TERMS OF PUBLICATION. On the Cash System.

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

Five dollars in advance will pay for three year Dor 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 onder, 25 cents for each insertion. Yearly advertisers will be dealt with on the following terms:

All advertisements runt be paid for in advance un-iess an account 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 occurs a larger smaller one in each paper.

accupy a larger space will be charged extra. Notices for Tavern Licence. S2. All untices for Meetings and protectings of meetings not considered of general interest, and many other er notices which have been inserted horetofore gra-tinitiously, with the exception. of Marriages and Deaths will be charged as advertisements. Notices of Deaths, in which invitations are extended to the friends and relatives of the dreeased, to attend the fu-ol, will be charged as advertisements

Office Lyrics, No. 6. When first I heard the voice my own ? "Twos m'd lie houghtless throug ; They asked thee carelessly to sing A known and well fored song ; A known and well threed song; I was a stranger, but that song Was loved in other years; Andas the deep voice breathed it forth, It what med me untoficities: Ard I remembered not the while, Of chemen of a wind Of glances all around : For my heart was nishing wildly back, At that familiar sound; I only thought of parted days, Of bane parise parced Of happy voices passed; And of many a sad and bitter change, Since I had heard it last.

When next I heard thy voice my own ! My spirits trembled neath Its wondrons melody like strings, Stirred by the south wind's breath: The music of that thrilling vo ce, Was blent with every strain; Was blent with every strain; That dwell in memory on my heart, And I loved it not in vain; For a well of springing happiness. It woke within my heart; And a fountain joyously gushed forth, Forming of life a part; And I knew too fearfully there lay Within that winning voice. Within that winning voice, The power to darken life's long day; Of bid its depths rejoice. When last I heard thy voice my own !

It was in tones to bless: Fo gitd my heart more strong ly, For its martyred loneliness; It spoke to me of hope drferred, Of strong undying faith; It needed not to gird mine on, For it was thing till death: It blessed meand I turned aside, A nourner in my home; To hope and pray for thy return, For I dreamed that thou would'st come.

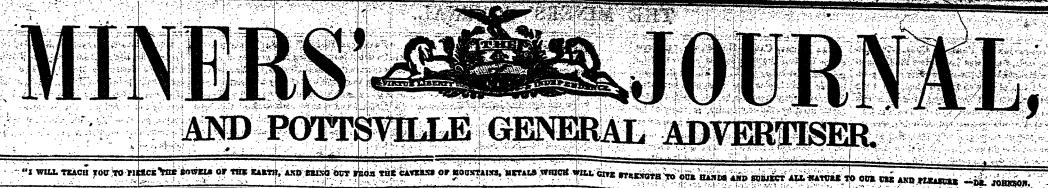
The Student of Bagdad. BY THOMAS MOORE [From an unpublished Romance, written in 1809-10.

. What news from Khalif's army ! ' asked the young student. His-question was addressed to a grave and venerable politician whom he found seated by his side, enjoying the cool of the evening, under a portico of the College Al Mostanseriah at Bagdad.

. Gloomy enough,' answered the stranger ; tour troops are flying in all directions from the conquer or, Holagan,'

. And what, then, meant those shouts and sounds of rejoicing through the city ? \*

. They are for our last di feat, which our Khalif's minister (whom Allah bless !) declares as he votucs his honor and his place, was no defeat at all,



WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYKILL COUNTY, PA

VOL XVIII.

In going up hill, says the poet Dante, the hinder. foot should always be the firmer ; and certainly in It is a fact, that ten years ago we were in prosperous circumstances, and that now we are emthe uphill work of narrative, the hind foot of the story cannot be too firmly planted. arrassed.

It is a fact, that during the operation of the fa One morning during the Newrouz, or Festival riff system, say from 1822 to 1832, we were con of the Spring, having risen with the sun, and walked into the gay shining lawn that shoped from his study to the river, Niall observed, along the grass which was still wet with the night dew, the prints of a foot so small and exquisitely formed, that he could have sworn it must have belonged to some spiritual being-he did not know how rarely imnortels leave traces of themselves behind. Surprised at this phenomenon, he followed the direction of the footsteps, and could track them up close to the lattice of a small pavilion, where he frequently studied at night. From thence they returned, and continuing for some time by the side of the river, were wholly lost at the entrance of a deep and dark wood which divided the grounds of Musad's villa from the walled gardens of the ser-

aglio. 

