

ELIHU BURRITT, THE LEARNED BLACKSMITH.

Our friend, Mr. Gangwey of the Berwick "Star of the North," has by the last number of his paper an original article from the pen of Elihu Burritt the learned Blacksmith, under the heading of "Facts for Forty Millions," which we copy with pleasure into our columns this week, and commend to the attention of our readers. It portrays in striking colors the foolishness and madness of war; how they dry up, national wealth, and to what an alarming extent, even in this country, we have been taxed to prepare for and to support them. All this is shown by facts and not by declamation and assertion merely. Burritt is a resident of Massachusetts, and how it happens that he publishes an original article in a country newspaper, away here in Pennsylvania, we do not exactly understand, but we do assure him that in transmitting his lucubrations to Mr. Gangwey, he has communicated with a very clever and intelligent Editor.

From the Star of the North.

[ORIGINAL.]

FACTS FOR THE FORTY MILLIONS.

Mr. Editor—Can you make room in some corner of your paper, for a few facts which I have collected with some labor, and which, I think, seriously concern the working people of the Anglo-Saxon race?

The national debts of sixteen of the European Governments, at the closest estimate that can be made, amount, in our currency, to \$10,305,000,000; all incurred for the expenses of war. This sum embraces merely the arrears, not what has been paid, for carrying on war. The average of this amount is \$63 25 a head to the whole population of those 16 nations. The interest of this vast sum nearly equals a tax of One Dollar on every inhabitant of the globe.

Since the Reformation (!!) Great Britain has been engaged 65 years, in the prosecution of seven wars; for which she expended, in our currency, \$8,982,120,000. It has been estimated by our Missionaries that a school of 50 heathen children, on the continent of India, would educate \$150 per annum. To the education of the heathen, would have school'ed 46,062,154 children per annum for 65 years. Allowing 5 years to each scholar, then 508,808,000 children might have been educated for the money Great Britain drained from the sources and channels of her wealth and industry to waste in wars, every one of which degraded her people in every quality of their condition.

From 1793 to 1815—a period of 22 years Great Britain, France and Austria expended \$7,330,900,000 in war. The interest of this sum at six per cent, would have supported 30,000 missionaries among the heathen during the whole period of 22 years, in which these christian nations were engaged in doing the devil's work on each other. The aggregate amount would have given 5 years schooling to 488,666,666 pagan children on the Lancasterian plan. The interest for one month at the above rate, would build 1466 miles of railroad at \$25,000 per mile.

Consulting the best authorities I can command, I find that the aggregate amount of the expenditures of our own Government, from 1789 to March 4, 1843, is \$1,111,375,734.

Now—patriotic Americans! will you not read this reflectingly?—of this vast sum there have been expended only \$148,820,057 for civil purposes, embracing the Civil List, Foreign Intercourse and Miscellaneous expenses. Then it follows that \$962,555,680 have been lavished upon preparations for war in time of peace within a little more than half a century, by this model Republic!!! Another fact: From Jan. 1, 1836, to March 3, 1843, the war expenses of this Government were \$153,951,881!!—Five millions more than all the civil expenses of the Government from 1789 to 1843!! Another fact: From 1816 to 1839, eighteen years, our national expenses amount to \$493,915,756; and of this sum nearly \$400,000,000 went in one way and another for war, and only \$64,000,000 for all other objects! being twenty-two millions a year for war and about three millions and a half less than one sixth of the whole—for the peaceful operations of a government that plumes itself on its pacific policy! If we take into account all the expenses and all losses of war to this country, it will be found to have wasted for us, in sixty years some two or three thousand millions of dollars!

LONG PRAYERS.

In old times and even now-a-days in the backwoods, ministers used to make tedious long prayers. A friend has just related to us a bona fide anecdote that occurred in a town in Maine not many years since, in meeting a house on Sunday. The minister was one of the long winded kind, and on opening his service Sunday morning, usually prayed three quarters of an hour. One Sunday after the minister had prayed about his usual time, and the congregation had grown pretty much tuckered out, a venerable quaker, who went by the name of Uncle John—his name being John Davis—and who was considered a little "ou" of his head, looking up earnestly to the minister, suddenly said, "Friend there's prayed about long enough—hadn't hee better say, for Christ's sake Amen?"

