TERMS OF PUBLICATION. On the Cash System.

The Miners' Journal will after the lst of January next, oe published on the following terms and condi tions: For one year,..... \$2 00

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

and 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 ane 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-

VOL XVIII.

onibidga, -you have left me no hope. I told you

I did not love him, and that I would not live

with him. I now wish to remain single, but you

will not even allow me that poor boon. You say

you love me and that you are my parents, my

brothers; yet you have driven from me my hun-

ter, and I will never ! NEVEN ! love another,-

You have forced him to roam an outcast from vil-

me joyful when my hunter is far away ?"

What! I marry another one on whom I can

All advertisements unus to paid for in advance un-ices au secount is opened with the advertiser. The charge of 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. All notices for Tavern Licence. \$2.

Notices for Tavern Licence. \$2. All votices for Meetings and proceedings of meet-ings not considered of general interest, and many oth-er notices which have been inserted heretofore gra-tuitioualy, with the exception of Maringes and Deaths will be charged as advertisements. Notices of Deiths, in which invitatious are extended to the Friends and relatives of the deceased, to attend the fu-d. will be charged as advertisements. al, will be charged as advertisements

OFFICE LYRICS No 5. Beauty. Oh what is Beauty. Is't a glance, • A fitful radiant beam; Which binds the senses in a trance, As o'er them it doth gleam ? Is it a sudden lightning flash, Darifue acome the acult. Darting across the soul; Causing wild feelings forth to dash, Loosed from their stern control ? Or is it like a scraph's smile Ut is it like a scraph's smile, All gentleness and truth; A fund of bright warm images, Clad in the garb of youth: That as an angel's whisper steals, Across the turbid breast; Lulling the strong emotions down, In peacefulness and rest In peacefulaces and rest. Is that called beauty, which is flashed Forth from a splendid eye; Is that called beauty, which is drawn From lovers first balmy sigh; Which stamps upon the gazers sense, A wondering extacy; As woman's proud and lovely form, In gracefulness sweeps by? Oh ! none of these bright visions make, The beauty that I seek; It lies not in the bright warm glow ess and rest. In peaceful The beauty that I seek; It lies not in the bright warm glow Of woman's lovely check. It lies not in the kindling eye, The fashing glance of pride, Nor doth it dwell where human forms, In loveliness doth glide. It is not real, vision like, It brightens but to die; Ard like a sudden gush of light, The phantom sweepeth by; Leaving the darkness yet more dread, The wildered fancy blind; And reason wondering at the sprite, Her learning could not bind.

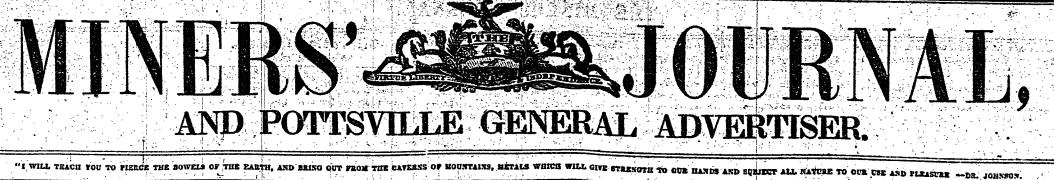
From the Chicago Democrat. The Spirit Black. A TALE OF ST. CHARLES. When leaves by the wind of night are stirred. When the quick wild bark of the wo'f is heard, When the own his dismitwarning hoots, And a vivid flash the halting shoets; A spirit form the Indians say. Is seen around the bluff to play.

Near the flourishing village of St Charles rears into the river ; and before her friends could reach one of those majectic bluffs, which are so frethe spot, its crystal waters had closed over her quently found on the banks of the Fox River. forever. and which add so much to the beauty and scene-

W.

ry of its silver waters. It is stuated, a little south east of the village. Along this summit, are several ancient mounds, which have, probably for ages, been the burial places of the natties, and arrowed check. one recently has been chosen as the resting place of the dead of this village and immediate vicinity The south and cast sides are washed by a brook

called the Cedar or Bluff run; while, a distance Ononi! idga.



ty-three.

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

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1842.

party, and she herself was also one with them ---FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. It was on their assembling at this bluff, previous Eleven Days Later from England. to their departure, that they offered their presents

By the arrival at New York, of the packet ship to the brave. Encouraged by these, he again re-Sheridan, Captain Do Peyster, from Liverpool, newed his suit ; but was, as heretofore unsucceswe have London dates to the 15th of March. The ful. Her family and friends, angry at what they news is important. supposed unjustifiable obstinacy on her part, re-The English have been defeated in Affghanismonstrated severely, and even used threats to compel her to obedience. Well, then,' said On-

tan. having lost six thousand soldiers, and most of the officers of the invading army. The new Ministry have presented to Parliament their-plan of action, which includes a very considerable melioration of their Tariff.

