

rally very disagreeable; but when a liking to them is once acquired, they become absolutely necessary to one's existence. Such is the effect of custom, in modifying our thoughts and sensations. We need not wonder then that grave-diggers are not found to be soft-visaged, weeping sentimentalists. They are familiar with death, they walk hand in hand with the king of terrors—his skeleton form and his formidable dart, are to them objects of indifference; the rank weeds that cover the sod of the church yard; the broken coffin; the ghastly skull; and unsightly bones, proclaim to them no mighty warning that sin and death are abroad among the children of men. They pursue their accustomed toil, undamped by thought, and even "sing at grave making." *Blackwood.*

A poor simple Highlander, who last week made his appearance at Stirling store, and purchased a cart of lime, met with an adventure sufficiently untoward and provoking, but fortunately nowise disastrous. Donald had no sooner got his cart well filled than he turned his own and his horse's head to his dear Highland hills. He had not, however, got far beyond Stirling Bridge when a short shower of rain came on. The lime began to smoke. Donald, supposing it to be nothing more than a whiff of mountain mist, proceeded on his way, regardless of the descending torrent; ever and anon bestowing a smart smack on the bony posterior of his Rosinante, to quicken her pace. At length Donald became enveloped in a cloud; and, no longer able to see his way before him, he bethought him, it was time to cast a look behind, and was not a little amazed to discover that the whole cause of annoyance proceeded from his cart of lime. It was on fire—but how, was beyond his comprehension. He stopped his horse and stood still, in hopes that the rain would quench the intruding element. Remarking, to his own astonishment, that this was only adding fuel to the flame; he actually drove the cart to a stream at a short distance, and taking his spade, began busily to shovel the water on the smoking load. This speedily brought Donald's difficulties to a crisis: for his steed, unaccustomed to the heat, which threatened to divest him of his tail, began now to exhibit tokens of open rebellion. Besides, seeing his cart was in danger of being burnt to a cinder, and not knowing but the horse might take it into his head to commence burning too, he was resolved the bewitched load and "poor beast and braw bit cart," should instantly be disunited. He accordingly unyoked the impatient animal, and immediately hurled the smoking lime into the stream, triumphantly exclaiming as the hissing mass yielded to the overpowering element—"the de'il's in her if she'll burn now." *Stirling Advertiser.*

*The dictates of Conscience.*—Lord Erskine when at the Bar, was always remarkable for the fearlessness with which he contended against the Bench. In a contest he had with Lord Kenyon, he explained the rule of his conduct at the Bar, in the following terms:

"It was," said he, "the first command and counsel of my youth, always to do what my conscience told me to be my duty, and leave the consequences to God.—I shall carry with me the memory, and, I trust, the practice of this paternal lesson to the grave. I have inherited it, and have no reason to complain that any obedience to it has been even a temporal sacrifice. I have found it, on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth, and I shall point it out, as such, to my children."

## EDUCATION.

### Treatment of Children.

Curiosity in children is but an appetite after knowledge, which ought to be encouraged as the great instrument nature has provided to remove that ignorance they were born with and which without this busy inquisitiveness would make them dull and useless creatures. To encourage this temper, a child should never be checked or discountenanced for any enquiries he

shall make, but a plain answer should be given, and the subject explained to him as far as is suitable to his age and capacity. But great care should be taken that they never receive deceitful and eluding answers. They easily perceive when they are slighted and deceived, and quickly learn the trick of neglect, dissimulation, and falsehood, which they observe others to make use of; and if by chance their curiosity leads them to ask what they should not know, it is a great deal better to tell them plainly that it is a thing that belongs not to them to know, than to put them off with a falsehood or a frivolous answer.

If a child is fond of reasoning, care should be taken that his inclination is not checked, and that he is not misled by captious or fallacious ways of talking to him; without being laughed at in ridicule, he should gently be put into the right. For after all, reason being the highest and most important faculty of our minds, deserves the greatest care and attention in cultivating it; the right improvement and exercise of it, being the highest perfection that man can attain to in this life. *Locke.*

## NEWSPAPERS.

A late writer in the Scotsman, remarks—It is almost superfluous to speak of the value of newspapers as mediums of commercial information. They are in the most strict and proper sense, instruments of trade. Every man, from the highest to the lowest, has occasion either to buy or sell, and will see something in the advertisements, the notices of markets, or the general information about all sorts of things, which it is his interest to attend to. Setting apart every thing connected with news or literature, it may be truly said, that to all classes a newspaper is useful, and to many it is indispensable.

It is not enough in any country, that human industry produces or imports every commodity which the moral and physical wants of man call for. An apparatus is required to make it universally known where, and on what terms, such commodities are to be found, to bring those who have and those who want, the buyers and sellers, together—and this apparatus is the advertising press. What a large show-window is to a single retail shop, the advertising press is to a whole city or a whole country; it exhibits the contents of its stores and warehouses at the fireside of every private citizen. It supplies him with a thousand facts which he could not retain in his memory, it informs him of new inventions, new arrangements, new articles, of a thousand accommodations—in short, to increase his happiness or aid him in his business, of which he might otherwise never hear at all, or hear when it was too late, and at the expense of much trouble."

*The borrowing of Newspapers* is a very unfair and hardly honorable practice. Suppose the principle should be extended, and that people should take it into their heads to borrow the goods and wares of tradesmen, instead of purchasing them—what a pretty pass would things come to. How would a shoemaker stare if one would ask him for the loan of a pair of boots, saying that he only wanted to wear them! Yet people borrow a newspaper; they only want to read it.

