Six Months
 1 00

 Three Months
 50

 One Month
 18

Single Copies.....4 We shall continue sending the paper to our numerous subscribers abroad, as we have been accustomed to, until the 1st of July. In the mean time the accounts of those who are in arrears will be made out and forwarded, and if not paid, together with the advance subscription, we shall be forced to discontinue the paper.

CLUBBING. In order to accommodate Clubs who wish to subscribe, we will furnish them with this paper, on the following terms-invariably in advance: 3 Copies to one address-per annum.....\$5 00 Five dollars in advance will pay for three years

TO ADVERTISERS. Advertisements of exceeding a square of twelve lines will be changed \$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:

One Column......\$35 Two squares.....\$10
Three-fourths do...20 One do.......6
Half column,......15 Business cards, 5 lines, 3 For any period shorter than a year as per Agree-All advertisements most be paid for in advance in less an account is opened with the advertiser, or it is

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

All notices for Meetings and proceedings of meetings not considered of general interest, and many other notices which have been inserted heretofore gratuitiously, with the exception of Marriages and deaths, will be charged as advertisements. Notices of Deaths, in which invitations are extended to the friends and relatives of the deceased, to attend the foreral, will be charged as advertisements. neral, will be charged as advertisements.

We confidently expect; the co-operation of our friends in this our new arrangement.

OLD ESTABLISHED PASSAGE OFFICE

100 Pine Street, corner South Street. . THE Subscriber begs leave to cail the attention of his friends, and the Public in general, to the following arrangements for 1843, for the pursose of bringing out Cabin, Second Cabin, and Steerage Passengers, by the following

Regular Packet Ships to and from Liverpool. . Captains Days of Sailing from Ships' New York. ti. Washington, Burrows, June 7 Oct 7 Feb 7 United States Britton 13 13 13 13 Garrick Skiddy 25 25 25 25 25 Albert Bully 7 Nov 7 Mar Albert 13 13 13 25 " 25 Collins Roscius Aug 7 Dec 7 All 7 Independence Nye. . 13 1 13 Virginian 25 25 Hauleston Sep. 7 Jan 7 My 7 Ashburtor

Dereyster . 25 . 25 25 Sheridan Days of Sailing from United States Rritton
Garrick
Garrick United States Britton Sept 1 Jan. 1 M'y 1 or Sheffield Roscins Independence

Ashburto Denevater 13 . 13 . 13 Sheridan Regular Packet Ships to and from Londo . Captains Days of Sailing from

Ships' New York. Names. Chadwick June 1 Oct +1 Feb Chadwick 10 10 20 20 Hoberd 20 10 10 10 10 Willington l'hiladelphia Chedwick (* 10 * 10 20 20 12 11 1 Switzerland H. Hudson Brudish Aug I Dec 1 A'l Ontario, Griswold Lafania Westminster Sept: 1 Jan | 1 May 1 4 St. James Sebor Montreal 20 • 20 • 20 Days of sailing from

Inly 17 Nov 17 M'r 17. Chadwick Mediator Wellington Chadwick Heberd 7 Dec: 7 A'l 7 Chadwick 27 27 Switzerland 7 Jan 7 M'v H. Hudson Bradist Griswold - 27 Turonto Oct. 7 Feb ... 17 17 27 7 Feb .7'J'ne 7 Westminster Moore-27 27 2-St. Jamus Tinker Nov 7 Mar 7 J'ly Britton

Glagiztor In addition to the above Regular Lines, a num ber of Splendid New York built Transient Ships, such as the 'Adirondack,' 'Scotlind,' 'Russell Glover,' and 'Echo, swill continue to sail from Liverpool weekly in regular succession, thereby preventing the least possibility of ditention o delay in Liverpool; and for the accommodi on of persons wishing to remit money to their milies of friends, I have arranged the payme of iny Drafts on the following banks :-

The Uister Bank, and branches RELAND. The Provincial Bank do. The National Bank

All Drafts payable at sight, at cither of the above banks, their branches or agencies. Messrs. Spooner, Atagod & Co ENGLAND. bankers, London. P. W. Byrnes, Esq. Liverpool.

Passengers can also be engaged from Liver-pool to Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, by the regular packet ships, on application being made personally; or by letter, (post paid,) ad-

JOSEPH MCMURRAY, 100 Pine street, corner of South.

AGENTS.—In Pottsville, Benj. Bannan, Esq.
In Lowell, Rich. Walsh, Esq. In Albany, T. Gough, Esq. In Newark, John McColgan, Esq.

In Toronto, U. C. Rogers and
Thompson.

1 also beg leave to assure my friends and the spublic in general, that the greatest punctuality will be observed in the sailing of the above ships together with all others which I may have, an that passengers will experience no delay on their arrival at the different ports where they mean to

embark,
P. S.—Free passage can also be secured from the various ports in Ireland and Scotland from which steamboats con to Liverpool. JOSEPH MEMURRAY.

