THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, OPPOSITE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, IN THE BOROUGH OF POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

I WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF THE MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SUBJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE.—DR. JOHNSON.

VOLUME 9. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1836. NO. 26.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

Two DOLLARS per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twelve lines, will be inserted three times for one dollar—twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion; larger ones in proportion.

☞ All letters, &c. addressed to the Editor on business connected with the establishment, must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

AGENTS FOR THE MINER'S JOURNAL

Philad'a.....Jonathan Coffee, Merchants Coffee House
Reading.....Samuel Ritter, P. M.

A LIST of wholesale dealers & retailers of foreign merchandise within the county of Schuylkill, together with the different classes under which they have been placed by the Associate Judges and Commissioners of said county. Those marked with a (*) have paid their Licenses.

SEVENTH CLASS.

Joseph Kern	Pottsville
Samuel Thompson	do
Bull & Lewis	do
James Sillyman, Jr.	do
N. Nathans & Co.	do
Miller & Haggerty & Co.	do
John T Hazzard	do
T. & J. Beatty	do
Gaius Moore	do
Samuel Hartz & Co.	do
Pollock & Weaver	do
John C. Ernst	do
Joseph White & Son	Manheim township

EIGHTH CLASS.

A. A. Gile	Pottsville
J. G. Heir	do
David Watkins	do
Joseph Dorflinger	do
John Clinton	do
John K. Feltnagle	do
Adam Eyler	do
Jacob Kimmel	do
John Kantner	do
Stephen Taylor	do
James Gillingham	do
Charles W. Clemens	do
Joseph Whitfield	do
John Martin	do
Moses Strouse	do
E. & E. Hammer	Orwigsburg
Joseph Hammer	do
Jacob Bontzinger, Jr.	do
Leib & Christ	do
*Schall & Raush	do
John Snyder	Wayne
Jacob Kaercher	do
Caleb Wheelar	Pinegrove
Paul Bear	do
William Graeff	do
Paul Brand	do
George N. Eckert	do
Daniel Yost, Jr.	East Brunswick
William J. Moyer	do
Isaac Myers	West Brunswick
Samuel Depui	do
Joseph Maiz	do
George Koehler	Upper Mahantango
George Mairer	do
*John Wiest	do
Jacob Kaufman	Lower Mahantango
Samuel Berks	do
Samuel Boyer	Schuylkill
George [illegible]	do
William Taggert	do
Albert H. Duel	do
Charles Cox	do
Samuel Oswald	West Penn
Moritz Foreider	do
Jacob Stein	Barry
Augustus Hoff & Co.	West Norwegian
Anthony Stineberger	do
Samuel Heilner	do
Abraham Trout	do
Stroub & Reifsnyder	do
William Payne	do
Slaughter Harris	do
Hodson, West & Co.	East Norwegian
Edward Hughes	do
John T. Hull	do
Heilner & Seligman	do
D. B. Haas & Co.	do
Abraham Ritter	do
Turner, Whitney & Co.	do
Daniel Saylor	Manheim
Dr. Stineberger	do
William Huntzinger	do
Joseph Streeper	do
Samuel Bowen	do
D. & H. Krebs	do
Samuel P. Horning	do
Lebbeus Chapman	do
John Pratt	do
John C. Offerman	do

JOSEPH OTTINGER, Treasurer of the county of Schuylkill.

Treasury Office, Orwigsburg, April 23, 1836. 24-3

☞ Persons on the above List are requested to call after the first day of May, and take out their licenses.

Battalion Orders.

THE enrolled inhabitants of the County of Schuylkill composing the 30th Regiment P. M. will take notice that they are required to parade in Battalion as follows:

1st Battalion will parade at McKeansburg, on Tuesday the 17th day of May next.

2d Battalion will parade at Pottsville on Wednesday the 18th day of May next.

The Battalions respectively will be formed at 10 o'clock, A. M.

First Troop Schuylkill County Cavalry and National Light Infantry will Parade with the 2d Battalion. By order of the Colonel.

EDWARD YORKE FARQUHAR, Adjutant 30th Regiment, P. M.

