forest lone, And waked to bounding life the shore Where darkness only sat before! Beholding there a light divine, Caught on the golden chain of love From its majestic source above.

Star of our Hope! When battle's call Had wove the soldier's gory pall— When blazing o'er the troubled seas, Death came tomultuous on the breeze, And men beheld Columbia's frame Sourchad by the livid levin flame— Scorchad by the lurid levin flame Thou! thou did'st pour the patriot strain,\*
And thrilled with it each bleeding vein, Until the star lit banners streamed Like tempest-fires around the foe, Whose crimson cross no longer gleamed, In triumph where it erst had beamed,

But sank beneath our gallant blow. Sun of the Free! where summer smiles Eternal o'er the clustered isles; Where Greece unsheathed her olden blade For glory in the haunted shade; Where Chimborazo stands sublime A land mark by the sea of time,† Tay name shall, as a blessing given

For man—oh, never to depart—
Peal from our gladdened earth to Heaven, The warm wild music of the heart.

Pride of the Just! what though dark Hate Her phenzied storm around thee rolls; Has it not ever been the late Of all this earth's truth speaking souls? Lightnings may play upon the rock Whose star-kiss'd forehead woos the gale While they escape the thunder shock, Who dwell within the lowly vale

Living unnoted! not so thou Chief of the fearless soul and brow! For let the lightning and the storm Bent on thy long devoted form; The silvery day-beam bursts! and, lo! Around thee curls the promise bow ! Look! on you height Columbia stands;

Immortal laurels in her hands!

And hark her voice; 'Rise, Freemen, rise! Unloose the chain from every breast; See, see the splendor in you skies Flashed from the bosom of the West!'
Roused at the scund, lo! millions leap Like giants from inglorious skep! What cries are here! what sounds prevail? Whose name is thundering in the gale? (Far, in the mountains of the North, Far in the sunny South away,

The deathless name of HENRY CLAY! \* Alluding to his efforts as Republican leade n Congress, during the late war. tWho can forget Henry Clay's burning eloquence in advocacy of Grecian and South Amer ican Independence?

A winged lustre bounding forth,)

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL. JOSEPH WARBURTON, THE OLD VIRGINIAN.

"Happy if full of days but happier far If ere we yet discern life's evening star. We can escape from custom's idiot sway To serve the Sov'reign we were born to obey.

It was in the fall of 1815, that a party set out nunting. They had ridden an hour when the sun rose above the Blue Ridge, causing the face of nature to mantle with a smile, and the hearts of the sportsmen to beat with increased joy. The air was filled with the inclodious notes of ten thousand songsters in their morning praise: the flock which spotted the gently-sloping hills were all in motion, and as they nipped the tender grass, yet sparkling with dew, seemed not unmindful of the Providence which gave them their daily food. fare the best of attention, and, as is stated above, It was a delightful morning—such an one as the | Finding that my health was decaying, and my poet loves to sing of: such as fills the soul with emotions which all have experienced, but none can describe.

The party consisted of three middle-aged men, youth of nineteen and a colored servant. The youth was little accustomed to the use of the rifle, having spent his last four years within the walls of a college. He had ridden for an hour in silence: his thoughts were with the future, and his keen eye flashed as he anticipated the pleasure of the hunt. Occasionally would he lend his ear to the conversation of his friends, and be amused with their several hunting stories, but 'his mind was full of the scenes in which he was himself to act, and he was soon lost to all save his own thoughts.

They had ridden twenty miles when they arrived at a small hotel on the summit of a hill. 'We will halt here,' said one of them, 'and follow the range of the hill: game is abundant, and our horses will be well provided for.

'Agreed,' was the reply of all, and at the next moment they had alighted; and after tieing his horse, each entered the Hotel. Breakfast was soon prepared and eaten. The party set out on foot, and had proceeded but a mile, when the youth, who was a little in the advance of the others, suddenly stopped and placed his rifle to his shoulder. The eyes of his friends were directed by his pieco, to a large buck lying in some bushes near him.