100 Pine street, New York. Gives drafts in sums to suit Applicants, on the Provincial Bank of Ireland, payable at Limerick Clonmol Downpatrick Condonderry' Wexford Omagh Ralleshannon Armach Strabane. Athlone Ballina Dongarvan . Kilkenny

Traice. Monaghan. Spooner, Atwood & Co., Bankers London, payable in every town in Great Britain P. W. BYRNES, Esquire, Liverpool. CITY OF GLASGOW BANK, Payable in every 4-New York, January 21,

Moneymore

FEAS .- Fresh Green and Black Teas of orime quality, by the chest, half chest, or by vetail. For sale stiprices to suit the times by E. Q. & A. HENDERSON.

CERJOURINAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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

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

SATURDAY MORNIG, AUGUST 19, 1843.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

VOL XIX.

Of the North American College of Health. This extraordinary medicine is founded upon the rinciple that the human frame is subject to ONLY NE DISEASE, viz. Corrupt Humors, or in other words mpurity of the Blood, and nothing save vegetable leaning, is wanted in order to drive disease of every. lescription from the body.

description from the body.

If the channels of our mighty rivers should become choked up, would not the accumulated waters find new outlets, or the country be inundated—Just so with the human body; if the natural drains become closed, the accumulated impurities will most assuredly find yent in some form of disease or death will be a

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE, PILLS WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are eminently calculated for carrying out this GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE, because they are a purgative medicine so justly halanced and withal so natural to the human constitution, that they cannot possibly injure the most delicate; at the same time, if used in such a manner as to produce free evacuations by the bowels, and repeated a few times, it will be absolutely injurgeshild for nain or distress of any kind to see bowels, and to be bowels, and to continue in the body. A single twenty live dent box of the above named Indian Vegetable Pills will, in all the above named Indiany's gerone; this with the cases, giverelief, sometimes even beyond the power of words to describe, and if persevered in for a short time, there is not a malady in the whole course of human ills that can nossibly withstand their astonishing and wonderful influence. WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETA-

BLE PILLS are a certain cure for COSTIVENESS. Because they completely cleanse the stomach and bowels from those bilious and corrupt himors which paralyse and weaken the digestive organs, and are the cause of headache, nauses, and sickness, alpitation of the heart, rheumatic pains in valous parts of the body, and many other unpleasan vinctions.

In all disordered motions of the Blood, called ntermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammatory, and

FEVERS. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found a cer rain remedy; because thy cleanse the stomach and howels from all billious humors; and purify the blood; consequently, as they remove every kind of disease, they are absolutely certain to cure every kind

of fever. So, also, when morbid humors are deposited upon the membrane and muscle, causing those pains infla-mation and swelling called RHEUMATISM, GOUT, &c. RHEUM ATISM, 160UT, &ci.
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills may be relied on as always certain to give relief, and if persyered with, will most assuredly, and without fail, make a perfect cure of the above painful maladies.—From three to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills taken every night on going to bed, will, in a short time, completely rid the body from all morbid and corrupt hymors; and hemostism gott and nain of every description will

theumatism, gout, and pain of every description, will disappear, as if by magic. For the same reason, when from sudder changes of the atmosphere, or any other cause, the perspira-tion is checked, and those humors which should pass off by the skin, are thrown inwardly, Lausing beadache, nausea, and sickness; pain in the bones, watery and inflamed eyes, sore throat, hoarseness, coughs, con sumption rheumatic pains in various part of the body and many other symtoms of

CATCHING COLD,

pain in the side, oppression, named and sickness, loss of appetite, costiveness, a vellow tinge of the skin and eyes, and every other symptoms of LIVER COMPLAINT.

Because they purge from the body those corrupt and stagnant humours, which when deposited on the liver are the cause of the above dangerous complain

They are also to prevent APOPLEXY AND SUDDEN DEATH. APOPLEAY AND SUIDER DEATH.

Because they carry off those humours which obstructing the circulation, are the cause of a rish, or determination of blood to the head; giddiness, especially
on turning suddenly round, blindness, drowsiness, loss
of memory, inflamation of the brain, insanity, and all
disorders of the mind.

Those who labour within doors abould remember

Those who labour within doors should remember that they frequently breathe an atmosphere which is wholly unfit for the proper expansion of the lungs, and at the same time owing to want of exercise, the bowels are not sufficiently evacuated, the blood becomes impure, and headache, indigestion, palpitation of the heart, and many other disagreeable symtoms are sure to follow.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Reing at Cleanser of the stomach and bowels, and a

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS. Being a Cleanser of the stomach and bowels, and a direct purifier of the Blood, are icertain not only to remove pain or distress of every kind, from the body, but if used occasionally, so as to keep the body free from those humours which are the dause of every-malady incident. to man, they will most assuredly promote such a just and equal circulation of the blood that those who lead a sedentary life, will be able to enjoy sound health, and disease of any kind will be enjoy sound health, and discusse of any kind will be absolutely impossible.

