spaid in advance. Five dollars in advance will pay for three years 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 cents for one insertion. Five lines or under, 25 cents for each insertion. Yearly advertisers will be dealt with on the following terms:

neral will be charged as advertisements

COUNTERFEITERS' DEATH-BLOW. **PHE public will please observe that no Brandreth — He public will please observe that no Brandreth 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 steer, beantifully designed, and done at an expense of over \$2,000. 'Therefore it will be seen expense of over \$2,000. Increase 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 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. Kutzner, Minersville, Benjamin Heilner, Tamaqua. Observe that each Agent has an Engraved Certifi-

Aute of Agency, containing a representation of Dr. BRANDRE'PH'S Manufactory at Sing Sing, and upon which will also be seen exact copies of the new labels now used upon the Brandreth Pill Boxes.

Philadelphia, office No.

8, North Eighth St.

BERANDEETH, M. D.

GOLDEN SWAN HOTEL, (REVIVED,) No. 59 N. Third st., above Arch, Philadelphia BOARD ONE DOLLAR TERDAY.

CHARLES WEISS has leased this old-established hotel; which has been completely put of the city.s Every portion of the house has undergone a complete cleansing. The culinary department is of the first order—with good cooks and servants selected to insure attention to guests

-II as accummedations for 70 persons. Those who may favor the house with their custum, may be assured of finding the best of fare the best of attention, and, as is stated above, very reasonable charges. Single day, \$1 25. IF Room for horses and vehicles. Also horses

LF Germantown and Whitemarsh Stage Office, Philadelphia, December 11, 1841 50-tf PAPER HANGINGS & BORDERS.—The sub

scriber has on hand and for gale a very choice lot of Paper Hangings and Borders for Parlors and Halls, which he will sell at very low rates.

B. BANNAN. Also for sale a few elegant Fire Place Screens. November 5, 1842, 45—

VERY CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.—T. & J. Beauty have just received from from that time, a New York, a large supply of choice Green ann Blace since an infant. December 28 52-CHEAP COPY BOOKS-At 61 cents each

FEVER AND AGUE.

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE. A FRESH supply of the above Medicine a certain cure for the fever and ague. Just received and for sale at MARTIN'S Drug Store Sentember 3,

DURE WHITE LEAD. WETHERILL & BROTHER, manufacturers, No 65 north Front street, Philadelphin, have now a good supply of their warranted oure white lead, and those customers who have been sparingly supplied in consequence of a run on the article, shall now have their orders

No known substance possesses those preservative and beautifying properties so desirable in a paint, to an equal extent with unadulterated white lead; hence any admixture of other materials only mars its value. It has therefore been the steady aim of the manufacturers, for many years, to supply to the public a perfectly pure white lead; and the unceasing demand for the ar ticle is proof that it has met with favor. It is invariably branded on one head - WETHERILL RANTED PURE—all in red letters.

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

July 16, 29-tf Real estate agent, Centre St. MOUNT CARBON HOTEL. Schuylkill County, Pa. EUBEN BRIGHT respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he has tak.

on this splendid, airy and delightful establishment, situated at the termination of the Reading and Philadelphia Rail banks, insurance offices, merchants, men of business generally, lawyers, postmasters, editors, reporters, public officers, and all who may be described in the coal Region, or those who visit the coal Region, or the coal Region where the coal Region where the coal Region who was the coal Region where the coal Regio ment, situated at the termination o on business, or for the purpose of enjoying the finished and furnished in the best style-and no pains will be spared to render satisfaction to all who may tavor it with a visit. Being within minutes walk of the Borough of Pottsvillesough sufficiently removed to escape the dust and noise of that busy, bustling place, it is confidently believed that it will be found much more pleasant and agreeable, than any other Hotel in the vicinity. Attached to the Hotel is a large examined into by three of the most able chemists and beautiful garden, overlooking the River in the country, who pronounced it to be a very Schuylkill, the Schuylkill Canal. Mount Carbon Rail Road, (extending to the Mines and thene to change color by exposure to air, moisture, of to Sunbury) the Centre Turnpike, and at the chemical agents. Consequently a medal was asame time affording a real and romantic 'iew of five Mountains. The house is surplied with pure mountain spring water, and a Bathing ments in this article. The paper is of the best establishment unrivalled in the country. A quality manufactured in the United States, being splendid pleasure Car is kept for the exclusive accommodation of visitors, who may be disposed to visit the Mines, or enjoy the wild and romantic scenery of the surrounding country. Individuals or families may rely on having ample room,

nad every possible attention. Mount Carbon, June 19, 1841. SWAIM'S PANACEA.—A fresh supply of this celebrated Medicine just received, and or sale by the subscriber, wholesale and retail ta Philadelphia prices. 3 buttles for \$5 retail.

