MINERS' JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

I will teach you to pierce the bowels of the Earth, and bring out from the caverns of Mountains, Metals which will give strength to our hands and subject all Nature to our use and pleasure.—*Dr. Johnson.*

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA.

VOL. XXIV. SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1848. NO. 43.

THE BUCKS COUNTY ECONOMIST.
PATENT AIR-TIGHT COOKING STOVE.
The Greatest Improvement of the Day!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently secured the patent right for Schuylkill County, for the manufacture and sale of the new and admirable Cooking stove called the BUCKS COUNTY ECONOMIST.—

Among the many improvements lately introduced in Cooking Stoves, it is acknowledged on all hands, that this article can surpass this in all the points requisite and desirable in that necessary article of household economy. The facility with which it is regulated, the regularity, the ease and despatch with which cookery and baking can be done at one and the same time, and the small quantity of fuel consumed, are matters of surprise to all who have tried it, and place it the first rank among all the stoves yet introduced. It is unnecessary, however, to specify its peculiar facilities in advertisement, a personal examination of its features will best satisfy those who may wish to make purchases; and it will afford the subscriber great much pleasure to receive calls, and satisfy enquiries with respect to its capacities and performance. The store will be put up for thirty days, and if found not to meet the expectations of buyers, or to perform as represented, it will be taken away without charge. There are three sizes—Nos. 1, 2 and 3—and constructed to burn either wood or coal. Call and examine specimens, now ready at the stove and sheet-iron manufactory of the *subscriber, in Centre Street,* a few doors above the Public Schools—where, also, any orders in his line of business may be had on accommodating terms.

Pottsville, Oct7-41-tf] ABRAHAM St. CLAIR.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!
WINTER IS COMING!
SOLOMON HOOVER,
Corner of Norwegian and Railroad Streets,
POTTSVILLE,

ANNOUNCES to his friends and customers and the public generally that he has on hand the most elegant assortment of STOVES ever offered in this community embracing all the newest and most approved patterns. He particularly calls attention to McGREGOR'S PATENT YELLOW PARLOR HEATER, which is pronounced the best stove now in use, both for comfort, economy, and health. He have the exclusive right of making these stoves in Schuylkill County. Also

Cast Iron Radiators,
Empire Cooking Stoves, a superior article for hotels.
Willis' Air Tight Cooking Stoves, for wood or coal, a superior article for families.
Parlor and Chamber Stoves,
together with a large assortment for all purposes, all of which will be sold at unusually low rates.

TIN AND JAPANNED WARE.—His assortment of Tin and Japanned Ware is very large, and embraces all the articles in families, which he will warrant to be of a superior quality.

All kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware manufactured to order at the shortest notice

ROOFING & SPOUTING. As he is prepared to execute Tin Roofing and Spouting, he invites those in want of such work, to give him a call, as he pledges himself to do it cheaper and better than it has ever been done in this place before.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock and judge for themselves. [Oct7-41

PHILADELPHIA STOVE WORKS.
WARWICK, LEIBRANDT & CO.,
First Wharf above Noble Street, on the Delaware,

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they now have on hand a large and handsome assortment of STOVES, of the newest and best patterns, and are prepared to fill any orders with which they may be favored with despatch.

We invite the attention of the trade to the following varieties of Stoves:

Cook's Favorite for Woodor Coal, 6 sizes; Complete Cook, Air-Tight Complete; Double Oven Complete; Plate Wood Stoves; Plain and Boiler Top and Jog; Cast Oven Stoves; Keystone for Ovens, or with Oven on top; Stimpt's Cast Air-Tight; Parlor Wood; Cannon Stoves; Bare Cylinder Stoves; Bases; Parlor plates (new patterns) Air-Tight, (new patterns) Planter Furnaces, Gas Ovens, &c.; Store and Platform Tea Kettles, Bulged and Straight Pots, Spiders, Spring Pans, &c., to fit all the Stoves.

Rowe's Bucks County Economist," a new (patent) Air Tight Cook Stove

Dealers can be supplied with odd plates, grates, cylinders, Fire Backs, &c.

Jobbing of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Dealers are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are prepared to sell upon the most reasonable terms.

WARWICK, LEIBRANDT & Co.

Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1848 39-3mo

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!
C. J. TYNDALE,
97 South Second Street—PHILADELPHIA,

GRATEFUL for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, would call the attention of his friends and the public generally to a large stock of Stoves now on hand, of new beautiful and useful patterns, among which will be found the following sizes from New York, Peekskill, Troy, &c. also a large assortment of Fancy Sheet Iron Ware, for parlors, dining rooms and chambers, hundreds of patterns for wood or coal. He also continues to manufacture Tyndall's celebrated Air Tight Stoves, and as his long experience in the manufacture of these stoves, being the first, and for a long time the only agent for the sale of the Air Tight Stoves, he can sell cheaper and better than they can be bought elsewhere.