April 16 22-5

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned from trespassing on the property of the subscriber, situated on the Mount Carbon Rail Road, in Norwegian township, known by the name of the Seventy-five Acre Tract. A penalty of Fifty Dollars will be inflicted on any person or persons found cutting or carrying away Timber, or otherwise trespassing on said property.

ROB. WOODSIDE, Agent of N. E. Thoumin.

Pottsville, april 9 21-tf

Co-Partnership.

AGREEABLY to the act entitled 'An Act relative to limited partnerships,' the undersigned have entered into a co-partnership under the name or firm of Alfred Lawton. John Ely, jr. is the special partner, and Alfred Lawton is the general partner—the sum of sixteen hundred dollars has been paid by the special partner to the general partner. The co-partnership to exist for the term of five years, from the 1st day of April, 1836, and to expire on the 1st day of April 1841.

ALFRED LAWTON, JOHN ELY, Jr.

Pottsville April 9, 1836. 21 6

FLOUR & FEED of all kinds kept constantly on hand and for sale by

Feb 6 12 J. CLAYTON.

DRAFTS & NOTES, bound up in Books, just received and for sale by

Feb 6 12. B. BANNAN.

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received to the 16th May inclusive next, for Grading and Laying a Rail Road from the Mill Creek Rail Road to the Coal Mines, opening on Wolf Creek, distance from one third to one half mile. The timber will be found standing on the land; the Contractor to pay all expenses of cutting, sawing, hauling, &c. For information and particulars apply to

Mr. ROBERT B. NELIGH, Pottsville, and to whom the proposals are to be directed. April 30 24-3

To Boatmen and others.

THE Morris Canal and Banking Company, intending shortly to open the Canal for Navigation, offer for sale to Boatmen and others, the whole of the Boats owned by the Company, in number about 150, of the capacity of about 25 tons each, now lying at Newark and other places in the Canal.

The boats to be employed as constantly as may be required in the Transportation of Coal for the Company, from *Mauch Chunk* to *Newark*, or from and to any intermediate place, at the rate of one and a quarter of a cent per ton per mile, being equal to one dollar and seventy cents per ton for the whole distance.

About one-half the Boats were new in 1834, and the other half were new in 1835.

They will be disposed of to approved applicants at low valuations affixed to each Boat respectively. A small part only of the purchase money will be required to be paid down in cash, and the balance in instalments out of the earnings per trip of the Boat.

Application will be received by the Collector of Tolls at Newark & Easton for Boats lying at those places, or to THOMAS WRIGHT, April 30 24-3 Superintendent.

English & French Prints.—

THE subscribers have just received English and French Prints, superior Cashmere and Furniture prints, 4-4, 7-8 and 9-8 French chints and Cambric Ginghams, which will be sold cheap for cash by MILLER & HAGGERTY.

april 30 24-3

Proposals for Excavation.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Pottsville Water Company until the 18th inst. for excavating, puddling and flagging a Basin, fifty-five feet square at the top, and forty-five feet at the bottom, and ten feet deep: a plan or specification may be seen by applying to the subscriber.

ANDREW RUSSEL, President Pottsville Water Company.

May 7 25-2

Pottsville Water Company.

IN pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Pottsville Water Company, the books of said Company will be opened at the public house of Mr. William Mortimer, on Monday next, the 2d of May, for the purpose of receiving additional subscriptions to the stock of said Company. The books will continue open from day to day, until the number of shares required to introduce the water into the borough are subscribed for.

April 30 24-3

National Light Infantry.

PARADE on Wednesday the 18th day of May, 1836, at ½ past 9 o'clock, A. M. at the Armory for inspection, according to law. By Command.

WM. SHENFELTER, First Sergeant.

Company will Drill on Monday the 9th and 16th May, at 8 o'clock, P. M. at the Armory.

May 7 25-2

AT a joint meeting of the Commissioners of the county of Schuylkill, and delegates from the several school districts in said county, held at the court house, in the borough of Orwigsburg on Monday the 2d day of May, A. D. 1836, in pursuance of an act to establish a general system of education, by Common Schools, it was

Resolved, That Wednesday the 18th day of May, inst. be appointed the time, for the meeting of the people in each school district in said county, whose delegates voted in favor of an appropriation for school purposes, at their usual place of holding their township and borough elections, at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, under the provision of the 7th Section of the law, establishing a general system of education, and its supplements.

