abscription.
OF Papers delivered by the Post Rider will be charged 25 cents extra-TO ADVERTISERS

Advertisements not exceeding a square of twelve lines will be charged S I for three insprtions, 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 iess as account is opened with theadvertiser.

The charge of Merchants will be 810 per annum, with the privilege of keeping one advertisement not exceeding one square standing during the year and inserting a smaller one in each paper. Those who occupy a larger space will be charged extra.

Notices for Tavern Licence, \$2.

All notices for Meetings and proceedings of meetings not considered of general interest, and many other notices which have been inserted heretofore grainitiously, 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 function of the street and vellow leaf, and it flings the fruit from the bedded and acatters it round in its reckless glew. And parts, with its fingers, her rayen here to the substitution of the street and vellow leaf, and acatters it round in its reckless glew. And parts, with its fingers, her rayen here to the substitution of the street and vellow leaf, and it flings the fruit from the bedded and acatters it round in its reckless glew. And parts, with its fingers, her rayen here to the substitution of the street and vellow leaf, and it flings the fruit from the bedded and acatters it round in its reckless glew. And parts, with its fingers, her rayen here to the substitution of the street and vellow leaf, and it flings the fruit from the bedded and acatters it round in its reckless glew. And parts, with its fingers, her rayen here to the substitution of the street and vellow leaf, and it flings the fruit from the bedded and acatters it round in its reckless glew. And acatters it round in its r

PERIODICAL A BNCY OFFICE. THE subscriber has opened a Periodical A gency Office in connection with his estab lishment, and is now prepared to furnish persons residing in this place with all the MAGAZINES published in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Washington, at the publisher's subscription prices, FREE or Postage, by leaving their names at the office of the Miners' Journal. Persons residing in the neighborhood, and up the country, 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

Washington.		
PHILADELPHIA.		
Godey's Lady's Book,	\$3	
Graham's Magazine,		00
Ladies' Musical Library,	3	00
World of Fashion,	3	00
World of Pasition,	2	00
Young People's Book,		•
Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature	6.	00
and Science,	•	40
New York.	•	บก
Lady's Companion,		
Knickerbocker,		00
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine,	5	00
Boaton.		
The Boston Miscellany,		00
Robert Merry's Museum,	1	00
WASHINGTON.		
Democratic Review,	5	00
Chin WATER MAGAZINE.		

This periodical will be issued monthly, in the same style as Robert Merry's Museum, with plates, price \$1 per annum. The first number is now issued. Any number supplied free of postageby applying at this office.
Subscriptions also received for the
Dublin University Magazine, Bentley's Miscellany,

Plackwood, Christian Family Magazine. All delivered free of postage. Subscribers to any of the weekly publications in Philadelphia and New York can make arthe subscriber. BENJAMIN BANNAN.

Miners Journal and Periodical Agency Office.

COUNTERFEITERS DEATH-BLOW, COUNTERFEITERS' DEATH-BLOW,

THE public will please observe that no Brandreth

Pills are gen line, 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. BRANDEPH. 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
in its purity, is to observe these labels.

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

following respective persons are duly authorized, and hold how brave 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 Clinton,
Edward A. Kutzaer, Minersville.

Benjamin Heilner, Tamaqua.

Observe that each Agent has an Engraved Certification of Dr.

atio of Agency, containing a representation of Dr.

BRANDRETH'S Manufactory at Sing Sing, and upwhich will also be seen exact copies of the new on which will also be seen exact copies of the new labels now used upon the Brandreth Pill Boxes.

Philadelphia, office No.
8, North Eighth St.

February 19.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
8—1y

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 accommodation 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 culinary copartment is of the first order—with good cooks cleansing. The colinary and servants selected to insure attention to guests Has accommodations for 70 persons. Those who may favor the house with their

costum, may be assured of finding the best of fare the best of attention, and, as is stated above, very reasonable charges.

Single day, \$1, 25. Room for horses and vehicles. Also horses

TP Germantown and Whitemarsh Stage Office. Philadelphia, December 11, 1841 50-if

POTTSVILLE INSTITUTE. THE Winter session of this institution com-menced on October 7th, and will continue twelve weeks exclusive of the vacation. It is earnestly requested that all having wards or children togenter, will do so at the commencement of the session, as much of the success of the pupils depend upon a prompt and judicious classif cation. No allowance will hereafter be made for absence except in cases of protracted sickness.

Plain Eng	lish branches,	:	84	00
Iligher "		77	6	00
Classics		3.4	. 8	00
Stationary	7.		115	25
	C. W. PITMAN. A	, B. P	tinci	pal.
N. B. Boo	ka will be fornished	to the	e pup	ils t
the customa	ry prices when requ	ested	by ti	ne pa
renta.	October 31,	· · · ·	25-	—lf

FRESH SPRING GOODS. E have just received and are prepared to

A general assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, Prints, Lawns, Muslins, Checks, Linens,

Fancy Hand's, Lace Veils, Hosiery, Gloves, Silk and Summer Hdis., Nankins, Gents. Summer Wear, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins,

Cords, Drills, Beaverteens, Tickings. Luces, Corsetts, Miners Wear, &c., &c. Those wishing to purchase are invited to call E.Q. & A. HENDERSON'S.

