

learning taught in schools, and the education of books, are beneficial in their place; yet these are not indispensable to a man's enlightened discharge of his duties as a citizen. A strong-minded, sound-judging man, educated by observation and thought, and deeply interested in his country's welfare, thought he may be so unskilled in school-boy acquirements as to be unable to write his own name, or even read that of his chosen candidate, is yet far more capable of rightly using his privilege of voting, than the graduate of college, who has circumnavigated the whole circle of the sciences, and is familiar with every written language, but who has never spent a thought upon the government of his country, or upon the requisite qualifications of its officers. The education of children is now becoming a subject of great and engrossing interest, and it is a noble cause for exertion. This is planting for the coming generation; but cannot something also be done for the present? Is not the moral improvement of those who are now men and women, fathers and mothers, as binding on the lover of his country, and his kind, as that of children who are to become these in future? Surely it must be. Even the cause of education would prosper more successfully, if the duty of enlightening the opinions of the parents received its due share of attention. Parental example and authority are powerful instruments in elevating or debasing the character of a child. And all efforts to benefit mankind should begin in the family circle, for here is the fountain-head of good and of evil. Contrast the influence of a teacher, however competent by his knowledge and wisdom, or venerated for his piety and benevolence, with that of a parent, the brothers and sisters. The few precepts given, and a few hours spent in a school, are but feeble restraints in checking the vicious tendencies wrought by the example of home, and fostered by its powerful and pervading influences.

Let the patriot, the philanthropist, and the Christian, think of these things. Let them follow the example of those whom they must unite to oppose, in their perseverance, their activity, and their untiring effort. Let them enlist the press in their cause, and give the people line upon line, and precept upon precept—leading them gradually and pleasantly onward in the knowledge of their various duties. And surely the advantage of oral instruction and public addresses should not be left wholly in the possession of their opponents. Then let those who have studied human nature, and who are friendly to the true interests of their fellow creatures, search out and reflect upon the best plans for enlightening public opinion, and diligently pursue those most suitable for promoting the desired end. To such, we take the liberty of suggesting a plan which was found eminently useful in a period strikingly similar, in many respects, to our own. Then as now, there were disaffection and rebellion against the laws, & murmurings and threatenings, riots and tumults, among the people, from the scarcity and high prices of provisions. There was also an active dissemination of infidel and disorganizing doctrines, written in a style to attract the poor, sold at low prices, and disseminated with incredible industry. This plan was, to fight these vendors of anarchy and atheism with their own weapons, and to establish by subscription, a kind of periodical issue of tracts, called 'The Cheap Repository,' in which three separate publications were produced every month, 'consisting of stories, ballads, and Sunday readings, written in a lively and popular manner, by way of counteraction to the poison continually flowing through the channel of vulgar, licentious, and seditious publications.'

The design succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of its projector and principal writer. Two millions of these publications were sold in the first year; and the good effects said to have proceeded from these tracts, would be almost beyond belief, were they not recorded in the letters of Bishop Porteus, and others, equally celebrated characters of the time. Of one ballad called 'The Riot,' it is stated that it prevented a mob among the colliers near Bath, in which the mills were to be attacked, and the flour seized. And it is related of the 'Village Politics,' that it flew, with a rapidity which may appear incredible to those whose memories do not reach back to that period, into every part of the kingdom. Many thousands were sent by government to Scotland and Ireland. Numerous patriotic persons printed large editions, at their own expense, and in London alone many hundred thousand were soon circulated. And this little publication is said to have 'wielded at will, the fierce democracy of England,' and to have tamed the tide of misguided opinion. And many persons of the soundest judgment went so far as to affirm, that it had essentially contributed, under Providence, to prevent a revolution.

Although we are not so sanguine as to expect that any single publication would have the effect in 'wielding at will' an American populace, yet we are confident that much good might be wrought upon the public mind, by the circulation of tracts written to suit the times and the people, and illustrating, in a popular and attractive manner, the dangerous tendency of these frequent risings against law and good order, pointing out the mischiefs of disorganizing the infidel doctrines, and exciting a desire to be faithful as Christians, husbands, fathers and patriots. To bring forward any effectual result, there must be combi-

ned, constant, and long-continued effort; there must be unwearied perseverance, and untiring activity. We have made the suggestion, and leave it in the hands of those who love their country and their countrymen, and are willing to labor in the good cause of enlightening public opinion.

From the Saturday Chronicle.

