Three months,
Payable semi-annually in advance by those who res de in the county—and annually in advance by those
who reside at a distance.
By No paper will be sent unless the subscription
s paid in advance.
Five dollars in advance will pay for three years

subscription.

Papers delivered by the Post Rider will be

charged 25 cents extra.
TO ADVERTISERS Advertisements not exceeding a square of twelve lines will be charged \$ 1 for three insertions, and 50 forest insertion. Five lines or under, 25 cents forest insertion. Yearly advertisers will be dealt with on the following terms:

One Column..... \$20 | Two squares,\$10 Three-fourths do....15 | One do...........6
Half column,.......12 | Business cards, 5 lines, 3 All advertisements must be paid for in advance un es 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

Inserting a smaller one in each paper. Those who occupy a larger space will be charged extra.

Notices for Tayern Licence. S2.

All untices for Meetings and proceedings of meetings not considered of general interest, and many other notices which have been inserted heretofore granitiously, 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 functal will be charged as advertisements.

neral 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 esiding in this place with all the MAGAZINES published in Philadelphia, New York, Boston. and Washington, at the publisher's subscription prices, FREE 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 is. sued in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Washington.

PHILADELPHIA Godey's Lady's Book, Graham'e Magazine, Ladies' Musical Library. World of Fashion, Young People's Book, Lattell's Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, NEW YORK. Lady's Companion, Knickerbocker, Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, The Boston Miscellany, Robert Merry's Museum, Wa-HINGTON.

Democratic 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 mumber supplied free of post-ageby applying at this office. Subscriptions also received for the Dublin University Magazine,

Bentley's Miscellany, Blackwood, Christian Family Magazine. All delivered free of postage.

Subscribers to any of the weekly publications in Philadelphia and New York can make arrangements to their advantage by applying to the subscriber. BENJAMIN BANNAN.
Miners Journal and Periodical Agency Office.
June 15. 25—

COUNTERFEITERS DEATH-BLOW. Patter public will please observe that no Brandreth Pills are genuine, unless the box has three labels upon it. (the top, the side and the bottom,) each containing a fac-simile signature of my hand writing, thus—B. BRANDRETH, M. D. These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of over \$2,000. Therefore it will be seen

Certificates of Agency for the Sale of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills,

IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY. Wm. Mortimer, Jr. Pottsville. Huntzinger & Levan, Schuylkill Haven, S. Seligman, Port Carbon, James Robinson & Co., Port Clinton, Edward A. Kutzner. Minersville, enjamin Heinner, Tamaqua.

hiserve that each Agent has an Engraved Certifi-

ente 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. 1 Philadelphia, office No. 8, North Eighth St. B BRANDRETH, M. D.

GOLDEN SWAN HOTEL,

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

dergone a complete cleansing. The culturary department is of the first odder—with good cooks and servants selected to insure attention to guests -II as accommodations for 70 persons. Those who may favor the house with their custom, may be assured of finding the best of fare the best of attention, and, as is stated above, verve reasonable chárges

IF Single day, \$ 1 25. r horses and vehicles. Also horses 13 Germantown and Whitemarsh Stage Office. Philadelphia, December 11, 1841

POTTSVILLE INSTITUTE. FRUIE Winter session of this institution comtwilve weeks exclusive of the vacation. It is carnestly requested that all having wards or childrep to enter, will do so at the commencement of the session, as much of the success of the pupile depend upon a prompt and judicious classifi-cation. No allowance will hereafter be made for

absence except in cases of protracted sickness. TERMS. Plain English branches. Classics Stationary, C. W. PIPMAN, A. B. Principal. N. B. Books will be furnished to the pupils, at the customary prices when requested by the pa-

Octo er 31, FRESH 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 Veile, Hosiery, Gloves, Silk and Summer Hdfs., Nankins, Gents. Summer Wear, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins,

Cords, Drills, Beaverteens, Tickings, Laces, Corsette, Miners Wear, &c., &c. Those wishing to purchase are invited to call E.Q. & A. HENDERSON'S. ---22

HOUSES & LOTS
FOR SALE,
Also, a large number of Buildings and out Lots, of various sizes, on the Navigation tract, lying princi-pally in the Borough of Pottsville. Apply to tsville. Apply to SAMUEL LEWIS,

July 16, 29-if Real estate agent, Centre St. JAMES H. CAMPBELL.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. POTTSVILLE, PA. HAS removed his office to the west side of Centre street, a few doors above Mahantongo st.

21-10 PSALMS & DYMNS-For the use of the German Reformed Church. Just received B. BANNAN. 32---

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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

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

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1842.

