TERMS OF PUBLICATION, On the Cash System.

The Miners' Journal will after the 1st of January next, oe published on the following terms and condi

For one year,..... \$2 60

side in the county-and annually in advance by those who to who to who to solve a solution and annually in advance by those who reside at a distance. By T No poper will be sent unless the subscription and a solven as the subscription of the subscription.

ts paid in advance. Five dollars in advance will pay for three years

subscription. 307 Papers delivered by the Post Rider will be charged 25 cents extra. 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-

icss an account is opened with the advertiser The charge of Merchauts 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

Accupy a larger space will be charged extra. Notices for Tavern Licence, S2. All notices for Meetings and proceedings of meetings not considered of general interest, and many othing not considered of general interest, and many other er indices which have been inserted heretofore gra-tutionsly, with the exception of Marinages and Deaths will be charged as advertisements. Notices of Deaths, in which invitations are extended to the friends and relatives of the deceased, to attend the fu-st, with be charged as advertisements. of, will be charged as advertisements

I hear thy Voice, O Spring. BY WILLIAM J. PARODIE.

I hear thy voice. O Spring ! Its flute like tones are floating through the air, Winning my soul, with their wild ravishing, From earth's heart wearying care.

Divinely a vect thy song-But yet, methinks, as near the groves I pass, Low sighs on viewless wings are borne along,

Tears gem the springing grass. For where are they, the young. The loved, the beautiful, who, when thy voice. A year agone along these valleys rung, Did hear-thee and rejoice !

Thou seek'st for them in vain-No more they'll greet thee in thy joyons round: Calmly, they sleep beneath the murmuring main, Or moulder in the ground.

Yet peace, my heart-be stid! Look upward to yon azure sky, and know

To heavenlier music now their bosoms thril, Where balmier breezes blow.

For them hath bloomed a suring, -Whose flowers percipiat deck a houer cod, Whose music is the soig that scraphs sing, Whose I ght, the smile of G in?

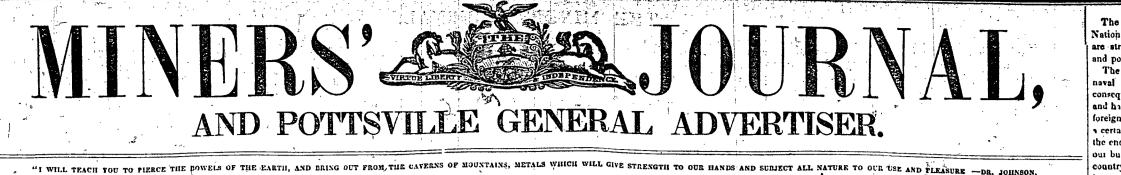
UNITED STATES' SENATE-March 31. Farewell Speech of Mr. Clay.

make to them a public acknowledgment for their After the transaction of business of a private nature, Mr. Clay rose and spoke substantially as kindness and affection. If he had been guilty of a want of expression of gratitude towards those follows:

friends, what should he say, what could he say, at Mr. CLAY said that he arose for the purpose of making a motion, but, before doing so, he would all commensurate with the many tokens of approbation received from those whose Semator he had beg leave to make a single observation in relation so long been ! He emigrated to Kentucky fortyto a subject which he should leave unfinished ; live years ago, and went there as an orphan, ahe meant the resolutions which he had proposed one who had not attained m jority ; as an orphan as araendments to the Constitution of the United who had novel recognized a father's love. He was States. He had wished prior to his retirement from the Senate, to obtain an expression of its poor and penuless, without the favor of the great. sense on these amendments; but, owing to illwith an impertent and inadequate education, and health and the state of the business of the body, and owing also to the absence of several of his scarcely put his foot on the soil of that State before he was embraced with parental fondness, and friends, he had thought it to be unnecessary to call for such an expression, or to reply to the able care-sed like her own child; and from that day to this, her choicest honors, always unsolicited, arguments which had been used on the other side in opposition to these amendments. However, had been showered upon him. When he stood, he would leave the subject in the hands of the in the darkest moments of his existence, abandon-Senate, to be disposed of as its members might ed by the world, and calumnated by his own think proper, and he would remark that notwith- countrymen, she threw around him her impenestanding all that he had heard, the opinions which trable shield, and, bearing him aloft, repelled the

he entertained when he introduced these amendthat he would be allowed to announce, formally,

for availing himself of the occasion to make a few where eleep her gallant and patriotic sons. An industrious, enterprising, honorable sons--who withat had recently been applied to him whether, in the course of their improvements, and the upobservations with regard to himself. He remark



WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYKILL COUNTY. PA. SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1842.

