Five dollars in advance will pay for three years 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:

For any period shorter than a year as per Agree

otherwise arranged.

4The charge to Merchants will be \$10 per annum, Whe charge to Merchants will be 510 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 who occupy a larger space will be charged extra.

All notices for Meetings and proceedings of meetings are the standard of meetings and proceedings of meetings. ings not considered of general interest, and many other notices which have been inserted heretofore graer nonces which have been inserted heretolere gra-tuitiously, with the exception of Marriages and deaths, will be charged as advertisements. Notices of Deaths, in which invitations are extended to the ends and relatives of the deceased, to attend the fu-

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

the attention of his friends and the Public in general, to the following arrangements for 1843, for the pur-Public in general, to the following tiese of bringing out Cabin, Second Cabin, and Intermittent, Remittent, Nerrous, Inflammatory, and Steerage Passengers, by the following

Regular Packet Ships to and from Liverpool. Captains Days of Sailing from New York. G. Washington, Burrows, June 7 Oct 7 Feb 7 13 · 13 · 13 · 13 · 25 · 25 · Britton' Skiddy Garrick Patrick Henry Delana July 7 Nov 7 Mar 13 13 13 · 25 25 25 Collins Roscius Independence Virginian Ashburton Ste'n Whitney Thompson ' Dereyster 251 25 25 Days of Sailing rom

G. Washington Burrows July 25 Nov 25 M'r 25 United States Britton Aug 1 Dec 1 A'l Garrick Patrick Henry Del ... 1 Jan. 1 M'y 1 13 13 13 Sheffield . 25 25 Independenc : A at te. i Feb I J'nc I Virginian CATCHINGCULD, as CATCHING COLD, as CATCHING COLD, as Cancella Color of the Catching of the Cat Ste'n Whitne, Tatameter v Regular Packet s .. : and from Lond . .

Captains Days of Sailing from or Ships' New York. Names Chadwick Jene 1 Oct . 1 Feb 1 Wellington Heberd July 1 Nov 1 M'r 1 Philadelphia Hovey Chadwick 20 • 20 • 20 Morgan H. Hudson Aug 1 Dec 1 A'l 1 Ontario -10 · 10 · 10 · 10 · 20 · 20 Griswold Westmenster Sept 1 Jan 1 May 1 Sebor Tinker St. James Montreal Gladiator · 20 · 20 · 20 Days of sailing iron

Chadwick July 17 Nov 17 Mer 17 Mediator Wellington Heberd Aug 7 Dec 7 A'L 7 17 Philadelphia 7-Jan 7 M'v. 7 Morgan II. Hudson 17 17 17 17 0ct. 7 Feb 7 J'ne 7 Untario Griswold Toronto Westminster Sobor 27 Montreal Britton

Nov 7 Mar 7 J'ly In addition to the above Regular Lines, a num ber of Splendid New York built Transient Ships, such as the 'Adirondack,' 'Scotland,' 'Russel Glover,' and 'Echo,' will continue to sail from Liverpool weekly in regular succession, thereby preventing the least possibility of detention or ielay in Liverpool; and for the accommodi 'on of persons wishing to remit money to their ilies or friends, I have arranged the payme of my Drafts on the following banks:

The Ulster Bank, and branches

RELAND. The Provincial Bank do.

The National Bank All Drafts payable at sight, at either of the above banks, their branches or agencies. Messrs, Spooner, Atwood & Co bankers, London.

P. W. Byrnes, Esq. Liverpool. Passengers can also be engaged from Liver. pobl to Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, b 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 I also beg leave to assure my friends and the public in general that the greatest punctuality will be observed in the sailing of the above ships, together with all others which I may have, and athat passengers will experience no delay on their dirival at the different ports where they mean to

P. S.-Free passage can also be seemed from the various ports in Ireland and Scotland from which steamboats run to Liverpool.
JOSEPH McMURRAY, 100 Pine street, New York.

Gives drifts in sums to suit Applicants, on the Proxincial Bank of Ireland, payable at Cork Banbridge Limerick Banbridge Parsontown Ballymena Downpatrick Wexford Cavan Waterford Omagh Belfast Dungannon Ballyshannon Ennis Athlone Colcraine Balling Dungarvan Kilkenny Enniskillen Cootchill Youghal Monaghan. Spooner, Atwood & Co., Bankers ENGLAND-London, payable intevery town in Great Britain P. W. BYRNES, Esquire, Liverpool.

CITY OF GLASGOW BANK, Payable in every New York, January 21, .. 4— Administrator's Notice.

