charged 25 cents extra.
TO ADVERTISERS

VOL XVIII. All advertisements must be paid for in advance un All advertisements must be pain for it advance at iess as account is opened with the advertiser.

The charge of Merchants will be \$10 per annum, with the privilege of keeping one advertisement not exceeding one square standing during the year and inserting a smaller one in each paper. Those who occupy a larger space will be charged exita.

Notices for Tavera Licence. \$2.

All notices for Meetings and proceedings of meetang not considered of general interest, and many other

All notices for Meetings and proceedings of meetings and considered of general interest, and many other notices which have been inserted heretofore gratitiously, with the exception of Marriages and deaths will be charged as advertisements. Notices of Deaths, in which invitations are extended to the Friends and relatives of the deceased, to attend the further will be about a relative triperiors. neral will be charged as advertisements

PERIODICAL AGENCY OFFICE. THIE subscriber has opened a Periodical A lishment, and is now prepared to furnish persons residing in this place with all the MAGAZINES published in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Washington, at the publisher's subscription prices, FREE OF POSTAGE, by loaving their names at the office of the Minera' Journal. Persons residing in the neighborhood, and up the country, by subscribing at this Office for publication 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. Goley's Lady's Book, tiroham's Magazine, Ladies' Musical Library, 3 00 World of Fashion, Young People's Book Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature 6 00 and Science, NEW YORK. Lady's Companion, Knickerbocker, Hunt's Merchant's Magazine,

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

criptions also received for the Dublin University Magazine, Bentley's Miscellany, Plackwood, Christian Family Magazine.

The Boston Miscellany,

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. Minera Journal and Periodical Agency Office.

COUNTERFEITERS DEATH-BLOW. PallE public will please observe that no Brandrik

Thills are gon inte, unless the bux has three labels
upon it, (the top, the side and the bottom,) each
containing a fac-simile signature of my hand writing/
this—B BRANDETH, M. D. These labels are engraved on sizet, 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 to its purity, is to observe these labels. Remember the top, the side, and the bottom. The

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

Benjamin Heimer, Tamaqua. Observe that each Agent has an Engraved Certifieate of Agency; containing a representation of Dr. BRANORETH'S Manufactory at Sing Sing, and upon which will also be seen exact copies of the new

Philadelphia, office No. 8, North Eighth St. B. Brandsetta, M. D. . 8-ly Februars 19.

GOLDEN SWAN HOTEL *(REVIVED,)
No. 69 N. Third et., abore Arch, Philadelphia -> BOARD ONE DOLLAR PER DAY. Oil ARLES WEISS has I-ased this old-estab-lished hotel, which has been completely put

in order for the accommodation of travelling and permanent boarders. dergone a complete cleaning. The cultnary Here are the aggregates: of the city s . Every portion of the house has undepartment is of the first order-with good cooks and servants selected to insure attention to guests | Thomas Cornin, (Whig) -Has accommodations for 70 persons

Those who may favor the house with their custom, may be assured of finding the best of fire the best of attention, and, as is stated above, very reasonable charges. IF Single day, \$1 25. IF Roum for horses and vehicles. Also horses

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

POTTSVILLE INSTITUTE. THE Winter session of this institution comtwelve weeks exclusive of the vacation. It is Senate Chamber of the Capitol, to whom listencarnestly requested that all having wards or children to enter, will do so at the commencement of the session, as much of the success of the pupils depend upon a prompt and judicious classification. No allowance will hereafter be made for capabilities of the human intellect. As graceful

absence except to cases of protracted stekness. TERMS. Plain English branches, Higher " 6 (a)

C. W. PITMAN, A. B. Principal. the customary prices when requested by the pa- the world is to come to an end. Dr. Brownlee Octo er 31, FRESH SPRING GOODS.

E have just receired and are prepared to A general assortment of Staple and Faney Goods,

Prints Lawns, Muslins, Cheeks, Linears, Fancy Hand'fe, Late Veils, Hostery, Gloves, Silk and Summer Hoffa, Nankins, Gents, Sommer Wear, Beached and Unbleached Muslins, Cords, Dalls, Beaverteens, Tickings, Laces Corrette Miners West, &c. de.

Those wishing to purchase are invited to call E.Q. & A. HENDERSON'S. May 28. -55



JAMES H. CAMPBELL ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FOTTSTILLE, PA. AS removed his effects the west side of Course street, a few cours above Mahamongo st. May 21, 21-14

PSALUS & CYNNS-For the use of the German Reference Church. Just receifted and for sale by B. BANNAN. August 5,

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"I WILL TEACH TOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH, AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERES OF MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL COVE STREEGY TO OUR HANDS AN SUBJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR DER AND PLEASURE -DR. JOHNSON.

WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYKILL COUNTY, PA. SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1842. NO. 48.

Office Lyrics, No. 22.

"Cousins are dangerous things" they say,
And since their first creation.
Cousins have been; unto our sex,
The greatest botheration. Your cousin bids you walk or ride,

You surely cant refuse her; And if she finds another swaim, "Twere cruel to abuse her. These lady cousins! how they use Their gentlemen relations: They seem quite to forget that they Can e'er create sensations.

They'll sing to you the live-long day. Write letters by the dozen,
And then if you should chance propose,
How can they wee their cousin."

They have the neatest way on earth Of patching up your bunder; You are their cousin, that you should Feel so, is not a wonder.

Keep clear of all your cousins, boys!'
Trust not their gentle speeches,
They are the greatest cheats alive—
A set of exeming witches. From the New York Herald.

Fourteen days later from England. The Acadia steamship Captain Ryrie, arrived Boston yesterday morning at 2 o'clock. She brings our full files to November 4th. The Acalia brought fifty passengers from Liv-

erpool to Boston, and left eight at Halifax, where she took on four for Buston. The news does not appear of much interest.

There have been very serious revolutions in the corn trade. Several eminent corn houses have failed, chiefly

connected with the Mediterranean trade. The Anti-Corn Law League still continue their Colonial markets are very dull; and the des-

pondency among the commercial classes, has in The British Quren arrived out Nov. 3d. France will not sign the new Slave Trade

Freaty. The Cotton Market has much improved, and a brisk demand sprung up, at an advance of 1-8d. The money market is still without change.

There is not any probability that Parliament will be assembled before February. The King of France talks of abilicating in faor of the Duke de Nemours.

Lord Lyndhurst retires, on account of ill health. nd Sir William Follet is to be Chancellor. Prince Salitzin and Sergeant Spankie are dead; so is poor Grace Dailing at last. She died at Bamburgh, Oct. 20th, aged 25 years. There is no news from India.

Nothing can exceed the dreadful dullness in very department of business. Manchester goods never were so low as they

re now. The past fortnight has been a dull one, and there is little of novelty of communicate, whether as regards domestic, foreign or commercial intel-

ligence. The state of the corn market cor Certificates of Agency for the Sale of Brandreth's the principal topic of conversation in the mercantile and monied circles.

The revulsion in the corn trade, by overwhelming so many houses at home and abroad, has spread difficulty and alarm on every side.

Faircura.-We understand that quite a number of failures have occurred at Easton lately and several to very large amounts. The Treasuser of the Moravian Society at Bethlehem, is said to be of the number, and the loss to that body it is believed will be heavy. This thrifty people have of late been enlightened in regard to safe investments at a pretty severe cost, being holders of large amounts of United States Bank and other stocks, by which they have lost heavy soms. A lesson in financiering is not without effect, and we presume it will hereafter be shown in that body by the purchase of landed property. -Reading Gazette.

Outo. -- Official returns from all the Counties show that Shanton, the Loco-Foco candidate for-It proximity to business, renders it Governor, has received fewer votes now than he levents have made the word; and certain characteristics to strangers and residents had in 1840, when Corwin beat him 16,130.—

teristics have shown themselves which the term strable to strangers and residents had in 1840, when Corwin beat him 16,130 .-

William Shannon, (Leco) Leicester King. (Atolition) 5.403

Loca-Foco loss from 40, 248; Whig do. 19,821 Shan, over Cor., 3,443; less than C. and K. 1,980 And this is what is called recorsing the verdict of 1849, and condemning for ever the measures of the whigs!

HENRY CLAY.-The Rev. Mr. Mailit, in the course of one of his Lectures on Eloquence, used the following language concerning the great menced on October 7th, and will continue | American Statesman; - There was one in the ing thousands might crowd in rapture, whatever the theme, and go away with higher sentiments, with a more exalted opinion of nature and of the and splended in elecution as he is profound in statesmanship. I name him, when I pronounce the American Statesman and the American Cic-

Dr. Brownier and Mr. Miller are at ham-N. B. Books will be furnished to the pupils at mer and tongs, in tegerd to the period at which says that the Jows are first to be gathered together, and be thinks that Pather Miller must be a smart man to do this by April next. The Doctor says the gathering will commence in 1843. and last till 1847. Where will the Jews go !-We suppose to old Jerusalem. If sa, we shall have to bid farewell to our mend Majar Noah, and shut up all the old clothes shops in Chatham street. Wonderful times, these .- N. Y. Atlan.