VOL XVIII.

without vanity. His public acts and conduct he trusted that he would be allowed to make the were subjects of public judgment, but the private motion which it was his purpose to submit when he arose. It was to present the credentials of his motives of his actions, those which have prompted him to take the part which he had taken, friend and successor. If any void would be creacould be known only to the Great Inspector of ted by his withdrawal from the Senate, lit would human hearts, and to himself; and he trusted he filled to overflowing by his worthy successor, whose gallant bearing and steadfast to principle that he might be pardoned for repeating an obserand his uncommon powers in debate, were already vation which he made thirteen years ago. Whatknown to the whole country. He moved that his ever errors he may have committed, and doubtless credentials be received, and the oath required be he had committed many, many, since he entered aken; and now, in retiring, as he was about to the public service, he might appeal to the Benign Being for the truth of the declaration, do, forever, from the Senate of the United States, he would express the earnest hope that patriotic which he made with great pride and confidence, measures would be ad pted for the relief of the that he had been actuated by no motives, with a country, and that it might fulfil the destiny which view of personal aggrandizement, in the advocacy of measures upon which he had been called to was contemplated by the framers of the Constitu tion; that the deliberations in the public councils, act; but he had an eye, and a single eye, and a now and hereafter, may be for the good of the heart, and a single heart, devoted to the best incommon country, and for the restoration of its forterests of his country. During this long period, he had not escaped the fate of other public men; mer prosperity, and perservation and maintenance of its honor abroad and its interests at home. He he had been the object of bitter and unmeasured detraction and calumny ; and he had borne it, he retired from the Senate at a period of infinite distress, and he wished that he could have taken his would not say almost with composure, but he had leave under more favorable auspices. Without borne it without creating any disturbance here. saying upon whom reproach should fall for the He had borne it with an un-haken confidence that the triumph of truth and justice was certain, condition in which the country was placed, he thought that he might appeal to the Senate and to and that time would settle all things as they the country for the truth of the observation, that should be settled. He had oorne it under the there was no blame which justly rested at his door. conviction that no injury to him would result from it, and that He to whom they were all re-And now, said Mr. Clay, may the blessings of Heaven rest upon the heads of the whole Senate, sponsible would acquit him, whatever injustice and may they still advance in honor and fime. he might experience at the hands of those who and, when they shall return to the bosom of their maligned aim. But he had not been unsustainconstituents, may they all individually meet there ed during this time. Every where on the wide

spread continent, he had enjoyed the benefit of the reward the highest of all human rewards, the warm-hearted, enthusiastic friends, who appreciatgrateful salutation of " Well done thou good and faithful servant." Mr. President, and Messieurs ed justly the motives by which he had been actuat-Senators, I bid you, one and all, a long, a last fareed ; and, if he had suitable language he would here well !

> The kemedy. We find in the New York Courier and Enquier, a communication on the evil times and their remedy, from which we make the following ex-

ract : "The grand remedies would be a National Bauk, a Tariff, and aid furnished by the Federal power to the States. The first is out of the question with our present President, and the present majorities in Congress. He is against the measlimited to the means for this one object. He had ure, and there is not a constitutional majority in Congress to overrule his objections. A tariff is recommended by the President of over twenty per cent. Let that go to thirty, and let, it go there quickly, for the patient needs present remedies, if he is to be saved at all.

" Next Congress should pass an act furnishing ecurities for the State debts in the shape of stock. to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars, if necessary, and place it beneath these State debts attacks of malignancy and detraction. It was to as security. Men may start at this proposition, ments remained unchanged. And now he hoped him, therefore, an unspeakable pleasure that he but why should they ! What are they ! Are was shortly to return to his home, and that he they not to the Federal power, what a family of ness, but a form which might vie in beautyof prohis retirement from the Senate of the United would eventually deposit, and the day was not far sons are to a parent ! What parent, having twen-States, and he trusted that he would be pardoned distant, his last remains junder her generous soil, iy-six sons scattered over the common domain- Roman or Grecian sculptor.

Nothing Perfect. How beautiful the rose! And yet Sharp thorns its stem infest; How bright the diamond glows! But it Has specks upon its breast. Think not in man to find A throne Of truth and sinless grace; The best are oft unkind, And prone To tread life's turbid ways.

Love and Marriage. Mr. Catlin in his new work upon India charcters, gives the following graphic sketch dalove scene between Graham, the English friendaf Oceed upon as public property, whether Gen. TALL

ols, and the niece of the unfortunate chief which the artist has deliniated with the pen of a moster. It was on one of those glowing evening of the unny south, when the clouds are gilded it splendor to await the departing god of light, afte a hard day's toil in pursuit of a tiger, which at ast fell rounded by the rifle of Graham, and was finally espatched by the tomahawk of his swarth friend that the young officer first experienced the witchery of love.

Wearied and feverish from excitement in climate to which his system had scarcely ecome recor ciled, he gladly accepted the profferel hammock of netted grass, suspended by Natlfeocee, Oceola's mece, beneath the umbrageous widespreading branches of a large oak tree, from whose unbs hung the graceful, yet melancholy ooking noss-at times in festoons, at others fallingin perpendicular masses, to the length of eightor ten feet; forming a drapery infinitely surpasing in beauty and splendor all the richest and mat claborate works of art.