CAUTIONS TO AGENTS. County agents, and others, are respectfully informed that owing to the great popularity, and increasing demand for the above named Pills, a host of unprincipled persons are manufacturing, and vending a spurious article in institution of

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL. WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL.

They are also further informed that I have a suit pending against one V O. Falck, for counterfeiting the above named medicine and are cautioned against buying or receiving medicine from said V.O. Falck, as he cannot by any possibility have the genuine Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills for sale.

All travelling agents, with genuine medicine are provided with a certificate of agency, signed by William Wright, Vice President of the N. A. College of Ilealth.

officeath.

Travellers, who cannot show a certificate as above. described, will be known as base impostors. Shund them, therefore, as you would a Highway man, or a Midnight Robber.

Midnight Rouber.
Offices, devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Phis, wholesale and remit, No 169 Race St. Philadelphia. No. 288 Greenwich street

N B - Reware of the counterfeith in Third Street AGENTS FOR SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Thos. & James Beatty, Pottsville Bickel & Hill, Orwigsburg. Cantel Saylor, Schuylkill Haven. Aaron Mattis, Lower Mahantongo Jacob Kauffman, do Jonas Kauffman, do John Weist, Klingerstown Calcb Wheeler, Pine grove, John Snyder, Friedensburg. Samuel Boyer, Port Clinton

Sanner Boyer, For Charles
Fetheroff Drey & Co., Tuadarora
Wm. Taggert, Tamaqua.
Noretz Forteder, West Penn township.
R. Shuler & Co., East Brunswick township.
Henry Koch & Son, McKeansburg. C. II. Dei orrest, Lewellyn.
F. & J. Kaufman, Zimmermantov
Abratham Heebner, Port Carbon.
John Mertz, Middleport.
George Reitsnyder, New Castle.
Bennett & Taylor, Minersville.

Northumberland County. H. B. Masser, Suppary. Jacob Haas, Shamokin, Wm Forsythe, Northumberland, Wm, Heinen, Milton. John G. Renn, Upper Mahanoy, Ireland & Mirzell McEwensville

Berks County. 1. W. Ringler & Co., Reading.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY A fresh supply of this celebrated Medicine just received and for sale by the subscriber, sole A ent for the proprietors. JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

AWNS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, &c.--of the newest stile, at prices to suit the times to by T. & J. BEATTY

Office Lyrics, No. 38, I will not bend to thee with tender sighing, I will not moan my sad and lunely fate; Or tell thee how thy scornful cold replying Hath filled my heart with feelings desolate

I've loved thee with a fervent pure devotion, Sending my spirit forth for thine to roam; But like the dove upon the shoreless ocean, Unwarmed unmansioned it has sought it's hom

too can rouse a bitter scotnful feeling. I too can meet thee with a cold calm eye, and not a glance, with tenderness revealing. Shall glad thy conquest, or the truth deny. Then rest thee easy in triumphant seeming.

Think, it it please thee, that I love thee still nd when awakened from the foolish dreaming Thy heart the bitterness of truth shall feel, MINERS' JOURNAL.

Making Wrought It on Direct from the Ore. The London Mining Journal of June 3d, contains an account of the experiments made by Wm. Neale Clay, in which malleable iron was manufactured direct from the ore. According to this seeming discovery of Mr. Clay's, much saving of time, labour and fuel was accomplished. while the quality of the article was improved.-The Iron produced by this method could be converted into good cast steel, and would thus, if generally adopted, render England independent of Sweden and Russia, from whence nearly all the

steel-iron was imported. We were aware at the time we procured the article referred to, that the above mentioned dis. covery was made at least six years ago at New York, by a gentleman now a resident of this Borough. Being conscious of the value and magniude of his discovery, he immediately filed a careat in the Patent Office, of the United States; but, ircumstances entervening, which prevented his continuing the experiments, he has not yet taken out a patent. The iron, made by our friend according to the method described by Mr. Clay, was of a superior quality, and so malleable in its nature that horse shoe nails were worked out of it directly. The preparation of the ore is very simple, and the operation of converting it to Iron on the hearth of the puddling furnace, will occupy no more time, and require no more labour than is necessary to weld scrap Iron, in the ordinary way. Some difference however will take place in

point of economy, in regard to the quantity of fuel consumed, or length of time required depending upon the relative richness of the ores employed. And although some of the Hematites of England are exceeding rich still they are not equal to some of the primitive ores in which this country abounds, which not only yield a larger percentage, but are more easily converted, as they contain less foreign matter.

The experiments made in this country were made with primitive ores, which after preparation, plaint I bould also be remembered that WRIGHT'S heard and Tolled down to 3 8 square rods, and INDIANNEGETABLE PILLS are certain to remove showed no sign of transverse cracks in

whole length. Improvements have been suggested to us, which would seem to insure a greater degree of perfection, as well as economy and expenditure. The following analysis of ores we have taken

rom Professor Roger's (State Geologist) Report o the Legislature. Analysis of Iron ore, from the primary forma-

ion, which can be brought to this place either by the canal or rail road.