A large assortment now on hand of the very best sizes of Cook Stoves either for wood or coal.

Stoves exchanged or taken in exchange for new. 35 2-3m

GREAT IMPROVEMENT
IN COOKING STOVES!—MOSER'S HOT-AIR AIR TIGHT COOKING STOVE!!

FOR burning wood or coal. In offering this stove to the public, the subscriber would modestly state some of its advantages over all other stoves now in use in the United States.

It has a larger oven than any other cast iron stove since larger at least.

It has four places for boiling, and will boil all four at once.

It will consume less fuel than any other stove in use, at the same time do double the cooking.

The subscriber has spared no expense in getting up a stove that will please the public, as the complaints generally have been that the oven in all other stoves was small, and there was no convenient place for boiling and roasting. This stove has other advantages that every housekeeper will appreciate.

The stove will be warranted for 24 hours to do all that is wanted of a stove, and that it will burn as much or less most of the humbug stoves which become dross in two or three months' use.

Please call and examine and we are sure you will buy if you want a stove.

This is the article for the country. Stoves can either be used for Anthracite or Bituminous coal or wood; it is one of the best stoves for the price. We have the largest pattern and the largest establishment in the Union. They will be sold wholesale or retail. Fine stoves for store dealers to make handsome profits on. Tubes that buy the first lot of stoves have the exclusive right of the town in which they carry on their business.

Testimonials and recommendations can be seen at the store.

F. W. MOST,
Stove Manufacturer, 78 N. Sixth street, Philada
Philadelphia, Sept2,'48 37-2m

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

THE old adage, "take care of the first fire," common to most if not every one by its plain common sense, and, when the chill winds of autumn begin to blow, first one of the important duties of every one is to see that it once make provision against cold weather. It was that the people of Pottsville have a commodious regard for comfort, convenience, and economy, W. & JACKSON have just started their new store in Centre street, opposite Trinity church, with an extensive assortment of PARLOR AND COOKING STOVES, among which will be found all the old and approved styles, and a number of new ones adapted to suit the wants of the Coal Region. We have also on hand a few of the celebrated

MERCER'S AMERICAN AIR TIGHT COOKING STOVE, WITH BRICK TOP OVEN.

Persons, which is of recent invention, bids fair to surpass every other kind of stove in use. During the past year it has grown into public favor with unprecedented rapidity. Also,

EWARTS'S SUMMER AND WINTER AIR TIGHT COOKING STOVE

Which is equally adapted to wood or coal, and received silver medals at the fairs of the American Institute, New York, and the Mechanics' Institute, Boston, of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; and of the Mechanics' Institute, Wilmington, Delaware. A variety of first rate stoves are in operation in this region and have given entire satisfaction.

They have also a large assortment of parlor and chamber stoves, of all sorts, sizes and prices.

A large and splendid assortment of Sheet Iron, Tin, Japanned Ware kept constantly on hand.

TIN ROOFING and all work connected with the business executed with neatness and despatch, and at the reasonable prices. LONG & JACKSON

STOVES! STOVES!!

THE undersigned respectfully begleave to inform the public that they have commenced a STOVE FOUNDRY in Pottsville, in the building formerly occupied as a Stove Foundry by Messrs. Lewis & Lewis, and opposite the Mansion House, where they are now in full operation, on Coal street, next to Hoppy Jenkins' Wire Works, Pottsville, and known as the Franklin Stove Foundry, where they will be pleased to see their friends and the public generally, who may want stoves, to call and examine for themselves, as they are determined to sell stoves as low as any other establishment in the city, and they feel confident that they can give them satisfaction, and warrant them to be equal to any stoves made at the Philadelphia foundries.

N. B.—All kinds of castings for sale at the shortest notice and on the lowest terms.

MILES & WILLIAMS
Pottsville, May 26, 1848 22—1y

REMOVAL OF SMITH'S
FOUNDRY AND STOVE STORE.

THE subscriber announces to his customers, and the public in general, that he has removed his Stove and Tin Ware Store, next door below Bannan's Store, Centre street, where he will always keep on hand an extensive stock of Stoves, of every variety, for parlors, stores, gentlemen's offices, &c. &c., all of which are made of the best materials, and will be sold at very low rates, for cash or approved credit.