In this simple, yet ingeniously construced ærial couch, the young hunter reposed his weary units, while Nathleocce watched his diturbed sleep, and a nused her busy fancy with his dirious

mutterings in a language she could not comprehend, whilst she carefully, with a fan man from the teathers of the pinnawaw, or wild turkey, rushed away the intrusive musketoes, or the 12 less annoving sand flies.

After a few hours' repose, Captain Graham a woke refreshed and turning his still halfclosed eyes, they rosted upon a face of beauty of so peculiar a character, and in such perfect accodance with his own romantic disposition, that he very soul felt suddenly a thrill he had never before ex perienced. Beside him stood, in blushing godesty, a perfect child of nature-her dazzling black eyes flashing fire under an excitement entirey new to her unsophisticated and printine constitution

-she felt abashed, yet new not why-whilt Graham drank deep and largely at the first sping of love, and dwelt with rapture upon the perfet symmetry of her form as she leaned against the huge trunk of the oak under which he had slept." Nathleocee possessed not only a face of loveli partian with the most exquisite production of the

Her costume was such as would shock the refined modesty of the more intellectual dass of

"Home League," At the regular meeting of the . Home League By the soft green light in the woody glade, On the banks of moss where thy childhood play is By the household tree through which thine eve First looked in love, to the summer eky. By the dejvy gleam, by the very breath Of the origination of the summer should be the summer expected. of the state of New York, held in this city on Wednesday evening the 23d inst., among the valuable papers read was the following letter from His Excellency Gov. DAVIS, of Massachusetts .- It was addressed to General TALLMADGE, and not intended for publication ; but it is pertinent to the sub ject and comes from a great and good man, known By the sleepy ripple of the stream. Which hath lulied thee into many a dream; By the shiver of the ivy leaves To the wind of morn, at thy casement eaves By the brees' deep nurmur in the limes— B) the music of the Sabbath chines— By every sound of thy native shade— Stronger and deare the smalle to be devoted to the well-being of his country, and thoroughly acquainted with the whole subject of Protection to American Labor. We hope Gavernor Davis will not disapprove of its publication, as

By the gathering round the winter hearth When twilight called unto household mirth; By the forry tale, or the leg nd old; In that ring of happy faces told; By the quiet hour, when hearty unite In the parting prayer, and the kind " good-night! By the smiling eye, and the loving tono, Over thy life has the spell been thrown. WOBCESTER, March 24, 1842.

My DEAR SIR :- Yours of the 8th reached m only a few days age, and I immediately made known your views in Boston. I am heartily rejoiced to see the spirit of the country rousing up. When I saw with what tranquility we were descending toward the verge of the Compromise Act began to think nothing but the distress of long xperience could recall the sense of the people and it is that which has electrified them at this early day. An empty Treasury and competition with the starved labor of Europe will wake ou countrymen up and put them upon the enquiry There is no doubt a tendency to over-production of manufactures on the old continent, and they nust balance better between them and food. Engand is in a sail position, having a vast surplus population, with vast arrangements for monufac uring, while her markets abroad have been diminshed by a great increase of the same industry elsewhere .- She monopol zes her immense colonial trade, but it happens that none of her Atlantic colonies are producers of ordinary food, and here her system presses heavily upon her population on this point, and I see no hope of present relief. If, however, she can old in raw cotton from India and supply in return the manufactured goods, her system will acquire a new impulse, for she will have a hundred millions to provide for.

Our condition is exacily opposite-Agricultur tere predominates, and our policy here should be to encourage other pursuits to maintain Agriculture, and this may do till we reach a point of exess which will not be in our day.

It gives me great satisfaction to see other parts of the country moving, and especially New York, for it is the business of the Agricultural States to move and support a division of labor, for this is the only process by which they can sustain themselves. To talk of protection to Manufacturers, under the idea that they are reaping special benefits, is idle. The policy goes greatly beyond the purpose of aiding a particular class of persons, for the enquiry is, shall we in substance be all furmers, or shall we divide into various employments. that our wants may be supplied? If the farmers feel no need of this division, then let us give it up; for the manufacturers and mechanics can live as well by the land as they. I have always

There was a time when three small boys looked up to me, and called me father. They were sturdy stripplings. Now it seems but yesterday, they thought Protection to Manufacturers was an unfortunate misnomer : for it is labor of all sorts tha stood before me in the pride of their st

Mr. Calboun in 1523. The sentiments of Mr. Calhoun, uttered in our National Legislature nearly twenty years sincer are strikingly applicable to the present position and policy of this nation. He says: The result of a war in the present state of our naval power, is the blockado of our coast, and consequent destruction of our trade. The wants and habits of the country, founded on the use of foreign articles, must be gratified ; importation to a certain extent continues, through the policy of the enemy, or unlawful traffic ; the exportation of our bulky articles is provented : the specie of the country is drawn off to pay the balance perpetually accumulating against us; and the final result is the total derangement of our currency. To this distressing state of things there are two remedies, and only two; one in our power immediately, the other requiring much time and exertion, but both constituting in his opinion, the essential policy of this country, he meant the navy, and domestic manufactures. By the former, we could open the way to our markets; by the latter we bring them from beyond the ocean, and natural ze them in our own soil. Had we the means of attaining an immediate naval assendency, he acknowledged that the policy recommended by this bill, would be very questionable ; but as it is not the fact-as it is a period remote, with every exertion, and will be probably more so, from that relaxation of exertion so natural in peace, when necessity is not felt, it became the duty of this House to resort to a considerable extent, at least, as far as it is proposed, to the only remaining remedy, the protect tion of the manufactures.