MOTICE is hereby given, that letters of Administration, of the goods and chattles, which were of Jeremiah Shappell, late of Port Carbon, Schuylkill County, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Schuylkill county, to the subject of the su scriber. Therefore all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and make call on the subscribers before purchasing, as they payment, and all those having claims; are requested to present them for selllement. WILLIAM KIEHNER, Jr., . Administrator

43-6t*

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"I WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE FARTH, AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SUBJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND LEASURE -DR. JOHNSON, WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, AGENT FOR THE PROPRIETOR, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA.

VOL XIX

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1843.

NO. 48

WRIGHT'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS. Of the North American College of Health. This extraordinary medicine is founded upon the principle that the human frame is subject to only one disease, viz Corrupt Humors or in other words Impurity of the Blood, and nothing save vegetable cleansing, is wanted in order to drive disease of every

cleansing, is wanted in order to direct increases of every 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 vent in some form of disease or death will be a consequence.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are eminently calculated for carrying out this grand PURITYING 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 it injure the most delicate; at the same time, it used in such a manner as to produce free evacuations by the bowels, and repeated a few times, it will be absolutely impossible for pain or distress of any kind to continue in the body. A single twenty five cent box of the above named Indian Vegetable Pills will, in all cases, give relief, 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 possibly withstand their astonishing and wonderful influence. Whighty Sugera. BLE PILLS are a certain cure for

COSTIVENESS. OLD ESTABLISHED PASSAGE OFFICE

100 Pine Street, corner South Street.

THE Subscriber begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the Public in general, to the following

CUSTIVENESS.

Because they completely cleanse the stomach and bowels from those bilious and corrupt humors which paralyses and weaken the digestive organs, and are the cause of headache, nausea, and sickness, palpitation of the heart, rheumatic pains in various parts of the body, and many other unpleasan symptoms. symptoms.
In all disordered motions of the Blood, called

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found a cer rain remedy; because thy cleanse the stomach and bowels from all billious humors and purify the blood; consequently, as they remove every kind of

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 inflamation and swelling, called

RHEUNATISM GOUT, &c., Nye Aug 7 Dec 7 A' 7

Allen 13 13 13

E. Cobb 25 25 25

Huttleston Sep. 7 Jan 7 M'y 7

Thompson 13 13 13

Thompson 13 13 13 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 humors; and rhemmatism, gout, and pain of every description, will disappear, as if by magic.

For the same reason, when, from sudden changes of the atmosphere, or any other cause, the perspiration is checked, and those humors which should pass off by the skin, are thrown inwardly, causing headache, nausea, and sickness, pain in the bones. waterv and

on by the saint attention in the bones. watery and inflamed eyes, sore throat, hoarseners, coughs, con sumption, rheumatic pains in various part of the body and many other symtoms of CATCHING COLD,

ASTHMA.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS arecertain to remove

pain in the side, oppression, Paires and sickness, loss of appetite, Costveness, r yellow tinge of the skin and eyes, and every other symptoms of LIVER COMPLAINT. Because they purge from the body those corrupt and staumant humours, which when deposited on the liver stagnant humours, which when deposited on the liver are the cause of the above dangerous complaint

They are also to prevent
APOPLEXY AND SUDDEN DEATH. Because they carry off those humanus which obstructing the circulation, are the cause of a rush, 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 should remember that they frequently breather an atmosphere which is

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 impare, and headgiche, indigestion, palpitation of the heart, and many other disagreeable symtoms are sure to follow: WRIGHTS INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Being a Cleanser of the stomach and bowels, and direct purifier of the Blood, are certain not only to remove pain or distress of every kind from the bod but if used occasionally, so as to keep the body fre from those humours which are the cause of ever malady incident to man, they will most assured malady incident to man, they will most assured 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 discuse of any kind will be absolutely impossible.

AUTIONS TO AGENTS.

Country agents, and others are assured.

Country 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 busily engaged in manufacturing, and vending a spurious article in

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL. WRIGHT'S INDIAN'VEGETABLE PILL.
They are also further informed that I have a sui pending against one V O. Falck, for counterfeitin the above named medicine; and are cautiosed agains 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 Health.

Travellers, who cannot show a certificate as above described, will be known as base impostors.—Shun them, therefore, as you would a Highway man, or a fidnight Robber.
Offices, devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Midnight Robber.

Indian Vegetable Pilis, avholesale and retail. No 169 Race St. Philadelphia. No. 288 Greenwich street N B-Beware of the counterfeiter in Third Street

AGENTS FOR SCHUYLKILL COUNTY. Thos. & James Beatly, Pottsville: Bickel & Hill, Orwigaburg. Cantel Saylor, Schuylkill Haven. Aaron Mattis, Lower Mahantongo. John Weist, Klingerstown. Calch Wheeler, Pine grove. John Snyder, Friedensburg. Samuel Boyer, Port Clinton. Samet Boyer, 1 of the Control of the Itenty Norn & Sonantercanson; C. H. DeForrest, Lewellyn. E. & J. Kauffman, Zummermanton Abraham Heebner, Port Carbon, John Mertz, Middleport, George Reifenyder, New Castle. Bennent & Taylor, Minerwille. Northumberland County H. B. Masser, Sunbary.

