charged 25 cents extra.
TO ADVERTISERS Advertisements not exceeding a square of twelve lines will be charged \$ 1 for three insertions, and 50 cents for 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

All advertisements must be paid for in advance un iers as account is opened with the odvertiser. The charge of Merchants will be \$10 per anoum, 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 meetings not considered of general interest, and many other notices which have been inserted heretofore gratuitiously, 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 foreral will be charged as advertisements.

PERIODICAL AGENCY OFFICE. THE subscriber has opened a Periodical A gency Office in connection with his establishment, 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, Farr or 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 issued in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and

PHILADELPHIA. Godey's Lady's Book Graham's Magazine, Ladies' Musical Library, World of Fashion, Young People's Book, Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, New York. Lady'e Companion, Knickerbocker, Hunt's Merchant's Magazine,

The Boston Miscellany, Robert Merry's Museum, WASHINGTON.

Democratic Review, 5 00

Cold Water Magazine.

This periodical will be issued monthly, in the same style as Robert Merry's Museum, with plates, price 31 per annum. The first number is now issued. Any number supplied free of postageby applying at this office.
Subscriptions also received for the

Doblin 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 arrangements to their advantage by applying to the subscriber. BENJAMIN BANNAN, Miners Journal and Periodical Agency Office.

COUNTERFEITERS DEATH-BLOW. THE public will please observe that no Brandreth Pills are gen nne, unless the box has three dabels 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 steet, 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 its purity, is to observe these labels. in its purity, is to observe these labels.

Remember the top, the side, and the bottom. The

ollowing respective persons are duly authorized, and Certificates of Agency for the Sale of Brandreth's

Vegetable Universal Pills, IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY. Wm. Mortimer. Jr. Pottsville.
Huntzinger & Levan, Schuylkill Haven,
E. & E. Hammer. Orwigsburg.
S. Seligman. Port Carbon,
James Robinson & Co., Port Cliuton,
Edward A. Kutzner, Minersville, mand A. Natzner Annier wine, mjamin Heitner, Tamaqua. iscrve that each Agent has an Engraved Certifi

onserve that each agent has an Engrave Cerminate 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 labels now used upon the Brandreth Pill Boxes.

Philadelphia, office No.

8, North Eighth St.;

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

February 19,

GOLDEN SWAN HOTEL,

(REVIVED,)
No. 69 N. Third st., above Arch, Philadelphia BOARD ONE DOLLAR PER DAY CHARLES WEISS has leased this old-established hotel, which has been completely put

in order for the apcommodation of travelling and permanent boarders.
It proximity to business, renders it desirable to strangers and residents of the city s Every portion of the house has undergone a complete cleansing. The cultury cepartment is of the first order-with good cooks and servants selected to insure attention to guests

Has accommodations for 70 persons.

These 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.

IF Room for horses and vehicles. Also horses U. Germantown and Whitemarsh Stage Offic Philadelphia, December 11, 1841

POTTSVILLE INSTITUTE. THE Winter session of this institution comnenced 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 spicess of the pupils depend upon a prompt and judicious classifi-cation. No allowance will herelater be made for absence except in cases of protracted sickness.

TERMS. Plain English branches. 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 parameter of t

PRESH SPRING GOODS. E have just received and are prepared sell at reduced prices A general assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods Prints, Lawns, Muslins, Checks, Linens,

Fancy Hand'fe, Lace Veils, Hosiery, Gloves, Silk and Summer Hofs., Nankins, Gents, Summer Wear, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Cords, Drills, Beaverteens, Tickings, Laces, Corsetts, Miners Wear, &c., &c.

Those wishing to purchase are invited to cal E. Q. & A. HENDERSON'S. **(** } −22



Also, a large number of Buildings and out Louis for a large number of large sizes, on the Navigation tract, lying principally in the Borough of Pottaville. Apply to SAMUEL LEWIS. July 16, 29-if Real estate agent, Centre St.

DOCTOR J. G. KOEHLER-From Philadelphia, offers his professional services to the citizens of Schuylkill Ha ven, and vicinity, and will at any time, promptly attend to all cases in the line of on that may be entrusted to his care. Of a projection that may be entrusted to his care. On the Rail Road Schuylkill Haven. July 23,

MAFTS & NOTES .- On sheets, and bound July 30, B. BANNAN.

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"I WILL TRACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE PARTY, AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERS OF MOUSTAINS, WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AN SUBJECT RIL MATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE -DR. JOHNSON.

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

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1842. VOL XVIII.

CONSUMPTION.

DR. TAYLOR'S

BALSAM OF LIVERWORT. Por Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the sides or breast, Asthma, Pleurisy, shortness of breath, Palpitation of the heart, Debility, Nervousness, and all diseases of the Lungs and Lives.