There seems to be a tolerable ready sale of cut ton, at a reduced price for inferior qualities, which. it is said, have been largely shipped from this country. The sufferings of the British at Cabout must

lage, and from tribe to tribe, and this moment, have been terrible. We notice that among their perhaps, he is alone, far from his native tribe, none with him to assist in building his wigwams assailants was the son of Dost Mohamed. With the latter, our townsman, General Harlan, did seror spread his skins for his bed, none to wait upon vice, and we think he will not be surprised at the him when faint and weary with the labor of the result.

chase, sighing to the night winds for his Ononia There seems to be a doubt whether, in time of uidga. Is not this enough? Would you have peace, England will submit to a "war tex," to carry on hostilities in India. 'But she could not repress her passion even here, and before others could speak, she resum-There is no news from China.

Money was plentiful in England, and bread stuffs cheaper. The British are about to send ten thousan

never place my affections, and with whom I can roops to India. never be happy ? If this is your love for me, be it so! But soon you shall have reason to regret The Queen and her husband and children, were vour course.' Saying this she withdrew, and pretty well." Since 1837, there has accrued a deficiency while they were making preparations for the feshe British revenue of £ 10,000,000. tival, (determined upon uniting her with the

brave that day,) she wound her way to the top The Ministry will be sustained in its plan of the bluff; and calling to her friends, addressed irance them thus :--- 'You were not satisfied with driv-GOVENMENT FINANCIAL PLAN. The following is an annilysis of Sir Robert

ing away my hunter, but you would have me wed another. You thought to compel me, Peel's system of taxation, as stated by him on but you shall see how certain I can defeat your Friday night. The right honorable Baronet complans.' She then commenced singing her death menced with the deficit, in doing which he adsong, sweeter by far than the dying echo of the mitted that the statements of the last Chancellor evening vesper, as the still breeze wafted it softly of the Exchequer, for the year ending 5th April, to vards the regions of the blest. She then rush-1842, were nearly accurate. The income fell ed with the swiftness of the deer towards the riomewhat short of the estimate; but the expendiver. Her friends, to rescue her, rushed with all | ture, on the other hand, was somewhat less, and he assumed the deficiency to be \$2,350,000.

possible haste; calling on her name with hearts ready to burst with augush; assuring her that For the year ending the 5th A- > her hunter should be restored, if she would desist. pril, 1843, the estimated ex- \$£50,819,000 It is in vain. You are too late,' she replied, as pendituro she naused a moment on the brink of the preci-The income pice. Then with a mighty bound, she plunged

Leaving a deficiency £2,569.000 But as not more than £ 500,000 was provided or on account of the Chineso war, whatever the

Such was the story told by an aged Indian in actual cost of that war above that sum may be, 1836. And while tell ng it, the stiffness of age forsook his limbs, and the feeling of youth again £1,300,000 so that about £800,000 would probenewed his age, while tears trickled down his ably have to be added to the deficiency of £2, 569.000. There might also be an addition of

And he was the beloved hunter, who had once £100,000 on account of Australia. But the war more, and for the last time, returned to behold the | in Atfghanistan, though nominally carried on at sacred spot where had trod the last steps of his the expense of the Indian government, might eventually entail a burden on this country. The Indian revenue, which for the year ending April THE LABORING MAN .- The world, as now | 5, 1836, exhibited a surplus of £1,500,000, for anstituted, is based on the mandate of "Eden " the year ending April 5, 1840, exhibited a defi--by the sweat of the brow shalt thou eat thy ciency of £2,414,000 and he could not calculate pread; ' and the entire arrangements of society, the deficiency for the year 1841 at less than £2,have acknowledged this as the corner stone of us 340 000. existence. From this general necessity to till The deficiency in the revenue the earth; to lay all nature under physical contri-On the 5th April, 1838 was £1.428.000 bution, have arisen, and ever will continue those On the 5th April, 1839 ertificial distinctions, which divide society into its On the 5th April, 1840 1,159,000 various classes; cause the division of labor; rich On the 5th April, 1841 1.851.00 and poor; learned and unlearnd; the statesman On the 5th April, 1842 2.344.000 and the artizin. But so thisely have these several elements been blended, and so happily have In all £7,402,000 their several operations been adjusted; that no Add the anticipated deficiency one could exist independent of the other. Each for 1843 has a specific relation to the whole; and, in the vast machinery of man's natural state, no part can To al deficiency for six years in say to the other-I have no need of thee; no porround numbers £10,070,000 tion can condemn the subordinacy of another ; but Sir Robert then proceeded to state his means all must work together under the eye of the same for meeting this deficiency, which he prefaced by master, who regordeth with equal care the exalted saying that the estimated addition to the duties on and the lowly, the educated and the ignorant, consumption had not been realised, and he antici-We pity the man, no matter how elevated his stapated nothing but failure from any increased taxation, how extensive his wealth, who contemns the tion on articles of consumption. With respect to honest toil of industry, and regards the laborer as the post office, he thought the measure had not a vessel of dishonor. He knows not what life is had a fair trial, and he should not consider him--what man is. That life is but the probation self justified in recommending any change for the day of eternity, in which we are all laborers, doing present year, though he would not say that it the great work of existence in the several departought not to be a source of revenue. He had the nents of temporal being; and that man, under firmest belief " that any such plan as that propewhitsnever clime or condition, is still a moral and sed by the late government, or any other plan for n'éllectual man, with faculties that allay him to raising the revenue by diminuching taxation, would angels, and a spirit that adumbrates the veiled lin. not afford any immediate relief for the supply of caments of Jehovah. The king on his throne can any present. deficiency," He proposed that the be no more; the beggar at his fuostool cannot be income of the country should bear a charge of less. He, the work of whose hands is Heaven £2. 18s. 4d. per cent. and who made the sun and the stars; the grea All incomes under £150 to exempt from duty. master-builder of the universe, has hallowed labor In the former property tax the income of the by the majesty of his own work, and made it honoccupying tenant was estimated at three fourths rable by the example of H.m. who, though seatof the rent. But he proposed, with respect to all ed at the right hand of God, was still the mangeroccupied land that the income be taken at one half cradled son of Joseph-THE CARPENTER.-Sainstead of three fourths of the rent. All funded property, whether belonging to na.