Jacob Haas, Shamekin. Wm Forsythe, Northumberland. Wm, Heinen, Milton. John G. Renn, Upper Mahanoy. Iseland & Mirkell, McEwensville Berke County. J. W. Ringler & Co., Reading Stichter & McKnight, do Godfried Seidell, Hamburg October 1, 1842,

FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, BEDS, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, &c. THE citizens of Schuylkill county, in want of the above stricles, are respectfully invited to No. 148 South Second street,

Philadelphia, November 11, -- 46-2m

. 5 doors above Spruce street.

From the Family Christian Almanac. The Reason Whn. BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

I saw a little girl With half oncovered form, And wondered why she wandered thus Amid the winter storm. They said her mother drank of that Which took her sense away, And so she let her children go Hungry and cold all day.

I saw them lead a man

To prison for his crime solitude, and punishment, And toil divide the time;
And as they forced him through the gate Unwillingly along,
They told me twas intemperance That made him do the wrong.

I saw a woman weep
As if her heart would break;
They said her husband drank too much Of what he should not take. I saw an unfrequented mound, Where weeds and brambles wave, They said no tear had fallen there, It was a drunkard's grave. They said these were not all

The risks the intemperate run, For there was danger lest the soul Since water, then, is pure and sweet, And beautiful to see, And since it cannot do us harm, It is the drink for me.

FOR THE MINERS JOURNAL. MR. BANNAN : - I have not had the good for ine to receive an education to write for newspa-. pers, though I feel a strong desire to express my opinion upon some of the measures that are now agitating the country, and if I can do it in such a way that the common portion of the people can understand me, it is all I desire-for it is that portion of the people that have been led astray, by mere party names and shadows, without the substance, and against their own interest, and the interest of the country. I have taken but little part in politics, houga I have been a strict ob erver of parties, men and measures, since eighteen hundred and twelve. My first vote was cast in Camp, in eightteen hundred and fourteen, for Si-William Findlay, and Andrew Jackson, with the Democratic, now Locofoch party, up to eighteen hundred and thirty two, when to my regret, and as has proven to the ruin of thousands and tens of thousands, and to the prostration of every kind of business, I seen a change of men and measures, in the general and most of the state Govern ments, and from that time to the present, I can only designate the two parties, by the Jefferson and Hickory democratic parties; for it was under the latter name, that the Federlists got in Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will loosen and carry off by the stomach and bowels those fough and phlegmy humors which stop the air cells of the long, and are the cause of the above dreadful com-La.78, whilst the opposition have been constantly struggling to carry out the measures of the fumer-and is there an individual in the community, that will not admit that things have been getting worse from the commencement of the Hickory Democratic measures, up to the present time with the exception of the partial revival, caused by the Tariff passed less winter, in opposition to the Hickory democratic party. This Act has opened the eyes of the people; in some measure, though it is most strange that a great portion of served in many a campaign, and who now lived the farming and laboring classes of Pennsylva. in retirement upon a small pension given him by nie, cannot or will not see their interest, and the the government, as the reward of his long and deception that has been practised upon them by valuable services. She had lost her mother aldesigning Politicians, for they are equally as much interested in a tanff as the manufecturer. It is to tion was centered in her only surviving parent the Manufacturer, Merchant, Mechanic, and La- ber heart she had bestowed upon Edmund, and horer, that the Farmer looks to for the consumpall for employment, so that the one cannot prosfarmers and farmer's sons angaging in them; but has not the reverse of this taken place, under Hickory Democracy, -have they not all been prostrated, and thousands and tens of thousands ruined; and we see even in this county, Merchante, Maufacturers, Mechanics and other occupations, turning their attention to farming, some here, and others emigrating to the West. The of the state of society beyond the limits of Woodwhole Western country is filling up with emigrants, intending to cultivate the soil, and this must and will be the means of producing far more than the consumption, and without a foreign market, which we cannot expect, our Ag-