Extract from the minutes.

WM. B. POTTS, Chairman.

Attest,

Jacob Thoma, Secretary.

May 2 1836 25-2

New Goods.

N. Nathans & Co.

WILL open this day a splendid assortment of fashionable Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of

London prints
Crape lestings
Canton cords
Fancy pantaloon stuffs
Marseilles vestings
Mixed, striped and printed cassimeres
Cloths and cambrics
Bleached and unbleached shirtings
Do do sheetings, &c. &c.

Also—Fresh Groceries, Cheese and Fruit
Soda, water and sugar crackers
Brown Sugars, loaf and lump do
Currants, Raisins, etc. etc. etc.

April 23 23

RAGS! RAGS!!—FIVE CENTS in Cash will be paid for clean White Rags, by

Sept 12 43 B. BANNAN.

PEN-KNIVES AND RAZORS.

B. BANNAN has just received a fresh supply of Joseph Rodgers & Sons celebrated Pen knives, warranted genuine, and direct from the importer. Also an assortment of Rodgers' celebrated Silver Steel Razors, single, or in cases.

April 30 24-

DRIED BEEF, SALMON, &c.—The subscribers have received and offer for sale Dried beef, salmon, codfish, mackerel, cheese, rice and honey. april 23 23 MILLER & HAGGERTY.

Common Brandy & Gin.—

10 bbls Brandy
10 do Gin

received and for sale by

april 30 24-3 MILLER & HAGGERTY.

40 INCH Drafting Paper, just received and for sale by

april 9 21- B. BANNAN.

From the London Metropolitan for March.

WHERE IS SHE.

BY MRS. ABDY.

Oh! where is she? Each scene remains,
Where oft at blushing morn she roved,
The warbling birds in tuneful strains,
Still carol from the wood she loved;
Sunbeams their glowing radiance fling
O'er each fair flower and waving tree,
All bloom beneath the smile of Spring,
All breathe of life—but where is she?

The softening shades of eve descend,
Around the hearth her kindred meet,
How oft they mourn that gentle friend
Who once enjoyed the converse sweet:
Now, at the hallowed hour of prayer,
They lift the hand and bend the knee,
Oh! there was one who loved to share
Those orisons—but where is she?

Say, need we ask?—in yon blue sky,
Removed from pain, from care and woe;
She tastes a bliss more pure and high
Than all her dearest joys below:
She walks with spirits pure and bright,
From sin, from bondage, she is free,
And while we view those realms of light,
Say, should we murmur—where is she?

In faith and trust on Earth she dwelt,
In calm seclusion's path she trod,
Deeply her Saviour's love she felt,
Who died that she might live with God;
The Christian's hope our sadness cheers,
The Christians's rock our stay must be,
Then let us cease our selfish tears,
Nor ask in sorrow—where is she?

From Letters, Conversations, and Recollections of Coleridge.

WHAT IS LOVE?

And what is love. I praie the tell?
It is that fountain and that well
Where pleasure and repentance dwell;
It is, perhaps, that passing bell
Which tolls all into heaven or hell!
And this is love as I heare tell.

Yet what is love, I praie thee saie?
It is a work—a holiday.
It is December matched with May;
When lusty Blood's in fresh arraie
Heare ten months after of the plaie,
And this is love, as I heare saie.

. . . . . .

It is a game where none doth gaine,
The lasse saithe no, and would full faine;
And this is love, as I heare sayne.

Yet what is love, I pray thee say?
It is a yea, it is a nay,
A prettie kind of sporting fray;
It is a thing will soon away,
Then take advantage while you may:
And this is love, as I heare say.

Yet what is love, I pray thee shoe?
A thing that creeps, it cannot goe,
A prize that passeth to and fro;
A thing for one, a thing for two,
And they that prove must find it so;
And this is love (my friend) I tro.

There is a beautiful moral in the following effusion from the ever sweet muse of Mrs. Sigourney.

THE LADY-BUG AND THE ANT.