VOL XVIII.

Office Lyrics, No. 19. Thou hast asked me to forget, Can I ever cast saide Those bright dreams which since we met Ever were my joy and pride? Hopes which shed a ray of light Mid the spirit's darkest night; Memories which linger yet, Thou hast bid me all forget.

E'en the very nir is stirred With the memory of the past; Every gay and careless word Haunts me to the very last; Butter thoughts too well I know, Ever round this heart shall flow; Since the day when first we met, Thou hast asked me to lorget.

We have parted and forever, Every hope is idle, vain; We have spoken words we never, Never may recall again;
Though our lance fund vows are broken, Phough those bitter words were spoken,

Memories are around me yet, Which I never can forget. Occupations-Honor in Life.

There is not a more foolish notion affoat in the corblethan the one that it is occupation that gives the character to man. One occupation, as the means of "getting a living," as the phrase goes, precisely as high and creditable as another, provided that it be honorable, and in accordance with the laws of God and man. The man who holds the plough, hammers the iron, or drives his peg to supply his family with the necessaries of life, is not a whit below the one who measures tape behind the counter, mystifies law at the bar, or presides over the councils of the nation. There is a vulgar and permicious feeling abroad in the community on this subject. Fathers must educate their sons for one of what is called the "learned professions." Daughters must marry a lawyer, a doctor, a clergyman, or a merchant. Horror! the good lady would as soon think of marrying 5 00 her daughter to a Winnebago, as to a homely, industrious, and honest mechanic. Why, the family would be diskunored! No, no! The husiness of a carpenter, a blacksmith, or a farmer, s not so respectable as that of shaving notes. drawing solidity from the desk, pedding rotten wood pills, pr selling snuff or tobacco. And yet the duties of all the learned professions, as well as those of merchants, are performed for the same reason that a shoemaker waxes his thread and the farmer plants his potatoes, viz. to obtain a living. Still a set of miserable, upstart fools, who are almost universally low bred people themselvespeople who have begun life in a ditch, endeavor to establish in society artificial distinctions which they hope will elevate them above the common mass from which they were taken, and to give them an importance which innate honesty could not command. Labor is labor-honest labor is honest labor. Honesty and honorable labor is the same; whether performed by the king or the beggar, and it is just as honorable in the one as in expense of over \$2,000. Therefore it will be seen that the only thing necessary to procure the medicine and taste are not permitted to pursue the same. Remember the top, the side, and the bottom. The following respective persons are duly authorized, and tinctions, as the word is commonly used, created. tinctions, as the word is commonly used, created first respectability, whose liberality and confidence harmony and taste. This is as it should be. and fits us for the discharge of all the peculiar duties that devolve upon us as members of society. But to say because a man performs any given duty, however humble, though necessary, degrades or renders him less meritorious than his neighbor who performs another duty, yet not more faithful-

> Let the father educate his son to some honorable calling, and if he has predilections for any particular business, as often is the case, let him follow it, if it be possible: it is the man that enobles the business, not the business that enobles the man; and not spend a thought upon the disinctions in occupations, honorable and honest, that fools have attempted to build up. Let children be taught to be honorable, honest, and upright, o set a proper value upon the riches of the world, which is at best but a bubble, blown into existance to-day to burst to-morrow; and to understand that the only true and real distinctions in society are those of virtue and vice, and the only true and enduring riches are an intellect duly cultivated. affections schooled, and a heart that knows no zuile.

Joyous CHILDROOD.—There is a time between childhood and manhood, when the character may be said to go through a process resembling fermentation, and the effects of spoiling, and of simply erroneous treatment of various kinds, are in a great measure thrown off. Bat take away from a child all the joyousness proper to his young years, and let him only know his parents, or othrs that have been around them, as tyrants, and he evil is irreparable. His life has wanted an element. He has known that morning sunshine of the breast which is the brightest of all moral sunshine. Treated himself without gentleness, affection, and mercy, he has not the call of a recollection of his own experience to treat others with gentleness, affection or mercy. He is rather disposed to revenge his own sufferings upon other) people, as the genii confined in the barrel and this want of all confidence in the good faith of the thrown into the sea, vowed to destroy whoever let him out. This sourness goes down like an estate with a family, soil the sins of the fathers upon the children even puto the third and fourth generation. - Chamber's Jour.