Also, on hand, a large assortment of Tracks, Scales, Weights, &c. &c., all of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Stoves, shoes, &c. made to order of the best materials, and repaired at short notice.

Pottsville, nov 5 '47 WILLIAM SMITH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Cheap as the cheapest, and better to the Pottsville Boots.
S. & J. FOSTER,

ARE now receiving their Spring supplies of BOOTS & SHOES, comprising a first-rate assortment, which they now offer at wholesale or retail at the very lowest prices. They have always on hand Trucks, Navigators, Bags, and Satchels, Shoe and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Lasting and Binding Shoes, Shoe Thread, Awls, and a general assortment of Shoe Findings.

Boots & Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, and the subscribers who are in the habit of purchasing in the city are respectfully requested to give them a call.

May 6, 1847. 13-

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
SENSUAL EXTRAORDINARY!

THE subscriber having been called upon at a very short notice, to undertake the manufacture of fire engines, begs to inform his friends in particular, and the public generally, that he has commenced the manufacture of Fire Engines, Hose Carriages, Hose and Hose Pipes, of the most approved patterns, and of the best materials, and warranted to be equal to any made in the city, or elsewhere. Please call and examine for yourselves.

N. B.—All kinds of Copper and Sheet Iron work made to order, and repairing done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Spring Garden, Sept 23, 1848. 3-3m

FEATHERS! FEATHERS!

JUST received, a few more pounds of those cheap feathers, which we offer at 37½ cents per pound, cheap for cash. Wholesale and Retail.

FREDERICK G. FRASER,
Feather and General Furnisher, No. 413 Market St., above 6th, north side, opposite General Post Office.

WHERE may be had at all times a general assortment of Beds and Mattresses, Curled Hair and Feathers, Chairs, Tables, Pedestals and Looking Glasses, together with all other articles in the house line of furniture, at the very lowest cash prices.

N. B.—Goods warranted to give satisfaction.

Philadelphia Oct 7, 1848 41-3m

FEATHERS.—300 lbs Superior Feathers of my own [illegible] J. M. BEATTY & Co

Miners' Journal.

Terms of the Miners' Journal.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Two Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, to those who reside in the County—an annualy in advance to those who reside out of the County. The publisher reserves to himself the right to charge $2 50 per annum, when payment is delayed longer than one year.

TO CLUBS.

Three copies to one address,	$5 00
Seven Do Do	10 0 0
Fifteen Do Do	20 00

Five dollars in advance will pay for three years' subscription to the Journal.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 16 lines, 3 times,	$1 00
Every subsequent insertion,	25
Four lines, 3 times,	25
Subsequent insertions, each,	6¼
One Square, 3 months,	$3 00
Six months,	5 00
One Year,	8 00
Business Cards of Five lines, per annum,	3 00
Merchants and others, advertising by the Year, with the privilege of inserting different advertisements weekly,	12 00

☞ Larger Advertisements, as per agreement.

☞ Mr. E. J. Fry is authorized to receive subscriptions for the Miners' Journal, and receipt for the same, at his Drug store, in Tamaqua.

SINGLE COPIES OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL can be obtained every Saturday of William Oldknow, Minersville; Henry Shissler, Port Carbon; at the corner of Centre and Market streets, Pottsville and at the counter of the publication office.

☞ The circulation of the Miners' Journal is greater than any other paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and has nearly double the circulation of any other published in Schuylkill county. It also circulates largely among capitalists, manufacturers, iron and coal dealers throughout the Atlantic and Eastern States.

Poetry.

The following may be read at the present moment, with more than ordinary relish. It is one of the most beautiful Poems in the language. The imagery is chaste, natural, and altogether appropriate:

DEATH OF THE FLOWERS.

By Bryant.

The melancholy days are come,
The saddest of the year,
Of wailing winds and naked woods,
And meadows brown and sere.
Heaped in the hollows of the grove,
The withered leaves lie dead,
They rustle to the eddying gust
And to the rabbit's tread.
The robin and the wren are flown,
And from the shrub the jay,
And from the wood-top calls the crow,
Through all the gloomy day.

Where are the flowers, the fair young flowers,
That lately sprung and stood,
In brighter light and softer airs,
A beauteous sisterhood?
Alas! they all are in their graves,
The gentle race of flowers,
And lying in their lowly bed,
With the fair and good of ours.
The rain is falling where they lie,
But cold November rain
Calls not from out the gloomy earth,
The lovely ones again.

The wild flower and the violet,
They, perished long ago,
And the wild rose and the orchis died
Amid the summer glow;
But on the hills the golden rod,
And the aster in the wood,
And the yellow sun flower by the brook,
In autumn beauty stood,
Till fell the frost from the clear, cold heaven,
As falls the plague on men,
And the brightness of their smile was gone
From upland, glade and glen.