Irish Absentees to be liable to the property tax. By returning to their own country they may cacape the duty.

The expenditure that will probably arise from the position of our affairs in India may require a was distributed to-day : 🗌 considerable deduction from the surplus; but be

would take it at what he had stated. And now for the mode of dealing with the sur-

On looking to the Tariff he found 200 different articles subject to various rates of duty; and he had to propose a complete revision of the duties affecting those articles, and a general alteration of our commercial Tariff.

Of 1,200 articles of consumption, he proposed to reduce the daty on 750, and on the remaining 450 he did not propose any reduction, in consequance of the very trifling difference between the duty and the cost of the erticle. On the 750, how- say :

ever, he proposed to reduce the duty very materi-The existing duty on Sugar not to be disturbed. ad valorem, or more, whether the same be now On Coffee, the produce of British possessions, specific or ad valorem, a duly of thirty per centhe duty to be reduced to 4d, per pound; and on tum ad valorem, except on such articles as aro

coffee, the produce of all foreign countries, the duty to be 8d. From this reduction, the loss is estimated at

\$237,000, but allowing for increased coasumption, it might be taken at \$ 171,000. He proposes that for the present the duty on

foreign timber, as distinguished from deals, should glazed castings, sad irons, hatters' and tailors' be reduced to 30s. and that for the year ending irons, two cents and a half per pound : on vessels 5th April 1843, the duty on deals should be redu- of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one cent per ced to 35s. But he proposed to make a total pound; Provided, That all castings, or vessels of change in the mode of collecting the duties, and to place all the shores of the Baltic on the same having any addition of wrought iron attached, faoting. In the year ending 5th April, 1844, he shall be charged with the same rate of duty as ar-

ced to 25s, and the duty on deals to 30s. Timber from Canada to be admitted at a mere ly nominal duty, i. e. the duty on colonial timber to be in a load, on deals, 24. a load, on lathe, 3s. a load.

The total loss from the sources he estimated at no less than £ 600,000.

There were only two or three other articles upon which he proposed to make any considerable reduction. Certain duties were levied on the exportation of British manufactures, amounting to £ 180,000. He proposed to remit altogether the duties on the export of British manufactures. 48.350.000 He proposed in lieu of the various duties on

and to take off altogether the assessed taxes on drivers, &c., which would cause a loss to the rev. pound; on all scrap and old from that has been in enue of \$61,000. He also proposed to take off actual use, and fit only to be re-manufactured, the duty on persons letting job carriages, amoun leight dollars and fifty cents per ton; on scythes,

partment of \$ 70.000. SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ABBIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERS.

the day of sailing, but from a great press of mat

THE TARIFF BILL. ty dollars per ton ; on cheese, st ven couls per A printed copy of the following Bill, which was pound ; on tallow candles, four cents per pound ; shroad, and subject to duty upon importation, sported to the flouse on the Sist alt, by Mr. on lard, saltpenes refined, and on oil of viscol two shall within six months after importation, be sold Saltonstall, from the Committee on Manufactures.

A BILL supplementary to the act entitled . An act to modify the act of the fourteenth of July. all manufactures of tobacco, other than snuff and United States, the sum of three dollars for every one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and cigara, eight cents per pound; on whating and hundred dollars of the purchase money or price all other acts imposing duties on imports," ap- dry ochre, one cent per pound; on ochre ground of the whole so sold; which duty shall, however, proved March two, eighteen hundred and thirwhite lead, lithargo and sugar of lead, three cents Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-

NO. 17.

esentatives of the United States of America in ne dollar and thirty cents, per one hundred and Congress assembled, That from and after the thirwilve pounds. Seventh. On sall, eight cents per bushel; on tieth day of June next, in lieu of the dutics now

coal, one dollar and sixty cents per ton; on forimposed by law on the importation of the articles ereinafter, provided for, there shall be levied, coleign-caught fish, dried or smoked, one dollar per one hundred and twelve pounds; on mackerel, lected, and paid, the following duties, that is to one dollar and fifty cents per barrel; on salmon,