> his beef for a penny a pound, if he has neither employment or money to pay for it, The free trade Hickory Democratic party, have nduced the common people to believe that the tariff operated as a tax upon them—that it raised He wished to mingle in the crowd, in the pursuit the price of Coffee, Domestic Goods, and other necessaries of life, but all experience proves that not to be true; but admit that it is so; is there farmer, a mechanic, or a laborer, that understands his own interest, and will not be led away by party names, that would not be willing to pay two or three cents more a ward for his Celicoes and Muslins, and in proportion for all other domestic manufactures, and one or two cents more a pound for his Coffee, if the farmer could have a ready market at good prices for his produce, the every thing prosperous, than to see things contin-Democracy got into power, and they can only measures. I would advise every individual that wants to understand his own interest, and the true. policy and interest of the country, to read the Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, the man that was looked to as one of the leading Democrats in the times of Jefferson, Malison and Monroe, and the man that suvocates the same measures and policy now, that he did then.

ricultural produce will become a drug, and what

will that benefit the mechanic or laborer, if he

SIMON TELL. CLOSE VOTING .-- No choice was made of Repesentatives in Kingston on Monday. On Tuesday a second meeting was held, which resulted in a tie, 130 votes being given for each candidate. On yesterday a third meeting was held, but, although each party polled a few additional votes, the number of there was the same on . each side, and the result was another tic .- Boston Adv. No man ever regretted that he was virtuous FLORENCE WILLESDEN. A Cale of Real Life.

"Tis a common tale,
An ordinary sorrow of man's life;
At tale of silent suffering, hardly clothed
Wordsworth.

A village in the south of England is one of the loveliest sights in nature; and it is what it scems the very nestling-place of poetry, love and happiness. It glitters, with its white washed cottages and garden walls, among the green trees 'mid Spain, peeping from beneath the rich foliage that does but partially conceal them. Its meadows, its stream, its tapering church-spire; its hedge-rows, its lance of sweetbriar and wild-roses; its lattices, with their clustering jessamine and honey-suckle; its gardene, with their bee hives; its orchards, with their odoriferous blossoms; and above all, its simple yet cheerful inhabitants, ignorant of the great world, and unwilling to have that ignorance enlightened; all combine to render a village in the south of England the most delightful spot in the universe. How sweet to retire from the world to such a haven of repose; and there to cultivate only the purer affections of one's nature, and keep the soul divided by a rainbow zone, from the grosser atmosphere of common existence. There are many little paradises of the kind I speak of, and although, if I had my choice, I should perhaps fix upon Woodburn, in preference to all the rest .-My predilection is the more singular, as all my associations connected with the recollection of that rillage are of a peculiarly melancholy cast. Even there the spoiler, sorrow, had found an entrance; and his victims were not unknown to me. I will endeavor to recall their story: it is a simple one; but it suits well the mournful temper of my mind; and I shall therefore avail myself of this opportunity to narrate it.

Let mo paint her as I first saw her. it was in her cottage garden, on a bright summer morning, when the dew was still sparkling on the flowers. She held a book in her hand, but she was not roading. She stood wrapped in a delightful reverie, with her eyes fixed on two young rose bushes. I knew not then that she was my old friend's onty child, yet I stopped involuntarily to gaze upon her. I had never before seen nught so beautiful; and that, too, without the shadow of pretence. I mon Sny er, and I continued to vote, except for cannot describe her features out their combined effect was irresistible. There was a world of expression-an unfathomable depth of feeling in bor dark blue eye. I saw a tear staft into it; but the thought that called it up was merely transient for a smile gathered upon her lips immediately afterward, and chased away with its light the little harbinger of sorrow. At that moment the gate was thrown open, and a youth entered. He was her lover. I knew it at a glance. A deeper crimson spread itself over her cheek, and her smile changed into one of intense delight. They stood their own, in viel tion of the Constitution and shine; the youth took the book and read aloud,-It was a poetic page over which they hung. She nothing of his apostacy. I have good news for leant her white arm on her lover's shoulder, and gozed upon him with delightful and breathless attention. Who is it that has said there is no happiness on earth! Had he seen Edmund and Florence on that calm blue morning, he would have confessed the absurdity of his creed.

Edmund was the eldest son of the village rector; -a man to all the country dear.' Florence was the daughter of an old, respected soldier, who had most before she knew her, and all her filial offeche was by no means insensible to the value of the tion of his produce, and the laborer, looks to them gift. They had been companions from their in fancy. All their recollections of times past were per without the other; and when manufactures the same, for all their amusements and studies and other business was prosperous, we have seen had been similar. But Edmund had made considerably more progress than Florence. Nature had heaped upon him all those mental endowments that constitute genius. She had given him a mind capable of the profoundest aspirations; a heart that could feel more deeply, a fancy that could wing a bolder flight, than those of most other youths of his age. He as yet, knew nothing