EFFECTS OF TEMPERANCE IN IRELAND .- At all the breweries have been closed, except one amali one, which is more than sufficient to supply the wants of the city and surrounding dis- change has been suspended under circumstances tricts. There were formerly in this place several extensive brewerics, one of which we had the pleasure of visiting. It was the largest I had ever seen, and was let for a rental of £1000 per annum. It has now been stopped more than two enquire of you whether the force of public opinyears, and it is fast going into ruins, the machinery corroding with rust, and the roof gradually falling in. While at Limerick we also went over lature of the defaulting States cannot be made the remains of a large distillery, which I believe was one of the most extensive in Ireland. The concern formerly paid £100,000 per annum in excise duty, and the weekly production was over 300 puncheous of whiskey, which is equivalent to a return of more than £1000 per day. It has now for a considerable time been at a stand, and we hope may never again be called into activity.

A young lady being at confession one day, after she had answered a great many questions, was asked by the confessor her name. "Why, father," replied the lady, "my name is not a sin, is it ?" Single ladies' names might be sins, judging from the virtuous anxiety they always evince to get rid of them.

The editor of the Boston Post says, he don't know why ladies wear false besome, unless it is not be until the Tuesday following. This revulto cheat the children-poor things.

ON THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES.

We give to-day the following important public letter on the financial condition of the U. States -and the position of existing State-credit in Europe. It is written to the Hon. John C. Calhoun, by General James Hamilton, of S. C., who is now in London, and has resided mostly in Europe for the last five years, as diplomatic and financial agent of Texas and others - and who is well acquainted both with the condition of his own coun-

try and of Europe. This letter is one of a series of great movement that will increase in number and volume, as the doctrines and consequences of repudiation in crease. Repudiation, both public and privatecither that tried by Mississippi and other States, or that agitated by Messrs. Boorman & Johnston, of New York and their advocates, cannot stand a moral conflict, with the commercial communities of the world. This question of State debts and repudiation will soon absorb all others-and comnand the attention of both hemispheres. It is the beginning of a new crisis. On this point, the letter of General Hamilton is a singular and remarkable production, and will attract universal attention.—N. Y. Herald.

LONDON, Sept. 9th, 1842. TO THE HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN: My Dear Sir-If I have addressed this letter o you, it is not alone from the justification which

I find in the recollections of an old and cherished friendship, but from the fact, that I desire to attract the public attention to its object, through the instrumentality of a name far more influential than my own. Be not surprised, if you see it first in the newspapers. I wish not only to think aloud,' but speak aloud.

My purpose of writing you, is to put you in possession of a knowledge of the condition of the American credit in Europe, with a suggestion of the indispensable necessity of our doing something at home to meet the truly alarming crisis, which this state of things present.

I am far from defending the profuse confidence with which the European capitalists lent their money during a period of six years from 1834 to 1840, to our countrymen, even on the faith of a variety of schemes, exceedingly visionary and insound—They did this, however, out of the excess of a virtue, which may have been punished to the extent of rather an amiable than criminal weakness; for they generally made these loans at a less rate of interest than they could be effected, if at all, at home, and apparently for objects of great public utility. But the loans to the States stand on a different footing. At least, in reference to the public sanctions, with which they are invested. They were made according to your reading and mine, of the Constitution, to soverthe other. It is true that all men by habit eigns under the obligations of a high public faith;

This confidence was given to our young country, because our resources (in no degree exaggerated) were considered immense, and because it was thought, as we are of the Saxon family, we were essentially a debt paying people. Indeed from an observation, which a larger residence for ly, is to say we still adhere to the monarchical the last five years in Europe than in America, enables me to make, it is quite obvious, if we had paid the interest on our foreign debt, that the rate of that interest would have fallen gradually to the level of that paid by some of the oldest and best established States in Europe, and that for obiects of well founded public utility, and even of private enterprise, our industry at home might have been almost indefinitely invigorated out of the large surplus capital of the country. You will say, I am sure, that this facility of borrowing, has been a great curse to our own? This I adnit, is true to a certain extent; but it was converted into a curse by the action of our government on the currency of the United States. Under judicious regulations and prudential guards, a state of things more propitious to the developement of the resources of a young country like ours, borrowing of an old one like this, its capital to in vigorate its labor at a low rate of interest, cannot well be conceived. If the profits of labor transcended the rate of interest, it was to create capital at home. From what other sources have sprung those miracles of enterprize and wealth, that are to be found in our country in the midst of a population of eighteen millions, but this conjoint action of our labor on the capital of others. The Pilgrims found no Bank of England planted on the rock of Plymouth, or the Hueguonots of South Carolina, the gems of Samarcand on its thirsty

> But if you consider this faculty of borrowing abroad, my Dear Sir, as an evil, you may certainly console yourself with the conviction that it no longer exists, although I am equally convinced that you will regret the cause which has produced people of the United States and the consequences which have followed in fixing so severe a stigma on the character of our country.