Magnetic Iron from Trine & Fegelcy's mine. Composition in 100 parts: Magnetic Oxide of Iron, а Ттасе Silica. 20 Water, This specimen contains 65.52 Metallic Ire

Magnetic Iron Ore from Schmeltz Mine wi yield about the same. There are also one or two other mines whos ores have not been analised, but which from ap. pearance are exceedingly rich.

Analysis of Iron ores of the coal formation, in and about Pottsville. Iron Ores from Mount Laughce mines. Composition in 100 parts. Carbonate of Iron, 14.57 Per Oxide of Iron. Carbonate of Manganese, 00.50 a trace. Lime and Magnesia, Alumina. Silica and insoluble matter. 10.00 Wa'er, .. 0.29 Loss,

This specimen contains 32:52 per cent Metal-: fron. Iron on from the Rabbit Hole vein. Composition in 100 parts.

100

Carbonate of Iron, 15.06 Per Oxide of Iron, Carbonate of Magnesia, Carbonate of Lime. 1.29 Alumina. 1.81 Carbonacions matter, 20.25 Silica and Unsoluble matter, Water, 100

This specimen yields 33.35 per cent Metallic

It matters not, however, in what way Iron is to be made, coal being the article indispensably necessary to its production. It is very certain that this region possesses in point of location, all the advantages that may be desired as both Primitive and Hematite ores are found a short distance below and on both sides of the Rail Road and canal, and can be transported here at a trifling ex-pense, where coal is both abundant and cheap.

RAILWAYS AND COACHES -The best distinction drawn between railway and coach accidents was that of an old whip :-- "If," eard he, "you geta comfortably capsized in a ditch by the road-side, there you are, but if you gets blown up by an engine, run into a cutting, or off an embankment, where are you !"

"Where have you been this week-!". ve been fishing." Catch any thing !" Que Yes, cold." Where were you last night?" " Ducking", "Get any ?" "Yes onc." "Where !" In the river," "How !" "Tumbled in."

A young dandy who supported an enormous mustache, asked a lady what she thought of his looks. "Why," she said, " you look as if you had swallowed a paney, and left the tail sticking out of your mouth."

THE BASHFUL COUSIN.

BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE: Mistakes and misunderstanding are not suc

bad things after all, at least not always so; cirumstances alter cases. I remember a case in point. Every body

the country admired Isabella Edmunds, and in truth she was an admirable creature, just made for admiration and sonneteering, and falling in love with, and accordingly all the country of was in love with her. The columns of every Argus, and Herald, and Sentinel, and Gazette, and Spectator, and all manner of newspapers, abounded with effusions, supplicatory, of her worship pers; in short Miss Isabella was the object of all the spare ideality' in all the region round about. Now I shall not inform my readers how she looked, you may just think of a Venus, a Madonna, a fairy, an angel, et cetera, and you will have a very definite idea on the point. I must run on with my story. I'mm not about to choose this angel for my herione, because she is too handsome, and too much like other heriones for my purpose. But Miss Isabella had a sister, and somewhat shorter in her stature. She had no pretensions to beauty at all-yet there was a certain something, a certain-in short, sir, she looked very much like Miss A. or Miss G. whom you admire so much. though you always declare she is not handsome. It requires a very peculiar talent to be overlooked with a good grace, and in this talent Miss

Kate excelled; she was as placed and as happy by the side of her brilliant sister, as any little contented star that for ages had twinkled on, unnoticed and almost eclipsed by the side of the peerless moon. Indeed, the only art or science in which Kate ever made any great proficiency, was the art and science of being happy, and in this she so excelled, that one could scarcely be in her presence half an hour without feeling unaccountbly comfortable himself. She had a world of sprightliness, a deal of implicity and affection, with a dash of good natural shrewdness, that after all kept you more in

kept, by such a good natured little body. Not ver, and but that's no concern of mine. one of Isabella's adorers ever looked at her with such devout admiration as did the laughter loving Kate. No one was so ready to run, wait and tend-to be up stairs and down stairs, and every where in ten minutes when Is bella was dressing for a conquest. In short, she was, as the dedi cations of books sometimes set forth, her ladyship's most obedient, most devoted servant.

But if I am going to tell you my story, I must not keep you all night looking at pictures; so now to my tale, which I shall commence in manner and form the following:

It came to pass that a certain college valetudinarian, and a far off cousin of the two sisters, came down to pass a few months of his free agency at his fither's: and, as aforesaid, he had carried off the first collegiate honour, besides the hearts of all the ladies in the front gallery at the