burn. He had never been more than twenty miles from his home during his whole life. But he was now eighteen, and Florence was only a year younger. They had ceased to be boy and girl. She, indeed, would have been contented to have continued as she was forever, blest with her father's and her lover's affection; more gets his wheat for twenty five cents a bushel, and than happy in the discharge of her domestic duties; in her summer evening rambles, in her books, her bees, her fruit, and her flowers. But Edmund, although he loved her with all the enthu-lasm of a first love; but had more ambition in his nature. of glory; and he had hopes that he might outstrip at least some of his competitors. Beside, he was not possessed of an independent fortune; and ex-

ertion, therefore, became a duty. His resolution was at once formed; he deter mined to fix his residence in London, for at least couple of years, and ascertain, whether, in truth ability was there its own reward. It was sad news to Florence; but on reflection on the advantages which Edmund might derive from the execution of the scheme, she looked upon her grief mechanic and laborer, constant employment and as selfish, and endeavored to restrain it. The evreasonable wages, with the country improving and ening before he left Woodburn, they took a farewell walk together in her father's garden. Florence ue as they have been for the last twelve or thir- had succeeded in keeping up a show of cheerfulteen years. And I would ask them if that was ness during the day; but as the yellow beams of not the state of the country, when the Hickory the setting sun came streaming in through the poplars and elms that lined the wall, and as she expect the same results by returning to the same thought how often they had seen the sun set before, and how long it would be ere they should see it set sgain, a chord was touched which vibrated through her heart, and she could no longer restrain her tears. Edmund besought her, with the utmost tenderness of manner, not to give way to emotions so violent; but she only locked his hand more firmly in her own, and, smid the convulsive sobs, repeated again and again - Edmund! we shell never meet more! I am not superstitious, but know that I am right; -we shall never meet more! Her lover had recourse to every soothbecame calm, a gloomy presentiment of future evil seemed to have taken possession of her mind. A year had elapsed, and Edmund's early dream

had been more than realized. He had risen into fame at once; his reputation as a man of genius was acknowledged throughout his native land:-His fortune secuted, and his name had already become illustrious. Every where was his society and honest in his youth, or kept aloof from idle

ence and admiration. There seemed to be no honors to which he might not hope to attain. His ardent spirit, and his growing ambition, became only the more insatiable. Every difficulty had yielded before him; he had flown on upon the wings of success: his life had hitherto been a brilliant dream-a dream from which he saw no rospect of immediate awakening.

It was evening and he was alone in her splenlid drawing room, with the loveliest woman in London -the daughter of a viscount. A hundred lamps, reflected by a hundred mirrors, shone sround them. There was to be a magnificent entertainment, but the company had not yet arrived. Edmund, and the lady Matilda, would not have cared had they never arrived at all. They sat near each other, and talked in low, soft tones of all that youth and beauty love best to talk about. Edmund had never felt so vain in his life before for there were hundreds in the metropolis, blest with all the advantages of rank and birth, who would have given both their titles and their for tunes to have secured one of these smiles which the proud meiden now levished upon him. And she she had read his works, she thought of his fame, she looked upon his elegant form and hand some features, and forgot the hundred scions of nobility who had offered up incense at her shrine. A carriage was heard to stop, and they were soon to be interupted. I have taken a fancy to that emerald ing of yours, said the lady Matilda, will yop exchange it for mine!! She took a glittering amond from her finger, and put it on Edmund's; and at the same time his emerald became one of the ornaments of the protticat hand to the world. It was a ring which Florence had given him, the very morning he left Woodburn.

The two years he was to be away had expired. Florence, said her father to her one morning, .! never saw you looking so well, your cheeks are all roses, my sweet girl; have you been watching the sun rise!' Florence turned away her head for moment, to brush away a tear from her eye, and then answered cheerfully to her unsuspecting fatered-not in her manners, nor habits, nor conversation; but in her looks. Her cheek, it is true. ous malady.

She had heard of Edmund's success, and there was not a heart in the world that beat so proudly shorter and colder. When her father was from home, she would sit for hours in her gorden, by herself, listening, as she said, to the chirping of the birds, but weeping bitterly all the while,

I have not heard you speak of Edmund lately,' mid her father to her one day about the beginning

, I do not think of him the less, answered Florence, with a faint smile. The old man knew is to be in Woodburn by the end of the week.'-Florence grew pale; she tried to speak, but could not; a mist swam before her eyes; she held out her hand, and threw herself into her father's arms. It was Saturday evening, and she knew that Edmund had arrived early on the previous day, but she had not seen him. She was sitting in the summer house of her father's garden, when she heard a step on the gravel walk; she looked through the willows and honey suckle; it was he! he himself—in all the bloom and beauty of dawning manhood. A strange shivering passed over her whole frame, and her color went and came with fearful rapidity. Yet she retained her self-possession, nd with apparent calmness rose to receive him when he entered. The change in her appearance. lowever, struck him immediately.