#### HUMAN GOVERNMENT AND LIBERTY.

The relative proportions which Republican forms of Government bear to those of a monarchial or despotic character, have ever been a subject of enquiry amongst politicians, philosophers, and historians of every age; and tracing the rise and fall of empires, with the progress of Republicanism from the earliest ages of mankind to the present day, would afford an admirable view of the march of human freedom. We much regret that the synopsis from which we have made the following liberal extracts, in illustration of the present state of the different governments of nations, has never been published with the name of its compiler. It would have afforded us pleasure to have awarded to him in our columns, the credit which is eminently due for his able research and development. It will be seen by a reference to the subjoined statistics, that the human family, is, as yet, only in the infancy of a progress towards the enjoyment of the natural and social rights of man. We begin with

#### REPUBLICS.

The only countries possessing a republican form of Government, or a system which acknowledges the people to be the source of power, recognizing no self appointed, or hereditary authority, are the following—

1. The United States of America, the freest, most enlightened and prosperous, which has a population of about 16,680,000.
  2. Mexico, whose population is 8,200,000.
  3. Colombia, 3,400,000.
  4. Bolivia, 1,500,000.
  5. Guatemala, 2,000,000.
  6. Peru, 2,000,000.
  7. Chili, 1,700,000.
- Embraced in the continent of South America.
8. Hayti, population 810,000 (blacks).
  9. Switzerland, population 2,090,000.
  10. San Marino (in Italy) population about 12,000.
  11. Cracow, 30,000.

We would further remark, that with the exception of the United States and Switzerland, very few of the above nations can boast a population sufficiently rational and intellectual, to be enabled to appreciate the nature and blessings of Self Government.

#### LIMITED MONARCHIES.

The countries possessing a government in which the hereditary sovereignty of one Chief Magistrate or King, balanced by a legislative representation of the people, upon constitutional principles and a greater or less extension of the elective franchise, are the following—

1. Great Britain, the freest, most intelligent, powerful & prosperous of them, has a home population of 25,600,000; in Hanover 1,000,000; in British India, 159,352,000; in Canada, N. American and West Indian Islands, 3,100,000; in the Ionian Islands (Mediterranean,) 200,000; in Cape of Good Hope, and other colonies, 1,000,000—in the Island of Ceylon, 1,000,000. The whole population of the British Empire is thus 179,452,000.
- In all limited monarchies, there is a liberal infusion of Republican principles. This is particularly remarkable in the Government of Great Britain, in which all supplies are granted by the House of Commons or Representatives of the People. As far as payment goes, therefore, the crown, although hereditary, is quite under the restraint of the people. The ministers are also held responsible for the public acts of the King, they being his good or evil counsellors. If the ministers recommend or bring forward measures that are obnoxious or injurious to the interests of the People—they are not supported by the Commons, and necessarily dismissed by the King.

The three great principles of human Government, which have subsisted from time immemorial—Monarchy, Aristocracy and Democracy are said to be combined in the British Constitution. But it is remarkable, that the more Republican reforms have been introduced, and the nearer the popular branch of that Constitution has approximated to the system of the United States—the nearer also, has it approached towards rational freedom and perfection.

We now turn to a darker side of the picture, and quote

#### DESPOTIC GOVERNMENTS.

The countries in which the will of the sovereign is the supreme law, but in which there are various codes of subordinate laws, and governors, are the following—

1. Russia, which in Europe has a population of 53 millions, and in Asia 3 millions, 410 thousand.
2. Egypt 4 millions.
3. Denmark 2 do.
4. Prussia 15 millions.
5. Saxony 1 million 5 hundred thousand.
6. Turkey in Asia 11 millions 5 hundred thousand, in Europe 10 millions.
7. Arabia (despotic chiefs) 11 millions 500 thousand.
8. Tartary (despotic chiefs) 10 millions.
9. China 170 millions.
10. Japan 25 do.
11. Austria 34 millions and a half.
12. Asiatic Isles 20 millions.
13. Bavaria 4 millions 4 hundred thousand.
14. Italian State (papal) 10 millions.
15. Brazil 5 millions.
16. Independent Indians (by chiefs) 1 million and a half.
17. Spanish colonies 2 millions 7 hundred thousand.
18. Danish 110 thousand.

19. Annam, in Asia, 15 millions.
20. Siam 3 millions.
21. Siga 4 millions.
22. Burmah 3 millions and a half.
23. Nepal 2 millions and a half.
24. Sindhi 1 million.
25. Cabaul 6 do.
26. Bohemia between 2 and four millions.
27. Thibet 30 millions.
28. African Nations, unknown, but supposed to be 200,000,000.