So interesting! so polite! such fine eyes, and all that, was the reputation he left among the genthis adventage him, so long as he was afflicted like it and I must say, the dinner machinery is with that unutterable, indescribable malady, commonly rendered bashfulness, a worse nullifier than any ever heard of in Carolina. Should you see him in company, you would suppose him ashamed of his remarkably bandsome person and cultivated mind. When he began to speak you felt tempted to throw open the window and offer him a smelling bottle, he made such a distressing affair of it, and as to speaking to a lady, the thing

was not to be thought of. When Kate heard that this rara avis was coming to her father's, she was unaccountably interested to see him, of course-because he was her ousin, and because - a dozen other things too

merons to mention. He came, and was for one or two days an obet of commisseration as well as admiration to the whole family circle. After a while, however, he grew quite domestic; entered the room straight forward in stead of stealing in sideways-talked off whole agntences without stopping; looked Miss Isabella full in the face without blushingeven tried his skill at sketching patterns and winding si k-read poetry and played the flute with the ladies-romped and frolicked with the children, and in short as old John observed, was as merry

as a psaim book from morning till night. Divers reports began to spread abroad in the neighborhood, and great confusion existed in the camp of Isabella's admirers. It was stated with precision, how many times they had ridden, walkd, talked together, and even all they had said-

short, the whole neighborhood was full of "That strange knowledge that doth coine,

We know not how we know not where." As for Kate, she always gave all admirers to ner sister, ex officio; so che tho't that of all the men she had ever seen, she should like cousin Edward best for a brother, and she did hope that sabella would like him as much as she did; and for some reason or other, her speculations were drawn to this point ; and yet for some reason or other, she felt as if she could not ask any questions about it.

At last events appeared to draw towards a crisis. Edward became more and more brown "studious" every day, and he and Isabella had divers solitary walks and confabulations, from which they returned with a peculiar solemnity of countenance. Moreover the quick sighted little Kate noticed that when Edward was with herself he seemed to talk se though he talked not, when with Isabella he was all animation and interest; that he was constantly falling into trances and reveries, and broke off the thread of conversation abruptly, and in short, had every appearance of a person who would be glad to say something if he knew

"So," said Kate to herself, they neither of them speak to me on the subject. I should think they might-Balle I should think would, and Edward knows I am a good friend of his; I know he is thinking of it all the time; he might as well tell me, and he shall.

The next morning Miss Kate was silting in the little back parlor, Isabella was gone out shopping, and Edward was-she did not know where. Oh no, here he is, coming book in hand, into the selfsame little room. Now for it, said the merry girl mentally. . I'll make a charge at him. She looked up, Master Elward was sitting diagonally on the sofa, twirling the leaves of ed out of the window—and then walked up to the of the three alone had the character of girthood then he drew a chair up to the work table and took | great deal, smiled, a hitle, and said nothing. up first one ball of cotton, looked it all over and Victor Hugo,

laid it down again, then he took up the scissors and minced up two or three little bits of paper and then he began to pull the needles out of the needle-book and put them back again.

Do you wish for some sewing, sit?' said the young lady, after having very composedly superntended these operations. ·How,-ma'am, what?' said he, starting and up setting the box, stand and all, upon the floor.

Now, cousin, I'll thank you to pick up that cotton,' said Kate, as the confused collegian atood staring at the cotton, rolling in divers directions, It takes some time to pick up the strings in a lady's work box, but at last peace was restored, and with it came a long pause.

Well, cousin, said Kate in about ten minutes if you can't speak, I can; you have something to tell me, you know you have. Well, I know I have, said the scholar, in

tone of hearty vexation. There is no need of being so fierce about it,' aid the mischievous maiden. 'Nor of tangling my silk and picking out all my needles and upset-

ting my work box, as preparatory ceremonies. There is never any need of being a fool, Kate but I am vexed that I cannot say, -- a long pause. Well, sir, you have displayed a reasonable fluency so far, don't you feel as though you could finish? Don't be alarmed, I should like of all things to be your confident.'

But Edward did not finish; his tongue clove to the roof of his mouth, and he appeared to be

going into convulsions. Well, I must finish for you, I suppose,' said the young ludy; the short of the matter is, master Edward, you are in love, and have exhibited the phenomena thereof this fornight. Now you know am a friendly little body to do be tractable and tell me the rest. Have you said any thing to her about it?"

·To her-to whom?' said Edward starting. Why, Isabella to be sure--it's she isn't it? 'No Miss Catharine, it's rov!' said the scholar, who, like most bashful persons, would be ama

zingly explicit when he spoke at all. Poor little Kate! it was her turn to look at the awe than you would ever suppose you could be cotton balls, and to exhibit symptoms of scarlet fe-

A LONDON DINNER PARTY.