It is absurd for us to talk in America that we do not want the capital of Europe at the very moment when the General Government of the States has sent an Agent abroad to borrow for Limerick, with a population of 80,000 inhabitants, its daily bread. We do want their money and they want the result of our labor. And greatly

so disastrous to both countries. Let me now give you a brief statement of the present condition of American credit in Europe, tency to do any thing,) acting through the legissufficiently potent to convince them of the truth and force of the old adage that, after all, in the

long run. " honesty is the best policy." The first branch of my subject I can discuss in a very few words. As our old friend Randolph used to say, American credit is killed "stone dead." John Jacob Astor might obtain an uncovered credit for a reasonable amount, (where he was known) and Mr. Bates, of the house of Barings, by wearing out a pair of shoes in walking from the Mansion House to the Minories, might sell fifteen hundred pounds worth of Massachusetts stock, with large concessions to the buyers. The fact is not the less to be concealed that we begin to be regarded as a nation of sharpers and swindlers, with whom, if the day of judgment should happen to be Monday, our pay day will sion of confidence does not arise so much from

Gen. Hamilton's Letter to John C. Calhoun, a discredit, which attaches to our resources; or, time and tide, and had the happy faculty of perced to take the loan.

When we contrast this discredit of our own fer, it is impossible to refer it to any other cause with aversion from the United States loan, the per cent., precisely double the amount of our pronissioner will probably not be able to negotiate. Denmark and Belgium, neither of which would be scarcely a breakfast for the hungry stomach of Brother Jonathan on a frosty morning, can borrow at four per cent. what they want, and England and Holland, with the principal of a public debt, the payment of which is likely to be contemporaneous with the discovery of perpetual motion, can borrow just what they want, at and under 3 per cent., because they pay their interest, and tax themselves to pay their interest.

As a Statesman and Patrot, I am sure, my dear sir, you will say that this state of things will not be permitted to last. No country can continue in the worst species of in-olvency, a bankruptcy in its repute, without losing that self respect which is the salient spring of all that gives vigor and renown to national character. It may be suid that as a nation we are in no degree responsible for this decadence in the credit of the States. This may be true to a certain extent. Our national and political aggregation, however, if I may so speak, is made up of this family of which is hard, or soft. States; and you may depend upon it that other nations and posterity will hold the government of the Union morally responsible for the character of its members, although the forms of our federative system may discharge it from a legal liability for their angagements.

Admitting the potency, and the extent of the by not receive such an organization by the action of Congress, popular meetings and the press, as to induce the defaulting States to hold Conventions this winter, comprehending those who have negotiated foreign loans, who nevertheless have met punctual their dividends, that by united action they may induce the legislatures of the several indebted States to impose, and the people to bear such taxes as shall provide the means of paying the interest, and establishing a sinking fund for the gradual extinguishment of the principal of their public debt? I cannot believe that these appeals to State pride and National honor would be unavailing. You see that I lay out of account the assumption of the State debts by the Federal Government, because I often fear, if this expectation were held out, the defaulting States would do nothing of themselves, and the exigency has not yet arisen when such an onerous responsibility ought to be assumed by the National Government, so unjust to those States who are faithfully paying their debts, and to others who have perhaps been far wiser to forbear contracting any, although I can conceive a state of things in which such an assumption as a measure of finance and national policy might be eminently expedient.

I am gratified to inform you amidst this con ulsion in the credit of several of the States, our own South Carolina, . wears ber beaver up.' She s never in arrear one day, and very often, as at this moment, (in reference to the loan I contracted for her,) has her interest six months in advance in her banker's hand. This is not surprising. You know it has been one of our familiar and household lessons at home to submit cheerfully to the imposition of direct taxes to support the security and honor of our country, and hence by a habit which we derived from the buried warlike, and the wise' who have made us what we are, we pay our State taxes with almost as much alarcity as we give money to our wives and children. If the defaulting States would only practice on this doctrine the smallest imposition would produce an amount abundantly sufficient to resuscitate their credit.

Occupying the position you do, I sincerely tope my dear sir, that your influence throughout the Union will be brought to bear on this great national question. We all know that our countrymen are essentially honest, because they are essentially sagacious, as well as in the main, rightprincipled; and require merely a proper direction to be given to their exertions to make even an heroic effort to recover and sustain the character of the country.