· Hold! Harry,' shouted one of them, a finely built man, whose coolness bespoke him accustomed to the chase, shold! you will miss him.' Harry Bruns, for such was the name of the youth, heeded him not, and, at the next instant,

fired. The buck sprang upon his feet, and throw ing back his head in defiance, bounded off. But he had not gone far when the rifle of the speaker was aimed, and the contents lodged in its heart. With one spring into the air, he fell upon the ground to die.

There is a fine buck for dinner, my lad, for which you are indebted to me: Collegians are

'Yes, Cousin Walker, but at college we learn other things than decr-shooting; not so pleasant in your estimation, but still, more useful. You The sympathy of the whole party for the unfortue In fact, a conniption fit, Mr. Aurora, as you see must remember too, that this is my first attempt, nate old man, was visibly depicted upon their so do not reproach me,'

True you are a beginner, and have time sufficient to improve, but we must to work.

At this the party was in action, and in a few seated on a rock or log engaged in conversation, from which they were sometimes roused by the fice to obliterate it from his memory. rustling of leaves, or snapping of a branch which seemed to indicate the approach of some unconcious deer.

The sun had well nigh performed his appointed journey, and his large red disk was retiring below the horizon, when they began the preparation for supper. The venison was nicely broiled and the other provisions, which were to contriwhen all partook of them with an appetite which characterized the hunter.

Come, said Pattison, who appeared the most experienced of the party, we must prepare for the night—we are to remain here.'

The necessary fuel was collected, and at the approach of evening a large fire was kindled.— Soon all, save one—the watch—were lost in that peared, did the Virginians arise to recommend their wanderings.

'I'll walk to the foot of the hill, and meet you at yonder opening,' said Harry, pointing to a clear spot at some distance; so hearing no ob ections, he left the others and descended the hill. He walked for half an hour engaged in sober 10. flections, forgetting almost that he was moving, when, looking up, he saw a cabin and his ear was charmed with the feeble notes of a tune with which he was familiar. He looked around for him who sang it, and at the side of the hut saw an aged man seated upon a fallen tree. When he drew near the old man rose to greet him. Excuse me venerable father,' said Henry, 'for

thus intruding upon your devotions." "Welcome! young man, I am glad to see you -you remind me of bygone days, welcome to ny home in the forest.'

· You seem alone-some dire misfortune must have led you to a separation from the world.' Be seated son, and you shall hear the story of my life.' The youth obeyed and the old man proceeded:--

'My son, I was once as cheerful and active as loved. Time has revealed the many changes which were in store for me, and you now behold me an infirm old man, alone in the world with no friend but my Creator, no hope but Eternity. would advise you for I know that it will profit you; I would give you a sure foundation for your hopes; and I shall tell you the story of my life that you may see the inability of man to penetrate the future.

of respectable parents. I was a happy youth, an only son, I loved my parents, and was beloved by them. I grew a man, was married and a father. The war of the Revolution broke out, and though my home was dear, I obeyed my country's call. I exchanged the life of a farmer for that of a soldier, the comforts of home for the privations of the camp. I served my country long | But the cares of business gradually took the and faithfully, nor did I leave the battle field until America was free; and this medal which I Warburton. Occasionally his memory is revivhold dear as life, was given me by our immortal Washington. The struggle ended and I returned to my home, but received not the expected embrace of my family. No smoke from the chim. ney of my house bid me welcome. My wife did not hail me from the door, and no blessing from my parents fell upon my ear. My house was lescried; the parents whom I loved, and from whom I parted with many a sigh, had fallen vicrom a town in Virginia to spend a few days in time to the cruelties of our oppressors; my sisters were not; and my wife and son had been his business to visit the grave of Warburton. He carried to a foreign land. They too, now sleep in death.'

