TERMS OF PUBLICATION. On the Cash System.

The Miners' Journal will after the 1st of January rs: For one year,......\$2 60

Three months.

Three months.

Payable semi-annually in advance by those who reside in the county—and annually in advance by those who reside are a distance.

To paper will be sent unless the subscription is paid in advance.

Five dollars in advance will pay for three years.

Five dollars in advance will pay for three years

ibscription; Papers delivered by the Post Rider will be

TO ADVERTISERS TO ADVERTISERS

Advertisements not exceeding a square of twelve lines will be charged \$ 1 for three insertions, and 50 cents for one insertion. Five lines or under, 25 cents for each insertion. Yearly advertisers will be dealt with on the following terms:

All advertisements must be paid for in advance un-All advertisements must be paid for in advance unless an account is opened with the advertiser.

The charge to Merchants will be \$10 per annum, with the privilege of keeping one advertisement not exceeding one square standing during the year and inserting a smaller one in each paper. Those who occupy a larger space will be charged extra.

Notices for Tavern Licence, \$2.

Notices for Tavern Licence, S 2.

All notices for meetings and proceedings of meetings not considered of general interest, and many other natices which have been inserted heretolore gratuitously, with the exception of Marriages and Deaths, in which invitations are extended to the friends and relatives of the decreased, to attend the funeral, will be charged as advertisements.

Middletours, N. J. March 12, 1840.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purposes which it is intended.

[CERTIFIGATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON]

I HEREAV CERTIFY that my daughter has been affliced with suck needache for the space of about 20 years, the attacks occurring once in about two weeks,

J. Maver, late of West Brunswick Township, in Sching lkill County, deceased, too and among such of the creditors of said deceased, that may be entitled to receive the same. Hereby gives notice to all such as have any claims against the estate of the said deceased, that he will attend at his of the said deceased, that he will attend at his of the said deceased, that he will attend at his of the said deceased, that he will attend at his of the said deceased, that he will attend at his of the said deceased, that he will attend at his of the said deceased, that he will attend at his of the said deceased, that he will attend at his of the said deceased, that he will attend at his of the said deceased. The attacks are now very seldom, and disappear immediately after taking the quantity directed. A have that others may be benefited by the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant. of ten and four o'clock, to make such distribu-

prescut their claims CHARLES WITMAN, Auditor. Orwigsburg, January 8

MAMES DOWNEY,

ESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has brought with him from New York this Fall, a large assortment of Groceries & Li-quors, which he efferts for sale at the most mod-Philadelphia wholesale prices, (freights added, by calling at the store nodse, next door to the Schnylkill Hotel, Morris's Addition, in the Borough of Postsville, consisting of Black and Green Peas, of a superior quality, Falling Loaf, Laguira, P. Rico and N. O. Sugars, 40 bugs of best Rio Colfee, with a quantity of Java, St. Do mingo, Green and Blowned Coffees, 100 barrels Refined Common Oil 30 barrels Winter Strained Oil, Mulasses, White and Yellow Soap, Tobacco, Keg and Box Raisins, Wines and Liquors, from common to the best quaities, and about coll bushels of Ground Salt, &c., &c. Pottsville, January 8,

MEDICINES! MEDICINES!! DR. Wm. Evan's telebrated Camonide Pills
do Soithing Syrup for children.
Baton Ven Hutender's, Herb Pills,
Dat. Gondie's Fendle Pills.

Doct. William Evan's Fever & Ague Pills. Doct. Hunt's Botame Pills.

For Dyspeptic Persons Hunt's Botanic Pills are said to be superior to any Medicine ever yet offered to the Public. A. A. fresh supply of the above Medicines, just received and for sale of the Ding Store of Dec 11 50- JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

LOOK HERE! BUST received and now opening, a large and

goods consisting of Dry Goods of every destription & Dry Goods of severy deskription g Groverus of all kinds, China, Glass and Queensware, Fur. Cloth, and Thar Seal Caps, Roots and Shods, Conts, Pantylons, Vests, Gr.

at very low prices or in exchange for country produce, for which the highest price will be paid

Pottsville, No . 511.

New Pall and Winter Goods. THE sub-cribers have just received a New and Elegant assortment of Fail and Winter Goods, consisting of Black, Blue and fency Colored Cloths, Blue Black and fancy Colored Cas Simers, Blue, goley, Brown, Miv'd and Drab Sattinetts, White, Red Searlet, Yehow and Green Flannels, IBlack, Brown, Green, Scarlet and Drab Mormos, 12-4, 11-4, 10-4, 8-4, 6-4 Blfn kets, Morino, Belvidere, Tustan, and Taglioni Shawls, Buck, Beave, Hoskin, and Kid Gloves, Winter Prints, Roslen Plaids, Mouslin de Lames Woolen, Berlin and Cashmere Gloves, Blue, Green, Red and Searle Canton Flannells, Bleachgd and unbleached Canton Flannell, Pilot, Bea-

ver and Bearskin Coatings, Wool, shirts Draw. ers. &c. &c. &c. All of which we are disposed to sell on our Oct 9 41- E. Q. & A. HENDERSON. GOLDEN SWAN HOTEL,