May 28. HOUSES & LOTS Also, a large number of Boildings and out Lots, of various sizes, on the Navigation tract, lying principally in the Representations. FOR SALE,

pally in the Borough of Poinville. Apply to

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

ATTORNEY AT LAW. POTTSVILLE, PA.

AS removed his office to the west side of Centre street, a few doors above Mahantongo st. May 21, 21—19: DSALMS & HYMNS-For the use of to German Reformed Church. Just received and for sale by

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"I WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EASTH, AND BRING OUT PROF THE CAVERIES OF MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTE TO OUR RANDS AR SURJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR LEATH, AND BRING OUT PROF THE CAVERIES OF MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTE TO OUR RANDS ARE SURJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR LEATH, AND BRING OUT PROF THE CAVERING OF MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTE TO OUR RANDS ARE SURJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR LEATH, AND BRING OUT PROF THE CAVERING OF MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTE TO OUR RANDS ARE WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYKILL COUNTY, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1842

VOL XVIII.

The Indian Summer. In the time of the sere and vellow leaf, And it flings the fruit from the bedded tree, And scatters it round in its reckless glee; It plays on the brow of the maiden fair. And parts, with its fingers, her rayen hair.

It comes, it comes, and its minstrel's wing It gladdens the vales as it floats along, And stream and mountain re-echo the song.

It comes, it comes like a fairy sprite Arrayed in robes of gossamer white, And the carpet of leaves on the ground is spread And the flowers yield neath its conquering tread For it strides along in its kingly way Like shadows that flit at the close of day.

It comes, it comes, and the ripened grain Is wreathing crowns for its golden reign, And the bright eye sparkles with liquid light Like the star enthroned on the brow of night, And the treming fields their offering bring At the sainted shrine of the autumn king.

SELF-DISTRUST.

BY JOHN BRAL. Let the distrustful man look about him, and watch the progress of children learning to walkor to run-to swim-or to rule; then let him life up his eyes and watch the progress of all beginners in business—the great business of life. Beginners are always timid-yet, in business, beginners are almost always successful. And it is only after they have become in a degree successful -when they have enlanrged their business-when they have lost their timidity and become overconfident in themselves, or presumptuous, that their star begins to stand still—that their credit is questioned-and their downfall prophesied said

Watch their progress nevertheless; and as they cure themselves of their timidity, do you cure

yourself of yours. The rash child begins to run too early, and gets bumped into a more just opinion of himself. , He is soon cured. But though cored, he is by no means sure of heading the timid self-distrustful child in a long tun. More animal courage is almost worthless. The courage of the soul, and that only, is to be depended upon. And what is the courage of the soul! It is that courage—that fixed and hely confidence in ourself and in our destiny, under God-which is derived from a long course of trial and experiment.

The timid child, instead of rising up from his little stool, and walking off at once, to be caught by his mother; sits still and whimpers; or fades about and drops down by little and little, and for a long time cannot be coaxed into trusting him- lows. self. But watch him-and by and by-you find him holding by a chair-then standing alonethen trying to walk, led by both hands-then a single finger. Study him well-and remember which have not daily papers, there are but four the lesson. Or watch the sailor boy when he first | which have not periodicals. how timidly the bravest feel their way! how bravely the timidest mount the dizzy most | tion between the newspapers of the United States after a while! And then, which is the better sai. | and the white people. Had the blacks been inlor, will depend not so much upon their animal courage, as upon their common sense, and their habit of reasoning with themselves.

The first plunges at once-and would be persevere, and think, and reason with himself, he would keep shead all his life; but he seldom does, and for that reason is often outstripped by the self distrustful but persevering. The second feels his way, gathers confidence; and by little and little begins to overlook danger, to forget himself, and to see nothing but one great object before himduty; duty to himself; to his Maker; to society; all three resolving themselves at last, into one and the same duty.

Take another example. A five-barred gate is pretty good seat, but for all the world, you would not venture to take such a leap. Yet others, no nore accustomed to leaping than yourself, ride at the gate-and while some clear it with a triumphant cheer, others are left in the mud. If you are course! You are urged to try-you are told there is no danger—what others have done you can do. Don't believe a word of it. With your present feelings, if you try you will be sure to stick by the way and spoil your horse-to pull him over backwards upon yourself, or to break your neck. What, then, shall you do! Go home-go to a riding school, or betake yourself to an open field, and practice by yourself, or with a friend, beginning at one bar, then at two, three, four, and finally at five, if you think it seriously

worth your while, and know your horse. Perhaps you are learning to swim. People about you are jumping off from high places; or diving head first, with their legs straight and feet able to do it. But you are surrounded by injudicious friends. Try, try, you can do it! They