But, auxiliary to these efforts, something mor emains to be done by yourself. It is to lend vigrously the powers of your own genius, and the mpulses of your own patriotism, in your approreate sphere, the Senate of the United States, to create and establish a sound circulating medium. hroughout the Union, convertible into specie, but n sufficient abundance to elevate the standard of value from the dreadful depression to which it has fallen, and in fact to be adequate to perform the exchanges of trade and value in our country .-Whether this be a bank of the United States or an issue of redeemable currency by the Federal Treasury, is not of so much comparative importance, as that we should have an abundant and uniform circulation from some source or other, which, making allowance for the variations in the balance of trade, shall be of equal value in New Orleans

and Boston. The circulation, in the recesses of that financial wisdom which is past finding out, was destroyed by our friend General Jackson, when he slew the Bank of the United States with the arm of Samson, and almost with the self same weapon, too, when we recollect all the twaddle of the old gentleman on this subject. He, as Burke said, was consinly a consummate architect of Ruin, in his session of the Legislature.

in other words, our ability to pay, as our seem- sonating a corporation in his mind's eye, for ing indisposition to pay. The former is still con- the purpose of hating it as cordially as he once sidered in the most cases as undoubted, whilst a did you and Mr. Poindexter. When, therefore, sickening distrust has fallen upon the latter. Mr. Biddle entered into a contest with this hero Hence it is, that whilst the rate of interest has of two wars, he forgot the wisdom of the Spanish fallen this day to two and a half per cent in the proverb, That he who sets down to dine with the London market, it is not probable that if the Com- devil should eat with a long spoon.' What has missioner of the United States six per cent loan, been the result of this feast, in broken meat and were to offer a price which would secure an in- empty plates you well know. 't has left our terest of ten per cent. ten pounds of the stock country palsied indeed-hungry in flesh and poor could be sold, without, from considerations of pol- in spirit. I doubt, since the creation of the world, icy, under the advice of Lord Ashburton, on his whether such an example can be exhibited as we return to England, the Barings should be indu- have presented for the last, sixteen years of folly and misgovernment. No Southern planter would permit his plantation for one hour to be governed country, teeming with such gigantic resources, with such a lack of all sense and providence .with the palmy credit of other States that have The Caffras and Hottentots, in reference to their little else but good faith and high taxation to ofpolicy far more vigilant and enlightened. A combut a deep moral distrust in us—the most igno- try of immense resources, in a period of profound minious curse that can fall on a people who as- peace, on the verge of bankruptcy. Any man pire to be civilized and free. Of the truth of this who will read Hume's essays on Public Credit' fact, I cannot give you a better proof than that and on . Mousey, can be at no loss to trace our whilst no one will look to, and capitalists turn present condition to its true cause. We have been suffering ever since General Jackson destroycomparative insignificant town of Hamburg, with its population of 200,000 inhabitants to enable tion of a short period of distempered inflation crethem to rise out of its ashes, has borrowed at 31 ated by his own measures) under a steadily diposed loan, one farthing of which the U. S. Com- pher to whom I have referred, has declared to be one of the worst calamities that can befull a civilized country-far more disastrous than the continued blight of unfavorable harvests and seasons." This result has been first in the constant action on the Banks of the States, which created a universal panic, that has compelled the banks to withdraw their circulation, and next the General Gov. ernment permitting to remain in criminal abeyance their sovereign function to supply e currency equal to that of the wants of the country . to reg-

late its value." The consequence is, that the States have noth-

ted country, which in its time was governed by very virtuous community. inquiry, whether public opinion, through the Uni- their own handy work. Look, my dear sir, at the and virtue. But when it avowedly or intenthousands, and tens of thousands of families that have been ruined-that have had unutterable woe carried into the very bosoms of their houses, by the nostrums of our political quacks, who, in their and the disseminator of sentiments of piety-but senseless war on the very banks they created, gave no time " by the preparatory revolution of the intervening discords" for the country to pass from a period of expansion to one of severe and arid restrictions.

To those who have been ruiped in these unhan-

y times; whole estates have passed under the

ought to break,' a doctrine out of which their themselves, although it must be admitted that the General tried all he could to secure this blessing to the country. But, my good sir, the day of reckoning must come. The account will be adjusted now or by posterity hereafter. One of its first sums will be to settle what the Victory of New Orleans has cost us. These are generally punished. expensive pageants any how-Bonaparte probably never schieved one for La Belle France, except to the tune of twenty millions of France, to say nothing of the lots of cracked crowns and bloody noses' he left on the field of battle. But his victhe victory of New Orleans than a penny whistle 8th of January, cost five hundred millions of dol- to confusion and anarchy. lars, besides the small expense of entailing upon the country,' a set of drivellers whose folly has taken away all dignity from distress, and made even calamity ridiculous.' You will say hold. You and I are greatly responsible for this hero's getting into power. 'Yes, it is true, willingly would I expiste this sin, sir, with my blood, if it could re call the fatal past. But this is impossible. Let us look with courage and resolution to the future. I care not what your abstract theories on banking are, whether they agree with or differ from my own. I believe you have, as you had at the close