And now when comes the calm mid day,
As, still such days will come,
To call the squirrel and the bee
From out their wintry home,
When the sound of cleaving pools is heard,
Though all the trees are still,
And twinkle in the smoky light,
The waters rippled by.
The south wind searches for the flowers
Whose fragrance late he bore,
And sighed to find them in the wood
And by the stream no more.

And when I think of one who in
Her youthful beauty died—
That fair meek blossom that grew up
And faded by my side;
In the cold moist earth we laid her,
When the forest cast the leaf,
And we wept, that one so lovely
Should have a life so brief;
Yet not unmeet it was, that one,
Like that young friend of ours,
So gentle and so beautiful,
Should perish with the flowers.

LINES.

Prompted by the following passage from a letter from my mother.

"Our premises never appeared more enchanting than at present; but an indefinable shade of melancholy rests on me, arising from the sad recollections. Within and without our dwelling everything is pleasant, but one thought casts over all a chill, cold as the grave, to which I am hastening."

The sunny smile of summer sleeps
In green on the mountain side,
And, nodding 'mid its verdant deeps,
Peers out the flower, its tinted pride
The lawn dispers its brightest green,
In beauty, as the morning smiles;
Home of my childhood! ne'er I ween,
Was other home like you!

The grove upon the upland's brow
Is welcome murmurs to the breeze,
As, rocking every leafy tree,
It sweeps among the whispering trees,
And, farther, on the pasture's breast,
Where willows yield their shady boon,
The herd reclines in peaceful shade,
And ruminates at silly noon.

There stand the fields in waving corn,
There blush the orchards that perfume
The dewy steps it early sets out
When sunshine wakes, amid the bloom,
From out his woodbine-mantled home,
The blue bird hours his manis song,
And twitts at every sound that comes,
Borne on the zephyr's sigh along.

Amid the honeysuckle peers
The home of childhood sweetly forth,
Unchanged in loveliness with years,
Like the blue mountains on the North.
The cottage, with its rosied bounds
And paling white, is beauteous still,
And still with lofty murmur sounds,
The "bonnie brook" beneath the hill.

Yet there is one who doth seek there,
Whose eye beholds this charming scene,
And revels not, though all so fair
Its garb of glory and of green.
Where heart midst hark itself in bliss,
Without the shadow of regret,
And muse on beauty such as this
With rapture—*until it be forgot.*

But, ah! a shade that hears hath crossed,
And joy is not as unalloyed now;
For one it dearly loved is lost—
The burial dirgle on his brow:
He lived—a mother's soul was aright—
He died—the world to her is dim;
We have a mourn for sorrow's night—
A mother's heart is gone with him.

☞ *Sagacity of a Horse.*—Instances frequently occur in which domestic animals are evidently made instrumental to the preservation of life by the application of a sagacity which does not fall within the usual range of their intellects. The following circumstance was related to me, soon after its occurrance,—says a correspondent of the Friends' *Review*,—by a man upon whose veracity I can rely, who received it immediately from the subject of the narrative. About twenty years ago, J. B., who resided in Chester County, Pennsylvania, not far from the west branch of the Brandywine, was returning home on horseback, at a time when that stream, across which his road lay, was much swollen by rain or melting snow. The depth and force of the current dislodged him from his seat, and he was cast upon a bank, formed, I think, by a cake of ice, where his life was in evident jeopardy. The horse in the mean time, released from restraint, made his way to the shore; but instead of running away, he stopped on the bank, looked around and neighed. Perceiving his master in his perilous situation, surrounded by the rushing torrent, the sagacious animal returned into the water, and coming close to him, stood there till he was securely seated on his back. And this could not be very hastily done, as the man was advanced in years and his clothes saturated with water. Not being able to regain the bank, the pair arrived at the margin of the stream, at a place where the bank was too steep to be mounted by the horse with his burden. Help at length came, and the horse and his rider were extricated from their dangerous position; but the former was so much exhausted by his exertions that he lay down and stretched himself out as if dying. He recovered, however, and his owner entered my informant that no price that could be offered should ever, while he lived, transfer the noble beast to another master. This attachment to the horse was pleasing and natural, but I should consider the principal debt of gratitude due to an over-ruling hand which directed the sagacity of the animal to the object and the means of preserving the life of the owner.

Political.