The congregation found relief in a general "titter," and Uncle John was pardoned, for he was a universal favorite.—[Lowell Vox Populi.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

To comment on the madness of the Mexican Executive, in proposing to Congress a war with the United States, is needless. But a few comments are due to the instigators of a step, which, if met by our country as it ought to be, will annihilate the Mexican power, and clear the Continent of European intrigue. This war originated in part in the struggle of the Mexican factions for power, that nighted country, ever since its separation from Spain, has been the field of contention among political cliques, or rather military chieftains struggling for power and as its ignorant people are exasperated by the loss of Texas, and ready to support any leader who will flatter their heightened vanity with a promise of its reconquest, these cliques are now outbidding each other for popular favor, by threats of war against the United States. But these politicians, knowing that Mexico alone cannot contend with us, would be able to amuse their people without actual hostilities, and therefore cautiously avoid such a fatal step if they were not encouraged by promise of foreign aid. Mexico is filled with British agents, plotting mischief according to the invariable custom of British agents in all countries; and these agents are liberal in their promises of pecuniary and naval aid. The British government would gladly involve Mexico in a war with us, if it could keep itself clear of the disturbance. British merchants and manufacturers suppose that this war, by excluding all American commerce from Mexico would give to themselves a monopoly of its markets and British state men probably suppose that this war would induce an insurrection of our slave population, and a forcible dissolution of the Union. With these views, British agents encourage the Mexican government to hostilities. Then a portion of our own press, and a portion of our own politicians, are continually denouncing our government for its share in annexation, while another portion are co-operating with the British government upon the subject of emancipation. Such proceedings induce the British and Mexican governments to suppose that our people are divided, and that one half of them would not support their government in a war against Mexico.

Under these circumstances, the duty of every American, native or naturalized is obvious. He should aid our government with all his energies. And our government is bound to prosecute this war, when once begun, with the utmost firmity, and thus strike evil doers on the other side of the Atlantic with salutary and lasting terror. We should never stop at half way measures. Mexico can be easily and speedily conquered, and it ought to be conquered quite down to the Isthmus, and annexed to the Union. And if Mexican letters of marque, navigated by foreign pirates, assail our commerce, such foreigners should be treated as pirates. If we make a short job of Mexico, we shall not only clear the continent of a mischievous European influence, but convince the British government, and the French too, that they will lose more than they can gain by interference with our affairs. The French nation has no desire to quarrel with us, all its interests being best promoted by our prosperity and our friendship. But the French government, or rather the king and his minister, entangled in some family considerations, may be disposed to wish success to British designs, against us. But any direct co-operation of these two governments against us would probably produce a revolution in France. And whatever be the designs of the French government or nation, Russia is our natural ally; against both, and especially against the British. If then the war begins, let it be speedily ended. We must show our power, and show it by our union.—[Ledger.

AFRICAN CANDOR.

"Did you attend Church to-day, as I charged you?" enquired an old planter of one of his slaves, as he returned to his dwelling. "Sartin, massa," was Cudjo's reply, "an' what two mighty big stories dat preacher did tell?" "Hush! Cudjo, you musn't talk that way what stories were they?" "Why, he tell the people no man can serve two massa's—now, dis is de fas story," case you see old Cudjo serves you, my old massa, and also young massa John Den de preacher, says he will lib de one and hate the other!—while, de Lord knows I hate you both!"

The last census shows that there are about 1400 newspapers printed in the United States, giving employment to about 12,000 hands. Of this number 245 are printed in New York, 186 in Pennsylvania and 116 in Ohio. Delaware has but 3 newspapers, Iowa, 4, and Wisconsin 0.

A PIG STORY.