A sigh from the youth showed the feelings which agitated his bosom, and interrupted, for a

moment the old man's story. · But I despaired not, continued he, · I took up my abode in the cottage of a neighbor, and prepared to resume my old occupation; but the sight of my dwelling filled my heart with sadness. life coming speedily to a close, I disposed of my property and resolved to retire to the woods, there to end my days: and never since have I beheld the place which gave me birth. You weep young man-it is well-your lot may be as bad. My hopes were once as bright as yours; but the youth of happiness has become the old man of sorrow, the rose which once bloomed upon my cheek, has given place to the wrinkle, and I look for the summone of death with no fear."

A pause ensued, and the silence which reigned over the place was interrupted only by an occasional sigh from the old soldier, and the heavy breathing of his vouthful companion.

At length the man of the forest arose and thus addressed the young Henry: We are soon to part, and I am assured that we shall never meet alive: but I cannot suffer you to leave this forest without giving you some token of my regard for vou. Then take this book, read it, and when you read it think of me.' With a graceful bend and many thanks, he took the book, adding: 'You and your advice shall never be forgotten : and ] hope that your life and mine may be spared to meet again. In a few years, at farthest, I shall revisit this spot, and then be able to administer to your wants, if wants you have, and show you that your counsel has not been slighted."

· No, we shall not meet: my life is near its close. With a trembling voice the wouth bade the sire farewell, &c , hastened to join his companions. Several times he paused to look back upon the old man and his cabin, and when the tall trees hid them from his view, the sad forewell was again spoken. An hour sufficed to bring him to the clearing' where the whole party were ra. seated at their meal of ventson. His friends did not observe him until he was within a few wards of them when one, looking up, shouted : Ho! is your game ! ' "

'I have seen none, but have a story for you, which will be interesting to you."

All signified their willingness to hear, and Harry, seated upon a moss covered log, related in a feeling style the events which had just transpired. countenances; and even Pompey, the servant, dropped his venison, and was so absorbed, as to leave his meal unfinished until the story was concluded.

ninutes the animal was flayed, the saddle wrap- the shades of evening had not mantled the earth, ped in the skin, and placed upon the shoulder of before all thought of the hermit was banished from the servant. During the remainder of the day the mind of every one save Henry. His agednothing of interest transpired; they roamed to and friend is still before him, and his interview with fro, along the summit and sides of the hill, but no, him still exerts an influence over his thoughts more game appeared. Now they were strolling and actions. He still recurs with mingled joy apart from each other in search of deer, and now and sadness to the place of their meeting, and the soothing waters of Lethe's stream alone will suf-

The hunt was continued for four days, but nothing of interest occurred. Suffice it to say that they returned home loaded with game, and well pleased with the excursion.

Several years passed, and Henry Bruns was riding near the habitation of his kind old friend; when in accordance with his promise he turned from the road to visit him. With an eager eve bute to the meal, were spread upon the ground, he searched for the cabin, and when he beheld it through the thick woods, his heart best with delight. But the old man-where was he? He fearful misgivings as he surveyed the premises. Upon, nearing the hut, he perceived that around its door grew the tall grass, which for some time had not been pressed by the foot of min. With a faltering step he crossed the thresholl, and sank profound sleep which fatigue makes so grateful to the floor as he beheld a human sketton upon to the weary, and not until the morning's sun ap- the bed. A medal, suspended from the neck of the skeleton, hung over the side of the bed, which he recognized as that so highly valued by the old soldier. Engraved upon it were these words : A token from Washington to Joseph Warburton.'

The bones were collected by Henry, and deposited in a grave at a few yard's distance from the cabin, and a neat granite slab was placed over it, with an inscription: In memory of Joseph

Warburton, a soldier of the Revolution." There still he reposes, in death as in lifeshut out from the world. No epitaph of praise is graven upon the stone which, marks his resting place; there is need of none. The huntsman as he passes this spot, ballowed by the ashes of a Revolutionary soldier, coolly reflects upon the life of him whose aged body rests beneat this rude slab. A feeling of patriotism possesses his soul, and he leaves the place inspired with live for his country, and gratitude to those who purchased its freedom. If the spirits of the good ever delight to leave their celestial abode and revisit the earth to commune with men, it is when the youth stands by the grave of a friend: and if one spirit thus descends, it is that of Joseph Warburton. Especially would it please him to hove over the you; my sole thought was of pleasure, and I was resting place of his body and read the heart of surrounded by friends I respected and relatives I Henry when he visits that spot. Crance had thrown him in his way-a stranger; but they parted well acquainted. The one left with the hope of sgain meeting his friend, but the other with a prophet's ken, scanned the future and predicted that the meeting was their last, and as the distance between them grew greater, his spirits became more and more depressed, until he looked upon