It therefore appears that there are now six hundred and sixty-five millions, nine hundred and ninety thousand of the human race, in a state of political slavery.

The following list of Officers, of the General Government, from its commencement under the present constitution until the present time, is extracted from the Cincinnati Gazette; as a matter of reference, it will no doubt prove valuable to all.

#### Presidents.

- 1789, George Washington, of Virginia.
- 1797, John Adams, of Massachusetts.
- 1801, Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.
- 1809, James Madison, of Virginia.
- 1817, James Monroe, of Virginia.
- 1823, John Quincy Adams, of Mass.
- 1829, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.
- 1837, Martin Van Buren, of New York.

#### Vice Presidents.

- 1789, John Adams, of Massachusetts.
- 1797, Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.
- 1801, Aaron Burr, of New York.
- 1809, George Clinton, of New York.
- 1813, Eldridge Gerry, of Massachusetts.
- 1817, Daniel D. Tompkins, of S. Carolina.
- 1823, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.
- 1829, Martin Van Buren, of New York.
- 1837, Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky.

#### Secretaries of state.

- 1789, Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.
- 1794, Edmund Randolph, of Virginia.
- 1795, Timothy Pickering, of Penn.
- 1800, John Marshall, of Virginia.
- 1801, James Madison, of Virginia.
- 1809, Robert Smith, of Maryland.
- 1811, James Monroe, of Virginia.
- 1817, John Quincy Adams, of Mass.
- 1825, Henry Clay, of Kentucky.
- 1829, Martin Van Buren, of New York.
- 1831, Edward Livingston, of Louisiana.
- 1833, Louis McLane, of Delaware.
- 1835, John Forsyth, of Georgia.

#### Secretaries of the treasury.

- 1789, Alexander Hamilton, of New York.
- 1795, Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts.
- 1801, Oliver Wolcott, of Connecticut.
- 1802, Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania.
- 1814, George W. Campbell, of Tennessee.
- 1814, Alexander J. Dallas, of Pennsylvania.
- 1817, Wm. H. Crawford, of Georgia.
- 1825, Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.
- 1829, Sam'l. D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania.
- 1831, Louis McLane, of Delaware.
- 1833, William J. Duane, of Pennsylvania.
- 1837, Roger B. Taney, of Maryland.
- 1834, Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire.

#### Secretaries of war.

- 1789, Henry Knox, of Massachusetts.
- 1795, Timothy Pickering, of Pennsylvania.
- 1796, James McHenry, of Maryland.
- 1800, Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts.
- 1801, Henry Dearborn, of Massachusetts.
- 1809, William Eustis, of Massachusetts.
- 1813, John Armstrong, of New York.
- 1815, William H. Crawford, of Georgia.
- 1817, Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky, (did not accept the appointment)

- 1817, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.
- 1825, James Barbour, of Virginia.
- 1828, Peter B. Porter, of New York.
- 1829, John H. Eaton, of Tennessee.
- 1834, Lewis Cass, of Ohio.
- 1837, Joel R. Poinsett, of South Carolina.

#### Secretaries of the navy.

- 1789, George Cabot, of Massachusetts.
- 1798, Benjamin Stoddard, of Maryland.
- 1802, Robert Smith, of Maryland.
- 1805, Jacob Crowninshield, of Mass.
- 1809, Paul Hamilton, of South Carolina.
- 1812, William Jones, of Pennsylvania.
- 1814, Benj. W. Crowninshield, of Mass.
- 1818, Smith Thompson, of New York.
- 1823, Samuel Southard, of New Jersey.
- 1829, John Branch, of North Carolina.
- 1831, Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire.
- 1834, Mahlon Dickerson, of New Jersey.

#### Post masters general.

- 1789, Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts.
- 1791, Timothy Pickering, of Pennsylvania.
- 1795, Joseph Habersham, of Georgia.
- 1802, Gideon Granger, of New York.
- 1814, Return J. Meigs, Jr. of Ohio.
- 1823, John McLane, of Ohio.
- 1829, William T. Barry, of Kentucky.
- 1835, Amos Kendall, of Kentucky.

#### Chief justices of the supreme court

- 1789, John Jay, of New York.
- 1796, William Cushing, of Massachusetts.
- 1796, Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut.
- 1800, John Jay, of New York.
- 1801, John Marshall, of Virginia.
- 1833, Roger B. Taney, of Maryland.