B. BANNAN,

Oct. 22, 43- Agent for Schuylkill county DLAYING CARDS.—The subscriber has just received an assortment of Playing Cards, Plaid and Star Backs, which he will sel sale and retail at very low rates. Merchants and others supplied at Philadelphia prices. B. BANNAN.

OLD IRISH WHISKEY.-Just received by MILLER & HAGGERTY, one puncheon su-serior Old Irish Whiskey Otard, superior Pale and Dark Brandy, and Bohlen's Weesp A. Gin. December 24:

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.

VOL XIX SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1843.

CONSUMPTION,

Office Lyrics, No. 29.

DR. TAYLOR'S The calm and the quiet are not for me—
I love the storm of the billowy sea;
And the spirit with which my own would roam,
Must be wild as the wave with the highest foam. BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

For Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood. Pain in the sides or breast, Asthma, Pleurisy, shortness of breath, Palpitation of the heart, Debility, Nervousness, and all diseases of the Lungs and Liver,

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

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

See when you purchase that you get the true medi-cine, from 37 Bowery, New York, sold by specifica-tions! Remarkable Cure of Consumption. There been an invadid for three years, and have suffered every torture from confirmed consumption. But Dr. Taylor has wholly cured me. The large quantities of matters be used to raise has subsided my

cough has ceased, and I am fleshy again, my health being wholly restored by using three bottles of his celebrated Balsam.

No. 139, Maiden Lane, New York. Shortness of Breath.

For this disease Dr Taylor's Ralsam of Liverwort has no equal. Having the Asthma, a severe pain in my left side, and some cough; I was induced to try the above medicine, and great was my joy to find it cure me in about two weeks. It also cured my mother of a severe attack of the Liver complaint, with which she had suffered two years. J.C. STONE. 23 Hall Place, New York,

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

BALSAM OF LIVERWORT. The cures and benefits procured by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the Lungs, is almost increditable. It has been used by several persons in this neighborhood and there is scarcely an interestable to strangers and residents stance but its benefits have been fully realized. Per

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

of this Medicine.

Sandy Hill, Washington county, N. Y.

The configorition of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort is only known by the Proprietor, therefore it is dangerous using any but that from 375 Bowery.

TO THE PUBLIC. . We hereby certify that our son 6 years of age, was addenly taken with a fever, and after a severe sick

suddenly taken with a lever, and after a severe side ness a violent cough ensued.

He was bloated; his skin was filled, and his physician said there was no favorite symptom about him, that he had a confirmed consumption. At that time, we procured a bottle of that valuable medicine, T.tylor's Balsam of Liverwort. After taking one bottle we began to have hopes of his recovery. He contined, until he had used five bottles. It is now a year om that time, and his health is better than it has been

DAVID & HANNAH ROGERS. Granville, Washington co., N. Y.
For proof of the above statement 1 refer to the subcriber above people of high respectability.

GEORGE TAYLOR,

VIOLENT COUGH AND COLD CURED .- The severe change of weather having given me a most violent cold, also expectoration and difficulty of breathing; I was much distressed until I took Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. I found this medicine to suit my case nd cured me at once which causes me to recomment to others. J. J. FISHER, 17 Barrow st. N. Y. PAIN IN THE SIDE AND BREAST.—These disease have caused me much trouble, and often prevented my attending to business. Every medicine I heard of I tried, but found no relief. As a last resource I con-cluded to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. As soon as I did, I grew better, and have been gaining ever since; am now in good health, and can truly re-

ever since; am now in good health, and can truly recommend this Balsam as being far superior to any thing else.

A. L. GREEN, 2 Pitt st. N. Y.

Spirring of Blood Cured—For four months I have had a discharge of blood from the lungs, almost have had a discharge of blood from the lungs, almost have had a discharge of blood from the lungs, almost have had been proportionally approximately been proportionally approximately Also a dry hard cough, some pain, great weakdaily. Also a dry hard cough, some of 3 months, ness. After trying the doctors in vain for 3 months, I concluded to use Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Laverwort, have made an entire cure. of which three bottles have made an entire cure.
L. V. HAVILAND, 171 Oak st. N. Y.

For sale only in Pottsville, by JOHN S. C. MARTIN, Agent.

* TAKE NOTICE!! NEW AND GREAT INVENTION. FRANCIS'S HIGHLY IMPROVED MAN-IFOLD WRITER.

BY this wonderful invention a letter and du plicate can be written in one operation with nore case and greater facility than a single leter with an ordinary pen and ink.