Time rolls on, and the sire is almost forgotten his memory finds no abiding place in the hearts of an ungrateful people. True, when it was known that . the old hermit,' as he was called, was no more, a feeling of sorrow entered every breast. His grave was daily visited by some one who knew him, and his history and leath furnished a topic for the conversation of every group. place of deep impressions and fewer talked of ed by a visit to his tomb, but the soul of him who looks upon it is not filled with that gratitude and reverance which one should feel when viewing the resting place of him who contributed to the purchase of our freedom. There is one who does not thus forget the worthy nan, it is Bruns. He has become a man, and skilled in his profession; business crowds upon him, and his labor is crowned with success. In each year when the leaves are falling, he tears himself from still indulges the hope that young Warburton, who was taken from his home by our country's foes, will return to his native land. He thought his father erred when he pronounced him dead, but not wishing to inspire him with a hope which might not be realized, never communicated to him his thoughts. He loves to talk of his de-

says, ' he was a good old man, let us imitate his irtues.' JUVENIS. OBWIGSBURG, August 6th.

A TROPICAL CLIMATE. The besities and blessings of a tropical climate are thus described by a writer who had experienced it: " Insects are the curse of tropical cimates.-The vete rouge lays the foundation of a tremendons ulcer. In a moment you are covered with ticks. Chicoes bury themselves in your flesh, and hatch a large colony of chicoes in a few hours. They will not live together, but every chicoe sets up a separate ulcer, and has his own private pus;

flies get entry into your mouth, your eyes, and your nose. You eat flies, drink flies, and breathe flies. Lizards, cockatrices, and snakes get into your bed-ants eat the books, acorpions sting your feet-every thing stings bites or bruisesevery second of your existence you are wounded by some piece of animal life, that noboly has ever seen before, except Swammerdam and Miriam. An insect with seven legs is swimming in your tea-cup-a nondescript with nine legs is struggling in the small beer, or a caterpiller with several dozen eyes in his belly, is hastening over your bread and butter! All nature is alive, and seems to be gathering her entomological hosts to est you up as you are standing, out of your cost, waistcost and breeches. Such ere the tropics. All this econciles us to our dews, fog vapor and drizzleto our apothecaries rushing about with gargles and tinctures, to our British constitutional coughs, sore throats, and swelled face'.

If you want to see a whig have a conniption fit, say " John Tyler" to him. - Woodslock Age. What in thunder is a conniption fit?'-Auro-

"What is a conniption fit ?" Don't you know ! Oh, the ignorance of some folks. But we wont expose you. In all brother-Harry, welceme! You have stayed long, where ly love we'll endeavor to enlighten you, and save on from displaying your ignorance to the world. A conniption fit' is like to no other kind of fit, it's neither a tight fit nor a loose fit; it's a fit for nothing else but conniptions, and not fit to be may observe, that these remarks are equally teleseen except on occasions entirely conniptious, being as somebody else would say, a fit per se. from the above, is, and always must be, what it always has been, and with no two ways about i - a conniption fit. - Lou. Gaz.

Well! we are saliefied!

