

Terretories and the second sec

n reral Melodeons, of superior tone, on hand-B. BANNAN, Music Dealer and Agent for the sale of Pianos and Mélodeons 5 for 17 1864 - 21---

MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE. HU MUSIC LEE & WALKER, Successors to GEORGE WILLIG. No. 186 Chesnut street, under the Utah House. Philadelphia. are constantly ishing the latest Music, from the most popular Au-

in the latest Music. In the latest Music.

Acordems, & a. Violan, Guitar and Harp Strings, wet Italian qualities, all of which will be furnish-ing the and the trade at the lowest rates.

 (h_{12}, μ_{13}) and the trade at the lowest rates. h_{12} punctually attended to, h_{13} will L=4 Walker's Music and Publications can be and at R. BANNAN'S Book and Music Store, Potts-

5.41

HARDWARE. PLATFORM SCALES

F every description, suitable for Rail-

reads, de., for weighing Hay, Coal. Ore, and Merthe generally. Purchasers run no risk, every Scale try, can be returned without charge. years, corner of Ninth and Melon streets, Phila-

Subia 1.1. 1.1.55 b.3m ABBOIT & CO., Successors to Ellirott & Abbolt. IRON COMMISSION WARE HOUSE,

'ENTRE STREET, Pottsville .----The subscribers are prepared to furnish the Trade chinists and Operators at Philadelphia prices, (freight bel aduleade or retail, best American Bar Iron, man-tured at Patraille, and warranted of superior quality, sulidit Trails, suitable for mines, and Cable Chains. Probability of the start notice direct from the importer. E. YARDEEY & SON. Vork Store, Nov. 22, 36:3

ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENT. N EXCELLENT ARTICLE FOR luting Cisternis, Vaults, Spring-houses and Cellars i Keeping dampness from, wet and exposed walls.-

CHARBES SHEPARD SMITH. in the averse to the late firm of LEVI SMITH & SON frast if Front and Willow Streets, (opposite th d stand Railroad, Philadelphia 34-

April 15, 54 15-1y] FILES AND RASPS.

New Street File Works, Philadelphia. The sub-The sub-scriber is

stantly manufacturing for Wholesdle and Retail, Files uly encaged in the business more than thirty years, can Arrantee his work at the lowest prices. Manufacturers and Mechanics can have their Old Files

u and made equal to New, at half the original cost. J. B. SMITH. & I New street, (between Race & Vine and 2nd & 3d.)

hiladelphia, January 27.91855 4-3m / NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notive that he has app inted Mr. GEORGE BRIGHT, Iware Maschant, sole Agent for the sale of "The Pat-

est ibor and Gate Spring," in this region. J.S. GRAY THE SUBSCRIBERS are prepared to execute orders for THE SUBSCRIBERS are prepared to execute orders of show mentioned "prings: They are decidedly the "article-war offered to the public, being remarkable simplicity and durability. For sale, wholesale and resale and re-

article-ster ollered to the For sale, wholesale an amplicity and durability. For sale, wholesale an amplicity and durability. BRIGHT & LERCH'S Iron and Hardware Store, Centre Street. Miners' Bank, Pottsville.

HARDWARE AND IRON DEPOT. THE SUBSCRIBER, having now arranged his goods at his new place of business tion of furnishing all such goods as the besidess of the i Region may require at their lowest market value, i is the inspection of the dubble. I shall be always hand and have on build of the dubble. hand and have on hand a full stock Coal Shovels. Trace Chains. Nails and Spikes. Bar Iron. Fhie Iron. Cast Steel, Slit Irou.

Tackie Blocks. Anvils and Vices. Set. Rope. Bellows. Aug, 12, 1854. irdware and Iron Dipot, Civins STREET, three doors ohe Market, East sid FRANK POTT. luly,15, 1554 28-11

CLEMENS & HEISLER'S HARDWARE AND IRON STORE, Centre must a few doors above Market (Fast stantly on hand a full ason S. 19. Axles and Springs. n's Tools. ling Mate Table Cutlery, Pocket Cutlery, - laker's Tools,

Carpenter's Tools, and Rasps, Spikes and Brads, pikes and Brads, Britania Ware, and Platform Scales, Allen's Revolvers. s.t Rolled Iren Rifle Barrels, Table and Tea Spoo nd Sheet and Blister Steel, Brass and Enameled Ke

te and Sheet Zine, per and Sheet Zine, Bar Lead, I Gay Railroad Traces, of all descriptions.

