

SETTLE UP. We would respectfully inform those concerned, that we have placed the Books, Accounts, Bonds, &c. in the hands of Mr. JOHN Y. WOODS, who is fully authorized to settle the same, and we would earnestly request those who know themselves indebted, to call and pay at least part: we must have a part from those who owe us, or we shall be compelled to transfer their paper to some of our friends, who will oblige us by settling the same.

NEW STORE. MOST EXTRAORDINARY CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken what well known stand lately occupied by Mr. C. W. Aisquith, where they are now receiving and opening an entire FRESH STOCK OF Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, &c. They deem it unnecessary to come out with a long list of the many kinds of goods they have, but in short would say, that they have every article that is usually found in a retail Dry Goods Store—all of which they sell at the lowest price, or as cheap as the cheapest for cash, or on the usual time to punctual dealers.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

T. C. SIGAFOOSE. HAS just returned from Baltimore with a large stock of goods, which are opened and ready for examination. They have been bought low, and will be sold at a very small advance for cash, or to prompt 12 month dealers. A call from my old customers, and the public generally, is respectfully requested.

TRY THE CASH SYSTEM! BELIEVING that it will promote the interest of both buyer and seller, we have determined hereafter to adopt the cash system in our business. The great difficulty of collecting an immense number of small accounts, scattered over the country, but large in the aggregate, and the losses already sustained, as well as our inability to sell greater lots, are reasons for forming this determination, and which urge its necessity. "Short profits and quick sales," shall be our new motto. We feel satisfied, that under this system, we will make such a reduction in price as will prove a more powerful argument in its favor, than any thing we can say.

NEW SPRING GOODS. WE are now receiving and opening a large and splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, which we will sell at very low prices for cash, or to prompt 12 month dealers, and the public generally, to give us a fair share of our stock of CALICOES, &c.

TIM COPPER & SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT, AT HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

BENJAMIN M. SNOOK would inform the public that he has removed his establishment to the frame next door to R. D. Dorn's store, where he will be glad to receive and execute, all orders in the Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron line, at the lowest rates.

To Alexander G. Gordon and Juliet A. Gordon, his wife: YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that on THURSDAY the 25th of MAY, 1843, at the office of Commissioner Worthington, in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., between the heirs of said A. G. Gordon, on the one side, and the heirs of said Juliet A. Gordon, on the other side, a certain matter of controversy, now depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the County of Jefferson, was heard and determined, in which I was an assessor, and you, and Edward E. Cooke, are defendants.

CASE FOR NEGROES. I WILL at all times give the highest prices for the CARCASS of young NEGROES, of both sexes, from ten to twenty-five years of age. Persons having likely subjects to dispose of, will do well to call on me at my residence, in Charlestown, in the morning, and my communication in writing will be promptly attended to.

GROCERIES CHEAP FOR CASH. I HAVE the best Leaf Sugar for 12c, Brown Sugar a good article at 7c, Best Rio Coffee 10c, Best Candles 31c, Best Butter 10c, and all other goods at the lowest prices.

FOR ONE, COME ALL! AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES! PHILIP COONS takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and customers, that he has just received from the Eastern cities, and is now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new and fashionable SPRING GOODS, selected with care and attention.

Boots & Shoes. WE would ever have thought the time would come when you could buy good and heavy men's Boots for \$3.00, Gentlemen's fine Boots for 2.50, Men's heavy Shoes for 1.25, Men's fine and superior Shoes for 1.50, Ladies' Shoes for 75c, 50c, 60c, 75c, 1.00, 1.12, Children's and Misses Shoes just one-half, and it is a fact, you can get any number at the lowest cash prices, by calling at the cheap store of J. B. PACKETT.

Bacon & Lard. O N hand, a large quantity of Lard and Bacon, for sale low. P. COONS. April 13.

Fresh Groceries. NEW ORLEANS SUGAR at 6c, Molasses at 31c, 37c, and 50c per gallon, Best Porto Rico Sugar at 8c, Leaf Sugar 12c, Rio Coffee at 8c, 10c, and best 12c, Imperial and Gunpowder Tea 62c. For sale by HARPERS-FERRY, April 13.

CALICOES, COTTONS, &c. BROWN COTTON from 3 to 12c per yard, Blue Cotton from 3 to 12c, superior quality, Bleached Cotton, from 4 to 12c. A splendid article of plain, pink, and fancy colored Mouslin de Laine. A large assortment of fine, lace, and thread, edgings and linings. Latest style fashionable Braid Bonnets. All of which has just been received by J. B. PACKETT.