First. On all articles which are now chargetwo dollars per barrel; and on all other pickled able with a duty amounting to twenty per contum or other fish oil of foreign fishing, olive oil, linseed oil, and rapeseed oil, twenty conts per galper gallon; on tarred cordage four cents per pound, hereinafter provided for or excepted.

and on untarred cordsge five cents per pound; on Second. On iron, in bars or bolts, not manu corks nine cents per pound, and on chocolate four factured in whole or in part by rolling, seventeen cents per pound : Provided. That any person dollars per ton; on bar and bolt iron, made whole transporting in American vessels any cordage ly or in part by rolling, twenty-five dollars per manufactured in the United States, entir; ly of ton : on irons and pigs, eight dollars per ton : on Manilla grass imported after the thirty-first of to be paid, by way of drawback, an amount equal to the duty paid on the grass used in the manucast iron, not in the rough as from the mould, or facture of the cordage exported, the same to be said cordsge is exported.

proposed that the duty on forcign timber be redu- ticles manufactured of wrought iron, if that shall Eighth. On paper and books the following amount to more than the duty on cast iron; on round iron or braziers' rods, of three-sixteenths to per pound; on antiquarian, copperplate, copying, ten-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, inclusive, drawing, foolscap, imperial, lithographic, medium, and on iron in sheets, and hoop iron, two cents and a half per p and : on nail or spike rods, two and all others not specified, twelve and a bolf two cents and a half per pound : on nail plates, cents per pound; on blotting, cartridge, gloss, slit, rolled or hammered, two cents per pound : on printing, sand, and stainers' paper, eight cents iron, slit, rolled, or hammered, for band iron, scroll per pound; on binders' boards, box boards, mill iron, or casement rods, two cents per pound : on boards, sheathing, and wrapping paper, three wrought nails of iron, four cents, and cut nails, cents per pound; on all books printed previous three cents per pound; on iron spikes, and on to the year eighteen hundred, four cents par vol. any tax or duty. mill cranks and mill irons, of wrought iron, three ume; books printed since eighteen hundred, in cents per pound : on anvils, anchors, blacksmith's Latin, Greek, and all other languages other than English, when bound fifteen cents, and when unhammers, and sledges, two cents per pound ; on stage coaches to have a uniform mileage of 111, iron cubles or chains, or parts thereof, manufactured in whole or in part, two cents and a half per in the English language, and on blank hooks, when bound, thirty cents, and when unbound, twenty-six cents per pound : on paper hangings. thirty-five per centum ad valurem; and on playmust be added. The cost could not be less than | ting to \$ 9,000, making a total loss in this de- four dollars per dozen; on screws weighing over ing cards, ten cents per pack.

twenty-four pounds, four cents per pound when Ninth. On spirits manufactured from grain or other materials, for the first proof fifty-seven made of wrought iron, and three cents per pound when made of cast iron ; on iron of steel wire, not cents, for second proof sixty cents, for third proof exceeding number fourteen, three cents and a half By the arrival of the Great Western we have per pound: exceeding number fourteen, six cents per cents, for fifth proof seventy-five cents, and for which bond or bonds may be made applicable to full-files of London and Liverpool papers up to pound: on wood screws made of iron, twelve cents all above fifth proof ninety cents per gallon ; on any one such sale specified therein, or to all such nd, and when made of brass, thirty cents ira wine, fifty cents per gal per pound ; on old and scrap lead, one cent and a wine, thirty cents per gallon ; on the wines of giving the same, within a time not exceeding one half per pound ; on pig, har, and sheet lead, two Sicily, ten cents per gallon ; on red wines of year from the date thereof specified therein, and cents and a half per pound and on lead pipes, France, Spain, and Austria, in casks, six cents shall be conditioned for the rendering of a full three cents per pound ; on copper rods and bolts. Austria, Germany and the Mediterranean, in on hammered brass kettles, thirty-five per centum. Provided, That no manufactured article shall in bottles and cases, thirty-five cents per gallon; hereafter pay a less rate of duty, when imported, on wines of all other countries in casks, fifteen than is charged on the material constituting its cents per gallon, and in bottles fifty cents per galgreatest weight or chief value; whichever is charg- lon; on vinegar five cents per gallon.

nanner: to the actual cost, if the same shall have been procured otherwise than by purchases at the time and place when and where purchased or otherwise procured, or to the appraised value, if appraised, shall be added all charges except in-