This produced an interest strictly American, as much so as agriculture. In this it had the decided advantage of commerce or navigation; and the country will from it derive much advantage. Again, it is calculated to bind together more closely our widely spread republic. It will greatly increase our mutual dependence and intercourse, and will, as a necessary consequence, excite an increased attention to internal improvement, a subject every way so intimately connected with the ultimate attainment of national strength, and the perfection of our political institutions. He regarded the fact that it would make the parts adhere more closely, that it would form a new and most powerful cement, far out-weighing any political bijections that might be urged against the system. n his opinion, the liberty and union of this country were inseperable united ! That as the destruction of the latter would most certainly involve that of the former : so its maintenance will, with equal certainty, preserve it. He did not speak lightly. He had often and long revolved it in his mind,

'There's danger in the mines old man.' and he had critically examined into the causos laimed to a miner, who with his arms bent, leanthat destroyed the liberty of other states -None ing against the sides of the immense vault, absorbed in meditation ; sit must be a frightful lif .' of them apply to us, at least with a force to alarm. The basis of our republic is too broad, and its The old man looked with a steadfast but somewhat vacant stare, and then in half broken senstructure too strong, to be shaken by them. Its tences he muttered, danger-where is there not extension and organization will be found to afford danger-on the earth, or beneath it, on the mouneffectual socurity against their operation ; but let it be deeply impressed on the heart of this House tain or in the valley, on the ocean, or in the qui-t and country, that while they guarded against the of nature's most hidden spot -- where hath not old they exposed us to a new and terrible danger death left some token of his presence ?"

"Truly,' I replied ; but the vicissitudes of life -disunion. This single word comprehended almost the sum of our political dangers; and against are various; the sailor seeks his living on the wait we ought to be perpetually guarded. ters, and he knew each moment that they may Foreign Items.

engulph him ; the hunter seeks death in the wild woods, the soldier in the field of battle, and the HALIFAX STEAMERS .- Two of the Halifax miner knows not but that the spot where he now team ships, the Britania and Calidonia, have been"

NO. 15.

The Spells of Home.

BY MRS. HEMANG.

Of the prinrose tufts in the grass beneath, Upon thy heart there is laid a spell,

Holy and pree.ous-oh! guard it well!

Stronger and dearer the spell is made

By the gathering round the winter hearth

And bless that gift !---it hath gentle night, A guardian power, and a guiding light, It hath lod the freemen forth to stand

It hath brought the wanderer o'er the seas

To die on the hills of his own fresh breeze And back to the gates of his father's hall,

Think then again of the woody glade,

Think of the tree at thy father's door.

And the sound by the rustling ivy made,

Yes! when the heart in its pride would stray

I rom the pure first loves of its youth away. When the sul ying breath of the world would come O'er the flowers it bro't from its childhood's home

And the kindly spell shall have power once mo

The Mincr.

n the mountain battles of his land ;

It hath led the weeping prodigal.

stands, to-morrow may be his tomb." this week put into the Queen's Graving Dock .--It is so, indeed,' replied the old man : we find We observe the vessels belonging to this line unleath in the means we seek to perpetuate life; dergo frequent inspection there, that nothing may tis a strange riddle, who shall solve it ?' be left undone that may contribute to safety. Out Have you long followed this occupation ?' nautical readers will be gravified by a lock at the sked, somewhat struck with the old man's man-Caledonia's bottom, as she now hes dry. We understand that not a shadow of straining or twist-

•From a boy-I drew my first breath in the nines-I shall yield it up in their gloom." .You have seen some of these vicissitudes,' said, to which you just now alluded.' 'Yes,' he replied with a faltering voice. I have

died a thousand times. It is surprising that I

.You have indeed,' I replied, drunk of afflic

TAKEN AT HIS WORD .- I say, stronger, i

ains," said a merchant the other day, to a square

built down easter who was quietly passing his

should wish to die here in the mines !'

and the old man passed on.

name !'

Allus.

at half price.

The young man was silent.

ion ; whence do you derive consolation !'