PREPARED at 375, Bowery, in the city of New York, where the article first originated, and is

only genuine.

This medicine has been used in the city of New This medicine has been used in the city of New York, with unexampled success for eight years and found equally beneficial throughout the country. It is now used by many of the medical faculty with increased confidence and satisfaction.

See when you purchase that you get the true medicine, from 37 Bowery, New York, sold by specifications!

Remarkable Cure of Consumption I have been an invadid for three years, and have I have been an invadid for three years, and have suffered every torture from confirmed consumption. But Dr. Taylor has wholly cared me. The large quantities of matters he used to raise has subsided, my cough have eased, and I am fleshy again, my health being wholly restored by using three bottles of his celebrated Balsam.

No. 139, Maidon Lane, New York.

Shortness of Breath.

For this disease Dr. Taylor's Raisem of Liverwort.

For this disease Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has no equal. Having the Asthma, a severe pain in my left side, and some cough; I was induced to try the above medicine, and great was my joy to find it cured me in about two weeks. It also cared my mother of a severe attack of the Liver complaint, with which she had suffered two years.

23 Hall Place, New York.

Surprising Cure of Consumption. Mr. R. Gladdin of Delhi New York of a natural consumptions constitution, has been saved from an untimely end by the use of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. A severe cold brought on an attack of Pleurisy, and thus ended in general debility and consumption. A constant cough, hectic flush, restless nights, quick pulse, and continued loss of flesh, augurda a needly death; but it's somewhere the ed a speedy death; but as soon as he commenced the use of this Balsam, he grew better, and is now fully restored to health. AGENT.

DOCT. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT. The cures and benefits procured by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the Lungs, is almost incrediable. It has been used by several persons in this neighborhood and there is scarcely an instance but its benefits have been fully realized. Persons afflicted with

Coughs, Colds, Asthma,

Coughs, Colds, Asthma,
difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficulty or profuse
expectoration, and all other affections of the chest,
langs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle
of this Medicine.

Sandy Hill, Washington county, N. Y.
The composition of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort is only known by the Proprietor, therefore it is
dangerous using any but that from 375 Bowery.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE hereby certify that our son 5 years of age, was suddenly taken with a fever, and after a severe sickness a violent cough ensued.

He was blanted; his skin was filled, and his physi-

since an infant.

DAVID& HANNAH ROGERS,

Washington co., N. Granville, Washington co., N. Y.
For proof of the above statement I refer to the sub

scriber above people of high respectability.

GEORGE TAYLOR. VIOLENT COUGH AND COLD CURED.—The severe of Liverwort. I found this medicine to suit my case and cured me at once which causes me to recommendate on the suit. J. J. FISHER, 17 Barrow st. N. Y. PAIN IN THE SIDE AND BREAST.—These diseases have caused me much trouble, and often prevented my atterding to business. Every medicine I heard of I tried, but found no relief. As a last resource I concluded to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. As soon as I did, I grew better, and have been gaining ever since ; am now if good health, and can truly recommend this Balsam as being far superior to any thing else; A. L. GREEN, 2 Pitt st. N. Y. SPITTING OF BLOOD CURED.—For four months I have had a discharge of blood from the lungs, slmost daily. Also a dry hard cough, some pain, great weakness. After trying the doctors in vsin for 3 months, I concluded to use Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, of which three bottles have made an entire cure. PAIN IN THE SIDE AND BREAST .- These disease

f which three bottles have made an entire cure.

L. V. HAVILAND, 171 Oak st. N. Y. For sale only in Pottsville, by
JOHN S. C. MARTIN, Agent,
22—13.

A dye to sorrel-tops most interesting— One that gray-headed mortals should be testing— A great " Phenomenon in Chemistry," menon in Chemistry."

It is strange, but any one may see East India Dye that, brown or black as sin, Colors the hair, but will not stain the skin. TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

HO! YE RED HEADS AD GREY! PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTEY. EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colors the Hair, and will not the skin!! Cotors the Mar, and with not the sain::

13 HIS dye is in form of a powder which in plain

the matter of fact may be applied to the hair over
night, the first night turning the lightest red or grey
hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or
third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may,
therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his
hair and dark shade or a perfect black; with a posinair any dark shade or a perfect black; with a posi-ive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin, will not color. There is no trouble, m removing it from the hair, as in all powders before made. By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair. Directions complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement; as one can easily test.

This dye is sold only by COMSTOK & CO.,
71 Maiden Lane, New York. For sale only in Pottsville, by
JOHN S. C. MARTIN, May 7, 20—1y

DYING AND SCOURING.