SEC. 4. And he it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and heis hereby authorized at any time hereafter, to convert any ad valorem duty into its squivalent specific duty. according to the, general Custom-house valuation of the preceding year, of which conversion he shall give due notice. Provided, That nething. in this act shall be so construed as to prevent or : affect the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, as provided for by the sot approved the fourth of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, any thing is said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Szc. 5 And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirticih day of June next, when any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported from cents per pound; on beef and pork two cents, on by way of auction, within any collection district bacon three cents, and on butter five cents per of the United States, there shall be levied, collectpound; on eigars thirty per centom advatorem; on ed, and paid, as a duty, and for the use of the in oil, one cent and a half per pound; on red and be chargeable only upon one auction sale of the same goods, wares, and merchandize, after such per pound, on alum two dollars, and on copperas importation thereof, and all goods, wares, and merchandise, that shall be sold at the price or on'

the terms determined by sale at auction, of a sample or samples, or portion thereof, to determine the price or terms of sale of the residue, or of any portion thereof, shall be taken and deemed to be sold by way of suction within the meaning and for the purpose of this act. . The amount of. the duty aforesaid upon every such sale shall be tish one dollar per barrel; on spermaceii, whale; paid within five days aftyr such sale to the colloctor of the district, for the use of the United States, by the auctioneer or person officiating, and. lon, and on castor oil thirty-seven and a half cents so selling by way of auction, who is hereby authorised to retain said amount out of the purchase money or proceeds of such sale, being three per centum on the whole amount of such proceeds, to meet or reimburse to him such payment; and the several collectors are hereby authorized and required to demand, collect, and receive the said duty in every such case, and to take all necessa-Jone next, in American vessels, shall be entitled ry and proper measures, in the law or otherwise, to recover and receive the same; and in all suits and controversies for the recovery of such duty, or upon any bond, or for any penalty herein prepaid by the collector of the port from whence the scribed in relation to such sales, the burden of proof shall be upon the person defending against

the same, to show that the goods, wares, or merdutics, that is to say; on bank note, post of all chandise, in question, were last imported more kinds, fote, letter, and ti-sue pare:, fifteen cents than six months before the sale in question, or that the said duty has already been duly paid or secured upon an auction sale thereof since the last importation : Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall extend to suction sales made by an officer of the law, or by his commond, in and for the execution of legal process, nor to sales made pursuant to any law of the United States, or of any State, for the collection of

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That before selling, as aforesaid, by way of auction, any such goods, wares, and merchandise, subject to bound thirteen cents per pound; on books printed the duty prescribed in the next preceding section, the person or persons so selling shall either pay the said duty, or give bond or bonds to the collector of the district, who is hereby authorized and required to receive the same, in a sum not less than five hundred dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars, at the discretion of the collector. having reference to the amount of sales intended. and of the duties thereon, with sufficient surety sixty-three cents, for fourth proof sixty-seven or surcties, to receive the payment of said duty ; sales that may be made by such person or persons per gallon ; on all other wines of France, Spain, and true account of the articles sold, and for the payment of the amount of the said dutics thefeon. casks, eight cents per gallon; on French wines | to the said collector of the United States, within five days after each and every such sale: and even ry person, other than is excepted in the proviso at the end of the next preceding section, who shall so as aforesaid, sell, by way of auction any such goods, wares, or merchandise, chargeable with the said duty, according to the provision of the next pound, and fifteen per centum ad valorem; and preceding section, shall forfeit and pay a sum equal to the value of the articles so sold, to be recovered in an action of debt, or by information in any proper court, one half thereof to the U. States, and the other half to any person who shall first sue or inform and prosecute therefor .- Provided, however, That nothing therein contained shall be construed to repeal or alter any State or municipal law or regulation in relation to sales at auction. 🥊 SEC. 7. And be it further enacted. That on all articles imported after the thirtieth day of June next, where the same shall be appraised at a higher rate than they are invoiced, double duty shall he paid on the excess of such appraisement above the invoice : Provided, That the person claiming such goods may within three days appeal from such appraisement, and notify the collector thereof; whereupon the said claimant and the collector shall each choose one competent as d disinterested person to re-oppraise said, goods, which two per-. sons shall fairly appraise said goods, and, in case of disagreement, shall choose an umpire to decide between them, and such appraisement shall be final and conclusive ; and if it be no higher than the invoice, the regular duty only shall be charged;

along its base, at the west, rolls the river in its lone and silent grandeur, its shores still untouch-

ed by the hand of civilized man; on the east and south-east sides rises the beautiful rolling praries, dotted here and there with the fields of the emigrant settler. The beauty of the scenery from this point, is such that travellers, who have gazed with delight at other bluffs and points on the river are struck with uncommon interest, on beholding this spot; and on leaving it, often turn and linger still, as if enchanted, to gaze at its beauty. It is called the Spirit Bluff,' and a tale is told of it of so much interest, that many a. heart is made sad at its recital. For a number of years no Indian has been seen to cross its suinmit: but, by a circuitous path they all go round ft, for a dark eyed Indian maid, they say, is seen to hover around it. Some forty years ago, there was in the nation of Pottowatomics, an aged chief, whose name was Wavishkee, and who was in 1836 still remembered by the old Indian traders of Chicago and other points on that heautiful like. It was in the time of this chief, that one of the most inclancholy transactions that ever occurred among the Pottowatomic nation took place near this bluff. Ononibidga, the only daughter of Wavishkee, was dear to her parents and the boast of her tribe. Contrary to the wishes of her family, she had formed an ardent attachment to a young hunter of the tribe, and one whom she knew was very strongly attached to here. But when asked in marriage of her parents, he was astonished to find himse f refused, and likewise to learn that their daughter was intended by them for another, a young brave of distinction." The latter had acquired a fame by deeds of valor rendered his nation, and the many captive whites he had taken along the shores of Lake Erie, and even among the nation of the Senecas. At the mention of the young hunter wishing Ononibidga in marriage, her family pressed the brave to urge his suit with her, which he did with ardor and unccasing assiduity; but she refused him,