of the late war, the resources of mind and spirit to lift the country out of its present deep decadence. Yes, my dear sir, I believe your ambition and your genius are on a level with all that is great and glorious in human action and enterprize. The field is before you-take the lead in some great public measure, whether it be a bank of the United States, or an Exchequer agent, it is immaterial, so that it shall restore confidence, invigorate industry, to give to us an abundant, sound circulating medium, and drag up from the deep the drowning credit of the States. Do this, and if the first honor of the country does not await you, its last blessings will rest supon your fame.

I remain, my dear sir, with sincere esteem, very respectfully and faithfully yours

J. HAMILTON P. S .- I shall be out in the next Halifax steaner and hope to confer with you on the subject of this letter on my arrival in Carolina,

HARD CURRENCY .--- We met," says the Concordia Intelligencer, " a few days since, a worthy countryman who had disposed of the first of his crop for the hard dollars. Well, said he to the purchaser, this is a hard currency, and I don't like to risk taking it home; give me something to hold it, and I'll lay it out with you and your neighbors. He was furnished with a fire bucket, with which he trudged the streets for hours ere too dara'd heavy. 🦖 🚗 🗀

Indiana.-The Wabash Courier thinks it ve ry probable that a Whig will be elected to the United States Senate from Indiana at the next

Rise in your Native Strength. BY J. H. BUTLER. Rise in your native strength. And dash the iron rule From rude oppression's hand: By all the might of mud, Assume the place of mer Who scorn the artizan.

NO. 43.

Ye sinews of a state. Your nation's pride and boast Whose glory crowns her hills, And guards her native coast. You are her wealth in peace, Her vital breath ve are.

And when the bolts of death are hurl'd Ye are the shields in war!

By Freedom's holy self, The night of wrong is riven! Strong monuments arise, In record of your praise; Transmitting down your names
To men of other days.

To stern browed Justice given:

By the eternal sword,

Proclaim to all the world Your usefulness and worth: Speak out with trumpet tongue, Ye mighty men of earth! Was not the soil ye tread Won by your fathers' blood!

Then on oppression's self, Roll back oppression's flood? The Press.

The newspaper piess, in a free country, is an munity, should induce every man to aid in stamptone is corrupt and licentious, and which inculroot of all social happiness. If every honest man ing in the shape of credit, or money at home to would do his duty in this respect, we should have pay with abroal. Every species of property has little to fear from the licentiousness of the press. tallen from fifty to one hundred per cent, and the A newspaper should be conducted on princistandard of value so seriously disturbed that a man | ples, which will cause it to elevate, not to debase, in 1839 might have had property to three times the human mind-to open the paths to knowlthe value of his debts, yet he is now ipso facto edge and virtue, not to ignorance and vice. The rouned by the silent transit of our country from a conductor of a newspaper has a great responsibility redundant circulation to what some are pleased resting upon him. It his sheet is widely circulamost felicitously to call a hard money carrency- ted, it may be in his power to do much good or e-

when the fact is that we can produce neither that vil-to minister to the nobler faculties of the mind. or to influence the baser passions, and corrupt the By this alteration in the standard of value, a heart. There is probably no more despicable berevolution is in portentous progress in our countring in creation, than the editor, who takes advantry, as wide spread and desolating, as far as prop- tage of the power reposed in him as one of the erty is concerned, as that which distinguished and conductors of the press, to encourage and cherish illustrated the masterpieces of human policy of the Robespiere, Dantons and Marats of another ill faevil, you will ask what is the remedy? This, my its demagogues too, who made paper money so We would not be understood to undervalue the good sir, is precisely the question I am about to thick that it snowed assignants in the streets of advantages of a free press. Under proper reguask you, and I ask you in the form of a specific Puris, then turned round and burnt in phrenzy lations, it is the dispenser of civilization, wisdom

it becomes a scourge instead of a blessing. A free press is important as a guardian to religion, if from its polluted fount, it should send forth torrents of infidelity, profanity and blasphemy, it tends to poison and corrupt the nation, and most justly expose it to the vengeance of an injured Deity. A free press may stimulate to noble deeds, and afford the best encouragement to virtue and merit; but should it blast virtue and calender gripe of the Sheriff, the moral justice of umniate worth-embitter domestic happiness, and General Jackson's memorable apophthegm will destroy public reputation, it should deservedly be be but a dry crust, that those who borrow money | prononced one of the greatest curses of our race. A free press ought to propagate truth, dissipate creditors are likely to derive as little comfort as error, support government, and uphold the Laws - but when its province is to circulate falsehoods, promote delusion, arraign the wise-t measures of the government, flatter the passions of men, and encourage opposition to the laws and magistrates. no government, however strong, can long stand. unless its virulence be restrained, and its excesses