GOOD AGAIN TROM INDIANA.-Dr. TROMPsos, whig, has been elected from Allen County to the House of Representatives of Indiana, in place of M. S. Wines, Loca, deceased. We believe the gain renders morally certain the choice of a Whig U. S. Senator for six years ensuing. Mr. Wines had 100 majority in August."

A young man furnerly a mail carrier, near Bethlebem, Pa., was sentenced to ten years in- ramical obstructions to the full course of the peorisoment—on a charge of purioining money from the mail. He pleaded guilty, and was awanted the minimum punishment of the law.-Truly the way of the transpressor is hard.

Cor. Warn has been again indicted for his duel with Marshall. The indistment is believed to be correctly drawn. Col. Web gare \$10,-000 bail for his appearance.

The share of the State of Pennsylvania to the proceeds of the Public Lands, about to be divided at the United States Treasury, is \$ 60,313, "

Party Names

"In all Legislative assemblies-in Congress, and in the state Legislatures, the democratic party is always spoken of by its right name. Its members are called "democrats," and in return, its opponents receive the title which they claim. Thus we have democrats, whigs, and that civility which is requisite to ensure good feeling. The whig' newspapers, however, and the stump. orators who manufacture balderdash, on public occasions, are peculiarly fond of talking of clocolocos' and ·locofocoism, as if insulting phrases answered the purpose of argument, and were all powerful in carrying elections."

We quote this paragraph from an article in the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.-It may suffice to serve as a text for what we have to say on the

It is understood, we presume, that names are to mean something; the designation of a party should denote some distinctive principles; and there should be some fitness between the name and the principles denoted. Now what exclusive claim have our political opponents to the title of democrats?

At the close of Mr. Mornor's administration the ascendancy of the democratic party was completely established. The several candidates whose pretensions to the Presidency were urged in 1824, all belonged to that party. Mr. CLAY, Mr. Ap-AMS. Mr. CHAWFORD, GES. JACKSON, and Mr. CALHOUR also, were democrats. Three of these gent'emen had held offices under democratic administrations; and as for Mr. CLAY, he was known throughout the country as the eloquent advocate, the persevering and successful champion of the great measures which gave character to the democratic policy of Mr. Mantson, and as the strong upholder of the same pelicy under Mr. MONROE. If the test of democracy be found in an adherence to these democratic administrations, it will be difficult to show which one of the Presidential candidates in 1824 was at that time a better democrat than the rest. If consistency since that period may have anything to do in de-termining now the title of any of them to the name of democrat, there is no denying the fact that Mr. CLAY is the man most worthy of the ap-

Of all the features of that system of policy which Gen. Jackson found established on his accession to the Presidency, what one is there which he did not labor to destroy! Yet the whole system then in operation was confirmed and sanctioned by the democratic party. The Whigs, with Mr. CLAY at their head, are striving now for what? They are striving to restore the great principles of that very policy which formed the democratic platform upon which rested the administrations of Manison and Monnor.

But it appears that out of the various democratic candidates for the Presidency in 1824, no one has a claim to the appellation of demograt except GEN. JACKSON who abandoned every principle of the democracy. It is well known, it is true, that upon the splitting up of the Pederalists, by far the largest portion of that party united themselves with GES. JICKSON-but this goes for nothing. It is very true, also, that amongst the loudest brawlers of democracy, amongst the most ultra of that ultra school now claiming to be exclusively democratical, are to be found these very men who were once Federalists-but what of that? The democracy now in vogue is of a new school. The Whies are democrats of the old school.

We care little about names, but when new things spring up, it is a necessary consequence that new words will arise too. Our opponents emplain that they are called a Locafocos." For urselves we do not use that term as a word o reproach. It is a word which in itself has no meaning. The progress of political developements gave rise to it in application to a portion of the Jackson-Van Buren party, and we take it to imply ultraism in politics-in other words a tendency towards radicalism. It has thus a meaning resulting from the application of it, and from the circumstances under which it originated. teristics have shown themselves which the term is intended to denote, so long as the characteristics remain it is probable that the term will con-125.621 145.442 tinne. If we mistake not, it was first applied to 129,064 129,312 the ultraists of Tammany Hall by their seceding associates.