The Brooklyn Advertiser tells the following: "On Saturday afternoon last a large sow, accompanied by a litter of young pigs, was passing leisurely up Fulton st., when a cart coming along chanced to run over and kill one of the sucklings. It gave one unearthly squeal, and yielded up its life, which attracted the mother to the spot. Walking around at several times she smelt it and turned it over with her snout, but it moved not. She seemed aware that it was dead, but we noticed that we could discover deep grief in the conduct of the mother sow. After lingering around it some time, another sow, now came trotting along with a litter of young ones about the size of her own. The disconsolate sow walked leisurely up to the new comer, and apparently greeted the compliments of the morning, but presently seized one of her neighbor's offspring in her mouth, made off at full speed pursued by the mother of the stolen pig. The sister, however, was much the smaller, and unable to overtake the thief.—Giving up the chase, she returned, and on meeting the young pigs of her neighbor, seized one, carried it some distance, placed it among her own, and then drove them before her a block or two, thinking doubtless that a fair exchange is no robbery."

When you enter a Printing Office, make as much noise as possible—sing several comic songs—dance a jig or two in order that the type standing may be made to dance—take the latest papers off the file and don't put them on again—take the mallet and try your hand at iron beating, then look over the shoulders of the compositor to see the nature of the copy he is setting up. Do all this, and the printer will be able to form some idea of your natural disposition.

Those who hesitate about their ability to take a newspaper are advised to keep one hen more than usual. She will pay all the cost besides eating the worms & grasshoppers.

EXECUTION OF CARTER AND PARKE.

The solemn sentence of the law was fully executed at Belvidere, N. J., on 22d inst., upon Joseph W. Carter and Peter W. Parke, convicted of the Castletown family. The culprits died, protesting their innocence. The execution was attended by ten thousand persons. The execution private. It was rather a public spectacle. The description of the scene is like that of a horse race, or any similar disagreeable exhibition.

COINAGE.

During the month of July the Mint and Branch Mints coined the following amount of money. In eagles \$55,000, in half eagles, \$131,000; quarter eagles \$6,737 50—total in gold, \$171,738 50. In half dollars, \$71,000; in quarter dollars, \$15,000; in dimes, \$129,000, in all times, \$49,000—total in silver, \$264,000. In cents, \$3,343 57. Total value of the coinage of the month of July last \$459,081 17. Total number of pieces of gold coined, \$34,015. Total number of cents coined, \$334,267. Total number of pieces coined, \$2,340,382.

A distinguished chemist recommends the following preparation as a safe and excellent dentifrice, viz: of white sugar and powdered charcoal, each one ounce; of Peruvian bark, half an ounce; of cream of tartar, one drachm and a half; and of canella, twenty-four grains well rubbed together into an impalpable powder.

Mistaking a Governor for a Slave.—The Cincinnati Herald of the 15th inst. says that Ex Governor Corwin, who has a very swarthy complexion, while travelling about fifteen miles from that place, was seized by a party of armed men, who rushed out of the woods, and swearing that he was a colored man, they tried and bore him to jail as a runaway slave.

THE ACQUISITION OF LOUISIANA.

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The Paris Correspondent of the National Intelligence, Robert Walsh, Esq., notices in his last letter the fourth volume of The History of the Empire, just published. The following passage is quoted from it: "When a renewal of the war with England seemed no longer doubtful, all the colonizing dreams of the First Consul vanished. His resolution in respect to Louisiana was instantly formed. I will not attempt to keep (said he to one of his Ministers) a province which would not be secure in our hands, which, perhaps, would embroil me with the Americans, or create coolness on their side. On the contrary, I will turn it to account to attach them to me, to create a quarrel between them & the English, & I will raise up for England enemies who will one day revenge ourselves. My resolution is settled. As the Americans had no territory to give me in exchange for Louisiana, I will sell it to them for a sum that will pay the expenses of an extraordinary armament against Great Britain herself."