To the merchantile, professional and travelling part of the comunity this truly great invention as of infinite value as it is a great saving of time, trouble and expense. The principle advantage to be derived from the manifold writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any dditional trouble to the writer, and without any necessity of using either an intistand or a pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently it never wears by use. For irous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, & c. with an immense saving of time and

the satisfaction of having an exact copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable. Francis's Manifold Writer has now been in successful operation two years, during which time the proprieter has had the pleasure of receiving the unfeigned approbation of all whose observa-tion it has come under. At the late fair of the American Institute the merits of the article were

warded by the Institute. The proprieter has lately made great improvemade for the Manifold writer expressly to his or-der. The roling of them, which has for some time variety of forms and sizes, varying in price from

50 cen's upwards.
Stationers, and Country Merchants in general will find it to their advantage to procure the article, as they meet with a ready sale. A liberal duction made to those who buy by wholesale. Newspapers or magazines throughout the coun y copying the above entire without alteration or abridgement (including this notice) and giving it welve inside insertions, shall receive a copy subject to their order by sending a paper contain the advertisement to the office of the subscriber. LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William street, corner Maiden Lane, New York.

November 12 1842. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE.—This valuable Medicine, which has gained a greater celebrity than any other Worm Medicine in the country, always on hand, wholesale and retail, at

Philadelphia prices. No family, after once using t, will be without this Medicine.

B. BANNAN, Oct. 22. Agent for Schuylkill county.

EDITORIAL

Away with the timid and shrinking soul! I love not that which can court control; But fearless and free must that young heart be, That o'er can awaken fond memory. Oh give me the passion that knows no fear;

The flashing eye in its language clear, and the burning tone with its words to bless, My heart in its fancied loneliness. Gushing and wild as the stormy main,
Is the love I covet and yet would gain;
Long may the search be and slow to bless,
Yet who would not toil for such loveliness.

There is eloquent thought in the kindling eyo,
A dream of bliss in the full drawn sigh;
And a rapturous joy in the burning cheek,
That can never belong to the mild and meek. The rush of the torrent defles all rule. And laughs in its scorn at the quiet pool; Reckless and wild must its young bride be, Or lonely it rolls to its grave in the sea.

Politicians.

Alas for the frailty of human nature, that a ame which in olden time belonged to, and was cherished by the pure patriots of a nation, should now be a term of scorn, and carry a sense of perty tricking to modern cars. We, who love to cherish the memory of our forefathers, and recall their deeds with pride and heart-felt gratification, connot help feeling humiliated as we see the lesson of their glorious example trampled under foot by the little mercenaries that cumber the earth the present day. Can the sincers lover of his country raise his head and look around him over the minds which control its destines, without bowing it the next moment in shame and sorrow. Bright and noble spirits may be found struggling onward in the mass, but who is it that wins the race'and listens to the rwan?—the sycophantic slave—the thing that crawls and twines his slimy track upward until he arrives at the giddy height of supremacy, even then too little for honest men to curse. Such a man is he whom the world around us terms

a politician! Politicians are sui genris in character, and according to our method of classification should be distinctive from the rest of the human family. We do not call the sincere and ardent advocate of principle a politician-whatever be his politice that incerity constitutes him a patriot and honest man; we admire him. We apply the term of politicians, and we use it as a title of reproach and of moral degradation, to those creatures who fondle and cringe and creep around the public heart, knocking for entrance, and backing their plea with loud and whining professions of love for its interestsmen who form a nucleus for fools to gather 'round, and who are always the demigod of such a senseless circle-the wonder and the oracle of a few whom they control and govern. Such men are to their smile among the flowers that bloom upon the be found in uppling shops, or gathered round the beaven kissing hills of renown, as well as those stove in the crowded bar room, and can always te | that flourish in the vales of obscurity. You are recognized by a greasy coat, a low expression of all related to each other by consanguinity, and whipperson of the general hunt, and each receive their per diem.

Then we come to another class of politicians. whom we measure by the same scale a few degrees above the genus we have just touched upon .-Those gentry desire to insert their digits into the public pocket, and being withal a little infected with "that last infirmity of noble minds," feel ambitious of sway. They covet some foundation or excuse for the immense conceit which puffs them up well nigh to bursting, and are angious to betray the mass into reverence for their mighty powers. Perhaps their longing eyes rest upon the vacant seat of a Judgeship, or some executive county office. Then it is that their grovelling natures step out and lay bare to the inspection of the calm observer, the claims which entitle them to our classification. They suddenly become profuse and liberal-profess an utter and sovereign contempt for offices and aristocrats, and are the firm and unflinching friends of the mechanic and abourer! The whippers-in are called together, bargained with and schooled, and the pliant pub-

lic furnishes the contract. So might we go on step by step, until we arrived at the pinnacle, and show our readers that the same principle which impelled the lowest, governs the highest in the scale. We speak only of the leaders of a party, which professes democracy, and we have drawn a picture which is familiar to all who chose to make the application. Look at our own district, and the original of this sketch presents itself forcibly to the reason. May we not well blush for the fair fame of our Republic, when we reflect upon the possibility of such creatures influencing its destinies. (When will principle triumph! when will men assert the sovereignty of their own intellects, and casting off the servile shackles that bind them to party, think and act for the good of their common country ?