Good God!' he exclumed have you been ill! ou are sadly altered since I saw you lost.' Does that strike you as wonderful, Edmund said Florence, very gravely; are you not altered,

Oh, Florence ! I have behaved to you like a rillain! I see it now-cruelly, fatally, do I see

Edward, that I did love you, you setting sun, which shone upon us when last we parted, can still attest, for it was the witness of my grief. It has been the witness, too, of the tears I have shed n my solitude -- tears which have been revealed to no earthly eye; and it shall be the witness, ven yet,' she continued, an almost heavenly smile illuminating her pale countenance, of our reconciliation, for the wanderer has returned and his er

rore are forgiven.'
She held out her hand to him as she spoke, but e shrunk back. I dare not -I dare not take it !' said he, It is too late! Florence, I am mar

There was not a sound escaped her lips, but her cheeks grew deadly pale, her eyes became fixed as stone, and she fell on the ground like a marble

staine. Her grave is in the church-yard of Woodburn she lies beside her father. There is no urn nor nonumental tablet to mark the spot, but I should know it among a thousand. Edmund's fame has traveled into other countries, and men have looked up to him as a demi-god. Florence Willesden was never heard of beyound the limits of Wood-

burn till now. The Rochester Daily Democrat quotes the folowing passage from a speech delivered by the Hon. Henry Clay, at a colonization meeting in

"If I could be instrumental in eradicating this deepest stain (of slavery) upon the character of our country, and remove all cause for reproach on account of it by foreign nations-if it could be only instrumental of ridding of this foul blot that revered State which gave me birth-or that not less beloved State (Kentucky) which kindly dopted me as her son, I would not exchange the proud satisfaction which I should enjoy, for all the honors or all the triumphs ever decreed to the most successful conqueror."

A PRAYER FOR EVERY BODY .- Jeremy Taylor's nightly prayer for himself and his friends was for God's merciful deliverance and perseverance from the siolence and rule of passion, from a servile will and a commanding lust; from pride ing argument he could think of; but though she and vanity, from false opinion and ignorant confidence, from improvidence and prodigality, from envysand spirit of slander, from sensuality, from courted, and his quations fistenes to with defert a vicious life, and an unprovided death,

Signal Whig Triumph in Maine. Letter from the Editor.

Boston, Nov. 16, 1843. An Election was held on Monday in the four Districts of Maine which failed to make choice of Members of Congress at the State Election in September. The result is most cheering. In the HIId (Kennebec and Franklin) District

LUTHER SEVENANCE, Editor of the Kennebec Journal, and one of the best Whigs, living, is elected by nearly 1,000 majority. (He failed by over 200 in September.) Thirteen towns in Kennebec give the following result :

September. November L. Severance, Whig, 1776 465 182 May, Abol. 47 495 Severance over all

Clear Whig gain 700. Further returns received at Augusta increas the Whig gain to 749. Not a doubt of Severance's election.

District. Forty-three towns, which in Septem- clous practices almost inevitable-viewing these ber gave 1818 majority against Morse, the Whig things, they come to the conclusion that there is candidate, now give 167 in his favor, a Whig gain of 2,015! The vote stands 3,211 Whig. remaining 16 towns gave in September 436 have gained over 300 to be elected, which we can both to economy in the aggregate and to that hardly hope for; but there can be no doubt that general sympathy which ought to exist among men he now leads the Poll in this hitherto strongly as members of one great human family or as com-Loco-Foco District! Our friends write that ponent parts of one society or community. Maine is coming for HARRY CLAY .- Tribune

THE IGON TRADE OF PENNSYLVANIA.-MR. EDITOR: -As Pennsylvania possesses, in the greatest abundance, all the elements for becoming the chief seat of the iron trade of America, it is greatly to be regretted that a want of due enterprise ther that she had seen the sun rise. There was is but too perceptible among the manufactures of not a person in Woodburn, except her father, who | that great staple. In England it is daily becoming had not observed how dreadfully Florence was al- the chief material for building canal boats, steamers, ships and houses. Our esteemed fellow citizon, Gerard Ralston, Esq., in a late letter, says was red, but it was the hot flush of fever; her eye that a respectable London builder offers to conwas bright, but it was the clearness of an insidi- tract for building iron churches by contract, at 10s, per sitting, while those erected by Government had cost a out £6 per seat. He adds that many ships have been built of the same material, and at the intelligence: but she soon heard of more that in a few years iron steamers and canal boats than his success, and his letters became fewer, will entirely supersede those of wood. It seems that our iron masters are entirely supine to this new and important means for extending their business, for the too long neglected introduction of iron bosts on the Schuylkill Navigation being at length decided upon, the contractors have been unable to complete a single one, for want of proper materials mong the surrounding iron works!! Meanwhile, Pittsburg has become so expert in making angle-iron plates, &c., that she is resping a golden harvest from building steamers, revenue cutters and rigates for the government-all of iron ! New York is concentrating among her own workshops all similar business for the Atlantic coast-receiv ing her angle iron from the Tredgear Works at Richmond. Are these important manufactures to be entirely lost to Philadelphia and Eastern, Pennsylvania, or will our citizens arouse themselves to their great value, in time to prevent their transfer to our more enterprising neighbors ?--Bicknell's Reporter.