and pervisted in her preference for the young hunvannah Georgean. ter. To the recommendation of her friends in favor of the brave, she replied that she had chosen one after her own mind-one who would spend his life with her; and, by his profession, would provide for her subsistence, and secure her comfort and happiness ; but, if she accepted the brave, he would be constantly bent on some deeds of cided state of elcoholic intoxication. A crowd bravery & exploit, he would be absent from her, exposing himself to danger, and perhaps death on a distant battlefield, leaving her a widow to tread alone the paths of this unfeeling world. Ononidition of an insensible inebriate, and kindly took bidga's expostulations were of no avail with her family or friends. They at length by stratagem charge of his pocket book, lest its contents should and other means succeeded in driving the hunter to some distant land, from which he never return. look to him for a short time, while he went after ed; or at least, was never more seen among his a backney toach in which to have him conveved tribe; and then, by harsh means, began to com- home. In a short time after his departure on this filial errand, a negro passing along with a horse pel her to accept for her husband the brave, whom they had chosen. But to all her expostuand cart, recognized the intoxicated gentleman as his master, and the about to remove him from the lations and assertions that she could never love any but, her young hunter, and, that rather than "public eye," into his cart, for the purpose of carhave the brave whom she so much disliked, she iving him home. . No, no,' said some of the bywould live alone in the depths of the solitary for- standers, you may save yourself that trouble est, they paid no regard. Onon bidga, to this his son will be here in a few minutes with a back. time had been the joy and delight of her family, to take him home, and that is rather a more comand had been indulged more than was usual for fortable vehicle than your cart." "His son !" exthe females of her tribe. Her brothers had ex. claimed the negro ; why ' Lor' bress you, sir, he suaded rather than compelled to accept the brave The negro was right ; be had no son, but then it objections, they took measures to make some pro- chap who adopted him as a father. Having affil-

vision for her future maintainance and presented isled himself first, and appropriated the pocket to the brave all in their simple mode of living an book afterwards, he somehow or other forgot to re-Indian could desire. turn with the back, and the negro, as white of At about this time a party was formed to go mind as he was black of skin, took his master to Red Pipe Stone, on the shores of the Missis- Lome, and the sflectionate son' has not been sippi, above the falls of St. Anthony, to procure heard of sinces

some of the charmed stone for their pipes. The Mem. Men having pocket books about them parents and brothers of Ononibidga were of the longht not to get corned. - Baltimore Sun.

tives or foreigners, to be subject to the same bur-AN AFFECTIONATE SON. A day or two since, then of £2 18s 41 per cent. man pretty respectably riggid in the way of ap-In 1814, the property assessed was comprise

parrel, was seen leaning against a wall in the in five divisions, or scedules. neighborhood of Pratt street wharf, in a very de-Scedule A comprised the rent of land, the rents of houses, and the produce of tithes, mines, quarsoon collected around, and in a brief space of time ries, canals, &c. From the property in this scheda young man stepped up and claimed to be his nie he calculated on receiving £1,600,000 son. He expressed a vast amount of shame on From Schedule B the income of occu. account of his father's public exposure in the con-154.000 pying tenants From Schedule C the income derived

from the public lands 616,000 be lost. He then requested the bystanders to From Schedule D the income derived from trade, manufactures, &c. 1,220,000 From Schedule E the income derived from public offices 145,000

> £3,775,000 Inall He proposed that this tax should be continued or three years, and that October next should be he end of the fifst half year.

But, as Ireland has never been subject to a property tax, and there was no machinery in that ountry for levying it, he proposed a substitute, which he thought would produce an equivalent for her share of an income tax. In Ireland the pressed a wish that she might if possible be per- gut no son, an' I know it-no son and neber hab.' doty on spirits in a Sd the gallon, and Scotland it is nearly, 2s 8d. From some cause or other the for a husband. In order to remove some of her was a very convenient and profitable thing to the temperance obligation had ceased to be effective in Ireland, for there had been an increased con. phrey Dary. sumption of spirits in Ireland from the 5th July, 1841 to the present time. The additional duty will be paid on 5,500,000

gallons and that will realize £25,000. By an equalization of the steam duties in Ireland with thosein this country, he expected £160-000.

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Allogether her pected from Ireland C410,000. ~

we are compelled to be brief in our account: We are indebted to the New York Herald and New York Sun for extras.

The Great Western arrived for the first time this year in our harbor this day. She left Bristol and copper nails and spikes, four cents per pound; April 4. She brings 70 passengers and a large mixed cargo.