The most perfect despotism we know of is that which governs whilst professing to serve-Such

BEAUTY. - Who can explain the mysterious e ectric influence which woman's beauty sheds around the soul of man? who can analyze the feling, which at her approach gives birth to wild thoughts and warm gushing impulses, bestowing eloquence upon the boor, and calming the furious spirit down into tenderness and adoration? How lame end how impotent are those theories with which metaphysicians have endeavored to measure the impulse and weigh the swelling thought thus created. Out on the materialist! who by his rules of philosophy and attraction would seek to explain the mystery—we will have none of his dogmas! our own experienco teaches us differently. There dwells in the sweet recesses of the human soul, a young warm spirit that springs been thought impossible, has at length been forth only at the approach of beauty: we have brought to perfection for which a copyright has been secured. The copying books are bound in a tions of a Rubens or an Angelo; the sculptor's forth only at the approach of beauty: we have tions of a Rubens or an Angelo; the sculptor's chisel has also called it into action : but oh! how much wilder is its rioting felt as the vision of living, speaking, beauty bursts upon the sense-the flashing eye, the flushed cheek, the rich ripe lip, and the measured tone, are all more putent in their influences o'er the spirit of the soul," than the mere creations of ideality, man's feeble imig

> A large meeting, without distinction of party was held in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, on the 4th instant. Among other resolutions adopted on the occasion by acclamation, was one "respectfully equesting Congress to authorise the issue of yo hundred millions of three per cent stock, to which, the public lands and their p specifically and forever pledged.

" I am the victim of an unrequited attachment," as the fellow said when the sheriff called

From the N. Y. Sunday Mercury. SHORT PATENT SERMONS. The words of my text may be found somewhere is follows:

Fleas have other fleas to bite 'em,

And so go on ad infinitum My hearers-you are all probably aware that biters often get bitten; the people not unfrequently fall into the very pits which they dig for others: and that he who speaks evil of his neighbor is sure to be spoken evil of himself. The spider eateth the fly -the fish will eat the spider -the fish-hawk catcheth the fish-the eagle mastereth the hawk -the sportsman shouteth the eagle-Death devoureth the sportsman-and the Almighty hath power over Death and the devil. It does certainly appear that there is none upon earth so mighty but come one can be found who is mightier; and as wicked as one individual may possibly be, some reprobate wearing the human form divine can be scared up who is even still wickeder. Well, my friends, this is all as it should be; for, without this variety, the music of the moral world were one dull and monotonous tone-enough to give the fever and ague a fit of laziness, and render a glass of soda water too stupid to efferveise. All the rough and discordant sounds that echo from hither to thither are produced by the voice of Nature ; and the voice of Nature is the voice of God, which, although it sometimes speaks in mighty thunder, yet speaks in love. The ever-rolling waves give beauty and sublimity to the ocean-the high kills and the deep valleys add lovliness to a landscape -and the irrregularities that exist among the human race make a picture of perfect uniformity, even as all discord, as my friend Pope says, is harmony-but not understood by those who have no more an ear for music than a rabbit has a tail expressly for the purpose of brashing off flies, My dear friends-although everything in this

world is made just about as it should be, still man. being a free agent, endeavors daily to make improvements upon himself-and yet as he progresses intellectually, he retrogrades morally. Ambition and a thirst for praise, perturb not only his own peace, but often, too often, that of his fellow creatures around hiff ; and yet he finds that while with pompous tread he makes disturbance among the ante of industry, he is at the same time molested by annoying insects that buzz and bite with impunity. Pride lays the egg of envy, which hatches out slander; and you may depend upon it, my beloved brethren, that if you slander your fellew mortals you will be slandered by the slanderers of standerers. The dorsal regions of backbiters are kept continually sore by the infliction of fresh. wounds from those behind them; and there is no position in society so high but the poisoned arrows of calumny may reach. The loftiest pinnacle of lame is accessibly to reptiles that delight in devouring each other; and the scrpents of sin cast ness, and a dogmatical tone; they are the you ought to feel bound to assist your brothers in to see how you pounce upon the helpless, take advantage of the weak, and pilfer the last penny from the poor, is enough to sink the heart of a christian