The Lady-Bug sat in the rose's heart,
And smiled with pride and scorn,
As she saw the plain dressed Ant go by,
With a heavy grain of corn.—
So she drew the curtains of damask round,
And adjusted her silken vest,
Making her glass of a drop of dew
That lay in the rose's breast.

Then she laughed so loud that the Ant looked up
And seeing her haughty face,
Took no more notice, but travelled on
At the same industrious pace:—
But a sudden blast of Autumn came,
And rudely swept the ground,
And down the rose with the Lady-Bug bent,
And scattered its leaves around.

Then the hopeless Lady was much amaz'd,
For she knew not which way to go,
And hoarse November's early blast
Had brought with it rain and snow:
Her wings were chill'd and her feet were cold,
And she wish'd for the Ant's warm cell,
And what she did in the wintry storm,
I'm sure I cannot tell.

But the careful Ant was in her nest
With her little ones by her side,
She taught them all, like herself to toil,
Nor mind the smart of pride:—
And I thought, as I sat at the close of day,
Eating my bread and milk,
It was wiser to work and improve my time,
Than to be idle and dress in silk.

HINTS TO YOUNG MEN.

Never was there a time since our existence as an independent nation, when our country had stronger claims upon her Young Men, than at present. Never were they more imperatively called upon to look about them—to examine, to learn, to understand the true position they occupy in the temple of their country's freedom, than at the present moment. On them depends her future destiny. To them the Genius of Liberty seems to turn in the attitude of imploring confidence, for refuge and protection. To them she appears to propose the question, shall I yet remain to bless you, to prosper you, to extend over you my guardian care, or must I arise and depart, having no longer a dwelling place among you?

For sixty years we have now enjoyed the blessings, the invaluable privileges of a free and independent people. We have been thus far prospered above the other nations of the earth. We have given the world an example of a people governing themselves—the people have made their own laws—they have been their own masters; and even their *rulers* in name, have been but their *servants* in fact. Under our Constitution, that perfect bond of union whilst it is preserved inviolate, and our free institutions, sustained by the virtue and intelligence of the people, we have attained a proud eminence—and exalted station, that has secured to us the respect, although in some instances the envy of the other governments of the world.

But let it be remembered that "liberty is granted to man only upon condition of eternal vigilance." Hitherto the people of the United States have been vigilant. They have watched their liberties—they have guarded them with a jealous eye.—They have not yet forgotten the oppression of a foreign task master—they have not yet ceased to remember the bondage under which they once groaned, but from which their own energies have delivered them. Thus far, as our Young Men have come forward to share in the privileges of freemen—to enjoy the protection and assist in the framing of the country's laws, they have been blessed with the counsel and favored with the advice of those venerable men who realize the blessings of a free government, because they assist in the acquisition of those blessings. They were at the laying of the corner stone of Freedom's temple—their own blood composed the cement of the glorious edifice, and thus they were the more anxious to preserve the mighty fabric in all its original beauty, while they fondly hoped that it should gain new strength with every succeeding age of its existence. But the people are beginning to relax their wonted vigilance, as these faithful monitors are, one by one, dropping from among us. They no longer stand as sentincls upon the watch-tower to warn against approaching danger—they no longer remain to sound the alarm note of preparations against the advance of the enemies of freedom, or to raise an arm in its defence. Their sword falls powerless, and their trumpet lies silent by their side.

We can scarcely take up a newspaper without finding, in the record of death's doings, a brief notice of the departure of some venerable patriot, closed with the expressive sentence, "*He was a revolutionary pensioner.*" These notices, it is true, as the number left of these master spirits decreases, are becoming less frequent—but they are toll of melancholy interest to every American citizen. One cannot read them without feeling, as every successive exit is announced, that one more pillar is gone from the fabric of freedom—one more prop from the stately edifice; one more stone from its very foundation; and that unless their places are supplied with fit materials, the giant frame must soon totter to its fall!