For the Ladies. WE have the most fashionable style of—Straw, Gimp, and F. B. Bonnets, Bonnet Trimmings of every variety, Balmaines, Lawes, Mortelles, French Chignons, 400 different patterns of Calicoes, Cambric, Dainty for collars and ruffles, Edgings and Insertings, and in fact every thing in the dry goods line to please the fancy, just opened and for sale by A. & G. W. HOLLAND. Harpers-Ferry, April 20, 1843.

Another Supply! I HAVE received within a few days past, a considerable addition to my stock of New, Spring and Summer Goods, amongst which are many new and desirable articles, going off at great sacrifices for cash. J. J. MILLER. April 27.

Hardware and Queensware. LARGE and general assortment for sale by P. COONS. Harpers-Ferry, April 20.

Gentlemen's Summer Wear. THIBET CLOTH, a rich and beautiful article, Drap d'ere, splendid goods for summer coats, French single-milled Casimere, very superior, for sale low. C. W. AISQUITHS. April 27.

Call and Examine. MY large assortment of splendid Silk Poodies, Hosiery, Fine Stockings, Cravats, and a great variety of gentlemen's Kid, Thread, Silk, and Cotton Gloves, which I am selling off at astonishingly low prices. P. COONS. April 20.

Balzorines. A NEW and beautiful article for Ladies' Dresses—Also, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Mitts, Fans, French Muslins, &c., Together with many fancy articles, just received and for sale low. J. J. MILLER. April 27.

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. PHILIP COONS, respectfully informs the farmers of this and the adjoining counties, that his BOATS are plying weekly between Harpers-Ferry and Georgetown. He will receive and forward to order, every description of Produce, at as low rates as any other line.

Fresh Fruit. ORANGES, Figs, Raisins, Almonds, &c., for sale by J. B. PACKETT. April 20.

Cheap Shoes. GREAT BARGAINS to be found in Shoes, at J. J. MILLER'S. April 27, 1843.

Cheap Prints. THE most beautiful Black and White Prints at 12c, 15c, 20c, to be had at J. J. MILLER'S. April 27.

SPRING GOODS. JUST received and for sale at very low prices—Faint Cottons and Checks, 4-7-8-4-6 Brown Cotton, do do do Bleached do do do Heavy Duck and Cotton Osnaburg, Burlap No 1 and 2, Bom. Gingham, Bed Ticking, A beautiful assortment Calico, Candelwick, Cotton Yarn, &c. J. B. PACKETT. Shepherdstown, March 23.

Cheap Groceries. WE are now receiving—New Orleans Sugar at 5c, Prime do do 6c, Do do Molasses 37c, Best Young Hyson Tea 75c, Do Imperial do 1.00, Do Gunpowder do 1.12, Good Coffee 10c, Best do 12c, And all other articles in the grocery line at the same reduced rate. T. LOCK & CO. Smithfield, April 13, 1843.

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THE GRAVE OF THE YEAR. BY DR. JAMES S. WELLS. Unobscured by regrets, unobscured by withers, Unobscured by the late blooming face of creation! Weary Time seems to pause in its rapid career, And paused with the work of his own destruction, Looks behind with a smile on the grave of the year.

Good Nature. WE have a good natured people. They never fret, never quarrel, never look cross or give you a snappish word. To them an injury, unintentionally done, will inform you of it with a smile, when persons of dissimilar disposition would treasure it in their hearts, seek you till their death, and perhaps seek for opportunities to revenge you a hundred times. Pass good natured people and they have a bold and ample for you: meet them and they will be pleasant. They never wish to give you the impression that they are better than you. They are not proud of their reputation, they are not vain of their like, but they are able to see, and overlook the imperfections of others, whatever they may be. When they see an acquaintance in unbecoming attire, they do not make as if he were not seen, or hurry along for fear he will enter into conversation. Their good nature and kind feelings prompt them to treat all with civility and kindness; no matter what may be their employment or condition. At home they are cheerful—abroad they are the same. Their tempers are never ruffled. They forget injuries—forgive enemies, and pass along through life loving and beloved. Who will refuse to be good natured? Reader, will you?