☞ *A Short Parallel.*—Forty years ago, Lewis Cass was appointed Marshall of the United States for the District of Ohio. His friends have boasted that he received that appointment from Mr. Jefferson,

Forty years ago, Zachary Taylor was appointed by Mr. Jefferson a Lieutenant in the Army of the United States.

It is said that the father of Lewis Cass was a black-cockade federalist of the olden time. The son is not responsible for the politics of the father: *But there is something in the blood of men.*

The father of Zachary Taylor was a distinguished officer in the revolutionary war; and that father was always a Jeffersonian republican, having in the electoral college of Kentucky, twice voted for Mr. Jefferson, twice for Mr. Madison, and twice for Mr. Monroe, as President of the United States. *There is something in the blood of men.*

Lewis Cass was fifteen or twenty years Governor of Michigan. He was during that time, the supporter, in politics of every successive President, from Mr. Madison to J. Q. Adams, inclusive.

Zachary Taylor says himself, that he has always made the republican principles of Mr. Jefferson his study, and has endeavored to follow them throughout life.

In 1812, Lewis Cass commanded at the bridge of Canard in Canada, a regiment of Ohio volunteers. A very trifling action of a moment occurred, in which fifty British soldiers retreated before two regiments of volunteers. According to the official report of Colonel Cass, the fight amounted to little or nothing.

In 1812, Zachary Taylor, in command of a company of fifty men, at Fort Harrison, on the Wabash, was, on the 4th of September in that year, attacked "by a body," says the historian of "nearly fifteen hundred Indians. The assault commenced late at night, Captain Taylor being an invalid. The Indians set fire to the block house. Captain Taylor, by his vigor and presence of mind, found himself equal to the occasion. "Amid the raging of the flames, the cracking of burning timbers, the howling of the Indians, and the shrieks of women and children, who had sought his protection, he alone, of that little garrison, was firm and undaunted." The fire was extinguished. The Indians continued the attack for seven hours, but were repulsed by the little band under the youthful Taylor. General Hopkins, of Kentucky, reported to Gov. Shelby, that "the firm and almost unparalleled defence of Fort Harrison, by Captain Zachary Taylor, had raised for him a fabric of character not to be increased by his eulogy." The President conferred on Captain Taylor, for this gallant defence, the rank of Brevet Major, the first brevet rank conferred in the war of 1812, and the oldest now in the army.

In 1832, Lewis Cass was Secretary of War, surrounded by peace and safety, and in the enjoyment of the luxuries of life.

In 1832, Zachary Taylor, at the head of the regular troops in the Black-Hawk war, was exposing his life in defence of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, against the tomahawk and scalping knife of the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians.

In 1837, Lewis Cass was on ambassador at Paris, paying homage, in laudatory strains, to the "King, Court and Government" of France.

In 1837, Zachary Taylor was fighting the country's battles against the Seminole savages, in the swamps, everglades and tropical climate of Florida. In a hammock, strongly fortified by the Indians, he attacked them, and after a severe and desperate battle of three hours, gained the brilliant victory Okeechobee, "in one of the best fought battles known to our history." The war, which had commenced under Lewis Cass as Secretary feebly, and continued without success, until that gentleman left the Department for Paris, was thus virtually brought to an end by Zachary Taylor, the Indians being so weakened by the result of the battle, as not to be able to summon any warriors to the field again."

In 1846, Lewis Cass was safely cushioned in the gorgeous palace of the senate-house at Washington.

In 1846, Zachary Taylor fought and won the glorious battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey, capturing Matamoras and every other place from the Rio Grande to Saltillo.

In 1847, while Lewis Cass was considering a resolution of Congressional thanks to Gen. Taylor and his brave troops, for their courage, skill and good conduct, in storming the city of Monterey, which resulted in a most brilliant victory to our army, and reflected imperishable honor upon our arms, and voting for a provision, that nothing contained in the resolution shall be constructed into an approbation of the terms of the capitulation of Monterey; while Lewis Cass was engaged in voting against and trying to defeat another resolution offered in the Senate, "that the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Major General Zachary Taylor, his officers and men, for the fortitude, skill, enterprise and courage, which distinguish the brilliant military operations upon the Rio Grande," Zachary Taylor was fighting and winning, against the most fearful odds, *the ever-glorious battle of Buena Vista!*

In fine, Lewis Cass is seeking the Presidency. The Presidency is seeking General Taylor.

Frontier Scenes.