Although all were much affected for the time, A Religious and Patriotic obedience to from our Legislatures, judiciary and executive constituted authority, a primary obligation of American citizens. We copy with much pleasure the ensuing exracts from a most admirable address delivered by

the Rev. H. V. D. Jones, at the inauguration of deciring proper. A fatal, deadly doctring this, marks of this pious divine are divine are peculiarly appropriate at the present time, when the exerise of the greatest forbearance is requisite to repress the feelings of indignant sorrow that involuntarily spring up in every bosom at seeing the interests of the people trampled on and disregarded by those to whom the people look for protec-

Balt. Amer. tion and safety: The season is favorable for considering just such a topic as has been proposed, for the very air which we breathe, as it wasts to us from every section of our land the tidings of the day, tells the humiliating story of outraged rights, growing insubordination, and popular disregard for the salulooked for him in vain, and his mind was full of tary restraints of law. In times like these, how necessary is it to lift the voice and proclaim that a religious authority is a primary obligation of on American citizen ?

I stay not to prove the proposition which is now proposed to you; I should as soon think of attempting to demonstrate any one of the plainest axioms of science. The sentence in which our subject is couched, contains a truth which shines with a self-evident brightness, as clear and vivid as the stars of our national banner. We, as citizens have entrusted the sacred deposit of our civil and religious liberty, not so much to the sword, the bayonet and the cannon, as to the guardianship of written laws, divine and human. Obedience to these laws, and to the authority by which they are duly executed, is manifestly a primary religious and patriotic obligation of American citizenship; an obligation, the sacredness of which. can only be estimated by the unspeakable value of the interests at stake. What other nations have struggled for, and shed torrents of blood to secure, we profess to have obtained, and proclaim to the world, that we are a free, that is a self governed people; living with an enlarging national prosperity under the broad arch of just and equal laws, derived from God and our own elective assemblies. But what is the key-stone of this arch? I answer, a virtuous, healthy, and intelligent state of the national conscience, tenderly sensative to the prompt and cordial obediance to duly constituted authority. So long as this lives in the breasts of our fellow citizens, we are safe, nor shall we ever blush at discovering that our confidence in republican institutions has been misplaced .-But with waning public virtue and a lax and easy conscience, in regard to the universal obedience to law which we should render, the keystone of the arch of American freedom crumbles, ruin follows, and we are crushed as a nation.

Religion and patriotism, therefore, bind this obligation of obedience to duly constituted authorihim for the last time, when he arose and with a ty, upon the honour and conscionce of every citiprayer for his protection, resigned him to Heaven. zen. We should drink it in with our mother's strengthen with our strength. In its-preservation are involved our dearest rights, our most valued possessions, and hence the man who directly or indirectly, either by failing to execute, evading or insulting the laws of the land, contributes to the weakening of this obligation, should not only be viewed as a traitor to his country, but an enemy alike to God and man. In trampling law, he invades the general welfare; and in spurning the restraints of duly constituted authority, he assists either in driving society backward to a state of nature, or in urging it recklessly into despotism. These are the alternatives to which mankind must have recourse when divine and human laws and authority fail in protecting their dearest rights, society dissolves, or evokes the iron spectre of military despotism-either of these extremes, odious as they are, being justly esteemed preferable to a government of law in name, but of brute violence

The time has come when religion and patriotism, must awake to the duty under consideration The Christian patriot must ask what are his responsibilities under the scriptural charge, the powers that be ordained are of God ':-- render into Casar the things that are Casar's;' . honor all men; love the brotherhood; fear God; honor the king? The republican paraphrases of which parted friend, and when speaking of him often order with wanton insult? Would to God that our fellow citizens could be led to see that this obligation is no trivial matter, which they may re. individual virtue and honor. We are all interested in these inquiries; as it is a conceded point, that in our country, the stability and efficiency of our institutions depend upon God, on the state of public sentiment-the aggregate tone of the thought and feeling of the nation.

Can we name a principle, which, if generally diffused, and rightly apprehended, will be of a sufficient energy to secure the success of the great scheme of government under which we live? A principle so energetic and conservative as to render a government of law every where, in our schools, or sanctuaries, and in the state, a safer protection for the rights of person and property, than a government of force ? I believe that we have named this principle when we announced the theme of our address; and that it is to be found in the conviction; which should be lodged in the mind of every American youth and citizen, that it is his duty as a religious patriot to render a cheerful obedience to every form of public authority duly constituted; and not only to obey, but to aid in sustaining such authority.