(REVIVED.) No. 69 N. Thir lest Above Arch, Philadelphia. MARLES WEISS has based this old-estabushed hotel, which has been completely put in order for the decommodation of travelling and perminent boarders. It proximity to business, renders it desirable to strangers and residents of the city.s Every portion of the house has un-

dergone a complete cleansing. The culmary department is of the first order-with good cooks and servants selected by insure attention to guesis -Has accommodations for 70 pirsons. Those who may fasor the house with their cosined; may be assured of flading the best of

1 : Single day 91 15 I i Room for horses and vehicles. Also horses

I i' Germantown and Whitemar-h Stage Office. Philadelouis, December 11, 1841

VILW OF POTTSVILLE. TO R. J. A. BENAUE an Artist of acknowle ed talent, will publish in a short time, should a sufficient number of sulscribers be obtained, a a sufficient number of sufficiency and large Lathographic yits of the Borough of Ports, with a Eathographic by Mr. Benade and strick off by one of the best Lathographers in the country, on the following terms:

On India Paper, 100
Colored country keep desired, 3 00

Colored copies, when desired, 3 00 The view can be examined at this office where subscriptions will be received. It is to be hoped that our citizens will not be backward in bestowing sufficient pufronage to insure its ear ly publication

FOR SALE. THE subscriber is an thorized to sell at private sale for cash, all the personal property belonging to the North American Coal Company, consisting of 43 large Rail Road Cars, suited to the track of the Mount Carbon Bail Road, 16 Rail Road Cars, suited for the Mill Creek Rail Road with a large number of Drift Cars all, in good prdgr. two Truck Waggons, together with a variety of fixtures necissary for mining operations, cyllinder and other Screens, Carls Waggons, Blacksmith Tools, Picks, Shovels, Chains, &c. &c. Together with one filtern horse power Engine complete, one Theodolite and level in good order. Apply JAMES SILLIMAN, Jr August 28.

POTTSVILLE PERFUHERY SALOON. UST received and for sale a choice and well

35 - 16

51-

selected assortment of Fincy Hair Brushes oth Brushes. and in hair oil, Citronella Water, Lip Salve. Har Wash, Beir's Oil, Lavender Water, Court Plaster Court 1 leater. Indian Hair Dye. Baffalo Oil

flust tooth ... Bear . Grease, Soaps of Pomatum & Antique Oil I quality, &c . &c Which he will sell on the WILLIAM H. SUMER.

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1842.

HEAD ACHE.

VOL XVIII.

JUDGE PATTERSON. EAD the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

Middletown; N. J. March 12, 1840.

friends and relatives of the deceased to attend the funeral, will be charged as advertisements.

NOTICE.

Notice administrator of bring a particular sold and post and to the great disa pointment and pay of hereelf and her friends I found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine; she has followed up the directions with the article, and in above, and remain your obedient servant,
JEHU PATTERSON.

JEHU PATTERSON.
Judge of the Court C. P. 77
Sold over by Comstock & Co. 71. Maiden Laine,
And also by Wm. T. Epting. Clemens & Parvin and
J. S. C. Martin, Druggists, Pottsvilie, Schuylkill. Co.

AT PUBLIC SALE,

A FARM, GR ST AND SAW MILLS. ILL be exposed to public sale, on the 7th of February, 1811, at 12 o'clock, on the Premises, the very valuable property, briefly describt das follows; having been part of the Jenkins' Estate, viz; 215 acres, 76 perches, with allowance, of which about 100 acres are in cultivation, with a large Apple Orchard; the residue Woodland, including Limestone Land, and large veins of Iron Ore. The premises are situated in East Buffalo township, Union county, Pa., on the west side of the West Branch of Susquehanna, about five miles from Northumberland, and three from Lewisburg, adjoining lands of Miss Jenkins, and Messrs, Snook & Penny.

There are two never failing water powers formed by Turtle Creek, which intersects the tract, Burrell's patent, a Millers' House, and on the other a Merchant Flouring Grist Mill of stone, over-hot wheels and three run of stones, and a

tract is well watered by springs and streams. and cligably situated in a populous neighborhood The Iron Ore of Montour's Ridge, extending into the premises, appears to be in great abun-dance, upon the river bank, where it is laid open, and is believed to pervade the continuous ridge acress the Property. From an adjacent tract, the Shamokin Iron company now procure the Iron Ore for their Furnace, and both tracts afwell assorted stock of new Fall and Winter ford commoditions and free navigation, promoted disconsisting of the Shamokin Dam, to the Rail Road at Sunbury, which leads to the Shamokin Coal Mines and Iron Works.

Purchasers are invited to view the premises carefully, and upon inquiry they will find the tithe tree from all doubt and difficulty.