From the Baltimore American.

THE TARIFF AND VAN BUREN. The letter written by Mr. VAN BUREN condemning the Tariff law of the last session, an extract from which was published in the Richmond Enquirer, appear ed at full-length in that Journal on Toesday last when its publication could not affect the Now York elections. Its full length is not much longer than the extract which previously appeared .-The whole rans thus :

ALBANY, Feb. 28, 1843. "My Dear Sir .- I thank you very kindly for you friendly letter. I have at no time, nor any where hesitated to express my decided disappro bation of the Tariff Act of the last session, as well in respect to the principle upon which it is founded as to its details. In good time you will have my views in respect to that and other subjects before the public. In the meantime, believe me to

"Very sincerely.

"Your friend and ob't serv't. am. VAN BUREN.

NORTH BEND AND ASHLAND .-- A gentleman the west, in a letter to the New Haven Herald, speaks of a visit to North Bend and Ashland as follows:

.. I have gone from Cincinnsti on a patriotic oilgrimage to North Bend; I have sat in the cold arm chair of President Harrison; and I have read the word of truth from his beautiful Bible: I have shared the hospitality of his old log-cabin, sleeping, (with his only surviving son as my companion;) and there I have leaned upon his coffin and mourned his sudden exit from among us. I have gone from the grave of Harrison to the shades of Ashland, near Lexington, in Kentucky; and I have basked in the fine sunshine of the living patriot's smile, and have felt the ward

ressure of his honest hand." POSTAGE AGAIN .- We are glad that the press s agitating this subject. There is no sense in this high postage. It is an enormous tax, and an unjust one. If all letters weighing one-fourth of an ounce could be transported to any part of the Union for five cents, it would be a vast advantage to all the business interests of the country. We were lately conversing with an intelligent English gentleman, who considers that the reduction of letter postage in that country, to one penny, a bout two cents, has done more for England than any other late reform in that country, and espocially for the lower and middling classes .- Lou-

isville Journal. TRUE -- A party of gentlemen from the Southern settlements, a short time since, on their way to this place, were short of provisions, and fortunately discovered two bears with their cubs. A fire was commenced upon the younger branches, pers among the foreign news. Upon reflection and they were both wounded-but the old ones assisted them off, running by their sides, and also know what the English Queen is about, so stopping occasionally at pine trees, from whence presumption and despair, from a state of tempta- they wree seen to tear off some bark. The purtion and a haidened spirit, from delaying of te- suit was continued by the gentlemen, firing upon and her tender spouse on account of this unitpentance and persevering in sin, from unthank- the younger animals until they were killed, and ward affair:fulness and irreligion, and from seducing others when examined it was found that the bark was from all infatuation of soul, folly, and madness; inserted in their wounds by their careful mammas. from wilfulness, self love, and vain ambition, from Thus is a true circumstance, and well worthy of note,-St. Augustine (Plorida) News. .

Fourierism, or the system of Associated

Industry,
The progress of the doctines of Fourier tospecting social and industrial organization has become so marked as to constitute one of the characteristic developments of the age. The increasing number of the advocates of this system might not argue much in favor of it, it is true-since More monism is rapidly increasing too. But there are many intelligent minds among the recipients of the Fourier System. It addresses itself to the reason in an open manner; it claims to have truths for its support ; it proposes great reforms without. departing from conservative principles, and proclaims with an aspect of confidence the efficiency and adaptation of its plan for the introduction of an improved social order, the elevation of the laboring c'as e, the removal of pauperism, and an enhance ed rate of production in the empl yment of labor.