The state of our country, and the great experiment of government which is here being made, calls for the union of the wise and good of all names and parties; and for concentration of their influence, in sustaining this principle, and in placing it on its true basis, religion and patriotism .-Our whole frame of government, and the entire structure of American society, proceed upon the supposition that our citizens will virtually respect their own laws and be ready to vindicate them when abused. We have solemnly assigned the nower of making laws to our judiciary, and the execution of these laws to the executive officers of our State and general government; and here I vant to our ecclesiastical and literary institutions The people of our common country have so de. creed; but of late their solemn decree has been

scorned and insulted. A doctrine has been pro-

hastily espoused by the enemies of republican lib-

of public justice torn from our jails, and executed by the populace; an important commercial city east of the mountains, for a day at least abandon ed to the fury of the mob; a whole body of singularly deluded men it is true, but not for that, in the eye of our laws to be outlawed—expelled from he state in which they lived. Recall the anxiety felt by the lovers of peace and order, on the eve of the elections of the last Autumn, multitudes of citizens going armed to the polls. Suffor me to point you to the unhappy relations of our Government, to the greatest maritime power of the world, arising entirely from the disregard of handful of our citizens for the sanctity of law What are all these things but signs of evil import -symptoms of growing want of respect for the guardianship of law, and for existing public authority ! And hence the remark, which may be too often heard from Maine to Georgia, that other time has come when we want a stronger govern ment.' There is throughout our country, humiliating as is the confession, an increasing sense of nsecurity in every right. Distrust is written upon the national countenance; and the American

confuses and destroys the division and distribution

of power, and bids each private citizen, whenever

Especious and fasinating as it may at times appear,

and defended by pleas drawn from the faucied

heart of despotism, but over which, if allowed, the

star-spangled banner cannot long wave in peace.

It is not to be denied, that for some years past,

the spirit of lawless insubordination has been on

the fearful increase through our borders, and that

all the officers of public authority in institutions

of a civil or literary character have been conscious

of a growing difficulty in the discharge of their

public duties. Witness the impotency of the

speaker's chair in our halls of national legislation:

the confusion and tumult, and gross personality

n debate. Mark the effect of such example is

our State legislative bodies. Behold the subjects

eign lands, than in many sections of his own Such is the state of our country at this hour, and the evil originates, where! but in criffinal abandonment of the obligation alike of religion and of patriotism, to respect and obey duly appointed public authority. Our laws, what are they but the ordinances of God? And our public officers -dare we, with the Bible in our hand, regard them in any other light than as the ministers of God to us? Official station, the will of God to to the contrary notwithstanding, is less and less respected every day; and the love of torder and of law is giving way before the hydra-spirit of liber-

citizen is more respected and safe, abroad in for-

The hopes of freedom rest upon the expulsion the obligation of every good citizen to render a ready and generous obedience to duly constituted public authority, for the national conscience seems

to have become seared upon this subject. As we are the most free people on earth, we need more than all others, a luftier than Roman virtue in our devotion to the sacredness of public authority. Hence, I call it a religious and patriotic obligation, one which descends from God and strikes its roots deep into our piety and love of country. We should therefore guard the energy and majesty of law as we would the apple of our eve. As a high self respect is the only true foundation of character in individuels, and as the man who loses it is lost, so an elevated respect for their own laws and officers is the only basis of national glory; if it wanes, dishonor and ruin are inevitable, and the American eagle abandons her proud position among the armorial emblems of the older nations of the world.