The terms of payment are:—when the Proper. Plast r. Nalt. Fish, 4.c. The terms of payment are:—when the Proper. Which will be sold on the most liberal terms, and ty is struck off \$500, and as soon as the deed is tendered, which will be within five days, the further sum of \$ 1700. Of the residue, \$5,000 may Broam unusid the these were and in equal yearly instalments of \$1,000 a year, from the time of sale. All not paid at the delivers of the deed, to be secured by bond and mort.

gage, bearing interes. Further inquiries may HENRY W. SNVDER, Selinsgrove, Assignee of Samuel Kimber: orof. Jan. S. 2— HUGH BELLAS, Sunbur

HUGH BELLAS, Sunbury. RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS. NEW DRUG STORE.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowle edgements to the citizens of Pottsville and others, who stepped forward to his assistance af-ter the loss of his property by fire in December last, and would also acquaint them and the pubic generally, that he has again commenced the Drug Business in the house formerly occupied by Charles W. Clemens, in Centre Street, in the porough of Pottsville, where may always be had a general assortment of

DRUGS. . MEDICINES. PILLS, 1 GLASS, DYE STUFFS BOARD ONE DOLLAR PER DAY. the is disposed to sell on very low and accommo-

N. B. IP Physicians prescriptions earefully it up at the shortest notice. WM. T. EPTING. Marc 30, 1838

TO THE PUBLIC. FME undersigned respectfully inform friends and the public in general, that they have rented the Gristor Merchant Mill and Som Mill, belonging to Withiam Audenried, Esq., at Pottsville. The Grist Mill is now undergoing thorough repairs which will enable them to-do merch int work suitable for the Philadelphia the father's heart, and, mute with wretchedness, fare the best of attention, and, as is state t algive, market. They are prepared to receive grain inmediately. The milt will be ready to commence perations about the 1st of January near.

Ground Plaster will be kept constantly on the content of hishel. All operations about the 1st of January next. band, and sold at thirty cents per bushel. ands of grain will be taken in exchange for Plaster, at the highest cash prices in this vi-

By strict attention to business, the undersigned trust that they will receive a liberal portion of public patronage in regard to the retail branch of their business.

LARER & DETWILER. Pottsville, December 18, 1811

POTTSVILLE INSTITUTE. MIE Winter session of this institution commenced on October 25th, and will continue twelve weeks exclusive of the vacation. It is carnestly requested that all having wards or children to enter, will do so at the commencement of the session, as much of the success of the pupils depend upon a prompt and judicious classification. No allowance will hereafter be made for

absence except in cases of protracted sickness. TERMS. Plain English branches, Higher . Classics

\$ 4.00

6 00

8 00 C. W. PITWAN, A. B. Principal. N. B. Books will be furnished to the pupils at the customary prices when requested by the pa-October 31. 25—tf

Valuable Coal Land for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Coal Land, situate on the Broud Mountam. Schuylkill county, 416 acres, more or less, The Mammeth, Jugular a d Pine Knot Veins, have been proved on this tract. There are also several other celebrated Tims of Coal, as well as syceral veins of iron ore on the same; it is also well timbéred. The terms accommodating, and the fitle indisputable. For forter particulars en-MICHAEL MURPHY.

Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville SAMUEL F. EARL,

ARTIST.

NVITES the cuizens of Pottsville and its vi cinity, to see his specimens of Painting at the reasonable | residence of his brother, in centre street, where he can be consulted on all things, appertaining to his profession. Pottsville, anuary 1 1-

Home at Last. A shivering child one winter's night (The snow was deep and cold the blast!)

Hugged her ragged mother tight,

Mother," exclaimed, "we're home at last!"

And as she spoke, poor little one,

A mined but she stood before,

They strayed to beg from door to door: Ye're home at last! Sad home as this-All lone without, all cold within; The adder here might lark and hiss.

Her poisonous web the spider spin—
But there's no fire to warm, no light;

Whence, ever since the marning an

And crevices are yawning wide, Through which the storm this freezing night, May lay you suffened, side by side. And yet this wayward child has been By many a gorgeous house—and past Where mirth and music cheer the scene Nor envies—for she's home at last!
Thus may the heart be trained below
To love the cot wherein was cast

Its fate of poverty and woe,
Like her who cried—"we'er home at last!"

[From the N. O. Picayune.] Little Jane's Christmas Box. Incidents filled with the deepest pathos, and occurrences to stir the soul with the tenderest notion hoppen around us every day; yet seldom very seldem, have we a pen commanding leisure enough to yield them a brief record.

We involuntarily removed from our lips a glass of wine that we had raised to quaff, last Christmas day, when our eye glancing through the window, fell upon an unpholsterer's preparations for a funeral going on in front of a house immediately opposite. Our gentle hostess of the occasion marked the action and after politely insisting upon the usual courtesy, she made us sit down to hear the following simple and affecting history of poor little Jane and her first Christmas Box. The little girl about to be buried upon the merriest holliday in the year, was just approaching the anniversary of her seventh birthday, when some subtle disorder that had afflicted her from infancy, carried her off during the night that ushered in our last gay Christmas. She was a child at the of which there is a Clover Seed Mill, on of very sweet and attractive manners, and the neighbors had learned to know and love her. The incurable complaint with which she was consum-Saw Mill. A good Brick and frame Dwelling House, with a Millers stion, and her smile was a thing so many occupation. House convenient, and a large log Bank Birn are also erected. The warm by springs and streams.

in the embrace of a moon-beam. The parents were poor, but dignified and retirng, and notwithstanding the prefound interest histhe Jane awakened in the neighborhood, the bearing of the father, and the constant seclusion of the mother, clearly forbade any intrusive proffer of assistance. A few weeks after, the child ceased its visits to the sidewalk, and was seen to sit no more upon the door step. Poor Jane was on her death bed.