Not for your life. If you are self-distrustful, you will be sure to fall flat, or to turn over, as shall you do ? Begin small. Go where you disease. - Cincinnati Chronicle. know you are safe. Do what you know you can do; for that will do boldly; and that will give one. Begin as a little child. Be teachable and

fident in the long run. Do you know that Curran broke down in his first speech, and made a fool of himself? And so worth listening to. Of such men there is no away in his first battle ! that Lord Wellington showed the white feather in India? Have you ever heard the story of two young officers, who were sent afterwards under Wellington's own eye. to make a charge upon a body of French cavalry | break down American labor, and flood the country n Spain ! As they rode together, one grew pale, trembled, and his feet shook in his stifrups. His my, Navy, and Civil List by Direct taxes. The proached him. You are afraid, said be. That's Home Industry, and have no direct taxes. Which very true said the other; I am sfraid—and if you will the people prefer? were half so much afraid as I am, you would

· I'll try," said Miller. And trying, he did what an over-confident man would have promised to do,

So with all the business of life. Try-trykeep trying. You will most assuredly succeed at last, if you live. And if you do not live, whose invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon, fault is it if you fail ?

Begin sfar off. Begin cautiously-sa cautiously as you please. Try your strength by little and little, and after a few years, not months, nor days, but years, you will be astonished at your progress, and be cured of your self-distrust.

Persevere. Think well before you begin. But having once begun, persevere through good report and through evil report-and as sure as there is a God in Heaven, you shall have your reward. -Indicator for Oct.

Newspaper Statistics.

In France, under the old constitution, they had what was called the Tiers Eint, or Parliament, which in finance and power was a large part of the realm. In this country, and indeed in Europe also, the Press has become the Tiers Etat, which though not vested by the Constitution with the forms of power, holds very much of the substance The following is the number of the different classes of newspapers and periodicals in the United States, arranged according to rank:-

Dailies. Weeklies. Semi-W. New York, 34 198 13 Pennsylvania, 12 165 10 Ohio, 9 107 7 Massachusetts, 10 67 14 Indiana, 69 4 Virginia, 4 35 12 Illinois, 3 38 2 Tennessee, 2 38 6 Maryland, 7 23 7	
Pennsylvania, 12 165 10 Ohio, 9 107 7 Massachusetts, 10 67 14 Indiana, 69 4 Virginia, 4 35 12 Illinois, 3 38 2 Tennessee, 2 38 6	
Ohio, 9 107 7 Massachusetts, 10 67 14 Indiana, - 69 4 Virginia, 4 35 12 Illinois, 3 38 2 Tennessee, 2 38 6	
Massachusetts, 10 67 14 Indiana, 69 4 Virginia, 4 35 12 Illinois, 3 38 2 Tennessee, 2 38 6	
Virginia, 4 35 12 Illinois, 3 38 2 Tennessee, 2 38 6	
Virginia, 4 35 12 Illinois, 3 38 2 Tennessee, 2 38 6	
Illinois, 3 38 2 Tennessee, 2 38 6	
Maryland, 7 23 7	
Connecticut, 2 27 4	
Kentucky, 5 26 7	
Maine. 3 30 . 3	
New Jersey, 1 31 1	
Georgia, 5 24 5	
Louisians, 11 21 2	
Missouri, 6 24 5	
Vermont, 2 26 2	
N Hampshire 28 -	
Mississippi, 2 27 1	
Miesissippi, 2 27 1 Miebigan, 6 26 -	
tar out the target of the target	
S. Carolina, 3, 12 2	
Alabama, 3 24 1 R. Island, 2 10 4	
Arkensas, – 6 3 Delaware, – 3 3	
Dist. Columbia, 3 5 .6	
Florida, - 10 -	
Wisconsan, - 6 -	

125 1141 It seems there are but five States in the Union

In the following table will be found the cluded, it would have made a change in the proportions of the Slave States. The table, howev-

Louisiana 1 in 4,773 Illinois 1 in 9.153 er, developes some instructive facts. Mississippi 1 in 5,821 N. Jersey 1 in 9,325 Rhode Island 1 in 6,000 Missouri 1 in 9,285 Michigan 1 in 6,400 Delaware 1 in 9,370 Massachusettslin 7.019 Georgia 1 in 10,270 Connecticus 1 in 7,049 Ohio 1 in 10,700 Maryland 1 in 7,775 Teanssee 1 in 11,537 New York 1 in 8,271 Alabama 1 in 12,060 Pennsylvanial in 8,528 Mains . 1 in 18,230 N. Hampshirel in 8,623 S. Caroline 1 in 12,700 Arkansas 1 in 8,700 Kentucky 1 in 12,980

Vermont 1 in 8,853 Virginia 1 in 14,125 before you. You are on horseback, and have a Indiana. 1 in 9,023 N.Carolina l in 17,500 Slave States 1 in 10,787 Free States 1 in 8,285 The above proportions are worth looking at.
The following conclusions may be drawn: 1. Three of the oldest and most influentia

States of the American Union, viz: Virginia, N. timid and self-distrustful, what should be your | Carolina, and S. Carolina, have the smallest proportional number of newspapers, (as they have also the fewest persons who know how to read,) to the white population; but if the blacks be in cluded, they fall far behind.