But how shall this sterling devotion to the mainenance of public virtue be sustained? Whence spring the danger adverted to, and who are the

arents of existing evils in the land ! I trace the evil to an infidel pervesion of the very spirit of our free institutions, which for forty. years past, has been insiduously diffusing itself through our whole social system. First relaxing is honor the government. And what are his parental authority, and the just government of the bounden obligations under the great character of domestic circle: entering next our schools and the American Constitution ? Has be no work to seminaries of learning, depressing the authority of do when a spirit of evil import stalks through the the teacher, and elevating the independence of the land, and threatens the very foundation of public pupil; thence passing to our ecclesiustical bodies. turning aside the ancient discipline and overturning the ancient creeds, confessions and forms of faith and worship; swelling out in proud and anspect or not, but one which is bound upon their gry controversy, and afterwards flawing in mischievous malignity over the surface of the political world, the vast mass of the public mind and sentiment. Here is the eyel which now threatens, and more than threatens the peace and order of American society. I call it a lalse, infidel notion of liberty, derived not from the word of God or the Constitution of our government; but from a perversion of the spirit of our free institutions. born in revolutionary France, but fostered now in America, and which, I fear, as a desolating popular defusion, will yet bathe the world in blood, be fore it is hushed to rest; for, if this destructive and delusive error reaches maturity, government ceases to exist, and the civilized world will hold

America responsible for its results. I should be happy in being pointed to a single form of authority either domestic or social, civil or ecclesiastical, natural or conventional, state or national, which has not been weakened, or at least shakened by its influence.

The parent laments the growing difficulties of lomestic discipline, and the master the loss of necessary control over his apprentice. The child too early asserts his liberty, and grows up a stranger to the habit of obedience; while the apprentice is but half taught the art which he was too free to receive at the humiliating cost of the necessary subordination. It almost seems that those restraints which were once thought salutary, now serve but to teach mankind insubordination. Easy facilities for obtaining divorce, invite to the frequency of appeals for unclasping the marriage contract; while the chartered rights of investments dedicated to benevolent and literary purposes, are allowed to be alienated or invaded; and of course, a large artery of pious benevolence is like to be hermetically scaled.

I submit to avery dispassionate and reflecting mulgated in the high places of official power, and learfully rapid strides of liberty towards lawless liclasiastical authority are broken down and tramp- ment be made public. erty, which virtually recalls these grants of power

Carly In the Secretary of the Secretary Process

led in the dust! . If the discipline of the family, the school, and the sanctuary of God is relaxed, what of evilmay we not expect in a country and. under a government like ours! If our youth grow strangers to that wholcome restraint which trains the mind to habits of order, said to be heaven's first law, what has the teacher to expect when that youth is transferred to his care ! And if, during the period of academic and collegiate culture, that youth refuses the measures of control so indispensable at this season, and passes from the college to the world, a perfect novice to all principles of authority, what has society to expect from him? Will be, who has been lawless from his very cradle, be he a law-loving citizen, when surrounded by the tempting popular spirit of our day? No, my friends, we are not so weak as to look for

changes of character. I have no foreholdings of our free institutions, so long as love of order, and devotion to the preservation of public authority take the lead, animated and austained by the solemn senctions of religion and the noble breathing of patriotism, but if there give way and recede before the frenzied forms of he feels himself aggrieved, take the law into his lawless violence, we as a people are gone, and the hope of the world will expite, or faintly live, amid the dying embers of American greatness. I seem to view the genius of our country, looking from her lofty sphere with calmness and comnecessities of the times; a doctrine dear to the posure mingled with pity, on Europe in arms, and Asia and Africa in chains! In her face not a single feature indicates the least apprehension. But when her eye turns from abroad and traverses the moral and political espect of our land, the expression of conscious security is exchanged for one of deep anxiety. I read in her countenance the warning which seems to say, No forcign setapon can ever inflict a wound on the vitals of American freedom, but may the God of nations save us from the inglorious grave of national suicide.

The Divining Rod.

The art of discovering water courses under the surface of the earth by means of a green rod newly cut from the peach, hazel or charry tree, has been known in Europe for several years. It is said the discovery was made in Germany, but by whom is uncertain. Until a very late period it has been considered an imposture, and ranked with the arts of magicians and other voin pretenders to mysterious powers. This opinion of the power of . the divining rod or magic wand, as it has been termed, has undoubteddly arisen from the fact that in the hands of many persons the action of the rod is wholly imperceptible, whilst in others the attraction of the water, especially if it be near the surface and the vein large, is surplisingly great. When the wand is of a brittle nature the attractive power is so forcible as frequently to break it.