In this Republic, where the sovereignty of the people is recognised as the basis of our institutions all are democrats in the proper sense of the word. There are, however, to parties at issue with one another, and there will be those two, no matter by what names they are called.—There is and there will be a conservative party looking to establish institutions, and to the solemnly recorded will of the people as expressed in calmness and reflection in their written characters. This party looks to the permanent, substantial interests of the country, and would adapt the public policy accordingly. It regards the people as capable of self-government-yet it knows that self-government is no slight task; that reason, judgment and a strong moral sense throughout the mass of the population must be exercised; and it would appeal to these as counteracting and controlling elements against the more hasty and ill advised impulses of the popular mind. This party does the people the justice to believe that they have intelligence and patriotism; that they are able to discriminate between true and false doctrines; between good and bad measures. If this belief should fail, then would despair sense upon the hearts of the best friends of freedom in the Republie; and thousands of the worthiest citizens would retire from all participation in public affairs, lerving confusion to do its weest. Their only hope would be that the bitter experience of misrule would after a while work out its own remedy, even though the process might be painful and the remain uself severe.

There is another party, and there will be one such for a long time to come, who find the best chance of political ascendancy in ministering to the prejudices, the shifting and temperary impulses of the people. In the idea of absolute sover eignly with which the popular power is investigated, all self-imposed restraints are regarded as typic's sway. The personal popularity of an individual with an overwhelming majority at his heels is efficient not only to give new things to measures of policy, but also to ride over constitutional principles. What follower of Gen. Jacksor cared to go beyond the chieflain's will in re-

ference to any set tint he had determined upon ! . But wenced not go farther in pointing out the line of separation between the two great parties of the country. Let unflification, Dornson and incipient repediation show the extremes to which some have gode in overleaving the berriers of con-

stitutional self-government and in confounding might with right. If absolution and the despotic orce of a majority must constitute democracy. then a good name has been unst wofully perverted. But we have a respect for the name in its proper signification, and befire we can yield it exclusively to the party that claims it as a distinctive appellation, they must show some better title than is found in their alandonment of the Bat 'The Better's' forever the word on the old democratic principles. It may be that hav-

more American. Wasks Of ... Since the election in this State, the Meadeville Republican, a Locofoso paper, has had the honesty and frankness to speak out upon the Tariff. The Editor save. The Whys are to favor of a high protective tariff, and the Democrate oppose any hill but such an one as is actually necessary for an economical administration of the govern-

ing retained nothing of true democracy except

the name, they are the more edicitous on that ac-

In other words, the Whige tre in favor of a tariff that shall protect American libor, while the Locofocos are decidedly opposed to such a measure. They would leave the latter, the shoe and boot maker, the milor, the culter, the umbrella maker, the wool grower, the bruth maker, the comb maker, the button maker, the surgical instrument maker, the butt and hinge maler, the wood screw maker, and a thousand other trades, to contend ageinst the foreign manufacturer, who can, unless the American is protected, dra then entirely out of his business, and compel hem to become producers of agricultural products instead of consumers; and depriving the American farmer of almost the only market he now has he his produce, -the home market. The same poer says: . PROTEC-TION IS A DANGEROUS DOCTUNE WHEN VIEWED BY THOSE WHO REARING THE SUBJECT CLEARLY AND CALMEY. Why did yo not say this before the election? But we asset, that protection is the only doctrine that can see the American mehanie and the American farser from the ruinous empetition of the pauper labr of Europe,-labor that is paid for at from \$1.0 w \$1,75 a week,

board and lodging not includd. We will not now attempt a show by an array of facts and statistics, which we could easily do, that the protective policy mindispensable to the prosperity of the farmer and mechanic of this country ; but we ask them to reacthe following article which we copy from an lightsh paper-Bell's Weekly Messenger, -that thy may see what other nations....Germany especially-are doing, and how annoyed the English se at the course pursaed by the United States and some European nations, in fostering their an industry. England would fain persuade us let manufacturing alone—that free-trade is the rue policy for us -But why preach this doctrine to us, while they themselves practice the populate, and have arrived at so much greature and opulates, chiefly manufactures! For oursels, ve prefer example to precept.

From Bell's Weekly Masenger Oct. 15th. Our foreign intelligence galer the head of Europe amounts to little more han the continuing speet. He returned our salutation with a quiet offere of our European neimbors towards confining their own commerce to their own markets. tures by prohibitory duties in favor of articles of League still continues to oppate most extensively and most mischievously mainst British interests, and scarcely a day occur in which some new! state does not juin this advere confederacy. Its avowed, and indeed its real impost, is to protect the new manufacturing establishments which are rising in every part of Germany, and to exclude the cutton manufactures of Egland, as they have already done our woollens. The principle upon which they proceed is that and opting that peculiar system under which Etgland has arrived at so much greatness and opulace, and retaliating, as they call it, that prohibitely palicy, open ourseives, under which Englad has so long flourished at the cost of Continental nations. We cannot apply,' they say, "to inrecives the English navigation laws, because mejave few or no ports; nor the English colonial system, because the have few or no colonies. But the third great instrument of English commercia and manufacturing wealth, that of the supply of our own markets, and therefore we will continue to evail ourselves of these safe and sure means a attaining to a like opulence. Unfortunately the French government is following the same example and another month. perhaps, will not pass, before the exclusive supply of linens, woollens, cotton falles, iron, coal and other minerals, will be competely, as regards Prance, withdraw from Engand and transferred, to Belgium. What must be the result as regards ourselves ! Simply, that we must follow the example which they have set us, and attend, with more riging than ever, to our own home market, and towards the protection of our own manufactures. Of all our European neighbors, Portugal, small as her territory is, is see only safe and secure fareign inlet for British manufactures; Brazil also, we think might be male more available for British interests; and we true also, that the United States of America will belrought to submit to the necessities of their pecular condition-