TO CASH BUYERS. BAILEY & BROTHER. No. 252 Chesnut St., above Ninth, Philadelphia,

HAVE NOW OPEN LARGE STOCK OF CARPETINGS, MBRACING the new and leading ble on demand. styles in Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Ingrains and thir Carpets, Gil Cloths, &c., all of which will be sold at

the lowest CASH PRICES; Wholesale or Retail. September 23, 1854 35-15

COLEMAN'S CUTLERY STORE, No. 21 North Third Street. IONSTANTLY on hand, a large as-

Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALER IN LAMIPS, LAN I EKNS, above spruce, Philadelphia. Having enlarged and im-proved his store, and having one of the largest assort-uents of Lamps in Philadelphia, is now hoperpared to fur-nish Pine Oil, Camphene. Burning Fluid, Lard and Oil Lamps, and Lanterns of all patternis: Glass Lamps by the package, at a small advance over auction prices. Being a manufacturer and dealer of Pine Oil-Burning Fluid

a manufacturer and dealer of Fine Off-Burning Find and Alcohol, which will be furnished to Merchants at such prices that they will find it to their advantage to buy. Also, Household Glassware, of all descriptions, at the lowest market prices. Philadelphia, October 28, 1854. 45-19 A. L. ARCHAMBAULT'S

Portable Steam Hoisting and Pumping Engines,

For loading and discharg-ing Cargoes, File-driving, raising Iron Ore from Mines, pumping Water, driving Ore-washers, &c. Also, arranged expressy for driving portable and stationary Naw Mills. Also, o attach them to Mills where water-power has failed. Bills Receivable in same, 28,647 94 Cash Premiums, Stock Departm't, 40,282 20 WOOD OR COAL CAN BE USED FOR FUEL. WOOD OR COAL CAN BE USED FOR FUEL, They are moved by a team on any road. The first Pre-mium (Sliver Medal) was awarded by the Franklin In-stitute, at their exhibitions in 1551 and 1552; also by the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society at Phila-delphia, in 1854. Manufactured only by the inventor, A. L. (ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. cor. 15th of Hamilton Ste., above Willow, (late 13 Drinker's Alley.) Agr Engines always on hand. Philadelphia, January 27, 1555 4-6m Losses, expenses, commissions, re-

FIVE PER-CENT. SAVING FUND,

FIVE PER-CENT. SAVING FUND, Of the National Safety Company. W ALNUT STREET, South-West corner of Third street! thiladelphia. Incorpora-ted by the State of Pennylvania in 1841. Five percent interest is given and the money is always paid back whenever it is called for. without the necessity of giving notice for it beforehand. People who have large sums put their money in this Saving Fund, on account of the superior safety and con-venience it affords, but any sum, large or small, is re-ceived. sylvania.

This Saving Fund has more than half a million of dol-The other invested for the safety of depositors. The office is open to receive and pay money every day, rom 9 o'clock in the morning till 7 o'clock in the even-

from 9 o'clock in the morning till 7 o'clock in the even-ign, and on Nonday and Thurrday evenings, till 0 o'clock. People who have money to put in, are invited to call at the office for further information. HENRY L BENNER, President, ROBERT SELFRIDEE, Vice President, WM.J. REED, Scretary. November 11, 1554.

LEATHER AND FINDINCS.

Hon. John Laporte, Towanda. Gen. Bradley Wakeman; Laceyville, Geo. M. Hollenback, Wilkesbarre. THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully in-Michael Mylert, Laporte, Pa., OFFICERS: Hon. HORACE WILLISTON, President,