Thus, adds the historian, did the Americans acquire from France that vast region which has completed their way over North America, and rendered them masters of the Gulf of Mexico for the present and all the future. Thus, they owe their birth and greatness as a nation to the long struggle of France against England, their independence and possessed ourselves of Louisiana without French co-operation; yet adds, "but we would acknowledge the benefit of earlier and more certain results."—(Baltimore American.

Having by request, announced Mr. JACOB DEMOTT, of Madison, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, we are authorized by him to say, that he declines being a candidate for that office this fall.

Collector's Office, Berwick, Sept 4 COL. WEBB.

The following is the amount of tolls for the month ending 31st of August, 1845.—Also the amount of Coal cleared at this Office.

Tolls for the month of August \$10,868 99

Whole amount since the first of April, \$40,977 16

The amount of Coal cleared in the month of August is 27,716 tons.

Whole amount since April 1st, 107,742.

JOHN McREYNOLDS, Col.

Singular freak of Lightning and fortunate Escape.—About 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning last, during a heavy thunder shower, Lightning struck the chimney of the two story house, of Mr. Moses Kaufman of this village. The chimney was situated in the centre of the north end, and the lightning, after tearing the top of it to pieces separated into three parts. One passing its mark upon the board, and then down to the cellar. A crib, in which lay a child, was standing close by the ceiling where the lightning passed. The other two, separated, and went down the opposite roofs to tin water spouts, which passed round the house and connected at the southeast corner, and then down within five feet of the ground where it left them and entered the corner of the building between the siding and plastering, and set fire to it. Fortunately however, it was immediately discovered and put out. Yet singularly to relate, notwithstanding the lightning shattered boards within the room in which Mr. Kaufman slept, broke a window to pieces in the gable end, tore up the shingles on the roof, and passed entirely round the house, not a person within it received any sensible shock.

The State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Canal Commissioner was held at Harrisburg on Thursday last. We have not heard the result.

We copy the following from an exchange paper, thinking that a goodly number of experienced recruits may be obtained in this vicinity.

WANTED.—One hundred and seventy fine young men of all shapes and sizes, from the tall, graceful dandy with hair enough on his upper works to stuff a barbers' cushion, down to the little hump backed, freckle faced, bow legged, parrot. The object is to form a gaping Corps, to be in attendance at the church doors on each Sabbath before the commencement of divine service, stare at the females as they enter, and make delicate, friendly and gentlemanly remarks on their persons and dresses. All who wish to enlist in the above Corps, will please appear at the various church doors next Sabbath morning, when they will be duly inspected, and their names personal appearance and quantity of brains registered in a book kept for that purpose, and published in the newspapers. To prevent a general rush, it will be well to state none will be enlisted who possess intellectual capacity above that of an ordinary well bred donkey.

A lady named Sarah Parescho, died at Beaufort, N. C. a few days ago, at the advanced age of 107 years. She was the mother of four generations.

If a man misuses you; let him alone. This calm, cool, quiet way of treating wrongs with silent contempt, will soon elevate you above their influence.

THE GREAT COPPER REGION OF AMERICA.

Southward from Lake Superior, a hundred miles along its southern border and in places for an equal distance inland, stretches the great Copper Region of America—perhaps the richest Mineral deposits on this continent. Although as yet but partially and imperfectly explored the results already reported parallel the wildest reels of Arabian romance. Until within the last two years it was but vaguely known that Copper (since transported to Washington) was one of the wonders of the locality—the "replenishment" of that remote, rarely visited wilderness.—Last year was the first of methodical mining operations, which have thus far been confined to the immediate border of the Lake, but the veins and deposits have been traced superficially and fitfully over the area above indicated. The results have surpassed the most sanguine expectation. Every variety of black and grey oxide of Copper, yielding from fifteen to eighty per cent of the pure metal, have been obtained, the veins having generally a nearly perpendicular inclination, and increasing in richness as they descend. The mineral appears to have been forced up through a fused rock by volcanic fires, and in some cases small portions of it have been made to assume a purely metallic. Some of the black oxides contain eighty per cent of metal, and are scarcely inferior in value to pig Copper, ton for ton, the oxide being the form required in the manufacture of Viroil. Many of the veins dip directly from the shore of the lake, and are traced from the surface from five to fifty feet above it; in one case, the ore is found imbedded in the rock of a cliff six hundred feet above the lake level. A part of the ore is mingled with silver, amounting to five per cent of the entire weight, worth some \$300 to \$400 per ton; are also informed that gold has also been discovered though of this we have seen no specimens.—N. Y. Tribune.