into the seat of his trowsers. My hearers-don't be like the bed bugs that but let every man cat of the bread he has honest. ly earned, and add, if possible, a mite to his enjoyment. Push others along the path of prosperity-act friendly towards your foes-and Heaven will bestow upon you its tichest of blessings; but, if you bite, you must expect to be bitten-for, as my text says, Ficas have other fleas to bite 'em. and he that would wantonly set dogs upon the doers of righteous deeds must expect to be barked at, to say the least. To be happy yourselves you must use your utmost exertion to increase the happiness of those around you. Your hearts must be influenced by moral motives, and inclined to virtuous deeds. Just open the windows of your hearts, and let in the light of heavenly wisdom, and every earthly object that seems beclouded by sorrow, will be surrounded by the golden balloo of joy. That mercy which you measure out to the sons of misfortune will be meted to you by Providence while contending with adversity, affliction, and the innumerable ills that beset a poor mortal on his pilgrimage to the tomb. . If you rob your brother of the roses that grow in the garden of his heart and transplant them to your own, they will soon wither away, and leave nothing but thorns behind. You must cultivate your own soil, and never more think of reaping from foreign fields.-Sow the seeds of wisdom in your youthful days, and you will gather a golden harvest of happiness in the autumn of age. Worry the weak worms of misfortune as much as you may, the moths of misery will continue to eat through your mortal garment till you are rocked to sleep in the cradle of the grave-and even there you will be troubled with worms, despite the potency of Sherman's lozengers, or the vermifuge of Feuchtwanger.

My hearers-when circumstances war against you, why do you sting one another, like a nest of vipers when stirred up with a long pole! There is no more to be gained by it than there is in one's castigating one's own flesh with a cowhide to make t conform to the virtuous resolutions of the will. Bind yourselves together in the bonds of brotherly love--all pull in the same direction, and your yokes will be easy and your burdens light. Let the cement of fraternal love cause hearts to adhere to hearts-let no link be broken in the bright chain of friendship-let your social walks be where the flowers of female leveliness shed their sweet fragrance abroad-and remember that, when Satan would induce you to speak evil of your neighbor, "Fleas have other fleas to bite 'em"-and that others bite considerably harder than some. So mote

REPROOF.—Reprove mildly and sweetly in the calmest manner, in the gentlest terms; not in a haughty or imperious way, not hastily or fiercely; por with sour looks, or in bitter language: for these ways do beget all the evil, and hinder the best effects of reproof; they do certainly inflame and disturb the person reproved; they breed wrath, disdain and hatred against the reprover; but do not so well enlighted a man to see his error, or affect him with kindly sense of his miscarriage, or dispose him to correct his fault. Such reproofs look rather like the wounds and persecutions of enmity, than as remedies administered by a friendbe divided among the States for the payment of ly hand; they harden men much, they scorn to mend on such occasions. If reproof doth not savor of humanity, it signifieth nothing; it must be like a bitter pill, wrapt in gold and tempered with sugar, otherwise it will not go down or work of same God, as they are citizens of the same counfectually .- Barrow's Sermons.

Republicanism of Public Schools.

tance, are strongly set forth in the following Re-

mon School Journal: nd influential families are withdrawn from the public school, it ceases, of necessity, to have and self-respect, and virtuous happiness. ominence in the public eye, and draws no warm ircle of expectation round it. It is not a mere charity school, in which we might feel the intersame school and class with those of the most distinguished families: engaged in a trial of talent and good manners, to excel them; sometimes honored by public notice, at examinations;passing at length, into a High School, whereby they are instructed in elegant learning and sci ence; going home to speak at their simple table of the great facts of science, to discuss questions, or suggest tasteful thoughts. What a light and warmth would this give in the bosom of a poor family, or one just rising into character. How kindly would it bind the hearts of the parents to society, as a whole: how genial the influence it would shed noon their humble walk. In such a ase, the children are not trained to hate those a bove them, but only to emulate them; because they now see there is justice and friendship for them, and that they are encouraged on all sides

to aim at the highest excellence. "Here, if we rightly understand, is the true spirit of conservatism. Our social constitution is republican, and is therefore to be conserved only in a republican way; for that is conservation which holds the elements of society, as they are n good keeping. Republicanism permits distinction of rank and association, but not separation of rank; for separation is non-acquaintance, and that is too close upon the verge of hostility. t grades a level of unity in which we must all stand together, though it suffers us to raise our heads as high in worth, talent, property and every sort of eloquence as we may. There is no danger to our institutions as long as we do not

"Many of our countrymen are afflicted with an indefinite horror of agrarianism, and the rislimity of revenge, to sweep down all distinctions of character, and overturn all vested rights. And here is the danger that most threatens us. It lies in the disposition too often manifest in our citizens that have begun to be distinguished, espectally in property, to withdraw from the masses, suck stolen blood from the bowels of one another; and nurses an upstart feeling of family. They put on affectations which are greatly in advance of their station, and lay themselves out to be more distinct than our law of society permits. There needs to be more graceful and philosophic submission to this law, else we might expect that society will become embittered, and sundred into hostile fragments.