☞ *Kit Carson.*—The trips of this famous frontiersman across the prairies are not certainly over "beds of roses." A California correspondent of the New York *Courier* writes thus, giving some idea of the every day's occurrences of his venturesome life:—"We had scarcely come in sight of the river (Los Angelos) when the yells and shouts of the Indians were heard, and looking to our left, we perceived several sandy knolls dark with Pah-Utahs or Root Diggers. They beckoned us to come on, 'crying out they were friends.—Their language being a dialect of the Utah, Carson understood much that they said. Kit warned them off, telling them they were bad—the whites were angry with them, because they stole animals, and treacherously murdered the whites! One old fellow,—in corpulence and rotundity equal to Jack Essy's friend, Mr. Oxbeily—being more venturesome than the rest, and perhaps, ambitious or desirous of signalizing himself, approached to within a few yards of us. Here taking a bunch of arrows into one hand, while he held his bow ready in the other, and twirling his quiver around a little forward of the shoulder, he boldly insisted upon our stopping to trade. On him Carson wasted no words, but raised up his rifle, when this awkward noble lump of human flesh waddled off, somewhat after the fashion of a fast-running penguin. Some of the Indians followed us a short distance, and then returned to the hills or their villages, which were near by. That evening we encamped in the valley of the Muddy, where we made a corral of *mesquite* bushes to secure our animals at night. We had not yet completed this work, when about twenty Indians appeared on the opposite side of the river, and, from a rocky bluff, one of them commenced haranguing us. He said that they were friends—they wanted to trade, not to fight, and that we must return whence we came if a tribute of some kind was not paid them for passing through their country. Carson's reply to this was that he knew them well, that the whites did not like the Pah-Utah, for he would kill and rob. "The Diggers are bad to the whites," he continued, "they say they are friends, get into camp, and then murder." adding coldly, to use a Trappin expression, "ob, you d—d rascals! I know you need'nt stand that a preachin' to me—it wont do you no kind o' good." The Indians positively denied the above asseverations, when Kit said—"The Pah-Utah lies." Several boys were immediately strung, but only one arrow was discharged, and the daring savage who perpetrated this rash deed returned to his lodge and his squaw, suffering, perhaps dying, from the wound inflicted by the *round arrow* of the white man's *fire tube.* We saw no more Root Diggers that day. In the evening we burnt a ring about eight feet wide around our camp and corral, thus effectually preventing the Indians from driving us away through the means of fire, which, by igniting the dry grass, but for the precaution we had taken, could easily have been done.

THE BRIDE.

The vow has been taken, the blessing is o'er
And the home of her childhood shall know her no more;
She has flown to her chamber, one moment, to hide
The thoughts crowding thick on the young blushing bride.

There is joy at her heart, and all peacefully flow
The currents that swell from her bosom of snow;
And calm is her eye in the fullness of bliss,
For she asks not if Heaven be more happy than this.

Yet pensively and fails the shade of the lid
O'er the heaven of that eye by its long lashes hid,
As the cloud shadows fall on the ripe harvest-field,
The tender young grain from the moonbeam to shield.

What mist with its moisture is dimming her gaze?
What thoughts cast a shade o'er her brightest of days?
The voices of childhood in wild echoes come,
With the thought of her mother all lonely at home.

Oh, blame her not, lord of her destiny; thou
Who rulest the sun of her happiness now:
The truer the tone of her heart-chords may be
To the claims of her childhood, the truer to thee!

Ladies' Cabinet.

☞ *The Loss of the First Born.*—We have read of a young mother who had newly buried her first born. Her pastor went to visit her, and, on finding her sweetly resigned, he asked how she had attained such sweet resignation. She replied, "I used to think of my boy *continually*, whether sleeping or waking—to me he seemed more beautiful than other children. I was disappointed if visitors omitted to praise his eyes, or his curls, or the robes that I wrought for him with my needle. At first I believed it the natural current of a mother's love. Then I feared it was pride, and sought to humble myself before him who resisteth the proud. One night in dreams, I thought an angel stood beside, and said, "Where is the little bud thou nursest in thy bosom? I am sent to take him why? Where is thy little harp? Give it to me! It is like those which sound the praise of God in heaven." I awoke in tears; my beautiful boy drooped like a bud which the worm pierces, his last wailing was like the sad music from shattered harpstrings; all my world seemed gone; still in my agony I listened, for there was a voice in my soul, like the voice of the angel who had warned me saying, "God loveth a cheerful giver." I laid my mouth in the dust and said, let Thy will be mine; and as I arose, though the tear lay on my cheek, there was a smile also. Since then this voice has been heard amid the duties of every day—methinks it says continually, "the cheerful giver."