2. Where newspapers most prevail, as in Massachusetts, New York, &c., there are also most schools-most enterprize-most wealth, and most progress. The conclusion is not that newspapers occasion these results, but that the Press and Intelligence go together-mutual helps to each oth-

The proportional number of papers appears close together. You would give the world to be than whites; the proportion being taken only in quire. respect to the latter.

The subject is important in more respects than one. If the press be thus numerous and powerful, how is a nation to be purified in its morals un less the press be purified? That which is seen, you dive and pretty sure to be discouraged, or read, heard every day, like the air we breathe, will stopped forever in your progress. What, then, communicate strength or weakness, healing or

ASTOURDING FACT FOR AMERICANS!-Late at you confidence. One thing at a time, and but results of inquiries by a British Parliamentary commission into the consumption of British menpatient, and mark me, if you are faithful to your- ufactures in other countries, are calculated to aself, you will be sure of outstripping the over-con- waken the people of the United States, if indeed the eleep of loco-focoism is not as deep as death itself. It seems that on an average, each inhabitant of Prussia uses seven cents worth of British with balf a hundred more, who afterwards became goods; each Russian fifteen cents worth; each distinguished. The man whose first speech is Dane seventeen cents worth; each Frenchman wonderful, never made another, nor never will, twenty cents worth; each inhabitant of the United States four Dollars and Two CENTS Worth. hope. Do you know that Frederick the Great ran Now what have the free trade men to say to this! This is no Whig estimate of calculation, but the result of an investigation by the British House of Commons

Messra, Van Buren, Calhoun & Co., would with British and French goods, and pay the Ar-

turn your horse's head and ride back to camp. DEATH of Groups States. The above in-The other, indignant turned to Wellington to tell | med individual, one of the six reformed drunkerds, the story, and to ask for a worthier companion who laid the foundation of the Washington Tem-Clap spurs to your horse, sir, was Wellington's perance Society, died at Bellimore, on Sunday, reply; or the business will be done by your cowardly companion before you get there. He was ker Hill, or of the signers of the Declaration of right. The business was done. The cowerd had Independence, will scarcely be regarded with decayer town upon the enemy in a whiriwind of per reneration than will the survivors of this little. these two was the braver man 1 — Mains Tem. Gaz.

Who are the Infants Acquaintances and

"Died in West Plains, HENRY WILLIAM oungest son of John and Mary Henderson, aged eight months. His friends and acquaintances are at 4 o'clock, from his fathers residence," We extract the above from an exchange paper

but who will go to the infant's funeral? The mother will be there, of course, with crushed affections, following the little coffin, with its sacred contents to the grave; and the father will be with her, sustaining her and sharing her grief. And the others of the flock will be there-a tapering down procession, from the largest to the smallest. These are the relatives that will go to the funeral. But who are the friends and acquaintances, not of the class of relatives, that shall be of the solemn host, going forth to the silent home of the dead ! Not many, it would seem For how could an infant have acquaintances How could the little one, unable to utter its name or sustain its weight, have friends, except its home relatives ! One would suppose, then, that they lone were there—that none came to conduct the haby to its new found grave but those who felt the brotherhood diminished, and that ther alone were mourners. Not thus; friends and acquaintances were there in throngs, and but for the pail that hung before the eyes of the stricken family, they would have seen that they were not alone Friends the little one had. The countless host that stand between us and the world above, hold equaintance with the pure and unamirched infant mind. Awaking, the child unborn to active sin feels the contact of the influence of good, and gazes round, wondering whether those that meet

own again, and the enjoyment of that intercours is told in the smiles that whath his lips. He has friends, too, with the first breath of earth there is placed beside him-the guardian friend, perhaps visible then to the eyes not dimmed by sin or sorrow, the friend that travels through, nor quits him when he dies. And often the guarded one, in dreams, connects his spiritual guide with his mental pritector; and, clinging closely to the sympathetic fount, confounded in his simple perception the gentle mother with the mage of guardian power, whose form grew dimmer and dimmer as the thipgs of the world pressed upon the sight, until at length the mother occupied all the heart, combining parent, friend, and

his eye are the same that stand in his n ental vis-ion. Sleeping, the whole world of spirits is his

guardian angel. And these, the unseen but beautiful, were at the funeral—not joyous that the spirit had come back, but tearful, (if angels have tears) sorrowful, that their task was so soon closed. -The simple and the lovely are not all their thought. Their reward is for leading up to wisdom and dignity, and they mourn as we mourn when the unfinish ed and immature, pass upwards without the trial that makes a virtue.- U. A Gazette.