AUGUST EHLERS. RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pottsville and vicinity, that he devotes his entire attention to Dying and Scouring, at his old establishment, opposite the Town Hall. Centre street, Pottsville, where he warrants entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom, or no charge. Cloths, Silk, Morino, Crape, or other dresses, scoured and colored, (if not too much worn,) so as to have the appearance of new goods. Also, Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., scoured and cleaned at the shortest notice. August 20,

NOTICE. WHEREAS letters of Administration of the goods and chattels which were of the estate of John Smith, late of the Borough of Pottsville, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to come forward and make payment on or before the 20th of September, and all those having claims are also requested to present

ISAAC TAYLOR Admin'tor. MAGDALENA SMITH Admiriz. August 20.

SAMUEL F. EARL, ARTIST.

NVITES the citizens of Pottsville and its at cinity, to see his specimens of Painting at the residence of his mother, in centre street, where he can be consulted on all things, appertaining o his profession. Pottsville January, 1

PSALMS & DYMNS-For the use of the German Reformed Church, Just received and for sale Sy

August 6, August 5,

Office Lyrics, No. 16. FANCY PORTRAITS. NO. 2 To picture forth thy lovliness, To dwell on each bright line, To give its form its colour is, A task too gross for mine. Speaking of thee, I tell of one, Whose every look is grace; A ray of light from Beauty's sun, A lovly sparkling face. Soul beams form cut thy flashing eye, And trembles in thy tone, Its perfume floats in every eigh, And lingers when 'its gone. The orb of azure or of black.

May each their beauties claim: Thine is, I care not what, its track, its marked with living flame. Thy face is all the guide I ask, To raed thy inmost heart; To raid thy inmost heart; Its tell tale signs can not mislead. The mind from what thou art. Then let it al ways thus remain,

The mirror light to show:
Each gazer on its glorious fanc.
The charms, I only know. From the Democratic Review.

John Quincy Adams.

Our attention is now attracted to a ray of ligh that glitters on the apex of a hald and noble head located! on the left of the House, in the neigh borhood of the Speaker's chair. It proceeds from that wonderful man, who in his person combines the agitator, poet, philosopher, statesman, critic and orator,-John Q. Adams. Who that has seen him sitting beneath the cupola of the Hall, with the rays of light gathering and glancing about his singularly polished head, but has likened him to one of the luminaries of the age, shining and glittering in the firmament of the Union There he sits, hour after hour, and day after day, seat, never voting for an adjournment, vigilant as monwealth." the most zealous member of the House, his ear ever on the alert, himself always prepared to go at once into the profoundest questions of State; or the minutest points of order. What must be at him and mark his cold and tearful eye, his stern and abstracted gaze, and conjure up phantoms of other scenes. We see him amid his festive and splendid halls, years back, standing stiff

tories. We see him afterwards the bitter foe of the same " military chieftain," and the competitor with him for the highest gift of a free people. We look upon a more than king, who has filled every department of honor in his native land still at his post: he who was President of millions, now the He was bloated; his skin was filled, and his physician sold there was no favorite symptom about him, that he had a confirmed consumption. At that time, we procured a bottle of that valuable medicine, Taylor's Balsim of Liverwort: After taking one bottle we began to have hopes of his recovery. He continued until he had used five bottles. It is now a year from that time, and his health is better than it has been since an infant.

Iterresentative of torty odd thousand, quarrening about trifles or advocating high principles. To-day, growling and sneering at the House, with an Abolition petition in his trembling hand, and anno lording it over the passions, and lashing the members into the wildest state of enthusiasm, by his indignant and emphatic cloquence. Alone, that Herry Clay and John C. Calgour, lead-Representative of forty old thousand, quarrelling his indignant and emphatic eloquence. Alone, that Hanar Clar and John C. Calhoun, leadunspoken to, unconsulted, never consulting with others, he sists spart, wrapt in his reveries; and with his finger resting on his nose, he permits his mind to move like a gigantic pendulum, stirring change of weather having given me a most violent cold, also expectoration and difficulty of breathing; I was much distressed until I took Dr. Taylor's Balsam his almost perpetual employment-but what? who can guess? Perhaps some poetry, in a

and awkward, and shaking a tall military man by

the hand, in whose honor the fete was given, to

ommemorate the most splendid of America's vic-

young girl's album? He looks enfeebled, but yet he is never tired; worn out, but ever ready for combat; melancholy, but let a witty thing fall from any member, and that old man's face is wreathed in smiles; he appears passive, but we to the unfortunate member that hazards an arrow at him; the eagle is not swifter in flight than Mr. Adams; with his agitated finger quivering in sarcastic gesticulation, he seizes upon his foe, and amid the amusement of the House, he rarely fails

to take a signal vengeance. His stores of special knowledge, on every sub ject, gradually garnered up throughout the course of his extraordinary life, in the well arranged storehouse of a memory which is said to have never yet permitted a single fact to escape it, gives him a great advantage over all comers in encounters of this kind. He is a wonderfully eccentric genius. He belongs to no party, nor does any party belong to him: He is of too cold a nature to be long a party leader. He is original-of very peculiar deas, and perfectly fearless and independent in expressing and mentioning them. He is remarkable for his affability to young persons; and surrounded by them at his own table, he can be as hilarious and happy as the gayest of them. For one service, at least, his country owes him a debt of gratitude; I refer to the fine illustration which he offered of the true character of our institutions when he passed from the Presidential palace to his present post on the floor of the House of Representatives. Though the position which he has there made his own, may not be that which his friends might wish to seg him occupy in that body, yet in every point of view, the example was a fine