BY SAM SLICE, ESQUIRE. Well, there is dinner. One sarvice of plate is

like another sarvice of plate, any one dozen of sarvants are like another dozen of sarvants, hock shock, and champagne is champagne-and one dinner is like another dinner. The only difference is in the thing itself that's cooked. Voal, to be good, must look like anything else but veal; you mustn't know it when you see it or it's vulgar; mutton must be incog. too; beef must have a mask on ; any thin' that looks solid, take a spoon to; any thin' that looks light, cut with a knife; if a thing looks like fish you may take your oath it is flesh; and if it seems rael flesh, it's only disguised, for it's sure to be fish; potnin' must be materal, here. This is a manunatur' is out of fishio facturin' country ; every thing is done by machinery, and that, that ain't must be made to look parfect. Sarvants keep goin' round and round in a ring, slow, but sartin, and for ever, like the arms of a great big windmill, shovin' dish after dish, in dumb show, sfore your nose, for you to see how you like the flavor; when your glass is empty, it's filled; when your eyes is off your plate, it's off too, afore you can say Nick Biddle. Folks speak low here; steam is valuable, and noise enpolite. They call it a subdued tone. Poor tame thinge, they are subdued, that's a fact; slaves to an arbritrary tyrannical fashion, that don't leave 'em no free will at all. You con't often speak across a table any more ner you do across a street, but p'raps Mr, Somebody of West Eend of town, will. say to a Mr. Nobody from West Eend of America: Niegara is noble. Mr. Nobody will say Yes, it is; it got its patent afore the Norman Conquest, I reckon, and afore the subdued tone ome in fashion. Then Mr. Somebody will look ike an oracle, and say! Great rivers and great trees in America! You speak good English. And then he will seem surprised, but not say it,

only you can read, the words on his face, Upon my soul, you are a most as white as us. Dinner is over. It's time for ladies to cut ick. Aunt Goosey looks at the next oldest goosey, and cucks her head, as if she was a goin' through a gate, and then they all come to their feet, and the goslins come to their feet, and they all toddle off to the drawin' room togother. The decenters now take the grand tour of the table and like most travellers, go out with full pockets, and return with coupty ones. Talk has a pair of stays here, and is laced up tight and stiff, Larnin' is pedantic; politics is onsefe; religion air 't fashionable. You must tread on neutral ground Well, neutral grounds gets so trampled down by both sides, and so plundered by all, their sin't any thing fresh or good grows on it, and it has no corer for game norther. Honsunderer, the ground is tried, it's well beat; but nothin' is put up, and you get back to where you started. Uncle Gander looks at next oldest gander hard, bobs his head, and lifts one leg all ready for a go, and says, "Will you take any more wins !-- No, says he; but I

take the hint let's june the ladies.' GIRLHOOD AND WONANHOOD .- The younger ady ren towards the tomb, and, raising he own to avoid the stones, exhibited the prettiest feet in the world. Come hither, she exclaimed; there is a statue on the ground without a head. It is a man.' 'A knight,' observed the eldest, who had joined her; and a kind of reproach modified the tone of voice in which it was uttered; as if implying, Sister, a young person ought never to say 'a man, it is more decent to say 'a knight!"-This is the way with all women. They recoil from images which, when properly clothed with words, they accept without scruple. The necked word, however, does not suffice; the raw word disgusts them. There must be paraphrases, and the phrases of polished life must be brought into requisition. Later, too late, they find out how much signification may exist in the all but, which approaches the simple fact. Most women slide, and many fall upon the dangerous ground of half defined expressions. The slight distinction made by the two sisters, between it is a man, 'it is a knight,' expressed the state of their young hearts. The one was profoundly asleep; the other wide awake. The eldest of the sisters was already a woman; the younger a child. Yet there were but two his book in a very unscholar like manner; he look. years' difference between them! The youngest sideboard and poured out three tumblers of water; Since they came into the vault she had blushed a

THE ROMANCE OF AN HOUR. BY MISS SERLTON.

NO. 34

It was a dreary morning in November; the rich banker, Mr. Brandon, was seated in his private room, busily engaged in writing : he was interrupted by the efftrance of a clerk, announcing that a lady, who desired to see him for a short time aone, was wa ting at the door of the banking-house; she had arrived in a backney-coach, and had sent in a message to this effect, not wishing to slight until assured that Mr. Brandon was disengaged and

willing to receive her. The clerk delivered his message; Mr. Brandon locked both puzzle and annoyed, but gave orders

to admit the lady. Mr. Brandon was about sixty years of age; he had commenced life as the junior clerk of the establishment; he had risen by gradual and regular rotation to the dignity of senior partner; in person he was commonplace, not to eay vulger, about the middle height, stout, and clumsily made, his features large and prominent, his face red, his eyes round, blue and unmerning, his thin locks plentifully sprinkled with gray, his manner was precise and formal, his dress plain and old-fashioned.

He placed a chair for the reception of his visitor; and seating himself gravely in another beside the fire, folded his hands before him, and awaited her appearance. The door opened to admit her; she entered; it closed behind her; she advanced into the room, and the banker started from his

She was young and beautiful, tall, magnificently formed, with a face whose beauty, of features was its least charm, so intellectual was the expression, so sparkling with the light of genius, so

bearing with the fire of an unquenchable energy. Her dress was plain, and evidently selected with view to economy, but tasteful and elegant. There was in her whole style and manner, that decision and confidence which is the result of high fashion, and that case which intercourse with the world alone can give. The banker sprang forward to meet her; he took her hand affectionately-Madeline, he said, you have returned at last! How glad I am to see you again! I thought you dead, or lost,-lost to me for ever. Where have you spent the interval since we met? Why have you hidden yourself from me? Ob, Madeline ? I have suffered much for you !'