MEMORY.—Without memory the judgment must be unemployable, and ignorance must be the consequence. Pliny says it is one of the finest gifts of nature. Although there is something chilling in that sad inevitable word, the past—although in looking through the thronged roll of history, and reading all the dead passions, the fruitless anxieties, the vain unproductive yearnings of beings that were once as full of thrill life and feelings as ourselves, and now are nothing, we gain but the cold moral of our own littleness—still the very indistinctness of the distance softens and beautifies the object of a former epoch that we thus look back upon; and in the far retrospect of the day gone by, a thousand bright and glistening spots stand out and catch the last most brilliant rays of a sun that has long set to the multitude of smaller things around them.

MISCELLANEOUS. PIETY.—Piety communicates a divine lustre to the female mind; wit and beauty, like the flowers of the field may flourish and charm for a season; but it is remembered, that like the fragrant blossoms that bloom in the air, these gifts are frail and fading; age will nip the bloom of beauty; sickness and sorrow will stop the current of wit and humor, but in that gloomy tide which is appointed for all, piety will support the drooping soul like a refreshing dew upon the parched earth.

TRIALS.—A Christian without trials would be like a mill without wind or water: the contrivance and design of the wheel work inside would be unnoticed and unknown, without something to put it in motion without. Nor would our graces grow unless they were called into exercise; the trials and difficulties we meet with not only prove, but also strengthen the graces of the Spirit. If a person were to sit still, without making use of his legs or arms, he would probably soon lose the power of moving at all; but by walking and working, he becomes strong and active.

Prior, in his life of Goldsmith, says: "Between the improvident and the parsimonious, there can be no permanent bond of union; if positive antipathy be not engendered between persons of such opposite qualities, their acquaintance never ripens into friendship, for they cannot pardon the peculiarities of each other." The improvidence of the poor always astonishes the wealthy. The avarice of the rich, on the other hand, is ever intolerable to the poor; it is the first peculiarity of character which they notice, and probably the last which they forget, or forgive."

If life were all sunshine who would not become tired of its brightness? Were it not for the dark clouds and the falling rain, the beautiful bow of promise, drawn by the finger of God across the heavens, never would be seen. The trials and sorrows of life only tend to multiply our pleasures, and to give interest and joyousness to its ever varying course. Hope on, hope ever, should be the motto of every son and daughter of Adam. No one should ever despair. Although they may for a time be enveloped in darkness, and their pathway be rough and tiresome, they should remember that "The darkest sky may wear a sunny face to-morrow," and that the most gloomy road often opens into flower crowned and smiling fields where the song of birds, the hum of bees, and eloquent waters bring gladness to the soul and fill the mind with pleasing and tranquil meditations. Life has its troubles and its sorrows; it also has its joys and its happy hours. And what though the waters of the great ocean at times be tempestuous by the mad winds, are they not lulled to rest, and do they not reflect the beautiful heavens and the everlasting hills? Let the traveller ever keep his eye fixed on the ever beaming Star of Hope; and although it may be for a moment obscured, he is conscious that it is still shining, and this consciousness should cheer him along his pathway, whether it be rough or smooth.—Look aloft—hope ever.

A TRAIL.—How much is expressed by a single tear! When dropped over sorrow and distress, it is more eloquent than words. It tells of sympathetic feelings and a kind heart. It is a living sentence, springing from the affections, without guilt or dissimulation—reaching to the soul of the sad and afflicted.

Train up your children to be virtuous and fearless. Moral courage is one of the surest safeguards of virtue.

Nothing can supersede the necessity of effort and instruction at the fireside.

THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI. The history of this country is a modern marvel. What has been accomplished within a century, is indeed extraordinary. And yet our rich and vast soil is but partially populated. Many millions of human beings will crowd into our green valleys in the coming century, and the imagination, as it measures the future by the past, shrinks back in dismay. What we are in nothing comparatively speaking, to what we may be. These reflections have been forced upon us by the perusal of an eloquent speech on the occasion of the late fair at the Mississippi River, by the Hon. J. T. B. The area of the Mississippi Valley includes some five or six hundred thousand square miles, watered by about twenty great tributaries of its chief stream. The soil of this immense region is fertile; and stretching from the twenty-ninth degree of latitude up to the forty-seventh, it yields in lavish abundance almost every variety of production necessary to human wants.

"The extent of practicable steam navigation within these limits is not less than twenty thousand miles. Fifty years ago the mighty streams affording these facilities glided through unbroken forests, or wild prairies. Painted savages stood upon the banks and saw their grim features in the water; the only vessel that skimmed their surface was the bark canoe. At present the region comprises nine States and two Territories, with a population of nearly six millions.