COMPARATIVE HEALTH OF GREAT CITIES-The following table, which we condense from a longer article in the British Cyclopedia of Arts and Sciences, published by Orr & Scitth, Lon- pause, our friend saiddon, in 1835—shows that falladelphia enjoys a greater degree of comparates beatth than any

ther of the entire named.	
Average annual proportion	alf deaths:
Philadelphia,	1 in 45.6
Glasgow,	1 - 44.
Boston, (U.S.)	1 = 41.2
New York.	1 - 37.5
Charleston.	1 - 36.5
Paris	1 = 32.
Madrid,	1 = 29.
Brussels,	1 - 26.
Victor	1 - 22.5
	Philada lag.
1	
C. The state of	L III ifam bra

is cobody will believe then Without fregality none to be rich, and fer with it would be poor.

We increase our wealth not so much by increasing our money, as by essening our desires. The Village Brood rectangends the holding

HOPE the stand .BY SCHILLER."

We speak with the lip and we dream in the soul, Of some better and Sirer day;
And our days, the meanwhile, to that golden goal
Are gliding and slicing away.
Now the world becomes old, now again it is

tongue. At the threshold of life Hope leads us in-

Hope plays round the toy; Though the best of its charms may with youth count to keep it as a sort of memento, -Baltibegin,
Yet for age it reserves its toy.
When we sink at the grave, why, the grave has

And over the coffin, Man planteth-Hors! And it is not a dream of a fancy proud, With a Fool for its dull begetter; There's a voice at the heart that proclaims aloud: 'Ye were born to possess the Better."

And that voice of the Heart, O ye may believe,
Will never the Hope of the Soul detelye.

The article below is one of those beautiful, and ery tender things, which often adorn the columns of the United States Gazette, whose editor is an rnament to the profession, and the country. While the British are pleased to scold the Alanguage, or more just in taste, than this one.

Sowing and Reaping. Reaping where you have not sown." We took occasion, one of the fine mornings of last week, to make an excursion beyond the city limits, attracted by the freshness of the air, the cool crispyness of which seemed to give new play to the longs, and a new gush to the blood. The blue sky above had not yet put on the hazy dimness of Indian summer, though the gossamer was flatting away in the breeze, twisted and distorted by its rapid motion: and the lovely hues which the forest had lately worn, its variegated garments of autumnal beauty, were fading into sober brown, and the leaves were pouring down from the trees, the branch.

It was a day for a poet-we are none-and so that seized on all these attractive beauties of maand we now, in the dryness of age, remember the at a lower rate richness of the lustre of his blossoms that shall had come across the ploughed field, and seemed for all these ! said we to the industrious man intent upon the tender grain just shooting up from the mellow earth. We saluted him respectfully-age and usefulness should command re-

courtesy, that induced conversation. With the fermer, the talk about the weather is and towards excluding Britist ships and manufact not a mere gossip. He looks to the wind, and clouds, not to avoid labor, but to insure success; their own produce and manufeture. The German and the former and the latter rains are to him blessings, like the dew upon Herman, and the dew upon the mountains. So we remarked that the taken the pattern. weather had been remarkably fine during the pre-

sent month. Delightful, delightful, said be,' delightful.-The sun has shown out almost continually, and the air has been healthful and brazing. Now and by moving. then a cloud has gathered in the Heavens, but it seemed scarcely large enough to cover the deep to, "Encourage your own," is not only patriotic blue above, that hung upon its white skirts, in lively contrast, like the eye of infancy. And when it has rained, it seemed so sparing and so gentle, that the sun looked out upon the water drops before they had been absorbed, like the smiles of the same infant in the midst of tears." · You have needed rain, then-more, perhaps,

than you have had." · The earth has required such rain-it is dry and parched-the grass has been burnt out of the upland. But one of the worst effects of the ex- lor, as he cast his eyes over the coat. ceedingly dry weather in September and October. and predominant use and consemption of our own is the difficulty of soming our winter grain, and manufactures, is entirely with our own power, still greater difficulty of its taking root and spring. ed his time with me, and has just established him ing op."