#### Attorney generals.

- 1789, Edmund Randolph, of Virginia.
- 1794, William Bradford, of Pennsylvania.
- 1795, Charles Lee, of Virginia.
- 1801, Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts.
- 1805, Robert Smith, of Maryland.
- 1806, John Breckenridge, of Kentucky.
- 1807, Cæsar A. Rodney, of Delaware.
- 1811, William Pinkney, of Maryland.
- 1814, Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.
- 1817, William Wirt, of Virginia.
- 1829, John McPherson Berrien, of Georgia.
- 1821, Roger B. Taney, of Maryland.
- 1834, Benjamin F. Butler, of New York.

#### LAUNCH OF THE SHIP PENNSYLVANIA.

This Ship, the largest ever built, was launched from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, the 18th July. The following account we take from the American Sentinel.

"For the benefit of our distant readers, we will remark, that the day was one of the finest that can well be imagined in our climate; and that from an early hour in the forenoon until the time fixed on for the launch, about half past two o'clock in the afternoon, all the streets and avenues in the southern part of the city and district, were thronged with men, women and children, hastening to occupy the windows and roofs of the houses, the temporary stands which had been erected for the occasion, as well as the wharves from which it was supposed a glimpse of the splendid spectacle could be caught. The river was filled with vessels of all descriptions, from the large ship down to the slight bateau, all decorated with streaming banners, and several of them enlivened with military music. The Jersey shore, as far as the eye could reach, above and below the Navy Yard, was occupied by a continuous line of spectators.— At about ten minutes past two, the appointed signal guns were fired, and the noble *Pennsylvania* glided into the water in the most easy and graceful manner, so much so, that instead of the mountain waves and the danger to small craft, which had been predicted, the swell was so slight as to be scarcely perceptible to persons on shore, and could not have caused the least alarm to the most timid lady on the river. Her reception into the water was hailed by the enthusiastic and successive cheers of the immense assemblage. Every one was delighted—all expressed their high gratification at the scene. In the course of an hour or two, the ship was placed in a suitable position, and the multitude had quietly dispersed. One of the features in the spectacle that we heard frequently spoken of during the three or four hours that were occupied with it and it is one that reflects the highest credit on our population, was the perfect order and sobriety that characterised the department of the immense multitude, with scarcely an exception.

It is scarcely possible, for such an occasion to pass, without the occurrence of some unforeseen accident. We have, however, as yet heard of but three. A short time previous to the launch, an individual fell into the river from a vessel nearly opposite Christian street, and almost immediately disappeared, although there were a number of boats at a short distance, whose crews made every exertion to save him. We understand that a boy fell from a wharf or pile of lumber, and was drowned; and at the same time another was severely injured. We sincerely trust that this catalogue will not be greatly enlarged. With these unfortunate exceptions, the day was one of the most delightful and interesting that has been witnessed by the citizens of Philadelphia, for many, many years."

**Approaches vs. Shin Plasters.**—"How much have I to pay for my breakfast?" said a gentleman yesterday morning to the keeper of a French Restaurateur below Canal street.

"Seven bits, sare."

"There take your change out of that," said the gentleman, throwing down a *pledge* of the Second Municipality, which looked like an old tattered and pasted Continental, although only two days out of Mr. Doane's hands.

"Sacre! I no want such dam rottane stuff as dat, I no take him no more, sare."

"Why not? It passes current."

"Yes, sare, he pass too tam current for my use. I lock up twelve dollar and twenty-five cent last night in my drawer, and de dam cockroaches he take him all, no leave me notin but fragment. He eat up Monsieur Nye,—he eat up Monsieur Doane.—He eat up de Second Municipality—he eat my profit—dam he eat me up next."

"But, my dear sir, can you give me any reason why these 'dam cockroach,' as you call them, should eat up these notes in preference to any other?"

"Give you reason? by gar, I give you six, seven, eight reason! De bill he is so ragged, so what you call him rottane, dat dey paste him all up all ovare. De cockroach he like paste, he eat him and he eat de bill too, and I make all de loss and lose de profit, I take no more Second Municipality.—Sacre! de more I take de poorer I get off."

The gentleman finding the Frenchman determined in his opposition, planked his Mexican casting, received his bitu change, and travelled.

**Women and Horses.**—"When I see a child," said the clockmaker, "I always feel safe with the women folk; for I have always found that the road to a woman's heart lies through her child."