"Before the introduction of steam navigation, which dates, upon the waters of the Mississippi, about 1817, the trade of the upper Mississippi and Missouri scarcely existed; and the whole upward commerce of New Orleans was conveyed in about twenty barks, carrying each about one hundred tons, and making but one trip a year. Each voyage in those days was about equivalent to an East India or China voyage now. On the upper Ohio about one hundred and fifty keel boats were employed, each about thirty tons burthen; they made the trip to and from between Pittsburg and Louisville about three times a year. The entire tonnage of the boats moving up the Ohio and lower Mississippi, was then about 6,500 tons. In 1834 the steam navigation of the Mississippi had risen to 230 boats, and a tonnage of 39,000, while about 90,000 persons were estimated to be employed in the trade, either as crews, builders, woodcutters or loaders of the vessels.

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Locell.—Where this city now stands, but little more than twenty years ago, nought but the plough and the spade and instruments of agriculture were used. The Merrimac flowed uninterrupted, and the salmon and shad rode triumphantly on its waters. But behold a mighty change has come over the spirit of its domain—the Merrimac turned from its accustomed channel—splendid factories raised—and the salmon and shad mysteriously disappeared. The busy hum of the mill and the industry of the machine-shop have taken the place of the steady industry of the farmer. Tens of thousands of beings now occupy the place where since the memory of many yet in the prime of manhood, scarcely fifty human beings then dwelt. The question might with propriety be asked will Lowell continue to increase: will those who occupy the places now filled by our citizens witness its continued prosperity?—or will many of the elegant buildings now occupied be seen mouldering in decay? Will the streets now perambulated daily by thousands, be deserted, and the green sward spring up on our side walks? Or will its territory be increased, and thousands more be added to our population, are serious questions.—Budget.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.—At a public meeting in England the weather was warm, and there stood near me a little fat gentleman, who seemed much incensed by the crowd. There came pressing behind him a tall, raw boned man, holding a memorandum in his hand. "What do you mean, sir?" said the fat gentleman, "by crowding and jostling in this manner? Who are you, sir?" "Sir, I'm one of the gentlemen connected with the press."

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HINTS TO MEN OF BUSINESS. Superintend in person as much of your business as practicable, and observe with a watchful eye, the management of what is necessarily committed to the agency of others. Never lose sight of the powerful influence of example, and be careful in the management of your concerns to recommend by your own personal practice, uniform habits of active, interested and persevering diligence to those in your instruction and your agents, and let it be understood by them that you expect they will execute the same in strict conformity thereto. Let no common amusements interfere or mingle with your business; make entirely distinct employments. Despatch at once, if possible, whatever you may take in hand; if interrupted by unavoidable interference, resume and finish it as soon as the obstruction is removed. Beware of self-indulgence; no business can possibly thrive under its influence. Do not assume more credit to yourself for what you do than you are entitled to; rather be content with a little less: the public mind will also discover where merit is due. Familiarize yourself with your books, keep them accurately, and frequently investigate and adjust their contents. This is an important item. Cultivate domestic habits; for this your family, if you have one, has a strong and undeniable claim; besides your customers will always be best pleased when they find you at home, or at the place of your business. Never let hurry or confusion distract your mind. Under the influence of such habits as these, with a suitable dependence on Providence for a blessing on the labor of your hands, you will have a good foundation to rest your hope upon, for success in whatever business you may be employed.

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WITCHGRAFT.—Judge Blackstone never found himself more embarrassed than in treating upon the subject of witchcraft in his commentaries.—Dr. Grey, in his notes on Hudibras, never mentions that he suspected witches in one year; and the great Hutchinson on Witchcraft for the dreadful number of 20,000 that were burnt within 150 years. The humane Judge Berrington likewise relates many horrid particulars, with excellent remarks, in his Observations on the Statutes. However, in one of his letters, dated 1617, says, that in two years there were indicted, in Suffolk and Essex only, between 200 and 300 witches, of whom more than one half were executed. It was not indeed until toward the conclusion of the seventeenth century, that the infamous superstition began at all to abate.