WORDS FITLY SPOKEN. We know not from whence the following excellent sentiments originated, or we would give the credit where it is justly due; at any rate we desire that its sterling truths should be read and treasured up in every patriot's heart in the land.—United States Jour.

Which will you do?—One or two things must be done in this country. Parents must spend money to educate their children or they must pay taxes to build penitentiaries and to punish crime. Some suppose a cleaned man is an educated man. No such thing. That man is educated who knows himself, and who takes accurate notice of the world. Some very learned men are the greatest fools in the world, the reason is, that they are not educated men. Learning is only the means, not the end, its value consists in giving the means of acquiring the discipline (which, when properly managed, it gives the mind. Some of the greatest men in the world were not overstocked with learning, but their action proved that they were thoroughly educated. Washington, Franklin, and Sherman were this class and similar though less striking instances may now be found in all countries. To be educated, a man must learn to think, compare and decide accurately. He must study metaphysics till he is gray, and languages till he is a walking polygot, and he is nothing more, he is an educated man. There is no class in the country who have a larger interest in the education of their children than the farmers, and the subject should receive from them the attention it deserves.

RATHER REMARKABLE.

Capt. Bunker of New Bedford, a highly respectable shipmaster, engaged in the whaling business, in the ship Howard on a cruise some years since, in North latitude 40 degrees 30 minutes, and East longitude 154 degrees, threw a harpoon into a large whale. The whale was not captured, and which by no means pleasant, is not unfrequently.

It was about five years afterwards that he met in precisely the same latitude, and East longitude 140 degrees, he made fast to a noble whale, and after a hard struggle succeeded in getting him along side. While pulling him up, a harpoon, raised off at the shark, was found fast anchored in the old fellow's "outwater." "Hello," said Capt. Bunker, "here is my old harpoon!" And what he said in a joke proved to be truth. The harpoon was the one he had lost five years before—and had on it the ship's name, and his own private mark.—Boston Journal.

A NEW ARTICLE.

We have received says the New Orleans Picayune, from Wm. Laughlin & Co., a sample of a bale of Chinese silk cotton, which they have just received from the plantation of Dr. George W. McElrath, of Warren, Mississippi, by the steambot M. B. Hamer. This is a new description of cotton, of long staple and of most beautiful silky and delicate texture. Every year we note with gratification the efforts of planters to improve the quality of the great Southern staple.

According to the report of the British and Foreign Bible Society for the past year no fewer than five bibles for the minute have gone out for ten hours every day except Sunday, making three thousand per day.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The remains of an immense Mastodon, were discovered an exhausted last week, about six miles west of Newburgh. The following are said to be the weight & dimensions of the bones:—

Table with 2 columns: Bone Name, Weight. Head and tusk, 602lbs. Hip bones, 183. Legs, 314. Back and neck, 197. Feet, 363. Ribs, 120. Shoulder blade, 94.

THE EPISCOPAL DIOCESE OF NEW JERSEY.

The Journal of the Convention for 1845 furnishes the following summary for the year ending in May:—Numbers of families and pew holders, 1161. of Baptists, 244. of Communicants, 2289. Pupils in the Sunday Schools, 1191. Contributions for various purposes, \$5,943,86.

THE GREAT COPPER REGION OF AMERICA.

Eye socket measures 22 inches in circumference. High bone 3 feet 6 inches long. Hip bone 6 feet 4 inches long. Ribs 8 feet inches long. Fore leg and shoulder blade 9 feet without counting foot and ankle bones. Head 4 feet long, and 3 broad. Tusk 9 feet long.

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