At the approach of the holidays, the father and nother (with that old hankering of hope which so eagerly clings for safety to a straw) grew lovous with a bright change in their suffering daughter. She suddenly grew to laugh and converse with perfect freedom, and the symptoms of internal pain ceased to cross her sweet face so often a before. Then the cheered mother would sit by the bedside, and talk to the girl of the merry hollidays that were soon coming, and promising the poor child what she had never known before-a handsome Christmas Box.

This promise, as it would seem took great hold upon poor little dying Jane's fancy, for she still from day to day, would question her mother about it, and desire to know what sort of a box is was to be ! For an hour or two on the day preceding Christmas, she chatted with remarkable liveliness, telling her father and mother jocosely. that she meant to keep awake in the night and watch Santa Claus when he came down the chimney with the box. But as evening came on, she faded into pile and sleepless stupor. The dotting mother grew again uneasy, and with every introcent artifice endeavored to keep the child's sen-es in action. She lifted little Jane upon the pillow that she might see how the stocking was disposed And every other article in the above line, which in the chinney corner, telling her how she had promised to keep awake to see Santa Claus come down; but poor Jane smiled faintly without speaking, a peculiar expression only crossing her countenance, by which the mother always under

stood a solicitation to be kissed There she slept-a sort of sleep from which her mother wished yet feared to wake her-brightening up again at her father's return home in the evening. Somehow then the child's eye, or its changed voice, or some symptom not seen before, smote conviction of the coming catastrophe upon

he sank upon his knees by the bedside. One loud, abrupt involuntary and thrilling scream burst from the mother at this action, for it told her all that the father had no tongue to utter. She flow to her child, clutching it to her, beart and lips, as though she would detain the breath heaven was taking away, and a deathly silence followed the woman's scream, broken only by the mountain-like laboring of the father's heart and hysterical sobs bursting from the afflicted

mother In the opposite dwelling Fortune and Pleasure were smiling up in each other, and a gay assemblage of the chosen votaries of each were joyfully greeting as they passed away the merry and laughing hours of Christmas eve! How strangely opposite will sometimes jar during our progress through this chequered scene! How, still more strangely, does that jarring oft touch upon the chards of gentle sympathy, which vibrate ever

with melodious sound. The poor, bereaved mother's scream reached and startled 'the company opposite, and our good hostess commanding her guests of the evening to remain in undisturbed festivity, went to visit the scene of affliction, for her heart too truly told her what alone could be the cause of such a desolate sound.

Little Jane lingered till nearly midnight, fadeing slowly, like one of those thin vapors sailing in the train of Cynthia, which pass away into either, macking admiration as with some beautiful allusion that you think you've seen, yet suddenly and strangely miss. The fair child yielded its breath with a smile, while the mother's tears were falling on its face, and the heavy throbs of the father's heart kept mournful accompaniment with the last pulsations of life in the breast of his child. So came the morning, and poor little Jaine's Christmas Box was—a coffin.

What is death! The morrow of grandeur-of iche. -of pleasure. We lie down in pomp and luxury-we awake in the tomb, under a cold coffin, between the forgetfulness of earth and the eternity of hell or heaven.

The Sailor. A TALE FROM REAL LIFT.

About four months since, I was accosted by a weather-beaten tar, whose appearance showed that he had weathered many a storm, but whose blackened eye and trembling limbs proved, that the perils on land had been more disastrous than the dangers of the deep. He had for years, whilst on shore, been the victim of rum-selling landlords, and the prey of those harpies that infest their sinks of iniquity. He approached with a dejected look, and spoke as follows:

"I hope you will excuse me, su, but I am in a very bad state, as you perceive. I have suffered dreadfully, for a long time, from drinking; and although I don't care much about it nyse's, I can't help it, when I am where it is, and my shipmates are urging me to drink "

"You had better make up your mind to leave it off at once." I said.

"That is what I wan't to do, sir; and if you

would put my name on the Temperance book, I would thank you." "I will gladly do it," said I; "and if you will come up to night, I will go with you to the Tem-

perance meeting." "I will, sir.-I will." A little before the time named, he presented himself with his nerves somewhat seadier, but still a pitable looking object of intemper-

" Well," said I, "you are true to your time;" and off to the meeting we went - and as soon as the invitation to sign the pledge was given, up he

stepped, and down went his name. After the meeting, I gave him a caution to stand fast, and we parted. The next morning my new convert made his appearance, and with a

sorrowful look he said: "I can't stop where I am, sir; if I do, I shall break my pledge. My landlord and shipmites are trying all they can to get me to drink, can't

stand it -can't stand it." "Well," said I, "you must leave. How long have you been in the house-what is the amount

of your bill !" "I have only been there for two or three lave but my bill for grig, is rather heavy," he realed. I paid the amount of his bill, which was warly nine dollars, and had his dunnage taken to the "Sailor's Home," where he stopped about a week, kept by his pledge, got thoroughly sober, and obtained a voyage up the Straits, and for once in his life, rendered himself on board, a sobor seaman, in possession of his senses, and knoving

what port he was bound for. Three months slipped round and brought lack my honest tar. He met with a look of gratuude. and gave me such a grip as made my fingers fair- with influence irrespetible, the destines of nations,

" Well," said I, "have you kept your pledge?" " Oh yes, sir, and meant to keep it." He returned to the Sailor's Home--way pard off-rigged himself out in a new suit of cothes was shipped again.