There has been no division yet on Sir Rober 430.000 Peel's new plan of an income and property tax. In the House of Commons, on the 24th of March, cable with the highest rate of duty. he said that he should drive it through as fast as possible. Sir R. Peel said, that on Monday, the 4th of April, at 5 o'clock, he should proceed with the Exchequer Bills and Commissioners Bill.

There would not probably be a very long discus-2.570.000 sion, but he proposed to give that bill preference, on account of the interest felt by private parties

in it. After that he wished to go on with his resolutions. On Tuesday, he wished that the House would go into committee on the Corn Bill, as he wished, as quickly as possible, to olymp the sense of the House upon the provisions of it, 'in order that it might be sent to the House of Lonis. On Friday he should proceed with the resolutions. Lord Brougham has taken strong ground against the financial policy proposed by Sir R. Peel. The Liverpool Mail says that Sir Robert Peel's teen cents per square yard. financial propositions have been received most fa-

vorably throughout the country. The measure was being discussed throughout the country, and deputations had been sent up from Bristol against. 16. 🔎

Three special messengers have strived i the Western-one from the British Government to Lord Ashburton-one from the French Government to the French Minuster-and one from the American Minister in London, all in reference, it is supposed to the right of search.

There had been a conspiracy at Brussels agains the Government. Vandermeer, Vandermissen, Vanlathem and Verpraet, were condemned to die. The King and Queen of the Belgians have arrived in Paris.

The Queen of Portugal has been delivered of fine boy.

English Funds are improving. In cotton price remain steady.

The 78th Highlauders have left for India. ENIGRATION TO AMERICA .-- The New York line of packet ship Gladiator, carries out 150 passengers in the steerage, who intend to settle in various parts of the United States and Canada, and 20 cabin passengers. The passengers in the steerage are principally agriculturists from the home countries; the cabin passengers are chiefly merchants and others upon business. The Mediator will take out 250 emigrants to New York.

square yard.

Excrepts " Hope has infinite gradations-from the height

of expectation to the brink of despair."--- W. "To most men Experience is like the stern lights of a ship, which illumine only the track it

has passed."-Coleridge. " Love is better than fear, gentleners than beat-

ing, to bring up a child rightly in learning. I do a good wit, and encourage a will to learning, as Praise."-Roger Ascham

"" The most important principle, perhaps, in life is to have a pursuit-an useful one if possible,--but, at all svents, an innocent one."-Sir Humvalorem

John Ball on being asked whether he had seen . the bridge of Sighs ' at Venice, replied that there was no Bridge of any Size in the whole city. "What is morally wrong, can never be pollucally right,"- Charles James Fox. "An insult or even an aggression is not a sufficient cause of war, until explanation or redress is demanded and rolused. "- Charles James For.

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Tenth. On all manufactures of silk, known na piece goods, one dollar and eighty cents per Third. On weolen varn, four cents per pound. and thirty per centum : on wool unmanufactured. the value whereof at the place of exportation shall on all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk is a component part, not otherwise provided for, cxeeed eight cents, four cents per pound, and twenty-six per centum advalorem ; on ready-made thirty per centum ad valorem, excepting sewing silk, which shall be forty per centum, and silk clothing, all milled and fulled cloth known by the name of plains, kerseys, or Kendall cottons, of hats one dollar each; on shoes for men, thirty which wool shall be the only material, marino cents per pair; on shoes or slippers for women, shawls made of wool, and upon all other manu. made of silk; per pair, twenty-five cents; on shoes factures of wool, or of which wool is a component or slippers for women, made of prunella, stuff, part, subject by any former act to a duty of fifty nankeen, leather, or other material, twenty cents per centum, a duty of forty per centum: on Brusper pair ; on shoes or slippers for children, twelve cents per pair ; on men's boots and bootces, one els, Wilton, and treble ingrained carpeting, fifty dollar and twenty-five cents per pair ; when parents per square yard, and on all other ingrained tially manufactured, one dollar a pair; on woand Venetian carpeting, thirty cents per square men's boots and bootees fifty cents a pair; on ward : and on flannels, bockings, and baizes, fourcalf skins four dollars, on morocco skins three

Fourth. On all manufactures of cotton, or of dollars, on kid skins two dollars, and on sheep skins one dollar and twenty-five cents per dozen, which cotton is a component part, thirty per cenand on sole and bend leather eight cents per tum advalorem, excepting cotton twist, yarn, and thread, which shall remain at the rate of duty fixpound : Provided, That all skivers, split or pared by the "Act to smend the several acts impostially manufactured skins, shall pay the same ing duties on imports," of the twenty-second of rate of duty as leather; on India rubber shoes, May, one thousand eight hundred and twentyand all other manufactures of India rubber, thirty four: And Provided, That all manufactures of per cent. ad valorem.