Do not call me Madeline; I am no longer Madeline Vernon : I am-Married ! Madeline. Say not so. Married ! and the banker actually graped with excitement. No-no !' said the lady smiling ; but am no nore known by that name; and those with whom

I reside, call me Mary Clinton.' Mr. Brandon remaind silent; she spoke again. I could not continue dependent on you, -- I could not live on your bounty; I resolved to find subsistence for myself, or perish. Thave had many struggles,-I have suffered much,-but I have succeeded; and I seek you again, to thank you for your past kindness-to entreat your continued I am happy ; at least, I am content. I have obtained a situation as a governess; I reside in an obscure and gloomy part of the city; but the family I serve is opulent. My salary is a liberal one, and if I have no pleasures, at least I have few annoyances, and no insults!"

She spoke quickly, and with an effort, and she ceased abruptly.

Oh! Madeline! is this a life for you?" I have no choice, answered ; I must submit my fate.' You have a choice. I have offered you all I

ave to offer. I renew my proposals—be my wife. 'No, Mr. Brandon! I thank you-from my neart, I thank you !--but it cannot be. Pity me not-I am happy! Happy! Madeline Vernon, do you remember

what you have been ?' 'Yes, I remember-I remember !' · And I, too, remember!' (And the banker rising, paced the room with hurried steps) I re-

member all--I can tell you all! I can recall those times when, among the proud, father was the proudest; when, among the gay and lovely, you were the gayest-the most beautiful! I can go farther back, and I can see your mother-you are her image, Madeline !-she whom, as a dream, was ever present to my sight-she whom, as a dream I worshipped ! Well, she married. She chose your father-the gallant, the admired Henry Vernon-and they were happy. Then I can recall your birth-you, their only child !-- and from the first, I loved you I loved you for her sake ! I can recall their rapid rise from affluence to the ssession of enormous wealth—their luxury !

Then she died.' · A few years pass away, you take her place. You sppear, the mistress of matchless charmsthe heiress of untold riches. Who so admired ? so courted ? How often have I watched you, when you saw me not ! In the Park, at the Opera, who so gallanted ?--who greeted with so loep a homage as Madeline Vernon, the only daughter of the wealthy banker-the proclaimed heiress of the 'Merchant Prince ?' Your suitors, also, were they not numberless ? What was not offered to your acceptance !-- what did you not reject ? Bank, title, station-personal qualifications that might mate with such as yours--fortunes equal to your own. Ah! what might you not have been !--ah! what are you now!

Well, the sequel-the sequel. Ah, now you weep! Your father, he becomes a bankruptworse, worse-a dishonored bankrupt! But one way lies before him-but one path, dark and gloomy; on that he enters—by that he escapes allshame, insult, contamely ! He dies! I will not well upon his death of horrow; but you were left-young, beautiful, alone. Young, beautiful, alone, and poor, my child, what snares were aound thee! Then I came -- I, your dead mother's numble lover !-I, your dead father's early friend! I, your own most passionate adorer ! I rescued you from want-from insult-from despair-and I dared to speak of love! I was, I fear, too hasty, too inconsiderate in my proposale-my love was rejected! You lest me. But, Madeline, your suitors, where were they? The gay train of knights, vowed to your service—the proud young nobles, who laid pride and their nobility at your feet-where were they ! They fled at the first shadow of misfortune, or, those who remained stayed but to wound with expressions of contemptuons pity, or insult with baser proposals. They fied, and you were desolate. Was no one faith-

Ves, one, murmurod Madeline, as the hid her face in her hands--ione !" And that one, Madeline, do you still hope and live for him ?-- do you still fore each other !" 'Yes, yes !' said Madeline, rieipg, with sudden off, I'll fetch over spother.'

energy-we still love each other-we still love each other-we hope still! I will not desen him! He clung to me through all-,I will cling to him, and we shall yet be happy. !!

• Madeline!' exclaimed the banker, and he

knelt before her sacepf his ! I offer you a station equal dreams, luxures beyond your utmost wishes. I will raise you above the proudest of your late admirers—the parasites, the fawners, the faithless ones of former days. You shall set your foot on their necks. Rold, diamonds, equipages-these will not bribe you. I offer you power independence the power of doing good-the independence of all obligation. Oh, think before you again reject! Your Gver, too-I saw him but lately he is iil. I marked his slight figure, his thin, flushed cheek-I heard his frequent cough. He is working hard-he desics himself many comforts, that he may save money to free you bondage. He will not live ! Labon and scenty clothing. and poor diet, will do their work sooner or later von will lose him! I offen you his health-bis happiness. I will pour gold upon him; and with gold, ease and comfort. The you will be mine Madeline, I will settle upon him sums that will lift him at once to affluence. Madeline! you will not now refuse ?"