NATIONAL GUARANTEE OF THE STATE DEBTS. .William - Cost Johnson's Plan.—We referred yesterday to the Hon. Wm Cost Johnson's letter to his constituents, through the National Intelligencer, setting forth the gjounds upon which he made a movement at the lite session of Congress, for the relief of the indebted States, upon the basis of the public land fund. In reference to the claim of the States on the public lands, as a special property, held in trust for their venefit, Mr. Johnson is very decided; but even if that claim did not exist, he holds that a National guaranty

of the State debts would still be good. The following would be the ratio of distribution of the \$200,000,000 of National Stock-to be is-

sued accordin	g to Mr. Job	mon's prop	osal: ^-
Dist. of Col.			\$6,800,0
Florida	700,000		14,600,0
Wisconsin	700,000	N. Carolina	9,800.0
lows	700.000	S. Carolina	7,400,0
Michigan	2.600.000		7,400,0
Arkansas	2,600,000	Kentucky	€9,800,0
Maine		Tennesses	9,800,0
N. Hamp.	5,000,000		13,400,0
Vermont		Lionisiana	3,800,0
Massachu.	9.000,000		5,000,0
R. Island	3,200,000	1 3 1 1 1	6,200,0
Connecticut			3,800,0
New York	26,000,000		3,200,0
New Jersey	5,600,000		3,200,0
	*** ***	A :	

\$200,000,000 Delaware 2,600,000 It is proposed that the stock should bear an interest of four per cent. The indebted States large commercial towns, and each more blacks internal improvements, as their interests might re-

IRON AND COAL IN PRESELEANIA. Such statistics as the following, which show the magnitude of the resources of our widely extended country, are well worthy of record. Production of Iron. Tons Pig Iron. 98.350 210 charcoal furn, yielding

15,000 12 mineral coal, say Total pig Iron, \$30 per ton, 113,350\$3,400,500 Manufactures of Iron 70.000 tons made into bars, 6.000,000 71.000 tons easting. 9.474.979 65 000 tone rolled iron. Iron in 270 steam engines. 253,110 7.017 tone nails, Scythes and sickles, Edge tools, Cutiery. Shovels, spades, and forks, Gane, 900.000 Care, and other vehicles, 107,000 Ploughs, iron, Sheet iron manufactures,

Thus it will be seen that the iron produced in Pennsylvanis, and the additional value given to companion, a fine, bold fellow, observed it, and to- Whige desire to TAX foreign labor, and protect it by our mechanics, amounts annually to more than the sum of twenty two millions of dollars. There is also consumed in the manufacture more than 180,000 tons of anthracite and bitumi-

Articles made by blacksmiths,

nous coal. There are employed in the manufacture of iron in all its branches more than 20,000 workmen, so that, with their families, depending upon the fron business we have a population in Ponnsylvania of more than 120,000 persons

Give me, " said Nathan Grinan, the Yankee dust-and scattered them like chaff. Which of band of moral patricts, as they pass to the grays: girls get; for when you kiss them, they will modeatly exclaim, you days not do that twice more.

From the "Rose" for 1843. The Happy Pair. THE HUSSAND TO HIS WIFE.

The circling years bring round again.
Life of my life, our wedding day,
While memory leads a misty train
Of fears and pains, long passed away:

With eyes which fond reflections till, Those half-forgotten pains I see, And almost wish I felt them still, Since it was sweet to weep for the;

Bot if, (O strange, capricious heart!)

If to recall the past once more.

Twere doomed that we again must part, I'd sparn the boon I now implore For though life's bloomy, vivid hours
Be fading fair, though sudden joys
No longer through despondent showers
Tumultuous fire my ardent eyes;

Though I no longer see from far Thy figure, lighter than the air, Bounding beneath the morning star, To meet me on the mountain there;

Yet do I find a softer grace The seat of that gay charm assume, And milder, tenderer tints displace The richness of thy summer bloom, Then, oft thy conscious beauty abot Triumphant shafts to quell the free; Now, those dear eyes have quite forgot To shine for any one but me;

And though they now no lightnings dart,
Yet every beam is full of love;
And love is beauty's deathless part,
Its source, its soul, in realms above,

I know that all thy wishes, thoughts. Affections, hopes, are each mino own; Devoted even to my faults; "And prizing life for me alone.

Then wherefore should I e'er regret
Those times when thou wast cold to this?
When as we parted, or we met.
I trembling snatched th' unwilling kiss?

Ah now, within my faithful arms Loress thee with a fonder thrill; Leegthy soul in fuller charms, And think thy face unrivalled still!

Sketches of Mexico.

THE CITY OF MEXICO .- Matters in relation o New Spain and its gorgeous capital are every day rising in interest; so we have drawn out an old pencil note book again, and the mail conveniently staying away yesterday, we found time to

ecratch up the present sketch. The most impressive notion that strikes a new traveller while progressing through the largest cities of Mexico, is the inordinate thirst of gold that does still, and always must have characterized the rulers and priesthood of the country. While great mass of the population are in actual poverty, verging on starvation, the churches and palaces are gorged with wealth and treasure. The tyranny of the old conquerors is also still alive, and the niserably degraded state to which the poor aporigines have been reduced, and in which the pauper portion of even the Mexicans themselves exist, is truly pitiable.

