

COFFEE VS. LIQUOR.

The substitute in Great Britain of Coffee for beer and spirits, has increased its consumption to such an extent as to call the attention of government to the propriety of reducing the duties on the importation of it, as one of the most efficient means of producing moral reform among the people.

The consumption of Coffee by the laboring classes in London, is shown by the examination of another witness—the proprietor of an extensive coffee house. The laboring man comes in the morning at 4 o'clock, and has a cup of coffee and slice of bread and butter, for which he pays 14; and then again at eight, for his breakfast he has a cup of coffee, a penny loaf, and a penny worth of butter, which is 31; at one o'clock he comes again and has his coffee, his bread and meat; at this hour of the day, there are upwards of one hundred dining in one room at a time.

In Ireland the reformation has been still more extraordinary; through the exertions of Father Mathew, the great Temperance Reformer, millions have taken the pledge of total abstinence, and these reformed drinkers are aided in their resolutions, by the free use of Coffee instead of Whiskey.

We avail ourselves of the subject and give a few hints from a noted writer, as to the most approved mode of preparing coffee. The excellence of this beverage depends in a great measure, on the skill and attention used in roasting coffee. If it be too little roasted, it is devoid of flavor, and if too much it becomes acrid, and has a disagreeable burnt taste; while roasting, the grains should be kept constantly agitated. Coffee used as an infusion is decidedly preferable to when used as a decoction, both as regards flavor and strength.

A Female Spouter. The Providence Journal gives the following account of Abby Kelly:

A notice was posted last Sunday, headed "Heathenism of the United States," and calling a meeting at Masonic Hall, for the purpose of showing the difference between true Christianity, and the prevailing religion of this country.

Abby Kelly and several others, were announced to address the meeting. A crowded house assembled at the appointed hour in the evening. A man from New Hampshire, made a speech, in which he announced this city as a second Sodom; declaring that the great majority were thieves, cut-throats, robbers, &c., and that with the exception of about one hundred true abolitionists, the whole worse than heathens.—Henry Clay, John Tyler, and other distinguished gentlemen came in largely for the gentleman's amiable remarks. There was considerable clapping and hissing, and calling for Abby Kelly, during his speech. Abby at length appeared.—She is a fine looking woman, with a clear musical voice, and is not afraid of any body, either in petticoats or in pantaloons. She was not quite so full of brimstone, as "the other," but her remarks were by no means complimentary to the good people of this city and State, whom she seems to consider at best, but semi-barbarians. She detailed her trials and persecutions at Newport, where she said she was almost mobbed. The triennial convention of one of the churches came in for a goodly share of maledictions from one of the speakers, who said that the President of the convention was a robber, the man who preached the sermon, a thief, and he who made the prayer another. The audience then dispersed very quietly.

Levi Hutchins, of Concord, N. H. has raised this season on fourth of an acre of land 300 bushels of carrots.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

ACCOUCHMENT OF HER MAJESTY—BIRTH OF A PRINCE.—The anxiously expected event has taken place at last, her Majesty having on Tuesday, the 9th of November, given birth to a Prince.

It may be gathered from all the accounts that her Majesty makes far less fuss about herself than others make about her, and as far as can be judged, no peasant's wife was ever less troubled with whims and fancies. She walked with her husband in the palace gardens on Monday evening, did not give any one any trouble until seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, and before eleven was the mother of the heir to the British dominions.

As an instance, too, of her firmness and freedom from affection, it may be mentioned, that shortly after her accouchment, she remarked that she had not heard the guns of the Tower fire a salute to welcome the young Prince, and being told that the omission arose from the fear of disturbing her, she replied they "would not disturb her," and so the guns were fired forthwith.

It formerly used to be the custom for the officers of the state to be huddled into the corner of the room where the birth took place, for the purpose of seeing that no changeling was substituted for the "true prince."—Modern refinement, however, has done away with this ridiculous custom, and those important personages now wait in the ante-chamber. On the late occasion only the father, the doctor, and the nurse were present. The young stranger is said to be a fine, stout little fellow. He is born Duke of Cornwall, and, as Duke, comes immediately into possession of revenues to the amount of £14,000! He is afterwards created "Prince of Wales," and "Earl of Chester."