As he was going on board, I saw his sailing out of this port pficta years, and for the picture! first time, I am going to sea with all I wan,, and money in my pocket! It I had been where runwas, I should not have a cont. or a bit of tablesco. Good bye, sir--good bye. God bless you. There is nothing like Temperance after all."

Prices and Wages-Cheap Coats. "Why should I be compelled to pay twenty lollars for a coat, when but for a tariff it might be had for fitteen dollars !" is a question perpetually on the lips of those who advocate one side of the Free Trade System. Indeed there is a class of them who seem to have resolved the whole subject of Protection to American labor into this one question, and thus entrepched, deem their fortress

impregnable. I would ask as a fivor of every laboring nor in order to be perfectly eatisted, that he was be take his slate and pencil or a little piece of chick, and with the a-sistence of a few figures, decimine for himself whether the answer to the following questions be correct or not, viz:

How much more does a laboring man pay for-a coat at \$10 when the wages of labor are 20 cents per day, than he does for a coat at \$20 warnthe vages of labor is \$ 1 per day. Answer, 250 per

cent. or thirty days more labor. Now with this result before him, let him remember that one-sided Free Trade theorists admit, as a necessary consequence of their policy, that the wages of labor here must be reduced to a level with the wages of labor elsewhere. The average price of labor in Europe is 20 cents per day. in the same proportion. Let us examine this a little. The value of money is not to be lessiful, but to be made five times as much as it was before, because one dollar wall purchase five times as much as it would before. So then the money; misery of the country." of the wealthy man is made to be worth five times as much as it was before ! a change of great timportance to him, one fraught with mighty consequences, as connected with his comfort, luxury and power. But there, alast stands the libering man, upright, honest, and in the image of his Miker, as before, with nothing to give in exchange for the necessaries of life, but his labor, and the

PRICE OF THAT REDUCED FOUR FIFTHS !!! Examine this matter for yourselves, mechanics and laboring men, romeinber that this onesided Free Trade policy, which is ultimately to reduce the wages of labor four fifths, augments the value of Money Capital four fifths at the same time; reflect upon its consequences, and I am sure we shall see you at the next recting of the Home League .- M. Y. Tribune.

It is gratifying to learn that the young Amer cane who were made prisoners by the Mexicans with the Texan expedition, are still living and doubtless will be restored to their friends. The National Intelligencer of yesterday says-

We are glad to learn that news has been recieved in Kentucky by Gen. Combs, from the United States Consul at Chihughua, that he had an interview with his son (a prisoner with ninety others) at that place, (sixty burdred miles on their march from Santa Fe towards Mexico) and that he was in good health; and that a letter had been recieved by Gen. Combs from the Minister of the United States at Mexico, informing Gen: Combs that assurance had been given by the Mexican Secretary of War (Gen. Tornel) to Mr. Mayer, the United States Secretary of Logation, that, as far as was in his power, every indulgence should be extended to his son.

Cemperance. From the Albany Northern Light.

The Warning. BY C. M. DROSSAN Oh! drink not from that sparkling bowl, However pleasant to the taste, Its poisoned vapors taint the soci. And lay its furest blossoms waste, Ten thousand plagues and curses due Are clustering round that fount And God his seal of vengeful ire, Has set upon the monster drink,

Beware, poor miniac! the cup of woe
Ilas thrown contagion over earth,
And demons from the shades below. Lough at the revelry of mirth; But here the bard, must ful to tell The miseries of the drunkard's lot. Whose conscience makes life has hed,

The next-ah, no; we judge him not Can man whom reason's lamp should guide, With all his nital dignity,
E'er drain the goblets, foaming tide,—
That death-draught of inequity;
And thus while headiong twept away
On passion's mad hing torrent wreck'd,
Bedsin each bright and lovely ray
That gilds the skies of intellect?

Inebriate pause-behold thy wife Bent down to earth by grief and care, Unfit to breast the stormy strife.

An 1 tend her little prattling fair! And if then hast unquench'd within, One spark of sout's celestal fire, Shake off the lethergy of sin; To nobser aims henceforth aspire

Or if thou wouldst indulge thee now. lirst see that prostrate victim there, That stony look—that haggard brow, And eye ball fixed in wild despair. The neavens are weeping at the sight— Oh! take the guilty wretch away, And hide the horrors of his plight

They shaine the countenance of day Let midnight scread her leaden shroud, And with its thick and sable fold, Sequester from the gazing crowd,
A scene so shocking to behold;
Yes, guit should seek some hiding place—
Some cavern in the ocean's womb,

Where light nor sun may never trace Its charact house of death and glo On! man! deluded errifig man, Why boast thee of a form sublime While in the little hour we scan An endless catalogue of crime? Then dash aside the baneful g ass,

Tho crowned with many a wreath.