☞ *Happiness in the Marriage State.*—This (says Alison,) can only be obtained from the most complete congeniality of disposition, and exact similarity of habits and pursuits. No two persons can be entirety of the same mind and disposition, habits and pursuits, unless after the most intimate and early association. It is in youth only that the mind receives the complexion we would give it. It is then only that our habits are moulded or our pursuits directed as we please. As we advance in life our habits and pursuits govern us. Is it not therefore, better to marry young?

Trunk knit with trunk, and branch with branch entwined,
Advancing still, more closely they twine;
Attength, full grown, no difference we see,
But, stead of two, behold! a single tree.

It is in youth we are best fitted to enjoy that exquisite happiness which the married state is capable of affording, and the remembrance forms a pleasing link in the chain of friendship, that binds together any number of years.

The man who does not love till thirty will never love. He will be too selfish.—[*See Jos. Alston's letters to Theodosia Burr.*

☞ *Confide in your Mother.*—To the daughter we would say, that no favorite can love you with an affection so disinterested as your mother. Deceive her, and your feet will slide in due time. How many thoughtless daughters receive addresses against the wish of their parents, receive them clandestinely, give their hand in marriage, and thus dig the grave of their earthly happiness. He who would persuade you to deceive your parents, proves himself in that very deed unworthy of your confidence. If you wed him you will speedily realize what you have lost. You will have exchanged a sympathising friend, and an affectionate counsellor, for a selfish, unfeeling companion, ever seeking his own accommodation and his own pleasure—neglecting you in health, and deserting you when sick. Who has not read the reward of deserted parents in the pale and melancholy features of the unnatural daughter.

☞ *Young Idlers.*—The habit of "loafing" destroys more young men in cities than all other causes put together. But there is a larger classical class of girls called "young ladies," who are in a worse way than these same young fellows.—While these fathers, honest laboring men, work early and late to make a living, and their mothers enslave themselves to keep them tidy, and look their meals, these interesting creatures are lolling about, terrified at nothing so much as the idea of earning the salt that seasons their food. You cannot induce them to do a little sewing by offering them double pay, lest they should be known to be "working girls," and lose all chances for the fashionable world. Interesting creatures!—doomed to helpless dependance through life, or to be dead weight to duped husbands.

☞ *To Young Ladies.*—I have found that the men are really the most fond of the society of the ladies, who cherish for them a high respect, are seldom the most popular with the sex. Men of great assurance, whose tongues are highly hung, who make words supply the place of ideas; and place compliment in the room of sentiment, are the favorites.. A due respect for women leads to respectful action toward them—and respectful is usually distant action, and this great distance is mistaken by them for neglect or want of interest.—[*Addison.*

☞ *Useful Knowledge.*—The education of our children is never out of my mind. Train them to virtue, habituate them to industry, activity, and spirit. Make them consider every vice as shameful and ominously. Fire them with ambition to be useful. Make them disdain to be destitute of any useful knowledge.—[*Jno Adams to his Wife.*

☞ *Beautiful*—A poet says, very beautifully, in dear ning the devotion of a wife—

"She clung to him with woman's love,
Like the ivy to the oak,
Whilst her head with crushing force,
Earth's chilling tempest broke."

☞ *A Lawyer's Marriage.*—O'Neil Dennigives O'Connell's early history as told by himself, thus:—"I never," said he, "proposed marriage to any woman but one—my Mary. I said to her, 'Are you engaged, Miss O'Connell?' She answered, 'I am not.' 'Then,' said I, 'will you engage yourself to me?' 'I will,' was her reply.—And I said I would devote my life to make her happy. She deserved that I should—she gave me thirty-four years of the purest happiness that man ever enjoyed. My uncle was desirous I should obtain a much larger fortune, and I thought he would disinherit me. But I did not care for that."

"And your profession made you independent!"

"Yes,—the first year I was at the bar I made £53, the second year about £150; the third year £200; the fourth year about 300 guineas. I then advanced rapidly; and the last year of my practice I got £9,000. ($44,000) although I lost one term."

"Did your wife reside in Tralee?" "She did, with her grandmother; and it was my delight to quit the old lady, by pretending to complain of her grand-daughter's want of temper. "Madam," said I, "Mary would do very well, only she is so cross." "Cross, sir? My Mary Cross!—Sir, you must have provoked her very much! Sir, you must yourself be quite in fault! Sir, my little girl was always the gentlest, sweetest creature born." "And so she was," he added, after a pause. "She had the sweetest, the most heavenly temper, and the sweetest breath."

☞ *The New Style* was adopted in Catholic countries by order of Pope Gregory XIII, in 1582:—the 5th of October was called the 15th, omitting 10 days. Protestant Britain adopted this reform 1752, calling the 3d of September the 14th, omitting 10 nominal days. Russia adheres to the old style, the difference from the new being now 12 days.—Up to 1752, the year was held to begin in England with the 25th of March, 1751 did so, but 1752 began January 1, by act of Parliament, greatly to the Gregorian or Roman Catholic Calendar, which is the true time, with only an error of one day in about 3,000 years.