MORTALITY OF THE METROPLIS .--- The desths registered in London and its suburbs in the week ending the 19th instant, amounted to 907, of which number 453 were males and 45

ing is to be seen. It is matter of considerable in-

erest among shipbuilders and other judges that

these steamers, great as is their length, show less

straining than any other class of shipping that has

t was demanded by the whole meeting, and seiz-

MADGE would conset or not.-N. Y. Tribunc.

for the purpose of honor or detraction he did not ed that he entered the Senate of the United/States know .. He had been held up to the country as a in 1806, and at th t time he regarded it as he Dietator. The idea of a dictatorship was drawn now did. as a body which snight be compared, without disadvantage, to any legislative body that from Roman institutions, and when it was created the person who was invested with that authority ever existed, either in ancient or modern times, whether they looked to its dignity, its powers, or had concentrated in his person all the powers of to the mode of its constitution, and, he would al-State ; all the property and the life of every citizen were in his hands ; he could raise armies without so add, as to the amount of the ability which he would leave behind him on his retirement. In scomparison with the Chamber of Peers of France Cay) had been a Dictator, what would have been the power with which he would have been enand the House of Peers of England-he was sure trusted ! Would he not have had an army, nait could be made without the least disadvantage vy, revenue, and a distribution of the patronage to the American Senate; and with respect to the of the Government ? But had he any power, in constitution of these bodies, their members held short, whatever ? If he had been a Dictator, he relieve in the one case, is no less binding than in their places in virtue of no delegated authority. thought that those who lately applied the epithet the other. but derived their power by a creation of the must admit two things. First, that his dictator-Crown, transmitted through a course of hereditaship had been distinguished by no cruel execu-'ry events, or the issuing of new patents ; but here tion; that it had been statued by no blood, and a different state of things existed; for Senators soiled by no act of dishonor. And although he held the proud title of representatives of sovereign States, of Common wealths. He had long been | did not know when the commission of dictatorship hore date-he supposed, however, from the extra in the service of the United States, and he now desired to seek that repose which was on'y to be ession-they must admit that if he had become found in the bosom of his family, in private life, invested with or usurned the power of a Dictator, and at his home. It had been his purpose to terhe had voluntarily surrendered it much sooner minate his Senatorial career, in November, 1840, than the time fixed by the R n an law for its con ofter the conclusion of the struggle which chartinuance. If an endeavor, at the extra session, and at this, by a co-peration with his friends to acterized that year ; but having at that time learncarry out the measures for which they contended ed that an extra session of Congress was to be in 1840; if a desirecto see a discorded currency called, and which his subsequent reflections and the exchanges regulated ; if a desire to replenprompted him to think was inevitable, he felt deish the empty coffers of the Treasury by an imsirous, prior to his retirement, to co-operate with position of suitable duties; if a desire to extend his friends and with the Senate of the United relief to the unfortunate bankrupts of the country. States, in restoring the prosperity of the country. who had been ruined, in a great measure, by the by the adoption of the measures which, in their policy of this Government; if a desire, with the judgement, were best calculated to accomplish co-operation of his friends, to limit, restrain, and the object ; and therefore he concluded to attend the extra session. It was called, as is well known, to check the executive branch of this Government; by the lamented Harrison But he died, and the of a desire to preserve the honor and credit of the succession which took place produced a new ascountry by adequate and suitable provisions suffipeet in the public affairs of the country. Had. cient for the purpose of fulfilling the public engagements, if a faithful promise and an ardent de-General Harrison lived, he (Mr. Clay) did not entertain a particle of doubt that every measure sire to carry out and redeem the pledges which which it was hoped would have been accomplishwere made by his friends when they were struged at the extra session would have been successgling for an a quisition of power-if these consti ful, by the co-operation of the Executive branch tuted him a dicision, then he supposed that he with the Legislative branch; and he hoped that oust bear the odium of the epithet. His disposihe might be allowed to say, with respect, that if tion in the public service had been enthusiastic, he vas ready to own : and those who supposed that there be any one who, free from party feelings and party bias, would reflect with candor and jushe had entertained a desire to dictate, had only tice, he would approach to the conclusion to adistaken his ardor in debate, and his pitriotic exertions to fulfil the trust under which he held his which be (Mr. Clay) thought that the country would come, that, if there was any thing to comseat .- During this long and arduous services in plain of in connection with the extra session, it the public councils, and especially during the fast was not so much as to what was done, but what eleven years' service in the Senate of the United was left undone. Had Harrison lived, and the States, with an ardor of temperament and an enhumansm of character, he had no doubt-in the measures which were so desirable been carried 't out, he would have resigned his seat ; he did not honest pursuit and endeavor to maintain the opinions which he entertained in opposition to those do so, because he indulged the hope, the vain hope, that, at the regular session of Congress. which prevailed on the opposite side with regard to public affairs-often, and unintentionally and inwhat had been unaccomplished at the extra session would have been accomplished in some of discreetly, made use of language which was susthe forms proposed, or that there would be some ceptible of an injurious interpretation by his broequivalent; but, events soon after the extra sesther Senators, But if there were any who retainsion. events resulting from a failure to accomplish ed any feelings of disaffection resulting from the employment of such language he bigged to assure the objects of the extra session, events which seemed to throw on his friends every where apthem that he now made the amplest apology for deviating from a parliamentary course of proceedparent defeat, induced him to attend at the regular session, and, whether in adversity or prospering: and ho assured the Senate, one and all, ity, to share the fortunes of his friends. Nottired from the Senate without carrying with him that he had not sooner ceased selling the poison withstanding, he came here with the purpose he was-now about to effectuate-to retire as soon as a single feeling of resentment or disaffection towhe could, from the public councils. From 1806, ards the Senate steelf or any one of its members. the period of his entering the Senate, down to He went from it under the hope they would muthe present time, with but short intervals, he had tually endeavor to maintain the honor of their been engaged in the service of his country. Of country, and, whatever might be their personal the nature and value of his services, during that considerations, that they would only dwell on conlong career, it did not become him to speak, but flicts of mind against mind, and in the struggles history, if it should design to notice hims would of intellect against intellect, in the mode of promohe did not doubt, transmit to posterity an imparting its interests and its happiness. These were tial record. But, on one subject he might speak the feelings under which he had spoken, and now