In this country, the press is untrammelled, except by FUBLIC OPINION—and while a well conducted press, devoted to the preservation of morals and good order, should be encouraged as the ablest supporter of a free government, a tendency tories, in cost, were no more to be compared to on the part of the press to corruption and immorality, should be rebuked in the most unequivocal is to Baron Manchausen's celebrated clarion under manner; as a retrograde movement in the march an April thaw. I calculate that the victory of the of civilization, subversive of all good, and leading

THE RIGHT SPIRIT .- We clip the following from the United States Gezette, Poiladelphia. It affords a striking contrast between the practices during the purer days of the republic and those of the present times.

"During the administration of Mr. Monroe," (says the Gazette,) " General Steel, the Collector of this Port, received from the President a request that he would appoint a certain person named, an Inspector of the Customs. Gen. Steel replied that he would be very glad to oblige the President, hut that there was no vacancy, and he had it not in his power. He was inquired of whether he could not make a vacancy? His reply was such a one as an independent, upright, honest, man would make-he could not, and would not. And more over, if there were a vacancy, he would not after what had taken place, appoint the person named. Did the President remove him for his firm and indignant reply? By no means; modern degeneracy had not reached him. This government had not then become a monarchy, nor the President of the United States an arbitrary, irresponsible officer, to order any number of heads to be chopped off whenever he pleased, either for his own amusement, or to gratify the malice of a minion."

of American skill and industry exhibited at the Fair are American Pins, made by the Howe Manufacturing Company, Birmingham, Conn., and sold by Burnham & Baldwin, 189 Pearl street .-They are of all the usual sizes, but differ from the imported pin mainly in this, that they are solidheaded-that is, the pin and head are one and indivisible. The pins are twice the stiffness of the English, and the point of exceeding fineness, owing to improvements in the method of manufacturing. They are of admirable quality and finish, and are afforded cheaper than pins have ever been before-[three hundred tor five cents.] The establishment now turns out over one million pins his purchases were completed. In laying out his per day, and is prepared to supply promptly the then adjourned to Monday .-- N. Y. Tribune. last pile, . Well, said he, I'm glad it's gone, it whole Union. The duty on this article was raised from 20 to 30 per cent. by the new tariff, and made specific, and the Company have since reduced the price of Pins in the market five cents rem, and for this purpose he should judge her es per pack. So much for Protection to Home Industry .- N. Y. Tribune.

AMERICAN PINS .-- Among the novel products

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES .- The following table of the population) White, Free Colored, and Slave) of the States and Territories, has been compiled from the Sixth Census of the United States, for 1840. The enumeration is for

White. Free Cold. Blavki 500,448 1.345 New Hampshire 284.085 489 Mussachusetts 728.930 8.769 Rhode Island 105 592 3.238 Connecticut 301.877 6.101 Vermont 291,218 730 👌 🖰 New York 2,378,921 49,992 New Jetrey, 361,602 21,704 1,676,072 Pennsylvania 47.854 Deloware 58,561 16,910 3,605 ₩ 318,194 Maryland 62,088 89.737 740,858 50,852 Virginia 448,087 484,870 23,732 North Carolina 245.817 8.346 259,115 South Carolina 327.038 2.753 Georgia 367,795 320.844 Alabama 336.165 2.039 253 552 179,061 1 366 195.221 Musassippi 158,457 25,502 156,452 Louisiana 640.527 5,524 183.569 Tennessee, 590,253 7,317 182,269 Kentucky 1.502.124 17,343 Ohio 7.168 Indiana 678.698 Illinois 472 229 3618 Missouri 58.240 323,988 1.575 Arkansas 77,074 465 20,085 Michigan 717 211,550 Florida 25,717 27,943 817 Wisconsin 30,749 42,924 172 District of Columbia 30,467 8.361 Total Population of the United States 17,063,-

The report of the Committee on Swine at the late Agricultural Fair appears to have been the occasion of much mirth. It is from the pen of

Mr. Lincoln, of Mass. We give the concluding passages: The chairman ventures, without the sanction of

the committee, to take the further responsibility of repeating sentiments which have been sanctioned by high authority.