In this view of the common school, meaning that which is actually common to all, is eminent ly republican and ought to be regarded as the trongest conservative influence; for here the children are put upon a footing together and brought into connection with their whole country. rivate schools on the other hand, drawn into a distinct order and patronized by the wealthier classes, as nearly are much at war with our instiutions as they would have been with those of Lacedemon. They divide society at the root by an assortment in the ranks of childhood putting the two parties into non-acquaintance, and eternal repugnance. They are, therefore eminently unepublican and dangerous. And, therefore your ommittee feel that no undertaking can be of nore serious consequences to our American citzens, than to make our public schools so perfect in their character, that all the onizens will prefer them, and cluster round them to feel the bonds of a common interest, and inspire the children with a common desire of excellence.

Nor should we omit to say that an education begun at the common school is, in many respects, better than a private school can vield. It does the children of higher families good, to sit on a evel with the children of the lower, and if it must respect merit, delivers them of their impracticable conceits, and inspires them with a sense of justice. It is a great advantage also to know society. Hence the child who is brought up exclusively in a private school, and does not know the people, is not qualified to act a part amongst them. Their feelings, prejudices, tastes, deficiencies are all unknown to him. His knowledge i more exquisite than the world is, and his character is practically unamericanized. Going info life as a statesman, or a lawyer, or in almost any other capacity he will go under a decided disadvantage. How small a thing is it, indeed to teach children the names of mountains and riv ers, and other things equally distant from them, when they do not really know their own neighbors and countrymen.

The more is this to be regretted when the knowledge of their fellow citizens, in lower walks of life, would so much diminish their distance from them, and breed in their hearts a feeling of citizenship as well as of humanity, so much enlarged; for man is man, whether high or low, and it will always be found, however much we may magnify the distinction of society that his actions and feelings do, after all, spring from his manhood more than from his condition. A knowledge of the high is a knowledge of many infirmities, together with many traits of fellow feeling that could never be suppressed. A knowledge of the low, is a knowledge also of many noble and fine qualities, together with some vulgar prejudices .- There is ever more distinction in the outward show of ranks than there is within; for when the two come really to feel and weigh each other, it is not the rich knowing the poor, or the poor the rich, but it is the man knowing the man, and both together knowing themselves to be allied by nature to the

to realize, through the medium of a perfect system The Republican character of our American of public education. What an elevation of manvstem of Common Schools, its value and impor- nors in the whole people, what respectfulness to merit in all grades of life, what a friendly underport of a Committee at Hartford, Conn., of which standing, without jealousy of precedence or char-Rev. Horace Bushnell is chairman, and which we acter. Gathering round the youth with a comfind in the last number of the Connecticut Com- mou interest, we should share a common pride in

NO 8.

We call then upon our citizens to come forward and unite in the common endeavor of a common citizenship so as to elevate our public schools that ests of charity, nor is it, on the other hand, a all the youth of the city will prefer them. If they school dignified by its prominence as a common disapprove of our plan in any respects, it is theirs centre of education. It is a half pauperized inder to be moulded and amended as they please. We pendency, which falls between all categories and only hope that they will aim at no partial improvemoves us neither in the way of respect nor be- mente, nothing short of a thorough re-organization. nevolence. The children feel themselves' to be No subject has come before them for many years, enpriviledged in their attendance—and their pa- of equal importance to the well being and bonor rents have only a cold despairing interest in the of the city. It is a question that relates to the forlorn establishment to which they are doomed mind and spirit of its own people, and thus to to send them. How different the case, if they every thing that concerns their happiness-the could see their sons and their daughters in the property, liberty, growth, and piety of ages to

> ABSTRACT Of the Report of the Superinfendant of Common

Schools n this State. The whole number of school districts in the

State, on the first Monday of June, 1842, exclusive of the city and county of Philadelphia, was 1113, the number of accepting districts paid during that year 905, the number of those that reported 861, all but 44 districts have made their annual report. Whole number of schools in reporting districts s 6116; number yet required, 554; average number of months taught in these schools, five months, nine days; number of male teachers 5176; females

2316. Average salaries of male teachers per month i \$18 58, females \$11- 16. Number of male scholars 154,454; females 126,691, number learning German 5141; average of scholars in each school 44; cost of tuition of each scholar 1 273 per quarter. Amount paid reporting districts during the last school year is \$226,629, school tax levied in those districts 386,177 31; whole amount paid accepting districts 238,162, whole tax levied in all districts as reported 398,766 40.

Amount paid for instruction in reporting districts for that year 425,501 27, for fuel and contingencies, 41,044,05, whole amount for school houses 113,339 66.

