

highest attributes of our nature; as furnishing resources of pleasure and gratification in the solitary and the cloudy hours of life; as fitting us to be more useful and to do more good to our fellow beings than by any other means we can adopt, as enabling us to use to the best advantage the talents which God has furnished, of providing for ourselves and those dependent on us; as increasing our self-respect, and securing a position of respectability and influence in society—education, in the broad and most enlarged sense of the term, cannot be too much regarded by the rural and laboring classes. There is indeed no hindrance in the way, why our farmers and their children should not be among the best informed persons in the community.—
Henry Colman.

Manners.
Attention to manners may not appear, at first view, to have any connexion with the health. But it is not so. All our habits of body and mind are so intimately related, that their mutual influence is great; and not one of these habits can be named that does not, directly or indirectly, affect the health. And I maintain that gentlemanly manners prevalent in good society, are favorable to health. I speak not here of Chesterfieldian niceties, nor of Chesterfieldian absurdities; but of those fundamental rules of politeness, which regulate the conduct of a gentleman. These principles dispose him to treat others with urbanity, kindness, and due respect; to make him extremely cautious of injuring their feelings, diminishing their reputation, or throwing obstacles in the way of their enjoyment. And on his intercourse with others, to make them happy; not indeed, by any sacrifice of truth, or principle, but by exhibiting a disposition to be true; to overlook their minor feelings; and to give them credit for every virtue which they really exhibit. Now such treatment from our fellow men, has a powerful tendency to buoy up the mind, and make it cheerful; and thus to promote the health. And by cultivating such feelings towards others, we shall perceive a happy reaction upon ourselves; contributing not a little to bodily, as well as mental sanity and enjoyment.—
Hitchcock.

Boz's New Work.
To the great horror of the American people be it spoken, that Dickens is writing a work on this ill-fated country, in which it is more than probable that he will cut us up into mince-meat, and leave nothing of us to gratify the cruel appetites of future tourists. The new book is to be called "American Notes for General Circulation," and judging from sundry *ad vis* of dreadful significance, those notes smell so strong of gunpowder, that it is to be apprehended when they appear, poor Uncle Sam will have to give up the ghost.

This is exact in Boz, very! For did we not do every thing that humble sinners could do, to conciliate his favor and effections, and get a kind word from him? Did we not fawn upon him like spaniels, and run higher and thither in his train like puppy dogs, and dinner him, and poetaster him, and almost worship him, until there was no life expected?—And yet, after all forsooth, he turns round and writes hard things of us. O, Dickens, you have no more pity in you than there is blood in a paving stone! Boz! Boz! where do you expect to go to when you die!

However, we have one consolation in our afflictions—and that is that the toadies—the fellows who got up balls, parties, and dinners for him, and all but licked the dust from his feet—will come in for the largest share of the quarry, so that while we, the commonly, merely get the sprinklings, they will be smothered in wrath! At all events, such is the public expectation in England, for it seems that Boz found nothing amongst us to offend him so much as the toadying, fawnings, and familiarities of our *upper classes*, as they call themselves that is our semi-humbly, semi-know nothing society who are ashamed that they themselves or their fathers were once farmers, drapers, and men-miliners, and whose lion-hunting propensities and spurious imitations of foreign aristocracy, are enough to make a dog strike his father.

All the world will be a-gape till the Boz work comes out, and when it does come out, if Dickens don't play the very dickens with us, we trust the critics may knock him into a three-cocked hat.—*N. Y. Chron.*
Awful Calamity at Keeseville.

More than Twenty Lives Lost.—The following graphic description of this calamity is an extract from the letter of a lady, staying at Keeseville, to her husband in Albany:
KEESVILLE, Sept. 15 1842.
"Richard had just got to the bridge as it broke. He saw several of the people drown. Three little boys, and it was supposed one woman, had gone down to rise no more. Such heart-rending cries for help I never heard before. Three men held on to the iron railing of the bridge for an hour and a quarter. Robert Miller went out in a small boat to save them, but the current was so rapid that the boat upset and he too was drowned, the more regretted for his generous exertions in trying to rescue the others. All the stores and shops were closed and every one came to help. Ropes were thrown out to them, but they broke and only one man was saved. It is supposed that twenty are drowned, among them one of the best swimmers in Keeseville.

Moine Election.—We have returns from 247 towns, in which Fairfield's majority over Robinson is nine thousand seven hundred and eight; and his gain over the Whig candidate, since last year, three thousand one hundred and fifty. It is doubtful whether a single Whig will be elected to the Senate.

DAILY MORNING POST.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, SEPT. 26, 1842.