The origin of the title of Prince of Wales is rather dubious, though the popular account is, that it arose from the circumstance of Edward the First (known in his day as "Long shanks," from the length of his legs) having played off a successful trick upon the rebellious Welsh.

After having conquered the country, he sent for Queen Eleanor, who was eniente, to be confined at Carnarvon Castle, in order that he might be able to present the sturdy North Britons with a native prince. After summoning her refractory chiefs, he asked them whether they would be content with a prince born in the country, "free from all blemish upon his honor, and who could not speak a word of English," and, on their applying in the affirmative, the baby was produced, and created Prince of Wales. His motto is "Ich Dien," (I serve) though others contend strenuously for the words used by the polite Edward, when he presented his son to the Welsh, "Ich dyur." (This is your man.)

Her Majesty is the first Queen reigning in her own right who has given birth to a Prince of Wales. Mary, Elizabeth, and Anne not having had that honor.

THE HALF-REASONING ANIMAL—BY WATER AND FIRE.

The Sagacity of the Mammoth Elephant, (who is attached to the Managerie and Circus) has displayed itself during his late visit to Richmond and Petersburg. Whilst the cavalcade was crossing the bridge over the James River, the Elephant quietly placed his foot upon its floor, but not being satisfied with the shaking of the timbers, he withdrew from it, and immediately descended to the river, for the purpose of swimming across. On a sign, however, from his rider, he stopped—took him up with his proboscis, placed him on his neck, and then swam across the river. At Petersburg, he was chained with a leg to a post, in Powell's stable, which was consumed by fire. As soon as the flames began to spread, the animal finding his quarters most uncomfortable, exerted his enormous strength, pulled up the post which had been rammed down in very hard ground, released "durance vile," walked out of the stable to a respectful distance, and then quietly turned around to witness the progress of the conflagration.—[Richmond Inquirer.]

THE LAST STRUGGLE FOR POLISH INDEPENDENCE.

The fifty-first struggle was the siege of Warsaw. The Russian army, composed of 100,000, attempted for two days to take possession of Warsaw, defended only by 25,000 Poles. Appalling and melancholy was the picture, when the suburbs of Warsaw were consumed in flames by the Russian artillery. They opened batteries of 500 pieces of cannon, which they played like an infernal orchestra around the battering houses. That tremendous bombardment lasted two days; it seemed like a canopy of destructive fire, which surrounded and covered the devoted capital. The entrenchment of the fortifications was filled up with the dead bodies of the Russians, who mounted upon 25,000 of their slain countrymen to the walls. The Poles counted 9,000 killed and wounded. Next day, however, Warsaw was taken. This was the end of that ardent struggle of the Polish revolution, which lasted months. During this time the Poles fought fifty battles; 420,000 Russians, with 500 artillery, had been sent against 70,000 Poles, and 120 cannon; 200,000 of Russians fell victims in the Polish territory.

WARTS.—The bark of a willow tree, burnt to ashes, and mixed with strong vinegar, and applied to the parts, will remove all warts, corns or excrescences on any part of the body.

Moderate drinking is somewhere between a glass and a barrel.

CONSUMPTION.

In our obituary record of this week contains an item under this head, which is startling. Of the adult deaths, 18 out of 41 were by consumption, or nearly one half. Did the cholera, the small pox or any other disease of a similar character destroy human life at the appalling rate which marks the footsteps of this arch-destroyer, no means would be left untried to avert the calamity. Will not our fair readers take timely caution from such a statement! The majority of those who die from this disease are females, and they themselves aid much in producing the result, by exposing their feet in shoes utterly unfit in many instances to wear in the house, still less in the streets, and by confining the free action of the lungs in braces, which alike destroy health and the beautiful proportions which Nature has given to their forms.—[Philad. Gaz. Dec. 6.]

MANAGEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

—We learn that the affairs of the White House Washington are all conducted by a colored man, by the name of Wilkins, whom the President hires at a salary, with perquisites, of \$47-00 per annum, and who discharges all the expenses of the palace. He has his office, where he keeps his accounts, employs and discharges whomsoever he pleases. His son, much of a gentleman in its kind, is employed at \$1000 a year, and introduces all strangers to the President. His daughter is also employed at \$200 a year. President Tyler has in all 18 colored persons hired—he has but two of his slaves with him as servants.

REMNANTS OF THE BALL.

—Since the grand ball to the Prince in Boston was over, we find in one of the journals, exposed for sale at auction, the following fragments used to decorate Faneuil Hall—500 yards-Kidderminster carpeting, used in the Hall and drawing rooms; 500 yards Manila hemp carpeting, used on the entrance and stairs; 10 mahogany hair cloth sofas and a superb couch, made expressly for the occasion. It was placed in a splendid silk canopy under which the Prince was received. Ten cut glass entry lamps and thirty pairs of splendid gilt candelabras and girandoles, new and elegant patterns. These articles were all procured expressly for the ball.

HOW MEN ARE MADE GREAT.—MR. B. F. Hallett in a letter to the editor of the Boston Times, says: "I think all the papers ought to be paid more liberally than they are. They make all the great men in the country, by puffing them and reporting their speeches, often much better than they can make them, themselves. Without reporters and newspapers, nine-tenths of our great men would be very little ones, in the public eye, if it could see them all."

A WIFE WORTH HAVING.—We notice with peculiar pleasure, the recent marriage of Miss Charlotte Mitchell, of Georgia, to Wm. Watlington, Esq. The lady appeared on her wedding day dressed entirely in silk of her own manufacture—cap, gloves, stockings and dress, equal to the best pongee. Girls, do you hear that! Such a girl would be worth more to a young man just starting in the world than a thousand dollar farm, and a half a dozen pianos to boot.

STAR OF MARRIAGES IN LONDON.

Table with 2 columns: Marriage status and number of occurrences.

Thadric Burleson better know herabouts as Shad Burleson, is now Vice President of the Republic of Texas. He is well known on the Champlain canal, as a boatman of 1834-5. He was engaged in building a boat at this place, about that time. This together with irregular habits, and miscalculations in business, he became embarrassed took the "Sabine slide"—entered the Texan army—became a colonel, and is now Vice President by over 2,000 majority! Shad was a "go-a-head," and right sort of a Texan citizen we should think. Sam Houston, the hero of San Jacinto, is elected President.—[Whitehill Chronicle.]

We find the following in the Philadelphia Ledger. It is a forcible temperance discourse, brief as it is: "Why don't you come after cold victuals, as usual," said a lady to a boy who had for a long time been a daily visitor for that species of charity. "Father has joined the Temperance Society, and we have warm victuals now," was the reply.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The number of persons employed in one way or the other in the Bank of England is so great, that they may be said to form a little community themselves. The number of clerks alone, though occasionally varying is never under 900. The number of engravers, printers of notes, in the constant employment of the Bank is 38. The salaries of the Clerks vary from £500 to £75 per annum. The entire amount paid to the various servants of the establishment, about 1000 in number, is upwards of £300,000.—N. Y. Gaz.

MR. WM. MILLER, the Lecturer on the end of the world, is at present defending his favorite theory in Boston.

John W. Crockett, son of Col. David, has been appointed Attorney General of Tennessee.



Our acknowledgments are due to the Hon. James Buchanan. And the Hon. John Snyder for public documents.

The proprietors of the New World will publish on the first of January next, a Leviathan Pictorial sheet, containing a vast number of excellent engravings. Its size will be 4 feet 4 inches by 6 feet 7 inches, making 48 columns of four feet each in length. Single copies 25 cts. or five copies for \$100.

There is but little doing in Congress at present, the busy season will not commence until after the holidays. The President does not enjoy good health. The executive mansion is said to be located in an unhealthy part of the city, in the neighborhood of the lowlands and the canal.

The Philadelphia Gazette suggests that the General Government should withhold from Mississippi her share of the surplus revenue, and appropriate it to the payment of interest on her repudiated bonds. This, if it could be accomplished, would be perfectly right. When rogues are unwilling to pay, they should be compelled to do so, if there is any remedy to coerce them.