There is no method for ascertaining the number of scholars in the State, except by reference to the census of 1840, nor will that give the number with great exactness, because under the present provisions of the school law all above the age of ing of the masses. We need fear no such results, four years can be admitted into the common until after the fundamental law is rent asunder by schools. The superintendent is clearly of the a virtual separation from the masses. But if we opinion, that the provisions of the school law have not separation first, we must take agrarian- should be changed as to prohibit any child from ism afterwards, and it will come in terrible sub- entering the public schools till the age of five

Our Commonwealth was far advanced in prosperity, when the government lent its kind aid to the advocatés of public instruction by common schools: There were early and deep seated prejudices to be conquered; but such has been the change that of eleven hundred and thirteen school districts in the State (exclusive of Philadelphia) four fifths had accepted the school law in June last, and it is belived if the people are encouraged by the government, within less than two years there will not be a non-accepting district in the

Colleges, Academies and Female Seminaries

By a resolution of the Legislature, passed in 836, it is provided: "That on November, annuially, it shall be the duty of each university, or college in the Commonwealth, to report fully on

their respective condition. Nine colleges in the Commonwealth received ust year from the State Treasury \$7378. Six only have made their annual report. In those, it appears, there are 381 students, and in the pre paratory departments attached to them 373 students. The number preparing to become school teachers is 37, and the number of graduates 62. The medium price of tuition for each student is \$22 33 per year. The annual expense per pupil including board, is \$120 66%.

The whole number of academics is 65; the mount thus received from the Tressury last year \$16,001 80. But 39 of these have made their annual report. From those made, their number of pupils is 2409. 360 are preparing to become school teachers. The medium cost of tuition for each pupil is \$15 31. The whole annual expense per pupil is \$107 55.

Of the female seminaries, but 18 have made their report. The whole number in the State is 41. These have received from the Treasury 13, e so, to be surpassed by them. It makes them | 014 89, and the number of pupils in those instituitions that have reported is 800. The medium cost of tuition per year is 18 53, and the whole expenses per pupil for one year is 132 20. The gross amount paid to colleges, academies

and female seminaries, is 36,421 89. From all the information which has been re eived by the Superintendant from the colleges, most of them are in a flourishing condition Some, however, are languishing for the want of support, and their number of students is not on the increase; owing perhaps to the general depres-

ion of business. The colleges which have reported to this departient, ere Allegheny, Lafayette, Madison, Mar-

shall, Pennsylvania and Washington. It appears from the report of the Board of Conrollers, made in March last, there were then three hundred and seven pupils in the High School-It also appears by the same report, that the number of pupils attending the public schools, was 27,808; the increase beyond former years was

4616. The total cost for the instruction of the 27,808 scholars including the pupils of the High School, was \$110,250: the average annual cost of tuition for each scholar, \$3 97-an amount greater than this would be the expense for one-quarter at most of the private schools in the State, showing most conclusively, that while this course of education s the best, it is also much the chacapest.

The amount received from the annual State apfor the year 1812, was \$49,283

The grammar, secondary and primary schools in the city and county of Philadelphia are in a most flourishing condition, and a highly respectable education can be obtained by a youth who has try. How fine a picture of society might we hope schools.

A few days since, considerable excitement was produced by the disappearance of a going girl, aned about 16, the daughter of a Mr. Mercer, one of the most wealthy and respectable inhabitants of Southwark. A young man of this city, named Hutchinson Heberton, was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in her abduction, but was discharged in consequence of the girl's return to her parents. It was ascertained, however, that Hebetton had acduced the young girl, and that she had gone to a house of ill-fame, in the neighborhood of Pine and Twelfth streets, where he had been in the habit of meeting her. Her absence as well as her return, we believe, was voluntary.----The anguish of the family at the knowledge of the dishonor that had fallen upon the daughter of their house no tongue can tell nor pen describe. To wips out the stain as far as it was possible so to do, a marriage was proposed to the seducer. This was declined on his part, and the brother of the seduced then challenged him. This was also det clined. The infuriated brother, stung almost to madness, determined not to be baulked in his revenge. He watched the movements of Heberton, and having ascertained that he was to loave the city last evening in a carriage, by way of Camden, he concealed himself on board the ferry boat arms. their ingenuous efforts at improvement. Our ed with one of Colt's six-barreled pistols. Short-"When all the children of the most wealthy streets would reveal the dignity of intelligence and ly after, the carriage was driven on board with the character. Our houses would be abodes of thrift blinds drawn up, and when within a few yards of the Jersey shore, Morcer approached the carriage and fired four balls into it in quick succession. One of them proved fatal, taking effect under the left shoulder blade, and entering the body of Heberton. He was conveyed to a tavern in Camden; where he expired in a few minutes. Mercer immediately gave himself up to the authorities.

Awfal Hetribution.