"You seem," said I, "to understand the female heart so well, I make no doubt you are a general favorite among the fair sex."

"Any man," he replied, "that understands horses, has a pretty considerable fair knowledge of women, for they are just alike in temper, and require the very identical same treatment. Encourage the timid ones, be gentle and steady with the fractious, but lather the sulky ones like blazes."—[Sam Slick.]

Luther says, that human reason is like a drunken man on horseback, set it up on one side, and it tumbles over on the other.

#### THE CURRENCY.

The opposition papers ask whether the democratic party are in favor of a metallic hard money currency? If by this is meant a currency exclusively metallic, we answer no; neither the democratic party, nor the democratic press, nor the leaders of the democratic party, have, as far as we know, ever been in favour of a currency exclusively metallic; and the federal whigs know it well enough: but they merely reiterate and circulate the charge, false and unfounded as it is, for political effect. We have thought, and still think, the specie basis, too narrow, and that it ought to be enlarged; but neither convenience nor expediency require that the precious metals should be made the exclusive medium of the country.

We are not opposed to banks regulated and restrained by legislative acts—but we think the time has arrived when the public safety requires that our banking system should be remodelled, and the practices—the destructive practice of monied institutions increasing their paper circulation at pleasure, should be strictly prohibited by the legislature, under the heaviest penalties.

We believe that by the time the next legislature of Pennsylvania assembles, there will be a strong feeling throughout the Commonwealth against the present condition of things, and that, in order to allay that feeling, it will be necessary to impose the following restrictions upon the banks:

No bank to divide more than 6 per cent in one year—any surplus above this to be paid into the state treasury.

No bank to issue notes under \$10.

No bank to permit its circulation to exceed three dollars in notes, to one dollar in specie. Returns to be made monthly, under oath.

The charter of every bank in Pennsylvania, that shall not pay specie by the first of January, 1838, to be forfeited and void ipso facto.

The directors to be liable in their persons and property—if any of these provisions shall be violated during their administration.

By these means the specie basis would be sufficiently enlarged for all the purposes of life, and the public secured for the future from the present disastrous state of things which, if not entirely produced, has been greatly aggravated by the over issue of the banks.

The federal whigs allege that the late, as well as the present administration was opposed to the *credit system*. What the mean by this term we do not understand because they have never distinctly stated their views on this subject. But if the mean, by the *credit system*, that system which has prevailed for several years past which seems to be made up of a spirit wild speculation and enormous overtrading and under which the banks have flooded the country with a paper circulation which they refuse to redeem, and see no reason why they should, or any friend of the administration, should be ashamed or afraid to avow that he is opposed to it.—*Pennsylvanian*.

**SPECIE CIRCULAR.**—It was alleged by the federalists, that the specie circular operated to drain the specie from the east to the west. By the returns from the banks of Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, it appears that the entire aggregate of specie in the four States, is only \$5,086,694, whilst the circulation & deposits of the banks amount to \$23,388,114. As there is no more than the due proportion of specie in the quarter, it appears that the federal clamor against the treasury order, has been raised without a cause.—*Keystone*.

No return yet from the Bank of the United States agreeably to the terms of its charter. Why talk of the safety of gold and restrictions, when this corporation tramples with impunity upon the slight strains imposed upon it by the venal legislature of 1835-6.—*Ibid*.

**SPECIE IN THE COUNTRY.**—We have been assured on the best authority, that in a single township of Oley, in Berks county, remote from the seat of justice, and the then of active business, there is TWENTY HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of gold and silver coin. This is by no means a solitary instance of the abundance of specie now in the country. Yet, Governor Ritner and his federal friends are flooding us with "shin-plasters," because there is specie !!!—*Ibid*.

**THE DIME.**—A friend has shown us a recent piece of the new coinage; it is small in circumference than those formerly issued; on one side are the words *ONE CENT* encircled with a wreath, on the other a finely cut figure of liberty; not the old head and trunk, that once looked so glaring from our coin; but a neat, tidy female figure, sufficiently dressed, holding in one hand a shield, surmounted with a liberty cap, and the other hand sustains a shield, inscribed with the word *LIBERTY*. The figure is in a sitting posture, and resembles, generally, the representation of Britannia or the English coins.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Some contracts, says the Baltimore American, for deliveries of wheat of the crop have been made at Richmond, at 70 a \$1.75 for parcels at the end of the present month; at \$1.55 a \$1.62 for Aug. deliveries; and at \$1.50 for September deliveries.