The Gazette is working away most diligently, in the vain attempt to make some capital for its party out of the Tariff question. It seems exceedingly out of humor because we do not the editors of the Manufacturer when its alleged anti-tariff extract from that paper was written, and petulantly says that that is our "only defence." We should like to know what better 'defence' we could have. The entire sufficiency of our 'defence,' too, is apparent from the fact that the Gazette is driven to extremities, and has been busy for the past two days quoting irrelevant sayings of politicians and editors of every State in the Union, to prove its first position: that the Morning Post is hostile to a Tariff.

The Gazette ought to be the last paper in the world to inculcate the idea that a party paper is answerable for all the peculiar views and varying shades of opinion held or expressed by the writers and orators of its party. How if the Gazette were held accountable for the conflicting notions of that most corrupt and ill-assorted crew which shouted and sang Harrison into the Presidency in 1840! Or how if that paper were held to be the especial organ of the thirty eight Whigs, with Adams at their head, who voted against the late Tariff? Would that paper suffer itself to be treated as the organ of that division of the federal party? Not for a moment. And yet the Gazette would make us accountable for the views of Mr. Senator Williams, of Maine, Mr. Easton, of New Hampshire, the Morning Post, of New York, and Heaven knows who and what beside. We do not deem it necessary to do more than allude in this place, to the oft-repeated, and as oft refuted, calumny about Mr. Buchanan and low wages. It is too miserably stale and contemptible to merit studied reply.

The Gazette man says "he can put no trust in our sincerity, while we remain where we are," &c. We can tell the editor that we have not shaped our political course to gain his confidence nor approval. When we find that we have either, we shall begin to distrust ourselves. We maintain a Tariff for Revenue because we believe it to be expedient and advantageous to the country, and not, as the Gazette does, for the purpose of effecting political purposes. We advise the Gazette to confine itself to apologizing for Adams, Arnold, Bots, and the remainder of the 38 whigs who voted against the late Tariff bill, rather than again meddle with the views of its opponents upon that subject.

The Times.
It is with much pleasure that we daily perceive a change taking place in Mercantile and business affairs, and matters are now assuming a more firm and healthy aspect. The discharges under the Bankrupt Law, however in some instances fraudulent or unjust, unfettered many really honest and active men, and have given them a new start in life. The great abundance of agricultural crops enable the farmers to arrange matters with the country storekeepers, and the storekeepers in their turn, to accommodate affairs with the eastern merchants. The Tariff has caused prices to remain firm; has prevented many factories from going out of employ, and has restored others which were heretofore idle. And above all, there is a restoring energy, virtue and enterprise, in the democracy which cannot long be repressed or defeated. The signs of the times leave no doubt of its re-establishment in 1844, and the hopes and confidence of the people revive with the prospect.

We should now learn wisdom from dear bought experience; and undying hostility to that system of paper money which permits irresponsible monopolists, to flood the country with irredeemable rags, should and must form the controlling maxim of every patriot. With the hard struggle of the country are gradually improving; the corruptions of the banking system are slowly but surely disappearing with the extinction of the corrupt institutions, and the public mind is becoming fixed in a settled hostility to a renewal or creation of bank charters.

We thus have the pleasing prospect that in a short time, depreciated bank paper will have disappeared, and its place will be supplied with gold and silver, or the paper of banks that at all times can be converted into the constitutional currency, without going through the Shylock process of a shave.

The believers in the doctrine of Swedenborg, in New York, are about to start a weekly paper in that city, to discuss the leading questions of religious, social and political reform. They propose to make

amusing and instructive to the general reader, by a rich and varied miscellany. It will be interesting to the politician, the Christian, and the radical reformer, on account of its vigor and freedom in pointing out abuses and suggesting their remedies. Excellent stories, illustrative of the state of society, will be found in each number; and nothing in the least offensive will ever appear in its columns.

News.—The Providence (Rhode Island) Chronicle, says that "a man by the name of Lookerman lately made an assault upon John C. Legrand, Esq., Secretary of State of Pennsylvania."
The Chronicle is mistaken in making Mr. Legrand Secretary of State of Pennsylvania; he holds that office in Maryland; our Secretary is the Hon. A. V. PARSONS.

The Herald men appear puzzled to know how we can be in favor of a gold and silver currency, and at the same time "not object to paper money." We can't see any "duplication of meaning" in this; at least there appears none to us.

We will "define our position." We are opposed to the present banking system; because, a "charter for the mass of the people, privileges which are denied to the mass of the people. For instance: If a company of men without banking privileges had one hundred thousand dollars which they wished to loan, they could only receive interest for one hundred thousand dollars. But a company with banking privileges can, with a specie basis of one hundred thousand dollars, manufacture at but a trifling expense at least three times that amount, and, of course, receive interest for three hundred thousand dollars. They "receive interest on what they owe," as Thomas Jefferson said.