His manner of speaking is peculiar; he rise abruptly, his face reddens, and, in a moment throwing himself into the attitude of a veteran gladiator, he prepares for the attack; then he becomes full of gesticulations, his body sways to and fro,-self-command seems lost-his head, is bent forward in his carnestness, till it sometimes almost touches his desk; his voice frequently shakes, but he pursues his subject through all its bearings: nothing daunts him the House may ring with cries of order! order! unmoved-con temptuous, he stands amidst the tempest, and like an oak that knows its gnarled and knotted strength, stretches his arms forth and defies the blast.

Our Friends on the Other Side. It appears that our political opponents are as much divided in respect to the principles of their party as they are in reference to the choice of a candidate for the Presidency. The Orthodox ranks go for the repeal of the Tariff and for the establishment of the free importation policy others are hesitating on this question. The latter do not like to sacrifice every thing for Mr. Car. noun; they are fully persuaded that the Tariff system is absolutely necessary for the welfare of the country and for their own individual prosperity-yet with this conviction thoroughly impressed upon their minds they are irresolute, and for the in its recent attempt to secure an anti-Tariff, antisake of party associations, or from the influence American majority in the State to misrepresent of party discipline and party leaders, they are to the contiments and mishes of the people in Con-

With regard to the Currency; the same diverse tal and labor, it has filled the measures of its intesity of opinion exists me the other party. The quities and capped the climex of its daring assumpthe use of the lation. Nothing size will do for the genuine loco gainst its principles and supporters, and pledge of the thing, they consider such a representation and destroy it ultivity.

as a bank lie and indicate that whether the thing is impossible or not, it shall be so. There are others of the party who have sense enough to see that this notion is absurd, and candour snough to sev so. They know that they have been toceived by their party leaders on this subjectgrossly deceived—from the first experiment of Gen. Jackson to the Sub-Tressury congivence of Mr. VAN BUREN. The promises of a better currency' are not forgotten-upr is the wretched fallilment of them forgotten. From the destruction of a currency system, as good as over existed on earth in any country, the progress was rapid from one disaster to enother, until we were playued with the worst system of currency that ever existed on earth in any country. The observent men of the late Van Buren party know these things, and are distrustful of their leaders. They have been humbugged enough. In Ohio the party has come to an open division on this question. Mr. HAMEB, a man of infigence in the State, leads the Conservatives. He has made various publications well written essays, addressed to the public judgment. From one of these we take the following declaration in reference to the sort of men

to be supported for Congress: "We intend to select men, too, who will not be awed by frowns, seduced by flattery, or terrified by the columns of the Cincinnati Enquirer or the Ohio Statesman, from obeging the wishes of their constituents; men who will not vote for a mens ure because the Whigs are against it, nor against one, because the Whige are for it; men who will submit to no direction from self appointed expounders of democracy, but who will vote according to the dictates of their own judgment, in prompting the "greatest good to the greatest number." with an untiring patience, never absent from his and securing the general prosperity of the Com-

Mr. HANER, and those who go with him, are in favor of a well guarded banking system—safe his thoughts, as he ponders upon the past, in which the holder. In other words, they sustain the he has played a part so conspicuous? We look Whig doctrine on this subject fully. The question forms one of the issues upon which the approaching election in Ohiq will turn, and there is every probability that the Whigs will achieve triumph decided as that of 1840.

The truth is that the party,—all that semains of it after its terribly discomiture under Mr. VAN BUREN—is tumbling to pieces. It is in a most lementable state, and there is no hope for it.-There is not a single principle upon which it can unite; there is no common soud of agreement The leaders have inculcated the doctrine of pas sive obedience, and for a long time that system worked very well. But the thing has been carried too far; the most complying people in the With these things familiarly known how can the democracy be required to condemn the Tariff!