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully in-vites the attention of dealers and others, to his large and well selected stock of Leather and Findings, which is kept constantly frish by repeated drafts upon the manufacturers of this country and of Europe, and which is made up in part of the following articles, viz.— The bestock and reed Sole; Slaughter, skirting and dam-ued do.; Harness, Bridle, Rand and Welt Leather: Thoir and Laring to.; Wax Upper, Boot, Grain, Boff and Split do.; City Slaughter Kips, Satted and Collar do.; "City, Country, French and Patent Call skins; Boot leg Moroacces, Buck Skins, Tad Skins, Chandis, and Morecces; Bindings and Linings of almost every description; Shoe thread, Patent thread; Silk boot cord, Laces, and Silk and Union Galloons; Black and Colored English Lasting, Worsted Upjers and crimped Fronts and Footings; Awls, Tacks, Needles, Peezs, Bristles and Boot Web; Ham-mers, Boot and Shoe Trees, Lasts, Crimps, Chanps, Han-des, Gum, Color, Cod Liver, and Tanner's Oil; Shoa Tools and Chrief Tools of all kinds, ready for use, be-sides many other articles not enumerated above, and all of which will be sold at the lowest market rates, by UNIX WHITE. Importer and Dealer. 497 Market St., above 13th, Philadelphia. C. F. WELLER, Jr., Vice President & Treasurer, J. E. CASTRED, See y. Refer in Pottsville to Hon. C. W. Hegins, F. W. Hughes, Sept. 2, 1854

INDEMNITY. THE FRANKLIN Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia. Office, No. 1631, Chesnut street, Fifth street DIRECTOR Charles N. Bancker. Thomas Hart, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant. Jacob R. Smith.

Dr. D. Luther.

April 8, 1854

May 15, 1854. eta, May 1st. 1853, .

Bonds, mortgages, stock and other

Cash on hand and in hands of

Francis Tyler; " George A. Perkins, " J. T. D. Myer, "

N. Shipman. F. Welles, Jr.,

J. E. Canfield,

good securities, Bills receivable,

July 15, 1854.

agents,

ASSETS:

WM. C. LUDWIG, Vice President,

Importer and Dealer. 497 Market St., above 13th. Philadelphia. 32-15 "IMPORTANT NOTICE."

Great Reductions. GNEW & CO., 196 Chesnut street. PHILADELPHIA, respectfully inform the citi-of Potterille and richity, that they have made their at Full Reductions in Prices for Paris Cloaks, Shawls,

CLOAK AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT. CLOAK AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT. This department contains one of the richest and most extensive assortments of the kind ever offered in this city, taken from the very richest styles of Paris and London importations. Brocha, Gold bordered, Bay Slute Plaid Long and Sparre Names.—These goods have been greatly reduced, and are offered to buyers as real bargains.

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT. Plaid, Stripe, Broade and Plain Silks—a large and beautiful stock, comprising new and fashionable styles—

18th inst., asking my views in regard to the cause CAPITAL \$100,000-CHARTER PERPICAL This Company, recently chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, is fully organised. The Company is prepared to effect insurance upon lives and to receive and execute trusts, and to allow interest on monics received at the rate of five per cent. per annum, unless otherwise agreed upon. Principal and interest pay-blecon dward of the embarrassments under which our country is suffering, and the remedy which, in my judgment, will afford relief, and, if possible, prevent a recur ence of similar disasters.

and embraces to many principles which might profitably be discussed, that it is impossible, in the Capital and assets safely invested in Bonds and Mortgages and other good securities. Annual dividend of the profits will be made payable in limits of a letter, to do anything more than merely touch, and that but briefly upon some of the most Annual dividend of the profits will be made payable in cash, or appropriated to the payment of premiums. For rates of Premiums on Life Insurance, see printed tables, supplied at the Company's office. NATHAN EVANS, Prest. SOLOMON FOSTER, Vice Prest. B. T. TAYLOR, Secretary and Treasurer. Sept. 16, 1854. prominent features of the cause and the remedy. I consider that buying too much from and selling too little to the rest of the world, is the great cause of our suffering, and the greatest curse of our country. If my judgment, we suffer more from this cause, that we do from all others combined,

Sept. 16, 1854. State INSURANCE CO. not excepting the wars and pestilences with which we have been afflicted. National famines have **MARTER PERPETUAL**—Granted Usy State of Pennsylvania. Anthorized Capital \$400,000. Office, No. 99 Walnut Street, between Third and Fourth been averted from us, and the nearest approach to anything of the kind, is the state of things now existing in some of our cities and populous dis-tricts, which him been produced by buying more