Thus has the atrocious crime of seduction been visited with awful and summary retribution at the hands of the outraged brother. We have been acquainted with Heberton for some years, and have always known him as a mild, amiable and gentlemanly man-but the crime which he committed was of too black and damning a character for us to express regret or sympathy for his untimely end. For his widowed mother, we feel deeply, as well as for his afflicted relatives, who are among the most respectable of our citizens. His fate is a striking example of the evil effects of idleness: Having no occupation, and abundant means to supply his wants, his whole time appeared devoted to intrigue and the gratification of sensual passions. Had he been engaged with the occupations of business, his mind would have been filled with other thoughts and higher aims. Let his fate be a warning to all idlers .- Evening Journal.

The locofoco papers in Massachusetts are doing their best to whitewash the sable legislation of that venerable commonwealth under its present temporary "democratic" majority. The abolition ascendency having already attempted to interfere with the rights of the railroad companies by obliging them to give the negroes the privilege of stopping all white travel in their cars, and having passed a law through both branches of the legislature for the practical amalgamation of whites and blacks by intermerriage, the democratic papers are defending those measures with all their might .--The "Bay State Democrat." one of the most distinguished of these prints is particularly pathetic, logical and conclusive upon the intermerringe law; that paper being clearly of opinion that it is necessary to permit the white maidens of Massachusetts to intermarry with the children of Hem. lest the "laws shall inflict the curse of illegitimacy upon the innocent offspring!" 👍

There is a philosophy in this doctrine which we commend in the first place to the notice of the "Massachusetts Humane Society," and eccondity to the fosterage of Father Ritchie of the Richmond Enquirer. Was there ever such philanthropy before! White women are to be allowed the legalluxury of being married to negroes, lest their children should be deprived of the inestimable advantage of enjoying the legal paternity of an Ethiopian as black as histor cork! How cons refreshing to the feelings of the mothers of such interesting "yellow boys!" How comforting to the character and how elevating to the social standing of such matrons-that their copper colored offspring are made the legitimate children of their fathers, instead of black .- filii nullus.

The white lady abolitionists of Massachusetts, who are so desirous of obtaining the privilege of intermarrying with negroes, are not going to have things all in their own way in that State not by any means. The sables have made up their minds to have something to say in the business themselves, and they are quite right. "Mr. Gibbons, of Boston, recently presented a petition to the Legislature, signed by Elsa Bliss and twenty other colored damsels and matrons, praying that the Legislature will not repeal the intermarriage law The petition stated, says a Boston paper, that col ored men, in such case, would marry white we men, and leave petitioners destitute of sympathy and despairing of matrimonial felicity; also, that colored man, even now, begin to slight their wives, while the unmarried beaux are making arrangements to obtain white wives to the great injury. and discomfort of colored damsels .- N. Y. Cour-

CLEANLINESS .- A white-yellow cravat or shirt; on a man, speaks at once the character of his wife; and, be you assured, that she will not take with your dress pains which she has never taken with her own. Then, the manner of putting on the dress is no bad foundation for judging: if it bo carelessly, slovenly, if it do not fit properly. No matter for its mean quality : mean as it may be, it may be neatly and trimly put on; and if it be not, take care of yourself, for, as you will soon find to your cost, a sloven in one think is a sloven in all things. The country people judge greatly from the state of the covering of the ancles; and if that be not clean and tidy they conclude that all out of sight is not what it ought to be; Look at the shoes. If they be trodden on one side, loose on the foot, or run down at the heel, it is a very bad sign; and, as to elip-shop, though at coming down in the morning, and even before daylight, make up your mind to a rope, rather than live with a slip-shed wife. Oh! how much do women lose by inattention to these matters? Men, in general, say nothing about it to their wives; but they think about it; they envy their luckier neighbors; and, in numerous cases, consequences the most serious arise from the apparently trifling cause. Beauty is volumble; it is one of the ties, and a strong tio too; that, however, cannot last to an old age; but the charm of cleanliness never ends but with life itself. - Cob-The second transfer grown as a first

Memony .- It is strange -- perhaps the strangest of all the mind's intricacies-the sudden-the instanteneous manner in which memory, by a singlesignal, casts wide the doors of those darb, stores houses in which long passed events have been shut up for years. The signal, be it a look, a tone, an odor, a single sentence, is the cabalistic word of the Arabian tale, at the potent magic of which the door of the cave of the robber Forgetfulness is cast suddenly wide, and all the treasures that it had concealed displayed. Upon the memory of the traveller rushed up the visions of his youthful days; the sports of boyhood, the transient cares, the quarrels soon forgotten, the pains which passropriation by the city and county of Philadelphia cd away like summer clouds, the pure sweet joys of youth, and innocence, and ignorance of ill, that naver return, when once nassed away.

New Casz.- What can a man do !" asked a green one yesterday, when the aberiff is seen coming to him with a writ in his hand." - "Apply neither the time nor inclination to prosecute his the remedy," said another one gruffly, studies farther than in one of their best grammar | What kind of a remedy !" "Hecling remedy, you goose-run like the devil."