> . That requires rain, then," said we. · Frequent showers; indeed, we ought almost to scatter the seed in a shower, if we hope to have much pleasure in resping."

> · Que simenant in lachrymis, in explicationes metent,' thought we, rather abund. The man, when we looked up, was gazing in

> · Sow in tears, and resp in joy, said we, pointing to the field. A slight smile upon the face of the old farmer feded away slowly into a thoughtful, melanchely

> "I have, indeed," said he, "in this field, sown in joy-whether I shell share in the glorious harvest,

. I trust you will for many harvests, said we-But has that come up which you sowed in the still the work goes there and we are idle. fru l'

"We both looked across the broad lot, till our eyes rested upon a stone wall at a distance, in the will then appear to a Encourage your date. lower part of the field; and after a few moments ·All has not come up that I have sowed here-

sowed in tears, too, and sowed in book." of your hopes."

into the vale, and evidently speaking to himself, your own." rather than to us ; the clode of the valley do rest upon them. Will you walk scross the fields!" There was something so attractive in the melsuch ly of the strenger, that we accepted his mys- at less those c.st " are hong out,-and our regu-

Entering the lower part of the field by enother ground. A few trees had grown up among the been too deatly pend for. Had they been purchared leaves upon the graves below.

. The frost and wind, and he, that are strip-

his side.

I could a From Blackwood for October. | have they dropped from hie; and the last, the hardestabecause the destall shows him A little hillock; was sitelling up, whose newly laid sod told of the tendency of the old man's at-

fliction-wife, child, and grandchild. . And these," sad he, all have planted in team -Beyond the wall, the grain which my band scattered abroad, comes forward to repay my toil. and I may reep in joy ; but from this narrow field, nothing springs up, and I never can resp

with joy what I have planted with many tears." The dryness of the season, and the melancholy fall of the leaf, had evidently conspired with recent affliction, to disturb the philosophy of my companion, and I sought to cheer him, but scarce ly with effect; he seemed to cling to the comparison of the wheat.

"The grain," said we, which you reap, is not that which you sow the earth receives he decaying seed, and gives back a perfect harvest. And that which you have deposited here, must be garnered in incorruption, and you c n reap in joy only where tears are unknown."

I have then, said the stricken man, set up my expectations of happiness on earth! It was wrong, but unintentionally wrong. My declining years should have taught me other things. And I will, hereafter make my faith superior to nerican Press, we will thank them to produce an I my earthly; and mark the signal, said he, pointeditional, written in England, more classical in | ing backward to the stender shaft just raised at St. Peter's Church, mark the beautiful signal. The beams from the declining sun are reflected with luster from yonder emblem where the goldus how superior to earth is that faith which can sustain our infirmities."

. There is, then, a hope, said we, that there will be a harvest which you can share with joy." He looked down upon the hillo ke below, for a time, and then raising his eyes till they rested again upon the emblem said, I shall go to them -they shall not return unto me."

"Encourage Your Own." Passing recently a shop which a young mecha nie of good trade, had been occupying, we found shaken by the wind, and crisped and curled by it closed. The sign was down, and all was at the sun, till the stem could no longer hold them to I lent as the tomb. The chase was naturally asked. Was he temperate ? Yes. Was he attentive and industrious? Yes. Were his prices reasonwe thought of poor Clark, and his rich lancy, able? The same as others ask-d. Was he desirous to locate at home? He was. Then why ture, combined them in song, and gave them to had he closed his shop! Because pstronage was the world-to that world which learned to love not extended to him. He wanted for months; but nature from the lovliness of the verse. Clark is received scarcely enough to keep soul and body low: his foliage was shaken from the branches be. together-while some of our citizens were at the fore the autumn storm had dimmed its beauty. It same time procuring their work from other towns, fell while it was receiving and giving charms; -no better executed than he was able to furnish

"Encourage your own said we. But our bring forth freit, where no tempests deform the train of thought was disturbed by an invitation to selves to be absolved from guilt or negligence with skies, and no autumn frosts wither the herbage. | step into a cabinet maker's warehouse. Here was Pursuing this idea, we leaned against the fence, as fine a supply of furniture as decorated Paneuil ness of the details of judicial cases which abound and contemplated the brilliant, but fading, scene Hall at the great Fair. Sofas, bureaus, chairs, in their pages. That section of your new Tatiff around us, and startled as a footstep denoted the and a hundred etceteras, were displayed around the 22d-which prohibits the importation of rosch of a man. It was an old man, too; he the room. And where do you find purchases facturer.