Streets. Philadelphia. This Company, with a tash Capital paid in, combined with the Mutual principle in their Marine and Inland Department, secures to the assured ample indemnity, with participation in the profits, and without liability for losses. from than we fell to the rest of the world. By this policy, we have piled up a foreign debt of prob The Company will issue Folicies at the usual rates of premiums, embracing Marine, Fice and Inland Risks. DIRECTORS: Dr. D. Luther. William C. Ludwig. ably three hundred millions of dollars, lost a large portion of our gold and silver, and exposed to the grasp of our folging creditors the comparatively small amount we have left. The loss of our pre-Dr. B. Luther. Lewis Audemied, Joseph Maxwell, John E. Addicks, George F. Tyler, Samuel H. Rothernel, Daris Pierson, DR. D. LUTHER, President. Sanuel Castner, DR. D. LUTHER, President. cious metals has ruinously damaged and dimi ed our currency, and paralyzed the hand of indus-try : poverty, suffering, and in individual cases,

starvation, have been the legitimate and inevita ble consequences. What right has our government so to frame our revenue laws as to favor the importation of foreign

WM. F. DEAN, Screbury. BB-PETER D. LUTHER, has been appointed Agent for e Company in Schuylkill County, to whom per ing Insurance can apply. products at the expense of American industry, and thus check the growth, power, and develop-ment of this great American nation? Industry is · 1+1y STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. wealth, whether applied to individuals or a nation, idleness, whether from choice or necessity, is ila-tional poverty. National poverty is national deg-radation; and national poverty and degradation are national weakness.* LOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT \$358,318 70

Cash premiums and interest receiv-ed the past year, mutual depart-ment, 28101.648 525 Sills Receivable in some 28 647 94 170,568 5

are national weakness.⁴ By national industry, h mean all the industry of all the people's whether of the head, of the heart, or of the hands-whether agricultural, manufac-turing, mechanical, commercial, or professional-turing, mechanical, commercial, or professional-whether on dand or sea-the great aim and end of which is the physical, mental, moral social, and political well-being of each individual member of our national figurity, and of the nation at large. If we, as a nation, would grow in wealth, power, and greatness, and fulfil the high destiny which food, in his providence designed that we should, we must base our national legislation upon our na-tional industry, and the value of the exports of \$528,887 2 insurance, inutual department, 101,506 5 " stock 27,031 9 27,031 95 173,135 72 187,009 86 tional industry, and the value of the exports of 19,558 58 American industry must be made the measure by which to determine and regulate the amount and value of the imports of the products of the indus-

For Fire or Inland Insurance, apply to JNO, T. SHOENEH, Agent. try of the rest of the world. Industry is not only wealth, but it is the parent 28-1y FIRE INSURANCE. of commerce. Commerce but distributes what industry produces. Trade lives upon the avails of industry. The merchant buys from the producer, CARMERS' UNION INSURANCE Company.-OFFICE, Athens, Bradford County, Pennand sells to the consumer. Industry and commerce may be compared to a

CAPITAL, \$200,000. Insures against loss by Fire, Houses, Stores and othe buildings, Goods, Wares and Merchandize, COAL BREAK pyramid. Industry constitutes the base and body -commerce the apex. If we would make it stand, ERS. ENGINES, and other Machinery, on as favorabl terms as any similar Institution. we must plant it upon the broad base of national industry, amounting in the United States to three Losses promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS: thousand millions of dollars a year. † But what has been the policy of our national legislation ?-Horace Williston, Athensy

It has made commerce the base; not domestic, nor exporting; but foreign importing commerce, amounting to the hundred millions a year. 1 Our statesmen have planted the pyramid on its apex, and are struck with amazement that it will not stand! This blunder has run us into debt beyond our ability to pay more than fifty cents on the dollar, robbed us of our precious metals, ruined

our currency crippled our legitimate commerce and paralyzed the sinews of American industry, energy and enterprise. We have largely contributed to the wealth and

power of foreign nations, especially of England, France, Belgium, and other European States, but Wm. B. Wells, Esq. Gen. J. M. Bickel, J. F. WHITNEY, Agent. at a prodigious cost to ourselves. We have re-Next door to Miners' Bank, Pottsv 35-Jy. tarded and damaged our own country fifty, nay, an hundred fold more than we have benefitted the

of itself. What right has this nation to be, and being, to, George W. Richards Mordecai D. Lewis, Adolphe E. Borie, David S. Brown, Morris Patterson, continue in dept any longer than we can possibly help? What right has this Republic to be, and being, to continue in the power and at the mercy of any foreign nation or nations? especially when those nations are monarchies and despotisms, na-tural enemies to our form of government, and