She answered mournfully and slowly-No. Mr. Brandon, it cannot be : I will never desert will never desert him Oh! believe me, I feel grateful-he, too, shall thank you ;-but ask not, I beseech you ask me got to deny myself the sweet privilege of struggling for and with him; through the thick darkness of the present hour, nto the light beyond. We are young and hopeful, and we shall yet be happy. Yes, we shall be happy ! Oh ! my friend nur love is our all-ask us not to renounce it !'

Mr. Brandon rose, from his knees, and seated himself at his desk : there was a long pauce. At

last he spoke, but in alternationes. · Tell me, Miss Vernon, your lover's present

plans. It may be in my hower to aid him. · It is his intention to procure a situation as clerk which he has had promised to him upon the payment of a sum of modey, provided he can raisa it in a certain space of time during which, the place will be kept open for him, our object is to accumulate this sum ; to do this we are straining every

erve, and I trust we shall succeed.' Another long pause, and the banker raised the id of his desk, he touched a secret spring, and a drawer flew open; he took from it a roll of paper, and with a grave and solemn air, handed it to Madeline.

Medeline! are you be proud to secept from one who loves you but too well, the gift of a thousand pounds?

She started from her sont. Do not speak hastily, Madeline; false pride is o virtue. I know not the exact amount required, out this trifle will go fat lowards the attainment of the object you have in view. Take it-go !and unless again thou comest in distress, come to me no more; but if thous needest a friend, I am-

here-I am here!'
Madeline was awed, and pleased, and pained; she could but weep her thanks. He took her arm, and drew it within his given, and led her through the banking-house, and handed her, sobbing, into the miserable hackney-coach awaiting her. He stood, half unconsciously, at the door, watching its progress down the sercet, till at the corner it stopped, to take up a tall and elegant looking young man, who awaited its arrival; shivering in the chilly air, he recognized the favored lover, and heaving a sigh, withdrew into his apartment. There, he resumed his seat at the desk, and opened his private account book. Ah! he said, I have no command over myself when that girl comes. could make myself a beggar to see her look happy. But she will come no more!'-and again ho sighed heavily. A then and pounds, too! What a large sum! Under what head can I enter it?
Under that of charity? Yes! charity! And so he did enter it. Aud here it stands, en almost

solitary item.

The Bible in Schools. R TATLO Religious instruction only can clevate man to the possession of happiness and civil liberty .-Knowledge is power -- power to do good, and power to do evil; hence a knowledge to do wickedness is not windom. To educate the head only is to arm vice: for the march of intellect, separated from Bible instruction has glways been the rogue's march. And that progress of mind which leaves the Bible in the rear, may be an advance—but it will be like that of our first parents in Paradise toward the tree of linowledge—the advance of

eath.
Said Milton, imagination's mightiest son,

That liberty from knowledge and religion e'er will dwell Apart; companions they of heavenly seed con-And even Lord Byion, who for the want of re-

Shot madly from his sphere.'

From the zenith dropped like a meteor star. Even he was compelled to say-The tree of knowledge is not that of life;'
I have known
That knowledge is not happiness.'

In proof of this what's terrific illustration was his life! The children of this free people, then should receive at our hands that highest boon from God to man-That pearl which rich men cannot buy, And which learning is too proud to gather up.

Biblical training-angenlightened religious cul-The Bible is the great lever for achieving man's elevation. It would be as destructive to the intel-lect to take the Bible from it, as it would be to the ody to take the oxygon from the air.

Take the Bible from our schools! When the stars in Heaven can cut themselves loose from God and continue in shine; when the earth can bud and blossom with cut the Sun or its Creator, then can our schools do without the Bible. Say. why are there so many unsatisfied, aching, throbbing hearts all over this world? Decause the Bi-ble with its fullness and its love, and its promises,

has not been their muly.
Why do so many thil' of happiness here! In that Lexicon of youth which religion reserves for a bright manhood, there is no such word as fail. But in after life, when the heart has been bardened by the fierce fire of the world, it is convin-

ced without faith, and believes without feeling. We say then, let the Bible-the charter of liberty-the 'Magna Charta' of a world's freedombe the text book of every school house-that sen-

inel of liberty.

Take away: I you will, the teacher of the school tinel of liberty. -but take not away that . Teacher sent from God. A free constitution, higerty and all, do not prevent erime, poverty and suffering. No: the practice of the precepts of the libble can only do this. Our money-making system may be perfect; but fet us not forget that manitige enother end far more noble, more divine, that to move stones about the earth. The end of pan is love, thought, conscience, adoration, and there is a broad, common. ground for all sects and for the school room; for pure religion, on angil's wings soon rises over the

walls of sectarianism.

In the town of Connecticut, a few years ego, was a grocer's shop where produce and other articles were received in pay for liquors. A little came into this shop one day, with a tin pail, and comething covered up in her aprop. Going into a corner with the grocer, the whispered, Mother wents half a pint of rum, and here's five eggethe hen is on the nest now, and when she gets

Mallow