In Mr Russell's *Tour in Germany* is the following account of the ladies of Saxony: "Like all their sisters of Saxony, the ladies are models of industry; whether at home or abroad, knitting and needlework know no interruption. A lady, going to a route, would think little of forgetting her fan, but could not spend half an hour without her implements of female industry. A man would be quite pardonable for doubting, on entering such a drawing room, whether he had not strayed into a school of industry. At Dresden this is carried so far, that even the theatre is not protected against sticking wires. I have seen a lady gravely lay down her work, wipe away the tears which the sorrows of Thekla in Wallenstein's death, had brought into her eyes, and immediately resume her knitting."

A covetous person is always in want.  
An avaricious man is never rich.

*Pennsylvania.*—The Legislature of this State assembled on the 2d inst. On the 4th the Governor transmitted the following Message to the General Assembly.

### FEELING CITIZENS:

Again I have the gratification to address the assembled Representatives of the people, and to congratulate them and our common constituents on the general prosperity, peace and happiness, which overspread our country. The general condition of our own state, that which more immediately engages our attention, is considerably improved. The demand for the produce of our farms, and the consequent rise in the price, is sensibly and advantageously felt throughout the Commonwealth. The unsettled state of the government of Mexico, and of the more southern republics, and the probable spread of the war in Europe, hold out a prospect that our agricultural productions will continue to command a high price, and our shipwrights will be actively engaged in constructing vessels, not only to carry our own commodities to market, but to do some portion of the carrying trade for the belligerents. To this prosperous and promising state of things, we have the gratification to add, that our manufacturing establishments greatly increase, and are in successful operation. Another, and an inexhaustible source of wealth to Pennsylvania, is steadily displaying itself in the immense beds of superior coal which are furnishing our own citizens and those of other states, with a most excellent and economical fuel.

We cannot survey this increase of business, without congratulating ourselves on the wisdom and foresight of those who have improved our highways, and made large appropriations of the public money to ensure to Pennsylvania, by canals, the cheapest and most rapid mode of transporting our produce, our manufactures and minerals, to wherever they shall be most in demand. Aware of the anxious interest which is felt to know the state of those public works, I cannot deny myself the satisfaction, in some particulars, briefly to touch upon their present condition, so far as I have, on inquiry, been able to ascertain it. It will, in detail, be submitted, in the report of the canal commissioners.

The Pennsylvania line of canals, embrace nine divisions; all of which have been extensively worked upon. 1. The eastern division, extending from the mouth of Swatara, to the east of the Juniata, is 24 miles. The whole of this, it is confidently expected, will be navigable next spring. The only part of it not now completed, is believed to be a mile at the upper end, which has been added to the line as originally located. 2. The western division extending from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kiskiminetus, 30 miles, and from the mouth of the Kiskiminetus, 50 miles, to Blairsville, is represented as finished, as are also the aqueduct over the Allegheny, at the mouth of the Kiskiminetus, and the out let lock at Allegheny town. 3. The Susquehanna division, from the mouth of the Juniata to Northumberland, is 40 miles. The dam across the Susquehanna at Shamokin is finished, and the other work in such a state of forwardness, that it is expected it will be navigable in the latter end of the next summer, or early in the fall. 4. The Juniata division extends 45 miles from the mouth of the Juniata to Lewistown; this extent will be completed about the same time as the Susquehanna division. A new section, extending from Lewistown to Huntingdon, 45 miles, has been recently contracted for, and will probably be completed in two years. 5. The Conemaugh division of 28 miles, from Blairsville to the portage over the Allegheny mountain, will be completed about the period the Huntingdon line will be finished. 6. The French creek feeder, from Bemis' mill to Conneaut outlet, nine miles, is on the eve of completion; from Conneaut outlet to Conneaut summit, will require another year. 7. The Delaware division, from Bristol to Easton, a distance of about 60 miles, is not expected to be navigable the whole route before the fall of 1830. 8. The North Branch division of 45 miles, between Northumberland and Nanticoke falls, is progressing rapidly, and is calculated to be finished early in 1830. 9. The West Branch division extends 23 miles, from Northumberland to Muncie ripples, is advancing rapidly, and is expected to be finished in all the next year. The general result appears to be, that the state has now under contract 409 miles of canal; of which 113 miles may be considered as finished—103 miles are more than two thirds finished, and the remaining 193 miles are under contract, and little more than begun.

The act passed April 1, 1826, entitled, an act authorising a loan by the Commonwealth, for the construction of the Pennsylvania canal, empowers the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, with the approbation of the Governor, to reimburse the principal at such time or times, as they shall deem expedient. Fifty thousand dollars borrowed from the Harrisburg bank, and twenty-five thousand borrowed from the Easton bank, might with safety have been paid, and leave a balance of \$114,815 46½ in the state treasury on the first of December, 1828. As, however, there are no commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the Governor did not consider himself authorized to repay the \$75,000 without an act of the legislature. If the General Assembly shall think proper to authorize a loan for the year 1829, equal in amount to the sum borrowed last year, there would, probably, be a balance in the state treasury on the first of December 1829, of \$145,600, after having discharged all the expenses of the civil government, of the militia, of pensions, gratuities, interests on loans, and other engagements.