Jacob R. Smith, Storms Fatterson, Continue to make Insurance, permanent or limited on every description of property, in town and country, at rates as low as are consistent with security. The Company have reserved a large Contingent Fund, which with their Capital and Premiums, safely invested. whose interest it is to damage, relard and cripple us, whenever and wherever they can; to stop our progress, arrest the development of our resources, and check our growth in strength and power. What right have we to make it the interest of afford ample protection to the insured. The assets of the Company, on January 1st. 1848, as pub-lished, acreably to an Act of Assembly, were as follows, via the importers to flood us with goods we do not need; to carry off our gold, bankrupt our country, Mortgages, \$\$00,558-65 Stocks, \$51,563-25 Real Estate, 108,358-90 Cash, &c_ 45,157-87 and run us into, and keep us in debt to any extent they may choose to credit us? And by whom are \$1.220,097;67 **51**.220.097 67 125.459 00 Since their incorporation, a period of eighteen years, they have pald upwards of *ene million two hundred thous and addirar*, losses by fire, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of lusurance, as well as the ability and disposition to meet with promptness, all liabilities. (HARCES N. BANCKER, Fresident, CHARLES O. BANCKER, Secretary, The subscriber has been appointed agent for the above mentioned institution, and is now prepared to make in these excessive importations forced upon ut-this excessive overtrading perpetrated? . Not by the honest Anterican, but by the foreign importer, in many instances not naturalized; staying, not

living in our large cities; paying not taxes, and having no interestin, or sympathy for us, our coun-CHARLES G. BANCELE, Secretary. The subscriber has been appointed agent for the above mentioned institution, and is now prepared to make in-surance, on every description of property, at the lowest rates. Potsville, Jan. 11, 1851. Potsville, Jan. 11, 1851. LIFE INSURANCE. TIME CIRARD LIFE INSURANCE.

By

enacting into a law the following bill, entitled "An act to recover three hundred millions of]

10%3: "Bo it enseted, &c., That, leaving out of view both the export and import of gold and eiler, whenever the exports do not exceed the imports in ralue the entry-five per cent, during any fixed duty on the value of all articles of foreign import, (excepting such articles as have been exempted from the provisions of this act.) 10 per centum, within thirty days after the expiration of each and every that a diverse as a forethirty days after the cripiration of each and every fiscal quarter during which the criports as afore-said do not exceed the imports as aforesuid their y-

more.†

five per centum" Tolliquidate our existing foreign debt, it will. therefore, be necessary to require our exports to ercred the imports per cent, which per cent-age can be regulated according to the length or shortness of the time in which, it may be convetocks abroad, and prevent their being thrown upon, or returned to us any faster than they will mature, or than it may be convenient for us to pay them. We shall thus pay off, interest and princi pal with the products of American industry, which

seems to no to be just and fair, we having incur-red the debt by receiving the products of the industry of Europe and the rest of the world, in ex-change for the stocks they hold. We have not received gold and silver for them ; and if we pay them "in kind," industry for industry, I do not see that there is any just ground of complaint .--We have received largely of ribbons and laces ; we will give them in return, bread, meat, and cot-ton, to feed and clothe them.

These principles incorporated into our revenue laws, first, to require our exports to exceed the imports twenty-five per cent. until we shall have recovered our stocks and precious metals; and when this shall have been accomplished, secondly, to require our exports to be at least equal to the imports, with such regulations, to prevent frauds and undervaluations, as may be deemed necessary, we would pay off our foreign debt without the loss

of coin, and effectually prevent ourselves from again running into debt for the future. The effect of such provisions would be to stimulate and increase the export of the products of American industry, especially cotton and other agricultural and mechanical productions, to the utmost extent they can be consumed by the nations of the earth, desiring, directly or indirectly, to sell the products of their industry to us. It would be manifestly their interest to buy from us, and give a preference to our productions, because the extent of their sales to us would be measured by the amount of our sales to them. Another effect would be, that we should retain our gold and silver to give strength and solidity to our monetary institutions, and drive the notes of