The dregs of death he hid, also be birshing coronet beneath. The sound has gone abroad over the face the earth, that to be free, mankind must be temperior. The bottle, heretofore, has been made the Archibaedcan lever, in the hands of political demagagues to builtion their foundation, well organized governments founded upon reason and legitimate rights; but now upon every breeze is watted the glorious tidings of reform. Human reason again resumes her exalted seat, and sways Man, guided by godlike reason, aspires to improve-

ments, both moral and intellectual. -- paid the little debt he owed, and in a few days the hand of a kind friend. She was driven to the foreign lands.

village lately resolved to abandon the truffic, which determination they have since ratified by emptying the contents of their barrels into the hundred gallons.

From the Boston Atlas

Tariff. Government is best, in this respect at least, which fruits of experience ripened by others. Lead the AND COMMERCE PARALTZED AND DESTROYED."

following: "Russia was prosperous in 1816, '17, '18 and '19, but, fascinated with the theories of Adam Smith and J. B. Say, she adopted a new tariff in 1818 on the plan of letting trade regulate itself. In this plan she abrogated her prohibitions, and lowered her duties. The country was immediately deluged with foreign goods-and, in due course, drained of its specie, as we have been in past years, to pay for the surplus of those imports which far exceeded her exports. The most disastrous consequences took place. Circulation But as a salvo, they tell the American laborer was stopped. Distress and wretchedness overthat the value of every thing else is to be reduced spread the land. The manufacturers first fell victims to this mistaken policy. Agriculture next felt the shock, and finally bankruptcy swept away a large proportion of those commercial houses, whose cupidity had paved the way for the

Here is experience-here are known and undeniable effects, resulting from equally well attested cases; and how was the evil corrected? By a return to a Protective Tariff. The following extract is from the Emperor of Russia's Circular, written by Count Nesselrode, in 1827, on the

subject of the new Tariff: " To produce happy effects, the principles commercial freedom must be generally adopted. The State which adopts, while others reject them, must condemn its own industry and commerce to

pay a ruinous tribute to those of other nations." " From a circulation exempt from restraint, and the facility afforded by recipirocal exchanges, almost all governments at first resolved to seek the means of repairing the evil. which England had en doomed to suffer; but the experience and more correct calculations, because they were made from certain data, and upon results already FORCED THEM TO ADDIERE TO THE PROHIBITORY STSTEM."

"" England preserved hers. Austria remain faithful to the rule she had laid down, to guard herself against the rivalship of foreign industry. France, with the same views, adopted the most rigorous measures of precaution,-and Prussia published a new Tariff in October last, which proves that she found it impossible not to follow the example of the rest of Europe'

. In proportion as the prohibitory system is extended and rendered perfect in other countries, that State which pursues the contrary system and considerable."

"It is with the most lively feelings of regret, rience which enables us to trace this picture. - | cipal part of which is manufactured there.

The evils which it details have been realized in Russia and Poland, since the conclusion of the act of 1818. Agriculture without a market-industry without protection, languish and decline. Specie is exported, and the most solid commercial houses are shaken The public prosperity would soon feel the wound inflicted on private fortunes, if new regulations did not promptly

"EVENTS HAVE PROVED THAT OUR AGRICU TUBE AND OUR COMMERCE. AS WELL AS OUR MANUFACTURES, ARE NOT ONLY PARALTZED, BUT BROUGHT TO THE BRINK OF RUIN." Here is experience for our guide, against the

change the actual state of affairs."

theories of our free trade philosophers. Let it be borne in mind, however, that we do not quarrel with the doctrines of free trade, when rightly applied and understood. The very term strade,' implies dealings between two parties and to make it a free trade, there must be no restrictions on either side. Trade is an exchange of commodities-money represents the value and demns our industry and commerce to pay a ruinous tribute' to the commerce and industry of England. To call such a state of things by the name of free trade is as absurd as to say that a boxinghands tied behind him, is a fair fight, because for-

ten as he pleases. A friend, whose opinion I value higher than that of any theoretical writer livin; has illustrated the absurdity of free trade with a country who will take nothing from us she can do without, excepting gold and silver, in return for what we buy, in the following manner; I go to my estate in the country to pass the summer, and am surrounded with twenty farmers. They interchange labor, tools, horses, &c. with each other - and they cultivate their farms, and get in their crops, by an interchange of labor and tools, without payment of a dollar. On my part, I am only there for a summer - and buy of them my provisions, and hire what work I wish to have done.which I eat up and consume. At the end of the

they so much the richer. in gold and silver as my friend is, it would be of mensely, while the hilly districts do quite as well rapidly enough, if the experiment were to be carried on a little longer; but fortanately our wealth (Bombay) at two cents a pound. consists in exactly what other nations will not take, viz: the production of the soil. They will granite or volcanic, according to the position; and that are left us to set our own energies in motion. staple as you can, yet I am sure we shall soon be A young girl was arrested in Philadelphia just to supply us with the means of making our other able to drive out of the English market all your just as she was about to leap into the river, by products valuable, are raked up and shipped to low priced cottons.