vard and onward course of their prosperity, should white females; but nature knows no shape bu be suddenly paralized by the inroads of a despot, that of sin, and assuredly, if virtue consist of puuntil their means were, for the present, dried up, rity of thought, sentiment, or action, the artless and their power to command them for the present girl was pure as the fountain which daily reflecte inoperative, and yet with big hearts, and noble ed with her unrivalled charms. souls and undaunted courage, were doing all they

The upper part of her form, according to the could do to rid themselves of debt, brought upon custom of her tribe, was left uncovered-ter long them by the tyrant. I ask what parent, having, black hair floated to the winds, unbraided, over levies and revenue without law. Now, if he (Mr.] the power of relief, and even hesitating a moment her finely proportioned shoulders, and as the zephto grant it, would be looked upon in any other yrs caught the unconfined tresses, they would play light than as a monster ? The States of this Uniupon a bust Venus herself might have prouilly on, I assume it, stand in the same relation to the owned. Her head was surmounted by stuft of Federal power as such a family of sons would feathers plucked from the wings of the snow stand to a common parent. The obligation to white ortolo, or virgin crane, interspersed with these of the gaudy crimsoned flaming ,-- the whole confined by pearls of value collected among the Islands at the southern extremity of the peninsula

eves chanced to rest upon him.

vading army, in Texas, a writer says:

dren.

Baturday last.

"I assume it, and it can be proved, that any abrogation of, or interference with the Land Bill, of Florida. (except to modify and sustain it.) by suspending She wore a skirt of Chassee, or fawn's skin its operations, would inflict a yet deeper wound the softest toxture, which was embroidered with upon the credit of both the Federal Government minute sea shells, interspersed with pearls of rare and that of the States, and injure, deeply, radicalbeauty and extraordinary magnitude, and further ly injure, instead of benefitting either. ornamented with strips of crmine skins and a va-

riety of feathers of the richest buc. This huk-My Mornen .--- Alas! how little do we appre kasykee, as it is denominated in the Seminole lanciate a mother's tenderness while living--how head guage, extended from her waist to a little below less are we in youth, of all her anxieties and kinder knees. ness. But when she is dead and gone, and when Her beautifully formed legs were encased in the cares and coldness of the word come withering phetaikas, also made of Chassee, ornamented at to our hearts, when we find how hard it is to find the outsides by a double row of bends—a pair of true sympathy, how few love us for ourselves, how prettily worked moccasins, or Indian shoes, made iew will befriend us in our misfortunes, then it is to correspond with other portions of her dress, that we think of the mother that we have lost. It completed the attire of the chieftain's niece. s true I had always loved mother, even in my most Nathlcocce was the orphan daughter of a neighneedless days; but I felt how inconsiderate and boring king, who had been killed in a battle; from how ineffectual had been my love. My heart melinfancy she had been seared and cherished by her ted, and I retraced the days of infancy, when I was uncle with all the fund affection which a noble led by a mother's hand, and rocked to sleep in a minded man feels for a lovely object looking up to mother's arms, and was without care or sorrow. him for protection. She was scarcely seventeen " Oh! my mother, " exclaimed I burying my face when Graham became enamored of her extrordiin the grass of the grave, "oh ! that I was once nary charms. With all the natural grace and digmore by your side, sleeping never to wake again

on the cares and troubles of this world ! " THE DRUNKARD NOT THE WORST MAN .--gentleman stepped into a tavern, and saw a filthy drunkard, once a respectable man, waiting for his liquor. He thus accosted him :

vilest of men ?" "I nint the vilest," said the drunkard, "Yes you are," said the gentleman, " sco how you look-drink that glass, and you will be in the

gutter." " I deny your pozi-zi-tion," said the drunkard. Who-who is the vi-vilest, the temp-tempted. or the tempter ! who-who was wor-worst, Sa-Satan or,-hiccup-Eve ?" " Why, Satan," said the gentleman.

"Well-hiccup-well, be-behold the tempempter !" said he, pointing to the bar. The argument was presistible. The bar-keeper flew into passion and turned the poor fellow out of his

onse without his dram.—*Magnolia*. REFORM .- About five hundred ladies of Montelier, Vt., recently addressed a petition to Major Kelsey, inn-keeper in that village, urging him to repudiate alcohol and all that it inherits. The Major took but little time to consider and answerwithout exception and without reserve, that he re- ed that he would do so cheerfully -- only regretting and thus escaped their rebuke.