Pigs are happy people. We may talk disparingly about living like a pig. To live like a pig is to live like a gentleman. Although it is not permitted by the order of nature that, a pig should laugh, or even smile, he enjoys the next best blesingine of vast power, and the permanency of our re- sing of humanity; the disposition to grow fat.publican institutions, is intimately connected with How easily he goes through the world! He has the character of the newspapers which circulate no funcy stocks to buy-no banks notes to payfreely through the land. Patriotism, as well as a no indignation meetings to attend-no log cabin regard to the interests of the morals of the com- assemblies to hold. He has no occasion to take the sensiti of the Bankrupt Act, or to have his em ing the seal of infamy on every journal whose tate confiscated to defray the expenses of the settlement. Free from all troubles that disturb the cates falsehood, and opinious which strike at the busy world, he is unconcerned among the changes of earthly affairs, as was the citizen who was waked in the earliest light of morning, by being old day was breaking, well, said he, as he turned again to his repose, that day break, he owes me nothing."

When we look at the comparative condition of the human race and of the swinish multitude, ws may come to the conclusion that if a man wil not be a man he had better be a pig. For the Committee,

WILLIAM LINCOLN, Chairman.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS TO THE INITED STATES .- The whole quantity of manuactured goods sent from this port to the United States, by all the shipping houses together, in a given period this year, does not equal the quantity sent by a single first rate shipping house in a similar period, but one of prosperity. In this state of things, what are called transient ships, get no freight, while even the packet ships get little or none. The large and splended packet ship Roscis us, which sailed on Thursday for New York, had onsiderably, under £100 of freight; the sma sum, indeed, with one exception, since the liners were established in the year 1818. Up to this time, the passage money received from emigrants enabled the ships to pay the expenses of the voyages, but, the season for emigrating being nearly over, even that source of revenue is fast failing. The uncertainty which has so long prevailed or he subject of the tariff, may have had the effect d diminishing shipments to the United States; but the removal of that uncertainty, by the actual passage of a tariff unfavorable to English manufactures as compared with the last, will not, it is feared, increase shipments thither. On the conrary, while the increase of the duties on English goods must discourage their export, the necessity of paying the duties in cash on import, will, it is believed by the best informed merchants, deter paries from consigning goods to the American maiket. Goods, will, however, if they are wanted, find their way, directly or indirectly, into the United States .- Liverpool Emporium.

THE STATESMAN AND THE BLACKSHITH .-A correspondent of the New Orleans Bulletin, writing from Blue Lick Springs, (KJ.)

.I was in conversation with Mr. Clay one even ing when a hardy, honest looking man approached us, and said.

"Is this Henry Clay, (addressing !imself to that great man) the orator, the statesman and the pa--My name is certainly Henry Clay," was the

esponse, " though as to the attributes you attach to it, my friends and enemies differ widely." "Will you shake hands with a blacksmith?" extending his toil hardened hand. "I forge iron, you laws, nevertheless mine is an honest hand." "Bir, there are other points of similarity between us." observed Mr. Clay, giving his new acquaintance a hearty shake of the hand, "we both have to strike while the iron is hot."

"Yes," said Elliott, for that was the name that ne introduced himself by; "but my blows only make the anvil tremble, while yours shake em

pires." " CASE OF Col Wass .- James Watson Webb, ndicted for leaving the State with intent to receive a challenge, appeared in the Court of Sessions yesterday, put in a special plea of Guilty. and addressed the Court most ably in explanation and justification of the conduct for which he stood arraigned. He very forcibly urged in his behalf the fact that no attempt had ever before been made to convict or punish any one under this provision of law, though the offences against it had been many and flagrant: and not less forcibly did he arraign that depraved public sentiment which conlemns a man who refuses to fight (rather than be " kicked of the side walk ") yet calls for the punishment of a felon of whoseever obeys its requisitions by fighting! Col. W. avows that he entered upon the stage of active life as a military nan, adopted the code of honor of military life. and has ever adhered to it. He suggests that his conduct in the offsir with Marshall was not san guinary, that he was forced into the fight, entered upon it with a fixed determination not to take his opponent's life-a determination proved by a letter written by him the night before the duel, to Mr. Hoskin, his associate in the Courier and Enquirer.

The District Attorney gave notice that he should move for judgment sgainst Col. J. W. Webb, on Tuesday of next week. The Court

LOVE TARIFF.-In courtship, a lover should school his heart to pay the lady its duty ad valothe appears in the domestic circle. That is the whome valuation." and all men who want wives should look to it.