to ask such a thing .- Balt. Amer. Uznen Manniages .- Men hore sell their wiver if they get tired of them. This is by no means uncommon; but the man is obliged to make the first offer of her to her family, naming the price, which, if they do not give, he is at liberty to sell wives all become the property of his next brother. who may marry them or sell them, giving them the preoption as before, to their own families .-Jandad, a Cabolee Attari, to whom I spoke of the custom of selling wives, which I did not entirely credit, said, "I'll tell you what happened to myself. I was one day returning from Knauabad, and being overtaken by darkness, halted for the night at Turnab, three kos short of this. After feeding my horse, and going to the house for shelter, I found three men busily engaged; and, inquiring the subject of their conversation, was told if I could go halves with him, he would purchase explanation. the woman, as he had seen her; and found her ve-Berdi came, and said that partnership in a woman, was a very bad thing. . Id short, said he, seitake her altogether, or I will give you the same sic, to consummate the sacrifice. profit on your share, and, she shall be altogether nine. To the latter alternative I consented; and she is now living with him, as every one knows. A man who has a daughter merriageable must give intimation to the Mir, who sends his chief eunuch to inspect her; if handsome he takes her; if not, he gives permission that she should marry another .- Sir A. Burne's Cabool.

ELOPENEUT.-A letter has been received in his city, purporting to come from George H. Harner, dated Burlington, August 20th. The writer says that favor will be conferred upon a disconsolate father, by the promulgation of the following facts. Those facts, as stated, are that on the 29th ult., a Mr. George W. Craft a portrait painter, eloped with a Miss Phillips, a beautiful young lady, and heiress to a large forune, u some 80,000 lollars." The dress of this Mr. Craft is duly set forth. He wore, it is said, dab pants, a silk vest, velvet coat and straw hat! fut, says the writer, I expect he has changed his clothes!" A reward of \$800 it is stated has been offered for him. One vigilant police officers will therefore keep a look out for this piratical chaft, and the Besutiful prize he has in tow, and when they have caught him-we really dont know what they will do with him. All elopements with pretty women ere not, me suspect, indictable. - Chicago American.

A TRUE PICTURE -- Al a recent meeting in Columbus, Ohio, the Harrison democrats thenimously pessed the following just resolution on the character and tendencias of locofocolsmi Resolved. That the spirit of Incolocoism is a deadly blight and blasting milder to every element of individual and national prosperity; That

Autumn flowers. Those few pale Autumn flowers! How beautiful they are! Than all that went before, Than all the summer store, How lovelier far And why !-They are the last -. The last!-the last!-the last!-the last!-O, by that little word, How many thoughts are stirr'd! That sister of the past! Pale flowers !- pale perishing flowers!
Ye're types of precious things.
Types of those bitter moments. That flit, like life's enjoyments,

Last hours with parting dear ones, (That tume the fistest speede,) Last tears, in silence shed, Last words, half ottered, Last words of dying friends. Who but would fain compress.

A life into a day; The last day spent with one, Who ere the morning sun, Must leave us, and for aye?

The saddest! sweetest! dearest!; Because, line those, the nearest To an eternal close, Pale flowers ! Pale perishing flowers ! I woo your gentle breath, I leave the summer rose For younger, blither brows, Tell me of change and death!

Human Sacrifices in India. Blackwood's Magazine for August contains a totice of a paper recently published by the Royal Asiatic Society of London, written by Capt. Medpherson, of the Madras Army, and giving some ccount of the Khonds, one of the three races that inhabit the territory which formed the encient kingdom of Orissa. They are Polytheists have to the people, and furnishing a currency convertible at all times into gold and silver, at the will of an hereditary priesthood—are rigid observers of veracity, and preserve in their religious worship and opinions many of the distinctive but not most beautiful features of the Grecian system in the Pelasgic period. They are almost the only people that offer human sacrifices; and of their fegtivale at these horrid rites, we find the following account from Capt. Macpherson's work:

"They are generally attended by a large concourse of people of both sexes, and continue for three days, which are passed in the indulgence of every form of gross excess-in more than Saturnalian license.

The first day and night are spent exclusively in drunken feasting and obscene riot. Upon the second morning, the victim, who has fasted from the preceding evening, is carefully washed, dressworld cannot swallow every thing ; there are some ed in a new garment, and led forth from the village in solemn procession, with music and danc-

"The Meria grove, a clump of deep and shadowy forest trees,---

'Sylva alto Jovia, lucusque Dianæ.' ers of the democratic party, stood side by side in in which the mange, the bur, the dammar, and Congress in triumphant vindication of the policy ? | the pipula generally prevail, usually stands at a short distance from the hamlet, by a rivulet, which in the different States, who cannot read or write. is called the Maria stream. It is kept sacred from It is rather too bold in the directors of the party the ex, and is avoided by the Khond as haunted ground. My followers were always warned to abstain from seeking shelter within its awful shade. " In its centre, upon the second day, an upright

stake is fixed, generally between two plants of the sankisser or bazer danti shrub. The victim is seated at its foot, bound back to it by the priest. He is then annointed with oil, ghee and tumeric, her to any one else. On the death of a man, his and adorned with flowers; and a species of reverence which it is not easy to distinguish from adoration: is paid to him throughout the day. And there is now infinite contention to obtain the slightest relic of his person; a particle of the tumeric paste with which he is smeared, or a drop of his spittle, being esteemed (especially the women) of appreme virtue.