Much has been written about the mild climat of Mexico, and little is left to say of it that would nters a disposition to record his emotions, if once a pen comes between his fingers; and, indeed, it would be difficult for even the most poetic fancy to be too warm and glowing upon the subject.-Fire places and stoves are no common things in the city of Mexico, and houses are built without thought of such a provision as a chimney. Cook. ing is done out of doors, in the streets and yards, and a daily spectacle in the public squares is begtheir scanty fare for usc. This fact shows emphatically the nature of the climate.

The great capital is situated in a broad and beautiful plain, encompassed by gigentic mountains, to the summits of which the eye is cominually roving; the bold contrast of nature's stupen-100 dous work with the domes and steeples below irresistibly forcing wonder and admiration upon the mind. Regarding the city itself, the traveller will: not always form favorable impressions when first beholding it: and, in fact, those who have indulged in excitement over warm descriptions of the 000 country, are very apt to be stricken with the chill-000 ness of disappointment. Nor is it even a sojourn 000 of some weeks sufficient to change this fisme of sentiment. It lingers upon you, and is likely to remain your strongest bent of feeling when you leave. It is certainly true that there are many buildings mostly public, however churches, convents, monasteries and so forth, of great and striking proportions, which never fail to arrest the observation of the stranger; but it is more from their entiquated style of structure then any thing like real architectural elegance. These buildings could exchange their share of this for their own are mostly old, and already remarkable for venerbonds now held by foreign creditors; the non-in- able appearance, though they are all likely to stand large in Louisiana and Mississippi ; but this is debted States could use their portion in establish as long again and longer, for their durability would caused by two evident facts :- Each of them has ing free schools for free education, or in extending seem really to dely the progress of time. The old Spanish mode of building prevails, of course, broughout the city, giving rich novelty, at any rate, to the eye of the American visiter, and making the scene quaint and picturesque. The houses are all similar in construction, being of stone, and very seldom varying in fashion. This sameness, however, is another point coming in contradiction with the romantic features of the city which we have just mentioned, and its effect is materially to mar the pleasure of the traveller. The general appearance of every thing in the way of architecture is massive, and but little of grandeur is to be found eave in the interiors of the churches and palaces while real elegance is to be seen nowhere. A heavy and sombre effect is produced 700,000 by the sicient style of structure. In the houses the floors are of tile or common brick, and the 15,000 stranger will not fall to observe immediately the absence of fire places.
The streets are but roughly paved, and none o

them era at all over cleanly. They are not planned with side-walks and gutters as ours are, but slope downwards from each side to the centre, where there is generally a covered drain. By far the greater portion of the thoroughfares are nege the terms of the treaty by the English press. lected, and our pen shrinks from description of 5.000,000 the filth and wretchedness to be found in some of Mexico lies in the heart of the mountains, high

n the torrid region, seven thousand four hundred and lorty lest above the sea : and here, in a vast valley, overtopped by the hoge cordillers of the South, site the capital of New Spain. It is a great city, and one whose destinies, both of old and to come, are now more than ever engaging the attention of surrounding nations. Strange and semibarbarous as has been the history of the country through its career until this time, the next ten or fifteen years promise even a more eventful record. Figrest days then those of the Spanish invader seem likely to gloom over the land, and a deadler fight than that with Montegama's people may yet be storied of the new Cantilians and theff newer heighbors, we will be purpose.

The population of the city is now called one hundred and seventy thousand; at least it was so

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estimated when Santa Anna was garrisoned in his palace with many troops around him. Yet to see the swarms of human beings that almost constantly throng the streets, a natural impression arises that the number must be much greater. Many composing these crowds, however, are not residents in the city, but wander about the country in all directions, is its numerous and wretched pauper population. All cities have their better clauses, are secluded and seldom seen by the stranger. The intelligent Mexicans deeply reprobate the idleness, rascality, sloth and other vices of the poor ties in that country, the o jects of which are to mass, and will freely so express themselves to A. depose the Emperor, to establish another form of nericans, but vest and mighty convulsions must government, and to enter, should the recolution

will be brought about Crime prevails among the poverty-stricken wretches to a frightful extent. Thefis, robberies, and even murders, are of nightly and sometimes deily occurrence. Two or more dead bodies may be seen almost any morning, exposed at the dead house, victims of assessination during the night. Horses are stolen impudently in daylight, in the public streets, and persons robbed of their money and clothing almost with impunity. Heaven preserve all decent travellers from the loafers, ras-

shake nation before ever a better state of things

cals and lepros of Mexico. We have given all the space we can afford to this eketch, and yet have scarcely touched upon paid, for inferior to middling quality; whilst a few half the points that interest us .- Picayune.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CALEDONIA.

RLEVEN DATS LATER.

Ratification of the Treaty-Trade and the Tariff -Progress of the French in Algiers-Steamship Great Western-Defulcations in England, &c. &c.