This is one reason among the many we could adduce, why we are opposed to the present system. And we would ask the editor of the Herald if this one is not enough? It all, in fine, amounts to this—the few are enabled to amass the wealth produced by the many. Is this just?

But we have said that we are not opposed to all banks. We go for free trade in banking, if the Herald can comprehend our meaning. We can see no reason why banking should not be thrown open to competition, like any other business. Bankers will then be responsible the same as other men. It is not so now. When they issue a dollar in paper they must have a dollar to redeem it. Should they attempt to swindle, they will be sent to the Penitentiary.

Such a currency would not fluctuate—it would be regulated by the natural laws of supply and demand. It would be like flour or any other article of merchandise. If we had more than enough, it would go where there was a demand for it; or, if there was not enough it would soon flow in. Let us of the editors of the Herald meet in this for the sickening cry of "not specie enough in the world for the purposes of trade." We can see that argument in short order by an appeal to facts.

Is what we have said "comprehensible" to the Herald? We are in favor of a metallic currency for the ordinary business transactions of life, and for paper, (such as bills of exchange) for large commercial transactions, where specie would be cumbersome and inconvenient. And we can't see why bankers should be bound together by a legislative charter; or, why the business should be confined to a few rich men.

Another Declination.
We are authorized to state that Mr. WILLIAM McJUNKIN, of Plum Township, who was nominated by the Working-men's Convention, for Register, declines being a candidate. The nomination was not desired by him, nor is he willing to be instrumental in placing in jeopardy the success of the Democratic Ticket.

The Working-men's Journal will please withdraw his name and announce the fact of his declination to its readers.

FOR THE MORNING POST.
ORMONDELL.
Messrs. Editors—Six, in your columns of the 20th inst. I find an anonymous article, written by some person who thinks himself "too small a fish" for me to "catch."
This is to say, sir, that a fish too small to bear a name, I do not desire to catch, for all the good fish will have a name, found written in the "Lamb's Book of Life," and consequently will be "gathered into vessels," while "the bad will be cast away."

I wish to say to the public, that all and every thing that is required to catch, for all the good fish, is to be a name, found written in the "Lamb's Book of Life," and consequently will be "gathered into vessels," while "the bad will be cast away."

SUCIDED.—Mr. Elijah Curtis, who has been for some time past the proprietor of the Jefferson House, corner of Pine and Main sts., in this city, destroyed his own life, and thus ended all his earthly troubles, by drowning himself in the river that flows past the steamboat Metcor, into the Mississippi, as he was seen by a boy struggling in the water a short distance below the boat. His hat was taken out of the river, but the body has not as yet been found. We understand he had been insane for some days past, occasioned by some pecuniary embarrassments.

DROWNED.—A gentleman named Nathaniel Warren, in attempting to pass from the Marquette into the Jasper, yesterday, fell between the boats and was drowned. Mr. Warren was about fifty years old, and a native of England, and had resided for many years in Lexington, Ky. He was on his way to Burlington, Iowa, with his family. His unhappy wife, in a moment of phrensy, at the time of the occurrence, attempted to jump overboard but was prevented.—*Id.*

Johny O'Connor.—A man of no name, went out with Miss Brady, a nice little lady, and craved for brandy, and sponge-cake and candy, and more things so dainty, and lasses in plenty. But at length the old fellow, grew awfully mellow; and as he was walking, and kissing and talking, with pretty Miss Brady, the nice little lady, she whiff from her pocket it was mine oh, he whist from her pocket, and cleared like a rocket. But soon he was taken, while tracks he was making, and lodgings assigned him, where justice might find him. But the maid, on the morrow, came forward in sorrow, her little heart heaving, and tears her eyes leaving, and begged that his Honor would pity poor Connor—to which he consented, as Connor repented, when off went the couple, with limbs might supple, and left us presuming that maiden so blooming, herself to a life of much trouble was doomed; for Johny, the blockhead, who picked the maid's pocket, when married, I'm thinking, will whip her like winking.
N. Y. Morn. Chron.