"In some districts, instead of being thus bound in a grove, the victum is exposed in or near the village, upon a couch, after being led in procession round the place of sacrifice. And in some parts of Goomsur where this practice prevails, that one of them was selling his wife to the oth- small rade images of beasts and birds in clay are er, but that they had not agreed about terms .- made in great numbers at this festival, and stuck Meantime, Khuda Berdi Ming, Bashi and chief on poles; a practice, of the origin or meaning of of the village came in, and whispered to me, that which, I have been able to obtain no satisfactory

"Upon the third morning, the victim is refresh ry beautiful. I agreed, upon which we purchased ed with a little milk and palm sago, while the liher for seventy rupees. Next morning, Khuda centious feast, which has scarcely been intermitted during the night, is loudly renewed. About noon, these orgies terminate, and the assemblage ther do you give me five rupees on my share, and issues forth, with stunning shouts and pealing mu-

"As the victim must not suffer bound, nor, or the other hand, exhibit any show of resistance, the bones of his arms, and, if necessary, those of his lege, are now broken in several places. "The acceptable place of escrifice has been dis-

covered during the previous night, by persons sent out for this purpose into the fields of the village, or of the private oblator. The ground is probed in the dark with long sticks, and the first deep chink that is pierced is considered the spot indicated by the earth god. The rod is left standing in

set up around it. twisted round the open extremity of the stake, bears his bloody shred to his fields, and thence returns straight home. Next day all that remains if she had only half as much to do." of the victim is burned up with a whole sheep on a funeral pile, and the ashes are scattered over the fields, or laid as paste ever the houses and gransries; and for three days after the sacrifice, the inhabitants of the village which afforded it remain dumb, communicating with each other only by taices, while others, for the most part, have them signs, and remaining unvivited by strangers. As dry, mealy, and excellent. This difference dethe end of this time, expufialo is slaughtered at the pends, generally, upon the difference in cooking. place of merifice, when tongues are loosened."

NO. 39. British Statistics of the Coat Trade. 1. Coal experted from Great Britain to foreign countries from 1828 to 1841, inclusive TEAR. TOSS. TEAR.

1928 6-357764 . 1836 . . 1829 371,271 1837 1.113.610 1830 504,419 1838 1831 1839 520,831 1,449,416 1832 588,446 1841 1,606,313 1833 534,448 1.818,294 615.255 736.060 Total in 14 Ys. 12,566,805 1835

The exportation to France in 1840, was 394,954 Holland, " Do. On rapid, rapid wings. - Da Denmark, ... Do. Germany, " Do. Bussie, Da. Prussia, ... Do-British West Indies

U. States of America · in 1840, was Do. British N. America in 1840, was Do. O, precious, precious moments!
Pale flowers, ye're types of thee East Indies and China, in 1840, was 33,053 The declared value of the 1,606,313 tons ex-

orted in 1840, was £576,519 qual to \$2,767, 2.- Coal brought Coastways, and by inland navigation into the port of London, during the years 1838, 1839, 1840 and 1841:

TRAR. COASTWAYS. BY INL'D MAY. TOTAL. 1838 - 2,581,085 tons 1,685 tons 2,582,770 tons 1839 2,625,323 ... 12 933 ... 2,638,256. ... 1840, 2,566,890 w 22,188 a 2,589,087 w 1841 2.942.738 3.-Coal, Cinder and Culm shipped coastways from the following British ports in the year 1839, and also from all other ports of the United Kingdom: PORTS. Newcastle.

TOSS. 2,159,321 Stockton, 1.308,778 Sunderland, D13.960 Swapsea. 486.792 Newport, 170.820 Whitehaven. 439.188 All other ports of United Kingdom, 1,444,154

No account is given of the large quantities Coal sent inland, from the coal mining districts to other ports of the Kingdom by canals, rivers and railroads. The above, however, will give some idea of the immense importance to Great Britain of the Coal Trade, and of the future advantages the State of Pennsylvania may expect to derive from this great steple mineral.—Exchange and

Trade Register. SCALE OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES. -From the census recently completed by the General Government, we make the following in teresting table, exhibiting a comparative view of

Connecticut. 1 to every 568 1 473 N. Hampshire, Massachusetts, 166 Maine, 1 ... 108 Michigan, 97 Rhode Island. 1 3 4 New Jersey, 1 6 to the process New York. Pennsylvania, u . Ohio, Louisiana. Maryland, Mississippi. Delaware, 18 Indiana. 18 South Carolina 17 Illinois 17 Missouri. Alahama. Kentucky, Georgia, Virginia. 121 Arkansas, · 114 Tennessee.