Counterfeits, of the denomination of ten dollars, on the West Branch Bank, dated August 1st, 1838, payable to J. Kellum, are in circulation.

In our paper of the 4th inst. we stated that the Valley Anthracite Furnace, near Pottsville had blown out, and that the manager of the establishment, after abstracting \$1000 from the Miners' Bank, by means of a draught on New York, drawn by him self, had decamped with the money. We have since received a letter from Pottsville, denying the truth of the above statement in regard to the abstraction of the money, or that the person alluded to had left the region. In justice, therefore, to the person implicated, of whom we have no personal knowledge, we cheerfully make the above correction. The blowing out of the furnace, the writer adds, was owing to the breaking of some of the machinery, which is now being repaired, when the furnace will again be put into blast. Editors who have copied our remarks, will make the correction accordingly.

A fatal and most distressing casualty occurred in Philadelphia lately. A horse rode by Jacob Mayland, Jr., ran off down Fifth street, and at the corner of Race street knocked down a Mrs. Richards, residing at the corner of Fifth street and Mulberry street, and her sister, a Miss BARTRAM, who were crossing the street at the time. Miss BARTRAM died in about half an hour afterwards, and Mrs. Richards was in such a situation as to give her friends no hope of her recovery. Mr. Mayland was thrown from his horse at the same time, and sustained very serious injury.

We think it a well established fact that women possess more honor and honesty than men, and as a class, therefore, their credit stands deservedly much higher. We seldom meet with a woman who is unwilling to pay her debts, and who does not endeavor to preserve inviolate her obligations. Whether this is owing to an innate principle implanted by nature, or to an absence of the vices of dissipation and gambling, we shall leave to the speculations of philosophers.

The Miners' Journal very properly recommends to the Reading Railroad Company the advantages of low fare. But the Journal is incorrect in supposing that the company have no competitors. From Northumberland and this place, nearly all the travelling of Northern Pennsylvania to Philadelphia, diverges, either by Harrisburg or Pottsville. Two days are now occupied in travelling from Northumberland to Philadelphia, by way of Harrisburg. The fare varies from \$6 50 to \$7 50. On the completion of the railroad to Pottsville, the journey can be performed on that route, in about 15 hours, and all the way, with the exception of 25 miles between Shamokin and Pottsville, by railroad. If the fare from Philadelphia to Pottsville is reduced to three dollars, as recommended by the Journal, passengers can be carried from Northumberland and this place to Philadelphia, for \$4 50. The excellence of the rail road—the expedition, cheapness and comfort of the route, would have a tendency to divert nearly all the travelling, which is rapidly increasing, in this direction. If the Reading Railroad Company have an eye to their true interests, they cannot fail to perceive these advantages.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Some of the press have already commenced agitating the question of the next Presidency. The Albany Argus puts forward Mr. Van Buren for a second and final period. The late personal election should teach Mr. Van Buren's personal friends that his final period terminated on the 4th of March last, and to bring him forward at this time, cannot be to subvert any good purpose. Those of the democratic party who voted against him at the last presidential election, and the number was immense, would not without great reluctance now support him, however much their views may have changed in relation to the party now in power. Believing that the claims of Pennsylvania have already been postponed much too long for her own interest and honor, we should insist upon her rights, and give our support to one of her sons. Her statesmen are no less distinguished and talented than those of her sister States, but her claims have been heretofore set aside to subvert party

purposes. The Hon. James Buchanan has already been named for this exalted station. With a firm belief that he will always be found supporting the true interests of his native State, we shall most cheerfully accord to him our humble support. It is high time that we set up for ourselves, and encourage and protect our own manufactures and agricultural interests. The free trade doctrine is so perfectly Utopian in its character, that we cannot believe any intelligent citizen of this State would seriously advocate such a measure.