Oh, they go to the New York and Boston man

To the Boston market, we exclaimed, why reighbor ---- Las just purchased some ariides should in suppressing the policitons of the same from Buston, at a great bargain be thinks - a so- kind with which, according to statements that I ta much like that for forty doilbrs some spleudid have read in your reports of the Congressional chairs tro-he did not know there were any like | d-bates, your principal cities are infested - Daily them in town, until I now see you have some | Courier. here so much like them that I suppose you have

That sofs and them chairs too, were of my own manufacture—and he has paid for them in addition to the price I ask here, two freights and commission-besides a small bill for repairs of injury

Is it possible? said we, then full sure our motbut also economical.

Mr. - has all his coats made in the city -no tail of his own town can ever make a fithey are only convenient to call upon when a button gets off, or the elbow needs a sutch. He handed in an ord cost to repair to one of our established tailors, with a high commendation upor the workmanship and a wonder that none of the town tailors could do so well.

"Who made this coat sir?" inquired the tai-A Mr. - of the city.

Oh yes, he is a very good workman -he serv self in the city. I see however he has not paid quite the attention to stitching the coller I used to require of him-and I suppose a pressure of work has compelled him to make a little longer titéhes than I used to let pass. However he will no doubt improve.

"Encourage your own," thought we, if you wish to save yourself from the chagrin that was

manifested in the patron's countenance. There is no smoke from that brass founder furnace—his door is open to be sure, and he is stancing on it, but his lathe is still Well neighbor, how is business? Dull-bid no orders from the ground; the winter passed off without may.

Boston for three months. Die t you find town for. January was one of the most pleasant thouther work! Starcely any, it is all procured in Bosan abundance of tears. Whether I shall resp in ton. Have they any better facilities for d. tog pouring forth its rays with a warmth that dispelwork chesp in the city, than in this town !-None; we have every facility they possess in Boston for manufecturing and cheaper rents; but

If this policy drives the honest and industrion mechanic to the alms house, how much better it What a fine timed prano! Only baten, It is better than Gribert s-it must be imported. Who frost. made it ! It was made at our organ fectory; and yet while they are more than a hundred jounou to Holderman and Perton Syden, who were cravicle "The earth clods," said we, weem to be strong use to town, there is scarcely enough support give led last week, in the Gircon Court; of the robbery and heavy; they probably prevent the fulfilment | en to the industrious and ingenius manufacturers, to insure them a living. What a fine and useful · Yes, yes, said our friend, looking away again | tune might be made of the words, - Economege

Here is a new store just opened for - ten days only," with the fig end of some stock which city merchaners will not look at. - Great Bargainsfar dealers have the mortification of seeing their counters descried, and all the continuers faites in renne, we found ourselves close to the stone wall | at the new store. In ten days the stock is distribthat we had noticed at a distance, and we entered wheel in town : spatied citthe-cotten ciother-dea narrow exclosure. It was a family burying feetire clobs, &c., &c., are found too late, have long grass, and they were pouring down their se- and at our regular dealers they would have been returned, but "Mr. Ten days" is among the mis-My companion leaned over the headstone of a sing and they must pocket the loss. How much principal grave, and printed to a smaller one at better it would have been to have followed the

metto - Encourage year nea." of a Whig State Convention in this State com-page the trees above in, can searchy make them. Franch shore—chesp maked, for those who made the very hardest kind of a location manage. He posed of all democrats opposed to Location and I have been left. One other smooths then tree on frequency, and can therefore work in in favor of a bard currency and no mistake.

cheaper than our beef eaters. And can you tell me how much was paid for imported shoes last year !

Only fifty thousand dollars, six.
No sir, my family shall not went the foreign article, so long as the Yankes best enters need my patronage to make the pot boil. Give me the brogans first; and, sir, in future, we will buy all our those of you, if you will put on your shor stamp!

Encourage your own."
Here are some beid, sir, right from New York, they have not crossed the atlantic. ha are those bull dozen men I saw idle iff von shop on Sameday 1 2 12 1

Oh, they are some hatters who are out of ent

Just get one of them to make me a hat, if if costs ten dollars and put on the tip, just under his name the American Fagle, with this motto:

Our Country against the World.
Our State before any other in the Union,
Our town in preference to any other in the State. This may seem selfish, but we are fully convinced that it is the frue policy to insure prosperis ty, If generally adopted, no one would have cause for complaint. Even if you pay a little more for an article il la better for the general prospenty of a town that its own chizoneshould be paiconiz-d-as it given them the means to extend the wave till every fittle circle in the fake of prosperj-If uniter and sets the whole community in moilon. - Eucourage your own" -- Porlamouth Journal,

Rewspapers-Roglish, French, and

Dickens in his "Notes." as justly service upod the American Press. We mean that portion of it which gives up its columns to personal afeablis on private character and reckless anacks upon the reputation of the living and the dead. Then there is another portion which feeds gross appear tice with disgusting aliment, and supplies libidine ous tastes with every species of noisome as well as lisgueting decails. But the Press has its blemishes, ils excresences, ils excresences, ils exceptionsable men, ju-t as an intelligent nation is disgraced by its itinerating travellers, whose prejudices are no law for concealment, and whose conceit is sufficiently active to lead them to minake person-

al civilities for volgar man-worship.