the smaller denominations, and arter the notes of the smaller denominations out of existence as fast as their places can be supplied with the pre-cious metals.⁺ It is not probable that we shall ever be able to get more gold than we shall re-quire; but whenever this shall be the case, it will be the easiest thing in the world to get rid of any computing mouse and the previous accumulating surplus, and at a premium. Provi-sion need not now be made for such a contingency. It would be interesting to pursue this subject, and show that our government and people have not even begun to appreciate the value and importance of the precious metals to a civilized, ac-

tive, and enterprising nation like our own. They are the very life-blood of productive industry,commerce and wealth. They are the mainspring of private and public enterprise. They are the basis of all legitimate banking: and paper money is worthless without them. The loss of our coin is an number of the world. Charity should begin at home. It is manifestly the duty of this nation to take care the loss of all currency. Debts can only be paid

in legal tender. Without a currency, industry, cannot be productive, nor can its products be transferred from the place of production to the place of consumption. They would rot on the soil. The loss of our precious metals is, therefore, individual and national poverty It would also be profitable to pursue this sub-ject. and, by tracing it back to the cause of our present embarrassment, see how far the theories of "Protection to manufactures" on the one hand, and "Free trade" on the other, have misled both our people and our government. "Protection to manufactures" covers but a small part of the ground. It is our legal tender-our whole, entire national industry, whether on land or on sea-in the field or in the forum-our whole people, our blessed Union and priceless | institutions American nation, with all its interests, high hopes and lefty aspirations-with all its growth, and

power. and destiny, and mission, and grandeur, and glory-all, all these not only need, but require whatsuever shape they may. But whilst "protection to manufactures" covers

but a portion of the ground upon which the polit-ical economy of our country, and of all countries, should be based. I cannot for the life of me see world would gravitate? Would not we, by our wealth and position influence, and by our power

ly suffered England and other European States to jours included, with the smallest a carry off three hundred millions of dollars of our material required to make more fabrics, and get best stocks, and sweat two hundred millions of more gold. If our national industry were to regold and sliver out of our national industry. We double its energy, and exhaust all the mines of are bound to have both stocks and gold back California, and as much further south as the eye again, ence of similar cusasters. The range of these two points is so extensive, sgain, the range of these two points is so extensive, sgain, but how is this to be accomplished?. By merely & Co. is large enough to swallow all, and cry for

> so, will any one explain the significant and start-ling fact that the principles of the Act of '46, if subject, permit their sons indulgences which gine. underer the exports do not exceed the imports in ralue trendy-five per cent, during any fiscal quar-ter of any fiscal gear, the Secretary of the Treat-ury is hereby authorized and required to raise the duty on the ralue of all articles of foreign import, that, up to this moment, this beautiful star

ley can be permanent which has not special re-gard to the security and well-being of our national industry. This has been strikingly illustrated in the political history of this country, as the mem-orable era of 1840 has abundantly testified-and it will be yet more strikingly illustrated in the fu-ture history of the present national administration. As already indicated, the well-being of our nanient and ilesirable to pay the whole amount.— This provision would enhance the value of our system of political economy which is adapted to system of political economy which is adapted to our country. It is the only system for a Republic, No other can or will be tolerated for any length of time, for the reason, that the people who are injured can soon redress the wrong by the simple but mighty power of the ballot-box. There can be no permanency in any system of national policy, which tends to favor foreign nations at the expense of our own. The people are honest, but a large portion of our

rule of this politicians are corrupt, and not only corrupt, but ignorant, shamefully, stupidly ignorant of the real wants and necessities of the people, and the com-try. They are not statesmen, but low tricksters, Boys sho

try. They are not statemen, but low tricksters, who glory, if not in their shame, at least in their curning and management of the political faro-bank, to which they prostitute their time and ta-lents, and of which they are the presiding spirits. Whence this evil? Why is it, that the people, honest and patriotic as they are, count the and ? fairs of the government to such unworthy hands? The cause, and remedy lie in a nut-shell. The former, is the non-attendance of the people at the primary meetings, to nominate suitable candi-dates to fill the various offices of our municipal, State and national governments. The latter con-state in the faithful discharge of this date.