Great Britain by her prohibitory duties is literally starving her laboring population, in order that she may aggrandize her cheap manufactures, wrung from honest poverty by the iron hand of despotism, while she in return refuses to take a single dollar worth of our agricultural products. For want of a market, pork is now selling in some of the states at 150 per cwt. and yet there are some who advocate the absurd doctrine of free trade, and of receiving the products of the pauper laborers of England, at the expense and destruction of our own manufactures. Let Pennsylvania be true to her self and no longer succumb to the interested views of President makers, and she cannot, with her vast internal resources, fail to prosper. If however we should find ourselves mistaken and discover that the views of Mr. Buchanan are hostile to what we, in common with a great majority of the people of this state, deem to be her true interests, we shall most certainly look forward for some other candidate belonging to the party, whose views are in accordance with our own. Upon such a contingency there is no one on whom we would sooner rely than upon General Cass, our minister at the Court of Versailles. But we have no apprehensions from the past conduct of Mr. Buchanan, that we shall be obliged to go out of Pennsylvania for a candidate in defiance of her own rights and interests.

Editorial Miscellany.

Dixon H. Lewis is a great man—weighs 480 pounds. The papers have tried hard to kill him, but he won't stay killed; and is again a candidate for office.

Stevens relates in his incidents of travel in Central America, that beef is sold by the yard in that country. Wonder how they would sell sausages.

Our Democratic friends of Columbia county have a led on eating a Porter dinner at Bloomsburg. The host, Mr. Daelder, who is to furnish the entertainment, had 200 lbs. sausage stolen out of his cellar a few nights since.

The Miners' Journal was unusually solemn last week. Is the editor becoming really serious, or has he fearful apprehensions of his approaching "enlargement."

A meeting was held at Pottsville on the 6th inst. preparatory to giving the President, Directors and officers of the Reading Railroad Company a public dinner and ball on the opening of the road. We learn from the Journal that our friend J. H. Campbell, Esq. addressed the assembly in an eloquent and forcible manner, setting forth the great advantages likely to accrue to the region by the completion of the road. Mr. Campbell has but recently located himself at Pottsville, where he has opened a law office. As a young man of talents and excellent moral deportment, he cannot fail meeting success in his profession, among an enlightened community.

Stop that Ball.—The Ball given to the Prince de Joinville, by Mrs. Watt, in New York, cost \$2500.

Read the article, "Coffee vs. Liquor," in another column. It is well worthy the attention of the patriot, christian and philanthropist.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued orders prohibiting any of the officers of the Navy from newspaper or pamphlet warfare. Firing of paper bullets, we presume, must now give way to metal. The practice of presenting swords, plate, &c. to superior officers, out of compliment, is also prohibited.

The Post Master General has issued a circular to about 400 of his deputies, calling upon them in sharp terms, to resign or furnish the register of arrivals and departures of mails to the department.

The Chinese have strange ideas of medicine. They are said to have considerable skill in the management of fevers, but this is about all. When a patient is weak, their ignorance leads them to administer pills made of the bones of the tiger.

Two members of the Tennessee legislature had a fight in the House. After the adjournment they fought with pistols, without injury to themselves; but a clerk in a store was slightly injured in the knee by a ball from one of the pistols.

In Philadelphia, 425 new buildings have been put up since the 15th of February last.

A Judge convicted.—Samuel McHenry, late Chief Justice of Harrison county, Texas, was convicted on the 10th ult., on a charge of having aided in stealing 19 slaves, two horses and a bride and saddle.

The railroad between Albany and Boston is now completed, and on the 10th inst. a locomotive ran through for the first time. The distance is 200 miles—time of running 10 hours.

The plates of the \$10 counterfeit notes of the West Branch Bank were recovered lately at Philadelphia, by the police officers.

The Grand Jury at Philadelphia have presented several of the officers connected with the U. S. Bank. Mr. Davis recovered \$1500 damages of David Leech & Co., for injuries sustained by an accident on the Columbia Railroad, in their line of cars.

One cubic inch of water converted into steam, will raise 15 lbs. 140 feet high, or one ton one foot high. Thirty buildings were lately destroyed by fire at Albany. Two members of Congress disputed nearly a whole day about the right to the seat lately occupied by John Sergeant. The house decided the

question, at a cost of not much less, we presume, than 800 or 900 dollars.

The Maine Cultivator and several other papers of that State, are out against travelling pollars. This, we should think, might be called "carrying the war into Africa."