Removal of McClester to Westchester.
Yesterday, John McClester was removed from the city prison, by officer Reilly, to Fordham in Westchester county, for examination before Justice Findley, on charge of being one of the principals in the late prize fight, between Lilly and McClester. He was attended by his counsel, John A. Morrill, who waived the cross-examination of Justice Golden and other witnesses, the prisoner by advice of his counsel refusing to answer any questions. His counsel inquired whether the prisoner could not be admitted to bail, as they were prepared to give bail to any amount. Justice Findley refused to take bail on the ground that a justice of the peace was not allowed to take bail in cases of offence higher than those involving five years imprisonment in the State prison. McClester was then charged, also, with a misdemeanor, in being a second in the fight between Bell and Sullivan, on Hat's Island, some time since, and bail in that case fixed at \$1000. He was, however, committed in full to the prison at White Plains, to answer both charges against him. *N. Y. Sun.*

Free Colored Men Excluded from Louisiana.
The last Legislature of Louisiana made a law, said to be unconstitutional, entitled 'an act more effectually to prevent free persons of color from entering this State, and for other purposes.' It consists of fifteen sections, and provides that no colored person shall enter the State in any capacity, on board any steamboat or other vessel, passenger or hand, under penalty of being arrested by any legal officer, and imprisoned until the vessel or other person bringing such colored person leaves the State, and pays all charges for arrest, imprisonment, &c. A second return subjects the colored person to State Prison labor for five years. Heavy fines and imprisonments are denounced against any one who introduces any free colored person; also against any citizen or family in the State who shall harbor or harbor free colored people.

A Galveston paper says there is a young lady in Texas each of whose feet measure eighteen inches. It is the first time we ever heard of two feet making a yard. At a camp meeting lately held in Connecticut a preacher delivered the following:—I would that the gospel were a wedge and a beetle, I would whack it into every sinner's heart among you.

Next door to it.—Have you found your dog which was stolen? asked a gentleman on the door-step of a certain provision store the other day. Not exactly, was the reply, but I know where they sold the sausages. "Pa," said a precocious urchin yesterday, "Pa, haint Mr. Clay got no house?" "Certainly he has, a very elegant house at Ashland."
"Well, the papers always say he is in the field."

A Tender Husband.—All who know young Snifkins, know that he married old Miss Betsy Blotch for her money; that he cannot touch it till she dies, and that he treats her very badly on account of what he calls her unjustifiable longevity. The other day Mrs. Snifkins finding herself unwell, she calls her physician, and in the presence of Snifkins and the medical man, declared her belief that she was 'pisoned,' and that he, Snifkins, 'done it.' 'I didn't do it!' he shouted Snifkins. 'It's all gammon—the isn't pisoned. Prove it, doctor—open her on the spot—I'm willing.'

A Millerite advertisement in an eastern paper that as the world will be destroyed in April next, he has procured a handsome pair of horses and wagon, and is prepared to carry the timid, at a small price, out into the country. Shrewd notice.

The Result in Vermont.—The Montpelier Patriot gives returns of the vote for Governor from 220 towns, from which it appears that Paine's Majority in the State will not exceed one thousand. The Patriot gives the following statement of the members elected to the legislature: Senate—Democrats, 14; Whigs, 16. House—Democrats, 103; Whigs, 127; Abolitionists, one. This will be observed, corresponds exactly with the statement of the result given in this paper on Tuesday last.

Last words of HARRISON. Two or three days before the good old General was killed by the vindictive and selfish men about him, he made the following affecting remark to Profitt of Indiana, who called to see him: "Profitt, I am glad to see you. The federal portion of the big party are making desperate efforts to seize the reins of government; they are trying the most unmerciful proscription; and if they continue to do so much longer, they will drive me mad!"

"When is a horse not a horse—when he's a droning."
"Where is a mason not a mason—when he's a building."

Rhode Island—The Old Location.
As was expected, the Landholder's Convention, now in session at Newport, R. I., for the purpose of concocting a new constitution for that state, have preserved, in relation to suffrage, as reported by its committee, the odious feature of a *property qualification* for electors. It is true, the qualification has not yet been definitely acted upon; but there is no room for expectation that the Convention will forego this favorite feature—the only one by which the aristocracy of the property in that state can be preserved, and the power of the rich over the poor, given them by their British charter, can be perpetuated. To frame a constitution, on this basis, they well know, is but a mockery. To frame a constitution, on this basis, they well know, is but a mockery. To frame a constitution, on this basis, they well know, is but a mockery. To frame a constitution, on this basis, they well know, is but a mockery.

Bagging & Rope.—These articles are in the market in great quantities. Bacon—Hams from stores, 6 a lb. Shoulders, 3 a lb. Cured, 4 a lb. Flour—City Mills, superfine, 2 a lb. Other brands 2 1/2 a lb. 30 lbs. fine 2 25. The receipts during the week were 45,000 bushels. Wheat—No. 1, 1 1/2 a bush. No. 2, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 3, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 4, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 5, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 6, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 7, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 8, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 9, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 10, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 11, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 12, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 13, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 14, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 15, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 16, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 17, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 18, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 19, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 20, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 21, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 22, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 23, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 24, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 25, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 26, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 27, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 28, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 29, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 30, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 31, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 32, 1 1/4 a bush. No. 33, 1 1/4 a bush. 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