Miscellany.

☞ *Talent, Tact, Perseverance.*—Those three qualities help men forward to well-deserved wealth and enduring honors. David Rittenhouse, the American Astronomer, was a plow-man; Roger Sherman, a boot and shoe maker; George Brace, the wealthy type-founder, (who has generously helped forward many a poor but deserving brother of the press,) a poor printer boy; as were also Horace Greely, James Harper, Thurlow Weed, and Simon Cameron of the United States Senate; the able and eloquent Senator for Ohio, Corwin, began life driving a team between Columbus and Cincinnati. Thomas Ewbank was bred a plumber; John Fitch, who invented the steamboat, and exhibited its operation, was a native of Connecticut, and died poor and neglected, as did the ingenious Oliver Evans. Amos and Abbot Lawrence, the munificent patrons of the useful arts, once (though not recently) walked down from Vermont to Boston, with scarce a cent in their pockets, and hardly any shoes on their feet. Andrew H. Mickle, tobacconist, a former Mayor of New York, never inherited a cent of fortune; and Mayor Brady won his way to wealth by skill as a mechanic and prudence as a man of business.—Sixteen years before the gallant but unassuming General Brown was commander-in-chief of the Armies of the United States, he was teaching a small Quaker school. Cicero, the greatest of all Roman Orators, was of very humble origin—yet his eloquence confounded the traitor Cataline, and made Julius Cæsar tremble, though in the plentitude of his power.

☞ *Perseverance.*—Rev. John Wesley, founder of methodism, was a man of untiring industry. It is said that he rose every morning at 4 and labored diligently, travelling, or writing, until 10 P.M. He delivered more than two sermons for each day of the last fifty years of his life. In 1773, eighteen years before his death, his published works, divinity, ecclesiastical history, sermons, biography, &c. amounted to thirty-two volumes, 8vo. He enjoyed excellent health, and continued to labor until a week before his death, which took place in his 88th year.

☞ *Credit.*—A system of credit, acted on with caution, and sound judgment is not only wise and judicious, but indispensable to an enlightened business community. The honesty, industry and capacity of a poor man are his only capital, and unless it gives him credit where he is known, there is little practical difference between the condition of the honest and dishonest, the capable and the ignorant man.

☞ *Cheer Up.*—What if you have failed in business—you still have life and health. Do not sit down and cry over your mishaps, for that will never get you out of debt, nor buy your children frocks. Go to work at something, eat sparingly, dress moderately, drink nothing exciting, and above all keep a merry heart, and you will be up in the world again.

☞ *Strive to go Beyond.*—Let no man who is endowed with perseverance despair on account of the lowness of his birth; let no state, however small its beginning, despond of rising above its mean original! The dominion of the world (obtained by Rome,) was not a scheme planned beforehand; it resulted from the judicious employment of contingencies.—[*Von Muller.*

☞ *Arago.*—Dominick Francis Arago, the biographer of Compere, Watt, and Carnot; an eminent Philosopher and Astronomer, Secretary to the Academy of Sciences, and more recently a leader in the French Revolution, was born in France, February 26, 1786, and rose by his own merit, his father having been bar-payer in the hotel des Monnaies.

☞ *Patrick Henry's Grave.*—The grave of the celebrated Patrick Henry is in Charlotte County, Va. A plank enclosure, a clump of cherry trees, and two white flint rocks, overgrown by runningbary, mark the spot where the mortal remains of

This forest-born Demosthenes,
Who stood the Philip of the seas.

interred the

☞ *The Sluggard.*—On asking a young lazy fellow what made him lie in bed so long? "I am busied," said he, "in hearing counsel every morning. Industry advises me to get up, Sloth to lie still; and as they give me twenty reasons *pro* and *con*. It is my part to hear what is said on both sides; and by the time the cause is over, dinner is ready."

☞ *Life.*—Look not mournfully into the Past; it comes not back again. Wisely improve the Present; it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future, without fear and with a manly heart.—[*Longfellow's Hyperion.*

☞ *Vulgar.*—

If I had a donkey as wouldn't go
Do you think I'd wallop him? No! no!
I'd give him some corn and cry, gee wo!
Get up Neddy

☞ *Refined*—

If I had an animal averse to speed,
Do you think I'd whistle him? No indeed!
I'd give him oats and cry proceed!
Go on Edward.

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