North Carolina. . 7 Virginia is very near the end of the list. This is bad, and we trust she will not be allowed to maintain that position many years. But that the North State should be the very lowest in the literary scale, is what we would not have predicted. We thought she, one of the old thirteen, so marked for her patriotism in the times that tried men's and putting up the factory and dam, and \$1,000 souls, would not have been as far behind the went for usile, glass, &c. They paid \$1 a day younger States that have been added to, the re- for labor, and double for lumber to what it ever publican family. While the above table is a brought before. The clay and stones were before is certainly no source of consolution that there is still a lower depth than that reached by their State, and least of all is it consoling that North Carolina has reached the lowest depth.

IDLE DAUGHTERS .- "It is," says Mrs. Ellis, a most painful spectacle in families where the mother is the drudge, to see the daughters most the earth, and in the marning four large posts are elegantly dressed, reclining at their case, with their drawing, their music, their fancy work, and for their hay, corn and potators. Vegetables, "The priest, assisted by the abbeys and one or their reading; beguiling themselves of the lapse two of the elders of the village, now takes the of hours, days and weeks, and never dreaming of branch of a green tree, which is cleft to a distance | their responsibilities; but as a necessary conseof several feet down the centre; they insert the quence of the neglect of duty, growing and o victum within the rift, fitting it some districts to their useless lives, laying hold of every newly inhis chest, in others to his throat. Cords are then vented stimulant to rouse their drosping energies and blaming their fate when they dare not blame which the priest, sided by his assistants, strives their God, for having placed them where they are with his whole force to close. He then wounds These individuals will always tell you with an air the victim slightly with his axe, when the crowd of affected compassion, for none can believe it throws itself upon the secrifice, and exclaiming real, that poor dear mama is working herself to we bought you with a price, and no an reats on death. Yet no sooner do you propose that they as !" strips the flash from the bones. Bach man assist her, than they declare she was quite in her element-in short, that she would never be happy

How to Both Inten Porators .- Good and indifferent potatoes depend very much upon the manner in which they are prepared for the table. Some cooks always have heavy, hard, watery po-The first cook puts the potatoes in celd water warms them through by a slow live and cools them Revunning Good ron Evil.—A gentlemen as alogies while the other puts them in beiling in Norwich whose garden was antered and plum- water, hirs the fire till they are just done, taking in Netwich whose green was solved and plunmeasures, of its into
dered on Sanfay night, alway natice in the Counis adding assumplars eternal was a
birters, and pledge
florts, to overthrow
florts, the florts of steam; then peak then the pand, till
form of immediately throws a wet clash sound
them out immediately throws a wet clash sound
them, and gently squeezes each with the hand, till
them out immediately throws a wet clash sound
them, and gently squeezes each with the hand, till
them out immediately throws a wet clash sound
them out i

Clares in 1840-41. By Joseph Adehead." We have neither time nor space for large extracts in our present publication, but we make give a few our present publication, but we make give a few of the festful (acts. It exhibits. The relief fund raised by voluntary subscription in 1840, £2,732 76 6d, was expended in bedding and clothing, with which 10,132 families (asy 45,561 persons). were relieved in twenty-four days, and there re-mained upwards of 2,000 families unrelieved for want of funds. Of the 45,691 individuals, 6,978 were hand-loom seavers, 38,613 of various occupations; 25,792 were English, and the other 1,979 (about four nights) Irish. The number, inclinded 16,900 children under and 0,030 children above twelve yests of age. Di the number. 2,040 families, comprising 9,179 persons (opwards of one-fifth of the which) lived in cellars mostly damp and without ventilation! Another examination of 2,000 families gave on average total income of la 21 per week for 8,856 persons, of 2,000 families at 5s 31d per week, in whose pothan 22 in a family on the average value short of 20 6d per pawn ticket.) Another examination . of 2,000 families (8,136 persons) by the agents? of the town mission, gave the average exchings. of 1s 61d per head weekly, or 6s,31d per family, and the amount of pledges (in this case the number of pawn tickets is not given) was £2,885 10# 10d. The relief committee redeemed articles from pleage with extent of £139 19a 111d, at the following average amount for each article: 606: sheets, at le Ideach; 311 blankets, at 2a 8d; 208 bediginte, at la 43d: 51 bedeticks, at 3s 1d; 479 petticonts and shifts, at 93d, 234 shirts, at 1s 1d; besides other articles of apparel, bedding, &c. &c. A gentleman visited, in 1841, 258 families, £1,029 persons,) mostly weavors, whose aggregate week; ly earnings were £32 fis or less than 755 per head per week. In 1842, 8,042 families were relieved with £3,029 15s 11th wthe Prince of Wale's fund." Besides this, about £2,500 have been contributed to the soup charity, and from 2,000 to 3,000 persome have been daily supplied, with soup for the last three or four months. The parcellal expenditure on account of the poor in 1838 and 1839, was £28,804; in 1841 and 1842, £40,777; the voluntary contributions in 1839 and 1840 were £3,732; in 1841 and 1842, £5,529-together, 9,861; and the poors' rate and voluntary contributions together exhibits an aggregate increase of relief offorded of 631 per cent. since 1839 viz. from £28,304 to £46,307, 200 provision dealers, selling on credit, had lost £23,644 in three years; and 50 shopkeepers in Salford had their receipts diminished from £197,700 in 1839, to £130,100 in 1841; a difference of £67,600, or a decrease of