The Press in this country is, indeed, lamentably tainted; but whire so much liberty exists, it cannot in the nature of things be exempt from a degree of licentiousness. This is seen in ell the ed cross stands brilliant above the globe, to show different features of a Democratic government. It is seen in universal suffrage, as well as in the politteal equality which grows out of its exercise. It is seen to the ranks of the professions, whose walks are thrown open almost promisenously to all times who choose to enter. Conceding the Press is abused in this country, and that its tone and temper and moral influence are not what they should be, vet even Great Britain is not free from similar charges. This is no spology for a wrong done here, but it shows the extreme difficulty of excluding abuses from the public. Press and that even in an old and despotic government, evils of great magnitude will exist in defiance of the must rigid scrutiny. Mr. Walsh, in his last letter from Parte thus aliques to the English as well as French Press.

> The crying sin of French literature, he remarks, is the countenance, and provocation of dissoluteness from which no branch of it can be proclaime ed free. As history is philosophy teaching by example, the French novel, and in particular the tale which occupies the feuilleton of every daily paper, is libertinism teaching by every conceivable devices r tortured ingenuity and deprayed imagination. But the mighty London Journals are not themregard to public morals, when we heed the grossdecent prints and books, deserver rous an execution as any other of the whole mans Attention to the manifold, palpable, boundless evil produced by the licentiousness of periodical and ephemeral publications in this meridian, renders me doubily angious that your domestic police

A correspondent of the National Forum gives the fallowing data, relative to the commencement of winter for the last ten years

1932. November 21st, first scow.

1833. October 29th, firet snow. 1834. November 21, first snow - 15th enowed -16th sleighing __26th snowed. 1835. November 1st, first snow-24th enough -26th snowed--30th cold and much ice.

ed-30th cold and much ice. 1837. November 14th, first snow-25th snowed-30th mild and no ice. 1838. October 30th, first snow-November

1836 November 21th, first snow-25th snow

18:h snowed-25th snowed-25th cold and much 1839. November 19th, first anow-30th mild.

and no ice.

1840. November 18th, first snow-19th snow, end sleighing—25th snow, and much ice. 1841. November 14th, first snow-previous to which we had delightful, balmy, sunny sort of weather, which every body called indian Summer -19th snowed-29th snowed, flaving been cold since the 14th; it commenced snowing on the evening of the 28th and continued throughout the night; and on the 29th, when the incessent fingle of bella gave good proof that hundreds were in pursuit of pleasure; the snow was just deep enough, and frozen sufficient to make it delighting but it was of short duration, for by the 34 Deceme ber, it had all disappeared; it continued mild and dry notil the 14th, when we had a warm rain ; on the 17th, the wind hiew a gale; 24th, no frost in that ever admired an American winter, the son led all thoughts of winter, and was it not that the dry and mer leaf told the fact, the month might have been taken for that of May; not a purice

SINTENCE OF MAIL BORRERS...-Peter R. of the mal between Comberland and Wheeling, were yesterling sentrated, the former to six, and the latter to ten years confinement in the Maryland Perstentiary.

of ice to be seen upon the stand waters. Through

the month of February the farmer ploughed his

grounds, and fre-h shad was caught in the river

Delawere. At Trenton the trees pot forth their

hi saums, and the ground was free from see and

DIXON ACAINST THE WORLD-This extraordinary pedesirian, yesterday walked eight miles in fifty-nine tringen two seconds. He started from Harlem at six o'clock, A. W. and amved at Gothic Hall one minute before seven.

OLD VIRGISST SEVER TIRE.-At an election for a delegate to Virginia Assembly in Newsecond county (Va.) Robt N. Smith, the Whig candidate, was chosen by 18 majority, being an increase of 6 upon the last Whig vote. Brave! S. W. Trati has been elected to Congress from South Carolina, to fill the vacancy occasion

ed by the resizuation of the Hon. S. H. Boffer. Sir, shall I farmed you with a pair of these The Governor of Georgia has come out with