father whom she had su-tained by her darly toil, country as if it were only necessary for our Le- the Coromandel Const. but whose treatment she could not longer endure gislatures to vote that it shall be done. Could a "Your planters mu t lock to the cultivation seven or eight dollars in silver. of have been ! Kind hearts at once came to her relief. What a correct return be made of the coin now in the lof the better qualities, if they would keep the A SCIRITED MOVEMENT. A correspondent truth is, our specie has left the country, for the them long, for the home government has it in writing from Hillsboro', Caroline county Md , very plain reason that we import, under the free contemplation to log a heavy duty on American states, what the venders of ordent spin's in that trade system, in the free of an impossibility to gystreets. The whole amounted to upwards of two productions of the West, in payment for the man- sort of " free trade" which the other portions of - ver have beheld the humiliating spectacle of a rich price of cotton is already affected by the intro-TI RTHER NOTES UPON A TARIFF AND FREE TRADE. to-morrow, sufficient to set in motion the manus shall alay a heavy duly on American colline, A Government, whether represented by one ufacturing industry of New England, the price will it be unconstitutional then to insist upon the in or othe million," can learn wisdom from and demand of the productions of the agriculture reciprocity of trade ! Will countervailing dutter but two sources—its own experience, and the ex- lists would be doubled in one year. It, on the | be trapolitic, or a Tariff oppressive? refered of other nations. The former is an ex- other hand, this branch of national industry shall We alfuded some days ago to the history of has be and dilatory mode of instruction and that be neglected, the following consequences may be the Indigo culture in Hindustan. The results of can reap a harvest of knowledge from the litter MARKET-THE COUNTRY DRAINED OF SPECIE - mi-conception. If it is proper for this Govern-

> MEMORY .- It is strange-perhaps the strange-t of all the minds intricactes -- the sudden, the mthe memory of the traveller rushed up the visions Ball. American, of his youthful days, the sports of boyhood, the transient cares, the quarrels s on forgotten, the : The Post Office Department has been fairly pains which passed away like sommer cluis; coutdone by the following manouvre, which is no ne pure sweet joys of youth, and innocence, and idoubt, the off-pring of the brain of some cute: gnorance of ill, that never return when once Yankee. The Post Master General will have to

SWORDS BEATEN INTO RAILROAD IRON .- W. published a paragraph in our summary of foreign news received by the Britannia, which is worth noticing. We refer to the statement that the Government of Austria had decided to aid in the completion of several railroads, on which ofe a tions had been suspended on account of the scircity of money, by reducing the Army estabure to the relief of the emborrassed Radroad Compahorses and other articles belonging to the Army, their true duties .- Newburyport Herald.

in operation near that city, and perfor eathe labor of iron ladle armed with sharp prong, and of the Post Office circulars plenty ever since." capacity of a cubic yard. The weight of earth taken up at one dip of the ladle is about a ton, and the time occupied 45 seconds. The ladte is constructed with a meveable bottom, which being opened, allows the earth to fall into a car which is loaded overy two minutes, and the progress of excavation rapidly accelerated. The machine excavator is admirably adapted for the end to be 9 inches; iron required 22 toils-being by far effected, and works with all the precision of a living being.

The whole quantity of Lead smelted in the makes from day to day sacrifices more extensive United States within the last year, is about 450,-000 pigs-of which their have been recieved, in ployed for preparing the mould about lour weeks. Boston, 151,554 pigs- being more than one The predecessor of this noble cylinder was cast we acknowledge, that it is our own proper expe-third of the whole amount produced—and the print in Scotland and proved defective; and the Com-

Ausuence: A Poen: By a Vindinian. Harper & Brothers, 82 Cliff-street. The general understanding that the eldest son and private secretary of President Tyler is the author of this work has caused it to be looked for with more interest than usually attaches to a locical effusion by one who has not yet evinced

the ability to touch the lyre with a master's hand. The subject is the well-known story of the Wandering Jew' -- one who mocked the Saviour at his Crucifixion, and was therefore doomed to remain on earth till that Savjour's Second Coming in glory. The following passage, describing the supernatural appearances attending the Crucifiction will afford a specimen of the character of the work :

What sudden horror seizes on the crowd, What sudden horror serzes on the crowd, Shricking they fly, for earth uself dissolves; The roating earthquake rushes through the land. The hissing breaths of tempests scald the earth; Trees, rocks, and bills, and morntains groon with pain. The floods of occan seems to fill the aky.

The cagle dly flaps his heavy wiles, Borne headlong down the thick and mirky blast; Dash d from the cyric-rock, the monarch dies. The lien, paining, seeks the thicket shade, where track of a in hath never press the soil in former time his site and steen I sir; ... But seeks in vain to britte with the storm? vam he tears the earth with glist ning lange In van he strongles with portent as strength, in van sent glaring eyeballs seeks his foe; The earthquake demon opes his horrent jaws. And grinds to dust the hon's fearless heart. Or, baring to the neel their raying breasts, i. Quench'd fear and madene bothan their own blood.