From the numerous experiments made in France, since the commercement of the present century, by Thouvenel and other men of science, the claims of the divining rod are found to rest upon well known material powers. The art of finding water by its means is well established and promises to be of great utility to our country. The theory explaining the phenomena of the emagic wand,' supposes that the water forms with the earth above it, and the fluids of the human body, galvanic circle. This circle is more or less erfect, as the state and condition of the body of the operator qualifies it to be a better or worse conductor of the gale anic fluid. The human body s one of the best conductors yet discovered, and weakly or debilitated persons are said to be better conductors than persons in sound health, and the attraction is greatest when the skin is wet, particularly the hands and arms. Salt water, or a weak olution of the muriatic acid are the best fluids for moistening the skin. The effect will be increased if the operator be barefooted, his feet and hands having been previously wetted with either of the aforesaid fluids, but if he have silk gloves or silk ockings on, the rod will not be suspended by an electric, or in immedits contact with an electric, no attraction will be felt, and the degree of attraction varies as any substances lying between the water and the hand of the operator, are more or less adapted to conduct the galvanic fluid.

Such are some of the facts stated by writers on the subject, but of the reality of the powers attributed to the divining rod, we now need no foreign authorities to carry conviction to every intelligent mind. We have in this city several operatore; men of the most unquestionable character, whose powers have been tested by the severest scrutiny and who have pever failed to convince the most incredulous. The writer has known several stout unbelievers thrown into the most ledicrous predicament, by suddenly discovering that they themselves were among the magic, and had all the powers of the best water finders! The powers of the magic wand' being natural powers, t only requires that the natural means be present in any individual to produce the necessary result. Any person may discover whether or not he has the powers of a water finiter by the following experiment. Let him car a branch of peach or cherry tree, having a fork with two twigs of a length and thickness nearly equal, and slender 'enough to be quite flexible. If formed correctly it will nearly represent the latter Y. Let him take

the small ends of the twigs, one in his right hand, and one in his left, and hold it in that the main branch, where the fork begins, shall be uppermost and nearly perpendicular to the earth, but a little. inclining forward—holding it in this position let him walk slowly and carefully over the ground where water is to be sought for, and if the body of the operator be a good galvanic conductor, the wand when over a vein of water that is near the surface, will be drawn forwards and downwards with considerable force; and if the vein be large it will point directly down to the earth. The causes of this phenomenon being natural, and invariable as the principle of gravitation, water will always be found nearer the surface of the earth, when thus indicated by the divining rod; than in other places .- Delaware Journal.

BOOK PIRATES.-The London Morning Chronicle, alluding to the letter of Dickens, in relation

o an international copyright, says: "We understand that already the publishers of this country have in the case of nearly all works for which a demand would have existed in our colonies, been supplanted by the American pirates. Letters have been received from New South Wales, and other colonies, from bookscilers who used formerly to take perhaps fifty copies of a popular book, requesting that in future none may be sent, as American copies can be had at less than one-fifth part of the London prices."

THE FIRST FREE SCHOOL .- The Salem Gazette says :- The Grammar School in Salem is known to be the first free school in the United States, and believed to be the first in the world where every person within certain geographical limits, and possessing certain requi-ites of study, has an equal right of admission free of cost. It was founded two hundred and five years ago, when our population consisted of less than two hundred amilies, and has continued without interruption, we believe, giving thorough preparation to atudents for college, to the present day,

The Washington papers say, they cannot complain in too strong terms of the persons anticipating the conditions of the new treaty between mind, what, under such influences, can we look Great Britain and the Republic; particularly for in the mass of the community, but frequent vi- when some are so ungenerous as to receive every olence, insubordination and disregard for whole lidle story affort that is prejudicial to the honorsome law and public authority; in other words, of this government, and on this building up arguments to meet points which do not exist.centiousness; when parental, scholastic, and ec. The full terms of the treaty cannot at this mo-