A tailor in Deptford, England, has placed in his window a long list of names of persons owing | they are poor marksmen; and although they can him money, together with the various sums, from a pound to fifty-four shillings odd, amounting to of men in the world, they never take their aim, £738, with a notice, that persons who had died and generally turn their head away when they or failed in business are not included. Crowds pull the trigger. of persons gather round the window to see the A Tariff Meeting was held at Danville, Pe. on list of debtors thus set forth. An and a set

we aim to sustain and support, as much one class I filled, too, with a father's vanity ! But the as another, and let us hold firmly to that. We go Lord cha-teneth the proud heart .- Where are for the great interest of labor, and if we can take they now ? I saw the youngest-he was the cure of that, there is nothing to fear, for the country will be prosperous and happy. Let us then, nder no name, lose sight of out object, or of our his hot blood sprung up into my face. Molten dentity. We sim at free prosperous labor, while Free Trade aims at cheap goods made cheap lead had been more lasting than those fearful drops. - One moment and his light laugh was in y cheap labor. In the eye of Free Trade the sufing, starvation, and utter neglect of the laborers, my cars-the next, and the large mass came; as well as their moral and intellectual degradation there was no cry of terror, but transition to eterare nothing ; a cent a yard in calicoes outweighs nity was as the lightning's flash-and my poor boy lay crushed beneath the fearful load. It was all these mighty matters, and thus avarice is left an awful moment ! but time, that changeth all to triumph over humanity and morality. England things, brought relief, and I still had two sons asks for free trade just to the extent that she wants But my cup of affliction was not yet full. They, the markets of other countries, and no further. too, were taken from me. Side by side they died Her position is the opposite of ours; her surplus -not as their brother, but the fire damp caught s goods, while ours is produce. She wants free vent for these goods in our markets, but takes care

their breath, and left them scorch and lifeless .-They brought them home to the old man; his hat our food shall not interfere with her agriculjewels-than whom earth's richest treasures in ure. his sight had no price-and told him he was

The United States are in a deplorable condition no currency-no confidence-with every thing childless and alone. It is a strange decree that lepressed, dark and gloomy. The Treasury is empty and the finances distracted; but it is all orking out one great problem, and that is, that ve must take care of ourselves by fostering our own industry. Opinion is rapidly turning to this as the great remedial measure which is to dispel the clouds which have gathered around us, and give us the bright sunshine sgain. God speed your efforts. I write in great haste, and

Remain your friend and ob't serv't, JOHN DAVIS.

FLOWERS, TREES, SHRUBBERT.- We are not bout to philosophize at all, but we wish to ask the farmer-the man who has a house and a lot with it-the owner of any spot of solid earthwhy it is that he does not more often realize the power which he has, to make himself master of a uty of one born free as the bounding fawn of the Interal paradise ? Our poets always talk of green wilderness, she combined the retiring modesty and eaves, and bright fresh flowers, and noble trees, as fem nine timidity of girl just blushing into womanthings belonging of course to a blessed place. Our hood ; there was withal an arch play fulness which hymns sing of "flowery plains" and "trees of caused the heart of many a young Seminole warlife immortal," and all our representations of nor to bound with rapture when her piercing black happy places and scenery include them as a matter of course. Why cannot this be realized ! The Although she loved her "Hanke-tustenugge, man who has a house, a garden, a yard, a farm. or white warrior, as Captain Graham was called can, with a little care, have all these, although he throughout the Seminole nation, still she conceivcan lay no claim to wealth There's wisdom in ed it. a degradation to be allied to a Istehalke, or

cultivating these lovely ornaments ; and although white man ; but at length yielded to his continued ve promise not to philosophize, we cannot help importunities, and they were married according to saying that there is more ploth-opby in these no he forms and ceremonies of the Seminole Indians. tions than most good people imagine. There is Three successive seasons produced as many offreason as well as poetry. And he who has about prings to gladden the hearts of the affectionate his dwelling these children of the earth, will have parents; then come a withering blight upon the among them the song-ters of air; and the fragrance hopes of future happiness-the tond wife was desand music which comes on the breath of summer tined to be seperated by the rude hand of war throug. his opened window will sweeten his infrom her husband, and the father from his chiltellectual associations as well as regale his senses. Now, if this little article should be the means of planting a hundred trees and flowers, we should Speaking of the Mexicans who compose the innot be surprised to find out, in the end, that it had cherished, also, a hundred do.nestic virtues .- Se-They are a very inferior race of men; generally very diminutive in stature, with dark, swarthy lected. skins, and numbers of them look like a mixture of

ECONOMY OF ANTHRACITE COAL FOR STEAM-Indian and negro blood, while some appear to OATS .- The Report of the Camden and Amboy have a small sprinkle of white blood in their Railroad company, mentions a fact which will not veins. They are no soldiers-have small arms e without its influence in materially extending and very little muscular strength, lazy and cowthe consumption of an anthracite coal. It is staardly by nature-half the day they want to be lyted that in one of the boats of the company, the ing down, taking a siesta on the dirty ground Trenton, whose new boilers were built during the past year, upon a plan calculated for the best ap load and fire a musket almost as fast as any sort plication of Coal, the consumption per day does not exceed two tons and one quarter, costing lea dollars, whilst seven cords of wood, consisting 27 50-100 dollars were consumed formerly by the

same boat, on the same run.