But how are their places filled up? Instead of those patriotic men, who loved their country for its own sake, & considered her institutions worth fighting for, to preserve and protect, a new set have arisen—men who indeed consider these things worth contending for, but only for the sake of dividing and sharing profits among themselves. Instead of thinking it their duty to serve their country, they seem to view it as only intended to serve *them*; as a rich prize indeed, and he who gets the largest share is the best fellow. In the hands of such men, we ask, what is our boasted form of government? With the Young Men it now remains to say whether this state of things shall continue, or whether their country, her liberties and cherished institutions are worth an effort to preserve. Our liberties are in danger, and unless our Young Men come up to the rescue, they are gone; and even this generation may yet live to mourn over the wreck of the noblest system of government the world has ever known.

It is the duty of the Young Men of our country, therefore, to examine well the ground on which they stand in relation to this subject. They should look for themselves; and regardless of the hue and cry raised against some of the most cherished institutions of our land, under which the nation has grown up, and which has been, in fact, the very life blood of the business community, judge of them from their own observation, and see whether there be any cause for the war so fiercely waged against them. They ought also to study the constitution of the United States and of the several States; to examine the foundation on which the government rests; to decide at once whether their free institutions are really worth preserving; and if they are, then act with reference to their presevation. It is only on the universal diffusion of knowledge, on the general intelligence of the Young Men and the rising generation, that our country must depend for her future welfare.

While on this subject, we cannot forbear urging upon those who have the care of common schools, the importance of making the system of government under which we live, a regular department of education. Let the Constitution and laws of the land be studied by our youth. Let them be analyzed and explained; let their importance and the necessity of a strict observance of them, be enforced, so that the rising generation may understand the true nature of their country's institutions; the bearings they have upon individual and general welfare; and that our children may have correct views of the only condition upon which their future happiness, and indeed their very existence as an independent people, depends. In a despotic government, where the people have nothing to do but to obey the laws which their rulers make for them, this might not be necessary; indeed to such a government it would be dangerous. But under a system like ours, where the people make the laws, as well as enforce them, it is our only safeguard. We have no fears, as long as the people will see and understand their rights and their true interests; but in order to this, it is necessary that our children should grow up with correct views upon the subject.

Then, as our Young Men come upon the stage of action, to take the place of their fathers, whether as private citizens, or in the various departments of public life, they will feel their responsibilities to their fellow citizens, to their country, to themselves, they will understand their duties, they will appreciate their liberties, and thus filled, they will be prepared to sustain them.

There are other considerations claiming the attention of our Young Men, which should induce them to devote their leisure hours to study, to reading, and the acquisition of general information, especially in regard to our national and political interests, to which we shall hereafter allude.—*Northern Courier.*

The Violet.—Hast thou passed by the hedgerow at even-tide? and has a delicious fragrance been all about thee, and thou knowest not whence it came? Hast thou searched and found the violet, hidden beneath its leaves,—know that it was that which gave its odors to the air around thee. Thus, my child, should the Christian make sweet the place of his good deeds; and thus, in all humility, should he endeavor to remain unnoticed himself. When thou seest the hungry fed, and the naked clothed, the sick man visited, and the widow, comforted—search and thou shalt find the flower whence all this odor arose; thou shalt find full often that the Christian hath been there, constrained by the love of Christ.—*Emblems of Youth.*

Munificent and enlightened donation.—S. DEZTER, Esq. of Whitesboro', has presented $15,000 to Hamilton College, to endow a professorship.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

Sunday Evening Reading.

THE DANGER OF SELF-DEPENDANCE.

I KNEW a young man of an inquisitive and fearless mind, and of fair promise with respect to talents and piety, who at the commencement of his theological studies, adopted the resolution, "that he would endeavor to get his mind into a state of entire indifference as to the truth of the Christian system, and that he would never receive a doctrine as true, unless it was so clearly proved and demonstrated, that no objection whatever could be brought against it." This dangerous resolution he carried into effect. It hardly need be said to those who are in any good measure acquainted with the nature of the human mind, that he became more and more doubtful as to moral and religious truth, till in the end he believed in nothing, but "in all unbelief."—His faith and hope and happiness were wrecked. He forsook the throne of grace, restrained prayer, and neglected the duties of the Christian life. A horrible gloom gathered around his soul, and the shadow of eternal death settled upon all his future prospects. And it cost that dear youth unutterable darkness and distress, and years of repentance, before he was restored to faith, and communion with God, and the comforts of the Holy Spirit. He now views it as a miracle of mercy, that he was not left to perish in that more than midnight darkness in which he involved himself, not by a fair and impartial examination of the doctrines of religion, but by pride, rashness, and a renunciation of divine truth. He has learned that, whatever may be the boast of freethinkers, the love of God and his word is the only impartial state of mind.