cotton, or of which cotton is a component part, Eleventh. On the following articles there shall not dyed, colored, printed, or stained, not exceed be a duly of twenty per centum ad valoreas, that ing in value twenty cents the square yard, shall is to say; on silver plated and on brass wire, be valued at twenty cents the square yard, and, if cap or bonnet wire covered with silk or other madyed, colored, printed, or stained, in whole or in terial, sail duck, shear, cast, and Gern. in steel, part, not exceeding in value twenty-five cents the wood, thread, laces, precious stones not set, jewsquare yard, shall be valued at twenty-five conta ellery, watches and parts the cof, and ground the square yard : on cotton bagging, three cents plaster of Paris; and fitteen per centum on cocoa the square yard; on all stamped, printed, or paintand leaf or unmanufactured tobacco.

ed floor cloths, thirty-five cents the square yard; Ssc. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and on oil cloths of all kinds, other than that usuand after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand ally denominated patent floor-cloth, ten cents the eight hundred and forty-three, there shall be paid ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to all

Fifth. On window glass, not above eight by other duties, on the following articles, that is to en inches in size, two dullars and forty cents per say, on woollen clothes and cassimeres; on all hundred square feet; above eight by ten, and not manufactures of cotton which are dyed, colored, above ten by twelve inches in size, two dollars and printed, or stained; on laces, bleached and unthirty-seven cents per hundred square fest ; and if | meached linen; worsted stuff goods; manufactures above ten by twelve inches, two dollars and fifty- of silk and worsted, and of leather; on spirits dissix cents per hundred square feet : on all spothe- tilled from grain or other materials; on hemp and cartes' visis and bottles, exceeding the capacity of cordage; and on the various wines of France, Aussix, and not exceeding the capacity of sixteen tria and Germany : Provided, That whenever it ounces each, one dollar and seventy cents the shall be made to appear, to the satisfaction of the gross ; and on all not exceeding the capacity of President of the United States, that the tohacco, six ounces, one dollar and twenty cents the gross; grain, and flour of the United States, are admitted on black and green glass bottles, exceeding the into the several ports belonging to any foreign cspacity of one quart, one dollar and sixty cents State or kingdom, preducing or manufacturing per gross ; exceeding the capacity of one quart. any of the articles embraced in this section, at a two dollars per gross ; and on demijolins, not exduty not exceeding the highest rate of duty chargeceeding the espacity of half a gallon, twenty cents; able on any of them, and that any American citiover half a gallon, and not exceeding two gallons, zen may export the tobacco, grain, and flower of assure you, there is no such whetstone to sharpen thirty cents; and over two gallons, fifty cents the United States directly therefrom to any port the custom house, any faite, forged, or fraudulent each ; on all wares of cut glass not specified, three or place of any foreign State or Kingdom, and cents per pound and twenty one per centum adva. there dispose of them upon as good terms as any lorem : on all other articles of glass not specified. citizen or subject of said State or Kingdom, or if two cents per pound and thirteen per centum ad

> then the said additional duty of ten per cantum Exth. On brown sugar and syrup of sugar shall be remitted, so far as it regards such of the canr, in casks, two cants per pound, on white said articles as are of the produce of such State or clayed sugar, two cents and a balf per pound; and Kingdom as shall admit the tobacco, grain, and on sugar candy, loaf, lump, and all other refined flour, as aforesaid. sugar, six cents per pound ; on molesses, five cents

per gallon, on wheat flour, fifty cants per one hundred and twelve pounds : on wheat, twentyfire cents per bushel, on oats and on pot-toes, ten cen's per bushel : on manufactured hemp, for." merchandise, shall be estimated in the following ours.

and if shove that, then treble the amount of duty on the excess above the invoice. SEC, 8. And be it further enacted, That the

several collectors be, and they are hereby authorized, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever they shall deem it necessary to protect and secure the revenue of the U. States, and the same is practicable, to take the amount of duties chargeable on any article bearing an ad valorem rate of duty, in the article itself according to the proportion or rate per contum of the duty on said article; and such goods so taken, the collector shall cause to be sold at public auction within twenty days from the time of taking the same. and place the proceeds arising from such sale in. the Treasury of the United States, and pay over. excess, if any, to the owner there f: Provided. That the collector or appreiser shall not be allowed any fees or commissions for taking and disposing of said goods, and paying the proceeds thereof into the Treasury other than are now allowed by

taw. Src. 9. And be it further enseted. That if any person shall knowingly or wilfully, with intent to defrand the revenue of the United States, smuggle or claudestinely introduce into the U. States any gools, wares, or merchandize, subject to duty by law, and which should have been invoiced. without paying for accounting for the duty, or shall make out, or pass, or attempt to pass, through invoice, every such person, bis, her, or their siders and abettors, shall be dremed guiliy of a min demeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be lise any person or persons whatsoever, so far as any ble to a fine or imprisonment, or both ; the fine regulation of Government may affect the same, not to exceed five thousand dollars, or the inprisminent two veate.

against the great loadstone of society, we attain; in a thousand little-monte particulars, an attrac-Szc. 3. And be it further enacted, That, from tion in common with our fellows. Their petty ind after the said thirtieth day of June next, the sorrows and smell joys ; their objects of interest ad valorem rates of duty on goods, wares, and sod employment, at some time or other have been

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