sists in the faithful discharge of this duty. This business of attending primary facetings has heretofore been left too much to the idle, the brawling, and the vicious, by whom the machinery of making nominations, from a constable to a pres-

ident, has, to a lamentable extent, been managed and controlled. This is the door at which corruption and imbecility enter our places of public trust. This Republic is based upon the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of the people. And not only so, but upon the intelligent and faithful discharge of the duty which the people ower to the government. It is not merely a privilege, but a obligation imposed upon every good citizen, to at-tend all primary meetings, and select men esteem-ed for their integrity and thorough business capa-city, who will not shrink when called upon by their country, to fill the offices, and conduct with zeal, fidelity, and efficiency, the affairs of State What right has my eitizen to forego this, or any other duty he owes to his government? He might as well claim exemption from attention to his pri-vate affairs. Nay, he can with more propriety neg-lect his private, than his public duty. In the forhe very sinews of virtue. mer case, he injures himself only; i injures himself, his neighbor; and his country. han your principles. It is of the first importance to secure suitable nom-

nations, for upon their character the value of the elective franchise depends. Again: It would not be an over-estimate to say that the loss to our national industry from financial troubles, will amount to 10 per cent. this year, which would be three hundred million dollars sum equal to our whole foreign debt. And if the principle of regulating our imports by the amount of our exports, had been adopted at an early pe-riod of our government, the probability is that, by reason of the great advantages we possess in variety of climate-in a soil, unequalled for extent and fertility in any country-in the vast abundance of our mineral resources in the industry, activity, and enterprise of our people-aided by a form of government, which above all others i calculated to stimulate and develope their physical, mental, and moral energies-with all these advantages combined, who can compute the wealth advantages combined, who can compute the wealth this nation would now possess? Is it not proba-ble, nay, certain, that we could and would have absorbed the greater part of the gold now held by Europe? Would not this nation now be the wealthiest on the globe? Would not money be as abundant, and the rate of interest as low, here as in any other country? If this were so, would our National and State governments, and our munici-pal, railroad, and other corporations, be indebted to be shielded and pretected against foreign powers and influences, come from whatever source, or in all the stocks and bonds have been negotiated here on more favorable terms than abroad? Would not our country be now the money market of the

BOY BOYS OUT LATE AT NIGHT .- I have | computed by the most celebrated observer at been an observer, as I am a sympathizing three hundred years. Our cyclical records lover of boys. I like to see them happy, play- show that it was observed in the year 104, ful and gleesome. Indeed, I can hardly un 392, 682, 975-again in 1264, and the next derstand how a high toned, useful man can time in 1556-always described as shining he the ripened fruit of a boy, who had not en; with the most extraordinary brilliancy. Most nore. The the other hand, as if intending to play dou-bly into the hands of Great Britain, and the other Enropean states, our patriotic legislators have pur-cus eye all rights and customs which entrench but it has hitherto failed to appear. In fact An act to recover three hundred minions of on the other hand, as it intending to hav dou. Joyed a full share of the grad privileges the American bonds and stocks, and two hundred bly into the hands of Great Britain, and the other millions of gold and silver." The bill is as fol-lows: upon the proper rights of boys, I am equally it is not so easy or simple a matter to comapprehensive lest parents who are not forepute those vast cyclical periods as some su-perficial persons—who do not look beyond the thoughtful, and who have not habituated themselves to close observations upon this day of the year in which they live-may ima-

the habits I have observed tending most sure | "is living on its brilliant reputation ;" so that ly to their ruin, I know of none more promi-Sir John Herschel himself was wrong when nent than that of parents permitting their he despaired of its reappearance, and put sons to be in the street after night fall. It is ruinous to their morals in all instances. that a celebrated and accurate computer-M.