FOR THE AMERICAN.

MR. EDITOR.—Permit me to call your readers' attention to the importance of raising the French Sugar Beet, and to assign my reason for entertaining the opinion, that it will ultimately become one of the staple articles of our country. You are aware that the climate of the West India Islands, and those sections of our country where the Sugar Cane is raised, is too warm and unhealthy for the white man to labor; we must, consequently, look to the black man for a regular supply of sugar, until we are enabled to obtain it from other sources. The negroes of the West India Islands, and in the Southern States, are indolent and unwilling to work, unless they are under the continual supervision and constraint of a master. They look with anxiety and restlessness to the period when they are to call themselves their own masters, and I have no doubt that certain individuals, who now pretend to be the only friend of the black man, will see the time, when there will not be a single slave in name, either in Europe or America. I have every reason to believe that the motives of the abolitionists are pure, and every philanthropist should certainly assist them in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of the slaves; but I doubt very much, whether they will succeed in their object, simply by having them declared and recognized by the laws as freemen. It requires a certain degree of intelligence to enjoy liberty, and to become fit to superintend the affairs and duties of a family, which the West India slaves do not possess; and, unless they are placed beyond the influence of the whites, and use extraordinary exertions to advance in useful knowledge, they will sink still deeper in wretchedness and want. The British Government is now trying her apprentice system, and I am credibly informed from various sources, that it has so far not succeeded. The exportation of sugar has diminished one half, and it is the opinion of those who understand the character and disposition of the negroes, when they become entirely free, that the exportation will be reduced one third more. The present condition of Hayti proves this assertion, and the wretchedness of the Africans in their native country may be further adduced in convincing every reasonable man that where a religious, moral and scientific education is wanting, there men will lose all energy and ambition, become debased in mind, and incapable of enjoying civil liberty.

The West India Islands may, therefore, be considered as ruined, and all our supplies of sugar from that direction are almost at an end. Sugar is no longer considered a luxury, but it constitutes one of our necessities of life; for both the rich and the poor have it daily on their tables. It is, therefore, indispensably necessary to obtain it from one source or another, and if we fail to obtain it from the West Indies, we must devise ways and means to raise it among ourselves. Our climate in the Northern States is too cold, and our summers too short to cultivate the sugar cane with success, and in my opinion, there is no other way of producing this valuable and indispensable article, than from the French Sugar Beet. I hope some of your readers will make the attempt, and if they do not yet possess the knowledge to extract sugar from the beet, it may be very profitably used to feed stock.

Cattaraugus, Dec. 14, 1841. W. J. E.

THE TIMES.

The New York Express gives the following as the rate at which the locomotives ran with the Message.

Table with 3 columns: Destination, Hours, Minutes.

SHUYKILL NAVIGATION.—IRON AND WOODEN BOATS.

The following is an extract of a letter, received by a gentleman of this borough, from a correspondent in England, extensively engaged in the iron business. The advantages of iron over wooden boats are strikingly set forth:—Miners' Journal. LONDON, Oct. 2, 1841.

"We think that iron is likely to remain stationary for some time; and now is a most favorable time for executing an order; as prices are lower than for a long time past. Unless the Schuykill Navigation Company enlarge their canal to suit boats of 100 tons burthen, and adopt iron instead of wood, for the material for their boats, they will not be able to offer the least competition with the Reading Railroad Company, when their road shall be carried up to Port Carbon. An iron boat badly treated by constantly carrying coal and pig iron, will last in this country 30 or 40 years; whilst I am told that your coal boats will not last over 5 years. An iron boat, of the same outside dimensions as a wooden boat, will carry 30 tons, whilst the wooden one will carry only 25 tons—large boats in the same proportion. An iron boat of many years age will draw the same water as the first day she was launched; whilst a wooden boat, by imbibing the water, will draw several inches more water, at the end of six or eight months, than on the day she was launched. These are important considerations in favor of iron over wooden boats."

Mr. Joseph R. Chandler Editor of the United States Gazette, was on Monday re-elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Pennsylvania.—[Philad. Gaz.]