The Caledonia arrived at a quarter past nine, Vednesday forencon, at Boston-Mr. Webster has received information that the Ashburton Treaty was ratified by the British Go-

rernment on the 14th October.

The four pound loaf of bread was selling in London on the 15th ult., at seven pence. Money in London was plentier than ever, and otton in Liverpool was down an eighth.

The steamship Great Western was put up public auction, at Brixtol, on the 16th, but the Hell, and calls it "a most eloquent and remarkbidding being too low, she was bought in by the Company for £40,000, and the Directors were instructed to treat for her sale by private contract. The India Mail has arrived. The news from Affghanistan is not of much interest. A letter from Bombay, dated 15th August, states that Brigadier Monteith had obtained considerable success at Pesh, Polack and the valley of Shinwares. Payorable intelligence had been received of Ledy en to General Nott, on the 29th of July, and that he would be able to be at Cabul on the 28th of September. Sufta Jung has risen against the English at Candshar, and Colonel Wimer has destroyed several forts eighty miles north of that

The fell of rain in Bombay during 10 days previous to the departure of the mail, had been very great. It was stated that the overflowing of the Ganges had done considerable injury to the indi-

go crop. Ried, Irving & Co. advertised in London to pay the dividend on the Alabama six per cent ronds, from No. 663 to 800, due on the 30th inst. The British government are very actively engaged in repairing the fort at Gibralter. A number of convicts have been sent there to work on the

The King of France has returned from Chat-

esu d'Eu.
The Spanish Cortes have been invoked for the 14th of November. The Porta has resolved to maintain the govern ment of Syria, and Omer Pacha was appointed. The East India company have proposed to Mehemit Ali, to establish lines of Telegraph between

Suez and Cairo. Louis Phillippe, on the 6th of October, entered into the 70th year of his age.

The American ship Fairfield had arrived at Gibralter with the news that the difficulty between the United States and the Emperor of Morocco had been settled to the satisfaction of both coun

The Ottoman Porte tind rejected a project pre sented by the great powers for the pacification of

relative to the examination of the Chartists that had been arrested.

Fanny Elisler had arrived at Vienna, and is as

United States. From the manufacturing districts we continue to receive very unsatisfactory reports as to the operations of the factories and mills, while the Liverpool Cotton market remains dull and inactive.

During the past fortnight the transactions have been on such a very limited scale as to afford no scope for remark. The late explosion of the

such feted in her own country as she was in the

Manchester Bank has tended much to paralyze trade. Mr. Feathersonbaugh, one of the commission ers who explored the Northeastern Boundary on the part of Great Britain, in 1840, undertook in an after dinner speech at Plymouth on last week, to defend the trenty lately concluded between England and the United States. He expressed it as his opinion that the settlement that had been made, was the best for both parties that could be made.

He strongly condemned the attacks made upon

Accounts from Algiers of 25th of September, mentioned another unexpected check of the French' irms. Gen. Changarnier, with a force of 2500, a magistrate who was placing the indissoluble invaded the territory of tribes on the western from tier of Oran, as yet unvisited by the French. The ed to one another, in Illinois Well, I swar, netives met them bravely, and engaged them two aquire, said the male partner to the contract whole days in an uninterrupted series of combats. wolfish looking customer by the way - you must

tion of the Bilesian government.

in the Paris journals.
The French frigate Cteols, which was sent to ved by a Franch officer, returned whiteout effect-

The "Augsburg Grante" of the 12th met. states that letters from Belgrade represent the new government as having stabilished a system of terror throughout Servis. Arrest continued to be made, and amongst others the Bintop Shahers had been incorcerated.

The Emperor of Chine has at length been heard of. He bosses, in an imperial edict, thete great officer called Chinus, in a recours with the English forces, "put to death all the white barbari-

ans, and seized slive many of the black rabels." A good deal of public attention lies, during the last ten days, been directed against the Charlists taken present during the recent disturbances in the manufacturing districts. Special Commisatons have been held in the countries of Chester, Lancaster; and Spatierd.

ancester and Spilled.
A letter from Vienne states that the town of Gross-Kanische in Hongary was much damaged by four shocks of an earthquake on the 19th of

The Castellano of Madrid mentions the death of a priest at the age of 118, and states that for several years preceding his death he made seven meals per day, smoked in the same period 24 se-

gare, and took belf an ounce of snuff. The French steamer Leversier, of 220 horse power, was lost off Corace, near Ajaccia, shout the beginning of the month. The crew were se-

ved. The estate of Earl Ducie, in Gloucesterstur which is said to be worth upwards of £300,000, certainly, and even Mexico has here, but these is advertised for public auction in May next. On dit-that overtures have been made by att influential party in China, to the British authorie.