The Porte has withdrawn its protest against the installation at Jerusalem of the English Bishop Alex inder. dearest of the flock-his mother's spirit seemed The veteran repealer, Tom Steele, obtained his to have settled on him-crushed at my feet, a ischarge as an insolvent debter on Wednesday. bleeding mass; we were together-so near that

done hard work.

Mr. Oriel, of Devizes, states that the wages of gricultural luborers, in Wiltshire, range from 7 a 9 shillings a week, and that the greatest dis. tress prevails amongst them, many families being actually starving.

Sir Robert Peel was burnt in effigy at Bathgato on the 23d ult.; he was carried through the town on a pole, followed by a large crowd, who kept firing at the effigy during the whole of its progress. A halt was made at the doors of the most obnoxious Tortes in the town-the crowd hissing and shouting " Down with the Tories." After parading the town, the enligy was placed in a tar arrel, and set on fire, an individual pronouncing the following words: "So perish all traitors to their country." After the putning was over, the large concourse quietly dispersed .-- Glasgnw Chrothe old plant should thus survive the strippling nicle. things we shaded, and for whom it would have

A man of the name of Leary, a soldier, is now in Cork jul charged, on his own contension, with the murler of the R v. Mr Ham Iton, near Baudon, n 1833.

TEMPERANCE -The first anniversary of the The old man looked up. From Heavens Washington Temperance Societies of the city of God gave and he taketh away-blessed be his New York and its vicinity, was celebrated by a .. procession in New York on Tuesday last. Near-I bowed my head to the miner's pious prayer v fifty different Societies from Long Island, New Jersey, and the neighboring counties, were repre-

sented on the occasion. " The procession," says MARCH .- This is the month when hares, in England, become mad. Hence the saying-"mad the Tribune, "was nearly two miles in length, and marched through the streets, between lines of as a March hare." It is singular, that the inferiastonished and rejoicing citizens crowding the coror animals should be so much more regular in their habits than man. Hares go mad in spring ners to behold this great and before unheard of display of Temperatice triumples, to Washington -dogs in mid-summer, when red Sirius rages; but men go mad at all times. If any given time Parade Ground, were three stages had been elected, from which the groat concourse, which must was set apart for the madness of mankind, we have embraced some eight thousand people, was might pass laws for its prevention, as well as for addressed in heartfelt, cloquent language by Mr. the prevention of hydrophobia. This would at on e put a stop to gambling, whether in lotteries Barrel, District Attorney of Queen's County, Capt. W. A. Wisdom, of Philadelphin, Mo-srs. or fancy stocks; it would prevent all doubly hazardous speculations; and such schemes as the John Holman and T. M. Woodruff, of this city, "lot scheme," which beggared so many lunatics, Then forming in procession again, they marched to the Park, where they werd dismissed." would never have lived beyond a day.-N. York

In the evening, a great number sat down to a grand dinner in the Centre Market Hall. At night meetings were held in various parts of the city. The Hon, THEOPORE FRELINGAURSEN addressed a large meeting at the Tubernacies

store; "you had better stop in and buy an um-MECHANICAL THADES .- A good trade is worth brella---I'll sell you one at half price." Without a thousand dollars to any young man. It is worth word of reply, the Yankee walked in, selected more than money as an inheritance ; for this may one of very superior silk, and inquired the price. "Five dollars, sir, we sell them at-have never fail; that never will if he be industrious. We sold them for less," was the polite response of the think well of those institutions of learning, where merchant, who, in the eagerness for trade had the tedium of study is occasionally relieved by emaheady forgotten his conditions of sale. - Jonathan ployments in some mechanical operations. These cool y laving down two dellars and a half, took. promote the health both of body and mind, and may give the student a trade, which in the event the umbrella and walked off, leaving the merchant to calculate his profits upon the sale of his goods of his not being able to acquire a living by his wits, will still enable him to derive a sure support from profitable labor.

> A TEE-TOTALLER .- By the upsetting of a boat few days since in the Potomac, at Harper's Ferry, a man was so nearly drowned that the greatest efforts were required to restore animation. The usual stimulants were applied, and as he revived, an effort was made to induce him to swallow some brandy. Exhausted as he was, however, he refused, having signed the total abstinence pledge, and being unwilling in any way to violate t. He recovered fully without the brandy.

A-meeting in favor of Toxas has been held at Savannah, •

A MILD REPROOF .-- To a young infidel who was scotting at Christianity, because of the mis conduct of its professors, the late Dr. Mason said :---

Did you ever know an uproar to be made be cause an infidel went astray from the path of morality " The infidel admitted that he did not. "Then don't you see,' said Dr. M. that by expecting the professor of Christianity to be holy, you pay it the highest compliment in your pow-