SELFISHNESS.

Selfishness is the besetting sin of our fallen nature. It interferes with and adulterates the love of our neighbor; it excludes from our bosoms the love of God. But self-love, so far from being an illegitimate principle, is an essential part of the constitution of every sentient existence, and in the second great commandment is assumed as such, and constituted, as has just been said, the standard of our love to others. The reasoning of the apostle Paul is beautifully correct, when he says, "he that loveth another hath fulfilled the law. For this, Thou shalt not commit adultery, Thou shalt not kill, Thou shalt not steal, Thou shalt not bear false witness, Thou shalt not covet: and if there be any other commandment, it is briefly comprehended in this saying, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. Love worketh no ill to his neighbor; therefore, love is the fulfilling of the law." In its heart-searching spirituality, its precision and simplicity, its readiness for application, its force of united appeal to the understanding and to the heart, its comprehensiveness, both as to the objects it embraces, and the dispositions and conduct it inculcates toward them, this precept is divinely worthy of the place it holds. Taking love to God and love to our neighbor together, well might our divine Master say of them, "on these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets."

ETERNITY.

When creation began, we know not. There were angels, and there was a place of angelick habitation, before the creation of man and of the world destined for his residence; and even among these pure spiritual essences, there had been a rebellion, and a fall. How long these spirits had existed, and how many other orders of being besides, it is vain for us to conjecture; for conjecture could lead to nothing surer than itself. But of one thing we are certain: that, how far back soever we suppose the commencement of creation carried, let it be, not only beyond the actual range (if a definite range it can be said to have) of the human imagination, but even beyond the greatest amount of ages that figures, in any way combined could be made to express; still there was an eternity preceding—an eternity, from which this unimaginable and incomputable duration has made not the minutest deduction; for it is the property of eternity, that it can neither be lengthened by the addition, nor shortened by the subtraction, of the longest possible periods of time. Before the commencement of creation, therefore—before the fiat of Omnipotence which gave being to the first dependent existence and dated the beginning of time—in infinite and incomprehensible solitude, yet, in the boundless self-sufficiency of his blessed nature, feeling no want and no dreariness,—Jehovah had, from eternity, existed alone!

HARMONY OF THE UNIVERSE.

As the ear hears a concert of musicians playing a lesson of six or eight several parts, all conspiring to make up one harmony, will immediately conclude that there is some other cause of that harmony besides those several particular efficients that struck the several instruments; for every one of them would be but a cause of his own part which he played; but the unity of the whole harmony, into which all the several parts conspire, must needs proceed from the art and musical skill of some one mind, the exemplary and archetypal cause of that vocal harmony, which was but a passive print or stamp of it—so, though the atheist might possibly persuade himself, that every particular creature was the first author or efficient of that part which it played in the universe, by a certain innate power of its own; yet all the parts of the mundane system conspiring into one perfect harmony, there must of necessity be some one universal mind, the archetypal and exemplary cause thereof, containing the plot of the whole mundane musick, as one entire thing made up of so many several parts within himself.

PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION.

Whatever philosophers themselves may think of it, there is not a more important end which science hasit in its power to effect, than the elevating the soul to its Divine Maker, in the sentiments and emotions of 'reverence and godly fear,' and of grateful adoration and praise. How deeply is it to be deplored, that science and devotion should so frequently have been disunited, and that philosophy, by busying the mind about the works of Deity, should, in so many instances, have induced forgetfulness of their Author, and have tended, instead of kindling, to quench the flame of piety! One of ourselves, a poet of our own, has said—

"An undevout astronomer is mad."

BE YE MERCIFUL.

Christ chose those to preach mercy, who had received most mercy, as St. Peter and St. Paul, that they might be examples of what they taught.