126,779

121,391

53,370

89,684

82.564

77,559

52,175

in 1840, was

Distracts in Manchestars We have just

received a fittle pemphfet entitled "Evidence (labuler and sherwise) of the State of the Leboring

NORTH AMERICAN-ITS EDITOR PROSCRI-En.-The despotism of one man was never more fully exhibited in Russia or Spaip, than it bas been by John Tyler against Mr. Collector Robeits and Rev. Walter Cotton, editor of the North A-merican. The shameless prescription of the Collector is well known. The honest indignation it has excited is seen every where. But the case of Mr. Colton remains to be told. This gentleman has been editor of that Journal about two years. It has ever been conducted with an eleveted, courteons and unoffending political tone. In party contest it has rarely minglest, meither has it . espoused, with indiscriminate zeal, the men or the measures of either political party. It has occasionally spoken with honest indignation, against abuses at Washington, and when it uttered a censure. It was felt there, because it was known to be the result of a deep and unquestioned conviction of wrong doing. It has never lauded Mr. Tyler, neither has it been supplient to the budsons. Hence that Journal has been marked, and the number of white persons over 20 years of age, its accomplished editor, a Chaplain in the Navy, has recently received a mandate from Washington, with peremptory directions to disconnect himself from that paper. Mr. Colton is one of the oldest and most faithful and long tried Chaplains in the service. His amiable deportment, generous qualities and fine facte in literary matters, rendered him a positive acquisition to that Journal. Without infringing upon his official duties, he was there greatly extending the sphere of his secular usefulness. But he has not esponsed John Tuler. He has refused to bend the suppliant knee, and of course, he must now obey the Dicts. tor, or walk the plank. John Tyler has not yet the power to swing up political culprite at the "yardarm."-Mr. Collon has retired from the North American .- Phila. Daily Courier.

£1,300 per week. This work furnishes a startling contribution to the statisticks of distress.—Man-

chester Guardian.

THE CARE STATED .- A powerful stream had un over the falls, in a certain neighbourhood, since the creation. The people on the bank had long admired the stream and fall, but they could not control or use it, having neither money nor skill. The people got their living by raising hops, with a little corn, beans and potatoes; and poultry mas their principal stock, as the land, being mostly a pine barren, yielded little grass. That which was cultivated was worth only \$5 an acre, and much of it was common, worth nothing,

A. B. and C, came among them, bought a hundred acres of land, including the falls, giving \$10 an acre. They laid out \$30,000 in building a strong dam and factory. They paid \$29,000 to the people for labor, for quarrying mones, making bricks, source of sufficient mortification to Virginians, it worth nothing. They paid for labor as medicion sail, \$1, when before labor on the spot yielded only 25 cents' worth of hops, potatoes, &c. and when they went out to work among farmers an better soil they got \$13 a month.

After the factory was finished they hired all the young men at \$1 a day, and the young women at 50 cents. Land rose in the vicinity, so that many got \$1,000 for that which was not before worth 100. The fermers found got one one-third more which were worth nothing before, except to cat; now brought a ready market. The articles manufactured were sold to the people lower than ever before, as they were free of duties and transports-

At the end of ten years they reckoned all up: . B. and C. had doubled their money. The land for four source miles was doubled in value—in the village, eighteen times its former value. Thirty housand dollars worth of houses had been built from the savings of the laborers, and business con-

Now we commend A. B. and C. and consider them benefactors. Our opponents call their arise tocrats, who bave steathered their own nests out of the hard carnings of the laborers, and think they should be taxed and vexed till they stop businets and set the workmen free, - Hav. Gaz.

A man out West, has been terribly trounced by his wife, because he took his surfect and boots out of her bustle, just before she hoisted it on Next time he'il mind his own business.

Bustages The Boston Daily American Minks that St. Paul meant to discourage the manufebristhe when he exhorted to forget those things which