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ECENTRICITIES OF A MADMAN. Mr. —, a lawyer in Vermont, doing a good business, at once became insane, and took it into his head to abandon the practice of law, and engage in basket making.—He was at first a very awkward hand at this employment, but by dint of perseverance, he soon became very skillful, and could weave a basket as well as he had formerly woven an argument at the bar. He followed this business about six months, when, taking a new notion into his head, he abandoned it for that of chair bottoming. The material used in the occupation of basket making, which is a species of the tree called sumner, when it peels most easily. Having come home one day covered from head to foot with mud, he was asked where he had been, that he had got so thoroughly debauched. He answered that he had been in a neighboring swamp after elm bark, of which he exhibited a strip about forty feet long. "Do you remark this?" said he triumphantly. "Yes; but how does this account for your being so muddy? It isn't usual to find mud on the tops of trees." "No; but you may sometimes, find it in the bottom, though. I'll tell you how I found it. I cut the bark near the root of the tree, and then stripped it upwards, expecting it would come to an end and break off, and ran itself out after a while. But it hung on like a suit in chancery—and I strip; and strip, until it run up forty feet and strong as ever.—Thinks I to myself, there's no use in pursuing the thing any farther, and so I'll enter a nolle prosequi. But not to lose benefit of what I had done—that was the point to be decided. I wished at last to save cost— but pshaw! I forgot—I'm not a lawyer now. Well, as I was saying, I looked at the bark. It was too strong for me to break off. At any rate, thought I, there's more than one way to skin a cat, as a butcher would say. If I cannot break off this bark, I can climb up by it. No sooner said than done. I seized hold of the trunk of the tree, ran up hand over hand. By this method of climbing, you will perceive my back must have been downward, and nearly in a horizontal position—my feet being braced against the tree, and my head standing from it in an angle of nearly ninety degrees. Having arrived at the proper height, I was then in a quandary, how to get my knife out of my pocket, and how to get it open when it was out.—If I let go with one hand, I was fearful the other would not hold me. However, says I, its neck or nothing. I'll try the experiment at any rate—so I gripped powerfully, with my left hand, while I took out my knife with my right, and opening it with my teeth, whipped off the bark as clean as the law would dock an outlaw. And what do you think was the result? "Why, you come flat on your back, of course." "Right gentlemen of the jury—a very correct verdict, indeed. I came down flat in the mud. Never was a client flatter on his back than I—and never was one so completely debauched with filth and mud. But thanks to the yielding nature of the soil, I saved my bones, and only brought away the mischief on my coat. I gained my cause too—which is more than I can say of all my undertakings.

The company laughed heartily at the ex-lawyer's account of his exploit—while the latter, hanging his coat up in the sun, said, that the mud, like the old woman's grease would rub off when it was dry. He continued a while longer to follow his occupation of chair bottoming, when, suddenly becoming sane again, he resumed the practice of law, and has, ever since, preferred laying his opponents on their backs, in a legal way, to being laid on his own in so ludicrous a manner as that above related.—N. Y. Trans.

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An Agent of the N. O. Picayune writes: "I have gotten you a subscriber, and what is worse, he paid in advance; and what is truly incomprehensible, here is the money!"

THE GRAVE OF THE YEAR. BY DR. JAMES S. WELLS. Unobscured by regrets, unobscured by withers, Unobscured by the late blooming face of creation! Weary Time seems to pause in its rapid career, And paused with the work of his own destruction, Looks behind with a smile on the grave of the year.

Good Nature. WE have a good natured people. They never fret, never quarrel, never look cross or give you a snappish word. To them an injury, unintentionally done, will inform you of it with a smile, when persons of dissimilar disposition would treasure it in their hearts, seek you till their death, and perhaps seek for opportunities to revenge you a hundred times. Pass good natured people and they have a bold and ample for you: meet them and they will be pleasant. They never wish to give you the impression that they are better than you. They are not proud of their reputation, they are not vain of their like, but they are able to see, and overlook the imperfections of others, whatever they may be. When they see an acquaintance in unbecoming attire, they do not make as if he were not seen, or hurry along for fear he will enter into conversation. Their good nature and kind feelings prompt them to treat all with civility and kindness; no matter what may be their employment or condition. At home they are cheerful—abroad they are the same. Their tempers are never ruffled. They forget injuries—forgive enemies, and pass along through life loving and beloved. Who will refuse to be good natured? Reader, will you?