> succeed, into terms of amity with Great Britain. both political and commercial. Swift, the American diver, took a leap from the yard of a vessel at Scarborough, on Saturday so'nnight, and again very narrowly escaped with his

Tor Kino or Hanovan .- It is said that the King has not entirely recovered from the illness

which seized him at Dusseldorf. The death of Rear Admirel William Butterfield, of the Red, took place at Portsmouth on the

Several parcels of American cheese ware offered, and sold at 38s 6d to 46s 6d per cwt., duty lots of "good" brought bus to file per cwi, duty paid .- Liverpool Poper. ...

PROBOGATION OF PARLIAMENT: Parliament was by royal cammission, further prorogued from to-day until the 10th November. The London Morning Herald states that the

Affghan war is now probably at an end. Charles Dickens work on America was published by Chapman and Hall, London, on the 14th ultimo. Mr. Bendekin, late manager of the Manches-

ter Bank, has appropriated to his own use fundaof the bank to the amount of twenty thousand pounds. Mr. Benderkin left Liverpool for Boston in the Caledonia. The American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool have addressed a memorial to Bir Robert

Peel, urging the necessity of a reduction of the present enormous duty upon tobacco. The London Morning Herald speaks in high terms of the speech of Mr. Webster at Faneuil able speech. It stamps him, says the Herald, beyoud all dispute, as the first, greatest, and best of

American citizens." M. Thiers remains at Lille, and will not return to Paris till the middle of November; his time is exclusively occupied upon his history of the

Consulate and Empire. It is reported that Lord Stanley, Secretary of the Colonies, is to be removed to the House of Sale and the other prisoners. Col. Palmer is Peers, there to lead for the administration in the not assume the appearance of repititiod. Yet the dead, Gen. Pollock maintains his position. It is absence of the Duke of Wellington, whose age

jurious. NEW TREATMENT IN CONSUMPTION. The Boston Health Journal, in giving a place to the commu-tication of Mr. Sanborny in relation to the treat-ment of his own case by Inhalation, which appeared originally in the Courier, remarks-"The". following communication of Mr. Sanborn, the intelligent and well known Lecturer, we copy, from the Boston Courier of August last; and having conversed with Mr. Sanborn recently, he informed us that his langs were now fully expan-ded and his health good. He suid he had real. zed all that he had anticipated from the new mode of treatment.-There is a large number of nations throughout New England, and indeed throughout the United States, who are ready to testify to the skill of Dr. Mattson, who treated Dr. Sanborn, and we believe that inhalstion, as practised by him, with an instrument or appara-tus nicely adapted to the age and condition of the patient, based upon an accurate knowledge of the pathological condition of the lungs, which can be ascertained by means of percussion and the use of the steikescope, is a powerful means. In connection with a proper diet and regimen of rescuing the poor consumptive from an early grave...
We would have it understood, however, that we cannot approve of the treatment, unless practised by one who has made it's particular study; and for this reason we have been particular in calling attention to Dr. Mattson. The lungs are delicate and important organs and we to the individual who undertakes to meddle with them without a thorough knowledge of his business. We are pleased to state, as advocates of distetic reform, int Dr. Matteon, attaches particular importance to this aubject, depending chiefly: upon a proper dist and regiment together with inhalation, as the true means of benefitting his patients and effecting a permanent cure. Furthermore, we fully agree with what Dr. Matison has stated in his world can possibly heal an olderous cavity of the Lebanon.

There is very little news from England. The lungs; that inhaltion, having for its object the lungs; that inhaltion, having for its object the enlargement or expansion of the lungs, can effect. This desirable and indispensable object.

Districted. When Dr. Franklin was in Eng. land, prior to the American Revolution, he was in company with a number of literary and aci-entific gentlemen, who greatly admired his con-versational powers, both for its force and origirid smells they did so, but the stranger followed them—again at Franklin's instance they remove ed, and again he followed; when the Doctors. patience getting threadbare, he said to the stranger that he would be obliged to him not to follow them again for his acent was so offensive that it could not be borne. He of the smell took it as a gross ansult, and challenged the Doctor the next morning, who replied by saying to the offended party, "if I accept your challenge, we fight, and you kill me, I shall in a few days smell as badly as wend as a way if I hill say man will a next to the offended. as you do now; if I kill you, you will if possible, smell worse than you do at present; in neither, case can I sees how any benefit can result to ourselves or others; and therefore decline the

challenge. AN UNNECESSARY QUESTION Will you take this woman to be your wedded wife? said knot of matrimony on a couple mutual attach The Leipsic Gezette mentions the existence at | be a green one to sak such a question as that are Beslau, of a society of Communities, professing po- Do you think I'd be sich a plagny fool, old feller, litical principles akin to those of the Chartists in as to lose the sport of the bear hunt, and take England, which had excited the suspicious attentions this gal off from the quilting field, if I grean to conscriptionally sartin and determined to hitch on ion of the Silesian government.

The American Tariff and the Adaburton Treat to her !- Drive on now with the business, equire, ty continue to be prominent subjects of discussion and ask me ne more such darn'd foolish questions

as that Tripoli to degrand satisfaction for an insult recei. A Posimisster named John John at Ulayarille na Va. has been eriented on charge of purishing money from the meil.