How small a portion of our life it is that we really enjoy! In youth, we are looking forward to things that are to come; in old age, we are looking backwards to things that are gone past; in manhood, although we appear indeed to be more occupied on things that are present, yet even that is too often absorbed in vague determinations to be vastly happy on some future day.

WEDDED LOVE.

BY ROB'T WALSH.

We have somewhere seen the doctrine that love in the state of courtship is the true beatitude of this life; and to be desired, beyond any other fond relation even for a thousand years! The writer of those opinions could not have been married, or, at least, not experienced a wedlock even commonly fortunate, otherwise, his own happiness would have taught him a different and juster theory.

In the conjugal union, love may loose some of its vivacity; it may be less vehement or rapturous: and the imagination, which, during courtship, commonly feeds, as it were, on nectar and ambrosia, and sports on a bed of roses,—may become comparatively inert and sterile; but the pleasures of pure, intense sentiment, and boundless, mutual confidence, and the excitements of virtuous and tender hope, are infinitely multiplied.

Lord Verulam has truly said that marriage halves griefs and doubles joy. It combines, in fact, and transfuses existence for each party; it blends and identifies souls, so as to render common to them their several susceptibilities of gratification and refinement; new objects of endearment and reliance; numberless reflected and reciprocated favors of regard and respect.

But what gives it a superior character of inherent dignity and genuine enjoyment is *the religious* essence peculiar to it; the vein of *duty* which pervades it; the consciousness of those who are suitably allied in it, that they have adopted a tie hallowed by divine sanction, and are fulfilling one of the noblest ends of existence.

The ecstacies of courtship are dashed by fears, jealousies, misapprehensions, which are unknown to wedded partners of sound minds and affectionate hearts.—With men, all is trust and security; their faith is beyond the sphere of temptation or accident; their adversity, if misfortunes come, has consolations derived from the most exalted sources; from the invisible and holy world, as well as the present chequered scene of human action.

The qualified worship of an excellent fellow-being, natural and delightful as it is, involves something more rational and elevated, when the object is a wife or husband, than when it refers to a mere mistress or lover. In the first case, it associates itself with duty, and implies an esteem the more proper and grateful as accompanied by intimate knowledge.

In proportion, however, as marriage is of a sacred and permanent nature, producing weighty obligations, and liable to special & severe cares or calamities, it ought to be cautiously, and deliberately, and piously contracted. It is not to be viewed or anticipated as a merely halcyon career, rich as it often is in smiling prospects and auspicious events, and serene as it may be rendered in all that the human creature can control. A childish *penchant*, a calculation of convenience, a momentary caprice, form no warrant for it; though they be so frequently the only incentives.

Such a bond requires matured and discriminating attachment; comprehension of its good and evil; resignation to all the chances. But he or she who has the right intelligence, feeling, and opportunity, and yet avoids it, yielding to selfishness or cowardice, sins against the designs of Providence, and loses the final rewards of courageous and successful trial.

It was a favorite remark of Lord Lyttleton, the younger, that marriage is a lottery, and that, of course, it is as preposterous to rejoice at a wedding, as it would be to exult in purchasing a ticket for the State-wheel.

According to the same questionable authority, all epithalamiums are, therefore, at least premature in their usual strain; the adventurer in the connubial scheme should ascertain that he has drawn a prize, before he indulges himself in self-gratulation, or welcomes the greetings of his friends. The analogy is not, however, exact—because it is in the power of the bridal parties to determine their own fate, in a material degree. Life itself might be equally styled a lottery, looking to the diversity of its chances and the incertitude of its incidents; but it is, nevertheless, a positive blessing with well constituted minds and healthful frames. So, likewise, is marriage, which should be undertaken as life is accepted,—with stronger expectation of weal than woe;—with bright visions and cheerful resolutions; but, also, with a spirit of philosophical or christian submission to whatever Providence may ordain to its course. The Greeks made Hymen descend from Apollo, Uranie, or Calliope. This origin from the fountain of harmony and light and the two sublimest of the muses, illustrates or shadows forth the true character of the espousals over which the garlanded god waves his never-dying torch, and sheds his celestial influence.

It has been decided by a competent tribunal, in New Jersey, that the price of kissing a lady against her consent, is two dollar.