MEMORY.—Without memory the judgment must be unemployable, and ignorance must be the consequence. Pliny says it is one of the finest gifts of nature. Although there is something chilling in that sad inevitable word, the past—although in looking through the thronged roll of history, and reading all the dead passions, the fruitless anxieties, the vain unproductive yearnings of beings that were once as full of thrill life and feelings as ourselves, and now are nothing, we gain but the cold moral of our own littleness—still the very indistinctness of the distance softens and beautifies the object of a former epoch that we thus look back upon; and in the far retrospect of the day gone by, a thousand bright and glistening spots stand out and catch the last most brilliant rays of a sun that has long set to the multitude of smaller things around them.

MISCELLANEOUS. PIETY.—Piety communicates a divine lustre to the female mind; wit and beauty, like the flowers of the field may flourish and charm for a season; but it is remembered, that like the fragrant blossoms that bloom in the air, these gifts are frail and fading; age will nip the bloom of beauty; sickness and sorrow will stop the current of wit and humor, but in that gloomy tide which is appointed for all, piety will support the drooping soul like a refreshing dew upon the parched earth.

TRIALS.—A Christian without trials would be like a mill without wind or water: the contrivance and design of the wheel work inside would be unnoticed and unknown, without something to put it in motion without. Nor would our graces grow unless they were called into exercise; the trials and difficulties we meet with not only prove, but also strengthen the graces of the Spirit. If a person were to sit still, without making use of his legs or arms, he would probably soon lose the power of moving at all; but by walking and working, he becomes strong and active.

Prior, in his life of Goldsmith, says: "Between the improvident and the parsimonious, there can be no permanent bond of union; if positive antipathy be not engendered between persons of such opposite qualities, their acquaintance never ripens into friendship, for they cannot pardon the peculiarities of each other." The improvidence of the poor always astonishes the wealthy. The avarice of the rich, on the other hand, is ever intolerable to the poor; it is the first peculiarity of character which they notice, and probably the last which they forget, or forgive."

If life were all sunshine who would not become tired of its brightness? Were it not for the dark clouds and the falling rain, the beautiful bow of promise, drawn by the finger of God across the heavens, never would be seen. The trials and sorrows of life only tend to multiply our pleasures, and to give interest and joyousness to its ever varying course. Hope on, hope ever, should be the motto of every son and daughter of Adam. No one should ever despair. Although they may for a time be enveloped in darkness, and their pathway be rough and tiresome, they should remember that "The darkest sky may wear a sunny face to-morrow," and that the most gloomy road often opens into flower crowned and smiling fields where the song of birds, the hum of bees, and eloquent waters bring gladness to the soul and fill the mind with pleasing and tranquil meditations. Life has its troubles and its sorrows; it also has its joys and its happy hours. And what though the waters of the great ocean at times be tempestuous by the mad winds, are they not lulled to rest, and do they not reflect the beautiful heavens and the everlasting hills? Let the traveller ever keep his eye fixed on the ever beaming Star of Hope; and although it may be for a moment obscured, he is conscious that it is still shining, and this consciousness should cheer him along his pathway, whether it be rough or smooth.—Look aloft—hope ever.

A TRAIL.—How much is expressed by a single tear! When dropped over sorrow and distress, it is more eloquent than words. It tells of sympathetic feelings and a kind heart. It is a living sentence, springing from the affections, without guilt or dissimulation—reaching to the soul of the sad and afflicted.

Train up your children to be virtuous and fearless. Moral courage is one of the surest safeguards of virtue.

Nothing can supersede the necessity of effort and instruction at the fireside.

THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI. The history of this country is a modern marvel. What has been accomplished within a century, is indeed extraordinary. And yet our rich and vast soil is but partially populated. Many millions of human beings will crowd into our green valleys in the coming century, and the imagination, as it measures the future by the past, shrinks back in dismay. What we are in nothing comparatively speaking, to what we may be. These reflections have been forced upon us by the perusal of an eloquent speech on the occasion of the late fair at the Mississippi River, by the Hon. J. T. B. The area of the Mississippi Valley includes some five or six hundred thousand square miles, watered by about twenty great tributaries of its chief stream. The soil of this immense region is fertile; and stretching from the twenty-ninth degree of latitude up to the forty-seventh, it yields in lavish abundance almost every variety of production necessary to human wants.

"The extent of practicable steam navigation within these limits is not less than twenty thousand miles. Fifty years ago the mighty streams affording these facilities glided through unbroken forests, or wild prairies. Painted savages stood upon the banks and

TO THE PUBLIC.

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