The New Orleans, Advertiser of recent data contained extracts from a letter written from settles the difference. Let the exchange of com- Bombay to a gentleman in New Orleans. The modicies between us and England be fice on b th writer has resided in Hindoston for fifteen years. sides, and no one will complain Make it free on He gives it as his opinion that in less than five our side, and restrictive on theirs, and it con years the India product will supplant American

cotton in the English markets. Nothing but the unsettled state of many districts, the high rates of transportation, the rude mode of culture and of separating the seed from match between two persons, one of whom has his the wool, and the rapicity and extortion of the East India Company, have prevented a competisouth, one is free to knock the other down as of. tion for g since. But now, it is added, the absolute permission of the hostile and rebellous Rajuls, the decline of the opium trade, the war with China, and the introduction of the saw-gin, have brought about a new state of things, and every district in the country is now engaged in the cul-

ture of cotton. The shipment of cotton from India to Erigland for the current year are estimated at 450,000 bales; it is believed that during the next season at least 600,000 bales will be shipped.

To these facts the writer adds other items which are worthy of notice: "The government at home has left no stone unturned to free Great Britain from dependence on you for the raw material. The lise of the In this manner, I pay them five hundred dollars, saw gin in two years time will be universal. Orders have been sent to the United States for a Summer, I am so much the poorer in purse, and supply of the best Mississippi. Labor is lowfrom three to six cents a day. The average pro-In the illustration, I am America—they the duct per acre is 209 pounds of clean cottons Our the rest of the word. Now were America rich cane brakes are low lands, as with you, yield imlittle consequence, provided the mines would vield as those in Mississippi. Even now, where the

"The substratta of our soil varies. It is either rot in the ground, while the few glittering coins though we may not be able to produce as good a

" Even in Sea Island Cottons we are making desperate attempt, by the behavior of her drunken We talk of a return of specie payments in this headway. They are indigeneous to Ceylon and

country compared to the amount in 1837, the im- | East In ha cotions out of the European markets. possibility of the thing would be apparent. The As to the English markets, they will not have

port under the same system, any thing but specie | The advocates of free importations at the in settlement of a large balance. If England South will, in all probability, have an opportuniwould receive flower, pork, lead, and the various ty,very speedily of enjoying the blessings of that utactures that are poured in here, we should not the Union have been made to experience. The and productive State in the Union bankrupt and I duction of the India article into the British mardishonored. If Congress would make a Tariff | ket. When the government of Great Britain

safely predicted: "Agriculture without a that undertaking speak in language too plain for ment to take any steps in view of the present deeigns of Great Britain, in India, the time has surely arrived for something. It is, however for the South to judge, in so far as their staple constistantaneous manner in which memory, by a single | tures the basis of our national interest. The Midsignal, casts wide the doors of one of the eduk die, Western and Eistern States, whose interests storehouses in which long passed events have been a have already been affected by the restrictive polishut up for years. That signal, be it a look, a cy of England and other European nations, are tone, an odor, a single sentence, is the patent preparing to move. It would be better for all if magic of which the door of the cave of the robber. a harm mone and concerted system of action could Forgetfulness' is cast suddenly wide, and all the the agried upon, which, while it embraces every treasures that he had concealed displayed. Up in interest, should bear oppressively upon none.

promulgate some new regulations:

"The wrapper forms no part of the pakage, neither is postage paid thereon."-P. M. G. "EZRA D. BARNES, Esq. One Paper. Braon, Michigan

" Now, I wish to have it understood by all the P. M.'s along the route between here and away out here in Michigan - and there too - that we are all well down here in De Ruyter, from grandmolishment and devoting the proceeds of that meas- ther to little bub; and also that there is no write ing within this wrapper, nor on the margin of this nies. To carry out this plan, thirty thousand newspaper -- no endorseing, dotting, or pricking letters or words, or other memoranda-neverthe it was stated, had already been sold. This is an less, I on an it upon him of Byron to tear off the encouraging fact for the friends of peace : and wrapper and examine it closely, and then, on deshows that Governments are beginning to learn mand, deliver it to my brother, a little South of Unc'e Jake Conouse's -weshad poor sleighing; but very fat turkies, Thanksgiving day-a long A STEAM EXCAVATOR OF HARRIS.—The Troy night and a short sermon from Priest Johnson Whig describes a steam machine, which is now | before Christmis- a good deal of wind and some weather, New Year's bells jingling and belle known, of the peace that had just taken place, of fifty men. The earth is excavated by a sort dancing through the evening-money scarce and

> GREAT CASTING .- One of the immense Hydrostatic cylinders used for raising vessels by the Screw Dock Company of New York, was cast on Thursday, at the Novelty Works of Messrs Sullman & Co. in that city. The Cylinder was 22 feet long, its bore 13 inches, thickness of shell, the largest casting ever made in this country. The iron was melted by three cupola furnaces ; commenced blowing 10 o'cluck 6 minutes; iron began to run, 10,50, opened runners at 3. 12; opened stoices for waste metal at 3, 16; time, empany determined to give their country a chance.