One may receive or reject a system of this sort ecording as the judgment is formed cencerning it; but at all events it is worthy of examinationand that the more especially when its progres is such as to draw attention whether we would choose to consider it or not. We have for our own part too imperfect a knowledge of its principles and details to warrant any attempt at an outline even of its chief features, and we are free to confess,whether it be from this imperfect acquaintance or from other causes,-that there are some things in the system, according to our views of them, hard to be reconciled with just igous of organization

and progress, Association, Attractive Industry, Unity of Interests-these are terms denoting prominent ideas in the system of FOURIER, The re-organization of Labour, by which competition, opposition of intercets and hostile strife, may be replaced by associated efforts and united interests, forms one of the first objects in the proposed change. The Pourierists, abroad upon the present condition of things in givilized societies, and beholding multitudes anxious for the privilege of toiling for a bare subsistence that may enable them to toil on-multitudes in constant anxiety lest starvation should come upon them--cut off from But the most astounding result is that in the all means of intellectual enlightenment, and in Lincoln and Oxford (surnamed the " Comet") many cases subject to infloences which make visomething wrong in the general system which produces such results: They conted that Labour 2,351 Koco, 173 Abolition, 530 Scattering. The or Productive Industry is too much in bondage to capital and to selfish shrewdness of intellect; that Whig, 837 Loco, 831 Scattering. Morse must there is too much individual isolation in respect

But leaving these considerations as belonging to a part of the subject upon which we do not wish to enter, and upon the proclical character of which we can form no definite opinion, it is more to our purpose to refer to the progress of this system in various parts of the Country. We learn from the Phalanx, a weekly journal published in New, York, and devoted to this system that there are in Massachusetts three associations upon the general fundamental principles of the Fourier System -In the Sate of New York there are two Associations upon a larger scale than those in Massa. chusetts, one at Watertown, Jefferson county, the other in Herkimer and Ramilton counties. A larger Association, to be called the Ontario Phalanx, is now organizing at Rochester. A small Association has been started in Berrien County, Illinois; and one upon a farge scale is in progress in Lagrange County, Indiana. At Ann Arbor, in Michigan, an Association is projected to be called the Washtenaw Phalanx The largest Association yet commenced has been recently started in Monmouth County, New Jersey. It is to be called the North American Phalanx. The Association has purchased a tract of six hundred and seventy-three acres of land, the cultivation of which has been begun upon the Fourier plan. The New York Watertown Association owns from twelve to fifteen hundred acres. An Association has been farmers in one neighborhiod, who have united their farms together. About one hundred families are interested in this movements. A Fourier Convention was recentely held at

Pittsburg at which House Ganetr. Esq. of the New York Tribune, presided. There appears to be an increasing interest on the subject throughout the whole Mildle and Northern section of the Union. We receive many Western papers which devote a column or two to Fourierism-keeping it distinct, however, from the political, commercial or other characteristic features of the paper. A movement so general and serious, on a prac-

lical matter, involving principles of every day life, of labor, of social existence, cannot but attract attention. There have been schemes and projects enough, and more than enough, having for their declared object the eachel improvement of mankind, such as Owen's system, and Rapp's, and the Shaker community plan. These have cither exploded after a brief trial, or have been found utterly indequate to the accomplishment of any real refrom. The system of Pourier differs in many importent particulars from any and all of the se above mentioned. It advocates a system of combined order, cultivation of large assemblages, with fixed laws as respects an equitable distribution of profits to each individual, to the three qualifications of Labour, Capital and Talent. It remains for practice and continued application to show how far this plan is one of specious theory or of actual utility. As a phenomenon of the times we have thought it worth the notice here given to it. . It is the part of every one who would understand his own times to turn an open eye and an unprejudice ed mind towards every significant movement of the day, rejecting nothing merely because it is now, and admitting nothing sherely because it is specious. No one can doubt that there are social evils, and serious ones too, which no administration of political affairs can reun dy. Haw far these evils are the result of individual indiscretion, how far and I have stroid in the tomb where the hero is they are the emanation, directly or remotely, ofthe social system, and of the principles upon which it is founded, is a matter worthy of careful consideration-as is also the mode by which a remedy should be applied .- Bait. American.

Sound Apvice .- The Law Times, in answer to a correspondent whe requests some advice as to his studies as an articled clerk, has the following pithy language . Live like an hermit, work like a slave, learn overything, read men as well as broks, mingle in all husiness, shun all pleasure; for one hour you dedicate to reading give two to reflection, three to observation. Deem no art nor science worthless; accustom yourself to act as well as to deliberate, to speak as well as to think; confirm reading by practice, and improve practice by reading; store your mind with all sorts of knowledge, you never know when it will to required, and even that which is not useful will always prove ornamental; for methods make your own, adopt those you find most apt; experience in this will be the best teacher: your own habits the best advertiser. There is no royal road to knowledge. and but one golden rate-work ! work ! work !

HIGHER IMPORTANT .- We find the following extraordinary piece of intelligence in the city pawe have thought proper to let the country folks that in common with her city admirers they may commiserate, and sympathise with Her Majesty

" Her Majesty and Prince Albert lately got wot through by a showed of rain, while rambling unattended, near Windsor Castle." Good gracious | Dan Dem,

October12,