They acquire under the cover of night an un- Bomme, of Middleburgh-with a patience and healthtul state of mind-bad, vulgar, immor- devoteilness truly German, has gone over all al and profane language, obscene practices, previous calculations, and made a new esti-criminal sentiments and lawless and riotous mate of the senarate and combined action of pearing. Indeed, it is in the street after all the planets upon this comet. of 300 years; nightfall that the boys principally acquire and he has discovered that it is not lost to us, their education of the bad, and capacity for but only retarded in its motion. The result becoming rowdy, dissolute, criminal men .-- ot this severe labor gives the arrival of this Parents should in this particular have a rigid rare and renowned visitor in August, 1858,5 and inflexible rule, that will not permit a son, with an uncertainty of two years, more or under any circumstances whatever, to go in less; so that, between 1856 and 1860, those the streets after night-fall, with a view of en- who are then living may hope to see the great. gaging in out-of-door sports, or meet other luminary, which, in 1556, caused Charles V. boys for social chance occupation. A right to abdicate.—Advocate and Journal.

niate of the separate and combined action of

I have been in the large manufacturing towns

considered as a great priviledge. The bulk

could find funds to buy the Tribune estab¹⁰⁰ Market

poorly printed weekly newspaper, aboys and the super and the super size of a foolscap sheet, was all the printed

intelligence that circulated, and of these, not

one half the adult population of the country

ever read one, or heard one read by others,

and not one in thirty ever subscribed for the

paper. The mail diligences that go loaded

with travelers (half of them English or Ameri-

cans.) through the German States, France,

Switzerland. Italy, Austria, Prussia, and Den-

mark (I speak from personal observation and

knowledge,) do not carry mails on the princi-pal routes that give an average-with the

exception of the three or four largest cities in

a county-to each postoffice, of more than

eight ounces to a pound in weight-letters, newspapers, and mail of every description, all

pouch delivered from the mail diligence (one

mail a day) to a postoffice in a village contain-

ing from one to three thousand people, and I

could have put every particle of the mail in

my vest-pocket, without inconvenience. This

is more particularly the case in Austria, the

NUNNERIES AND ROMAN CATHOLIC

Schools .- The Massachusetts House of Rep

resentatives has instructed its committee on

the judiciary to consider the expediency of

reporting a bill "making convents and nun-

neries, and Roman Catholic schools, as open

and free to public visitation and inspection as

And why should they not be? In this

country there should be no secret dungeons,

no place where the authorities of a State or

nation are not allowed to visit. No dark, se-

cretive dens, beyond the reach of law. No,

never. Let every place be subject to the in-spection of the authorities. Let underground

rooms be inspected, among one sect as well

On the 18th inst., in our Legislature, Mr.

Italian States, Germany and Holland.

Protestant institutions."

told.

Never think that which you do for religion as among others .- Niles Republican.

Read some portion of the Bible every day. Moorman, representative from this city, gave

Often, very often, have I seen the mail

lor

soon deaden the desire for such dangerous NEWSPAPERS IN RUBOPE A CORRESPON-Boys'should be taught to have pleasures been "taking a chop" in a London coffee honse

around the family centre table, in reading, in , and waitins twenty minutes to get a sight of the morning paper, because papers were so ex-Bilys are seen in the streets after night-fall, bepensive that but one or two could be afforded. having and conducting themselves in a manner entirely destructive of all good morals. Fath- of England, where "Reynold's Miscellany," ers and mothers, keep your children in the house after night-fall, and see that you take were read by thousands, though debarred by while five minutes sight of a newspaper was characters for life, so accustomed to disregard of the population of Great Britain, as you well Guam, the moral sense of shame as to openly violate know, can no more afford to take and pay f

the Sabbath day in the street pastimes during a newspaper, than the majority of your read Morgan), the day or evening hours. ES-MAXIMS FOR A YOUNG MAN .- Never

be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your Always speak the truth. Keep good company or none. Make few promises.

Live up to your engagements. Have no very intimate friends. Keep your own secrets, if you have any. When you speak to a personatiook him in the face. Good company and good conversation are

Good character is above all things else.

Never listen to loose or idle conversation.

You had better be poisoned in your blood

Your character cannot be essentially in

If any one speaks evil of you, let your

Ever live, misfortunes excepted, within your

When you retire to bed, think over what

Make no haste to be rich if you would pros

Small and steady gains give competency,

Avoid temptation through fear that you may

Never run in debt unless you see a way to get

Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it.

Keep yourself innocent if you would be

Save when you are young to spend when:

Earn your money before you spend it.

Be just before you are generous.

is time or money misspent.

life be so virtuous that none will believe him.

ired except by your own acts.

Drink no intoxicating liquors.

you have done during the day. Never speak lightly of religion

Never play at any kind of game

with tranquility of mind.

not withstand it.

out again.

happy.

you are old.

ncome.