It was little more than mid day when, for the second time, the fair Haluta directed her course, with a heating heart, to Masud's lawn. The heat pound of our domestic produce. was excessive, every eye that could afford it was shut up in sleep, nor was there at that moment a single man of fashion awake in all Bagdad. The only sounds that broke on the stillness as she passed with languid step across the lawn, was a faint laugh now and then, from a distant group of peasant girls who were taking advantage of that hour of repose to bathe under the shade of the tamerind trees, in the clear waters of the Tigris. She looked anxiously towards the pavilion-it was now silent and empty ; but a sort of instinct whispered to try the dark limes on the right. This path opened upon a small lake which now lay basking in the full splendors of noon, while the

was a marble fountain, almost hidden among the limes, from which the waters stole with a clear and Initering current, as if half afraid to encounter the duce as are indispensably necessary to their sunshine that mantoned so boldly over the lake. The deep basin, in which the stream thus lingered &c. on its way, looked clear and motionless as a mirror; and by its side lay young Niall, in a light dreamy sleep, his cheek resting against the marble, whose pale inanimate hue was contrasted strikingly with the fresh glow of his manly features.

Haluta's heart beat high, as well with apprehensionas with hope, as she wrote on the tablet the following verses, and trembling hung them from a branch of the tree which formed the canopy of his esting place:

He that was content to look At the moonlight in the brook, To reward his humble view, Saw both brook and moonlight too. While the proud aspiring elf, Who would view t e moon himself, Fell into the brook before him. Ere he saw the moonlight o'er him.

stantly increasing in prosperity ; and that since, under the operation of the anti-tar for free trad system, we have been constantly going back. It is a fact, that from 1882 to 1832, besides in creasing in wealth at home, we paid of a European debt of upwards of one hundred millions; and that from 1832 to 1842, besides decreasing in wealth at home, we have contracted debts in Europe to the amount of upwards of two hundred

Facts for the Prople.

It is a fact, that ten years ago the farmer could find a good and ready cash market for his produce, and that now he cannot. It is a fact, that it is better for the farmer, that the iron he uses, and the woollen and cotton cloth ing he wants for his family should be manufac

tured at home, by persons who consume his grain, and beef and pork ; than that they should be imported from Europe, where they are manufactur ed by those who are not suffered to consume one

It is a fact, that if we want to promote the in terest of the farmer, we must secure to him a good market at home, as we cannot compel foreign nations to purchase the produce. It is a fact, that if we want manufactories, to give profitable employment to our citizens; and a good market to our farmers, we must protect our manufactures by duties on European imports, as otherwise they will be unable to compete with the

labor of countries where men are by hunger compelled to work for ten cents a day. It is a fact, that the present free trade system between us and England and France, consists, in verdure around it slept ecoly under the shadows our admitting, either as free, or at low rates of of the encircling trees. The source of this lake duties, the produce and manufactures of these countries; while they exclude, by high duties, our produce, except such articles of crude pro

> manufactories, such as cotton, ashes, tanners bark, It is a fact, that the largest portion of the im porting trade of the country has passed into the hands of Europeans. Three or four European houses can maintain a travelling agent cheaper in a boarding house in New York, than three or four American merchants can maintain their families, pay house rent, clerk hire, &c. and hence

the former can undersell the latter, even when the former do not cheat the revenue, which happens ometimes. It is a fact, that, under our last commercial as rangement with England, the English are fist

supplanting our own vessels, in our own ports. On the 25th of February, 1842, there were in the port of Savannah, Geo : -9.750 Tons.

14 English ships of 749 ... 2 Américan do. 12 English barques 4.928 .

length they reached the market, and when about half way through it, Joe suddenly stopped and addressed his companion as follows :---

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1842.

"I mean to accommodate you, as I told you, nd you may as well stop for the night. .You have insulted me, sir, and I will have sat.

sfaction." "Certainly, sir, any satisfaction you want, you shall have in the morning; but I must bid you good night, if you will not stop, as I am goin to uturn in."

The dandy was furious, but at that moment loud burst of laughter from Joe's companions brought him to a sense of the joke that was play. ed upon him, and he immediately sought his ho tel, perfectly satisfied with his first impressions of New Orleans.—Cres. City.

From the United States Gazette. Sale of the Public Works-the only Meas-

Mr Chandler :- I send you a copy of a Bill in. troduced into the House of Representatives a few days before the adjournment. It proposes a sale of all the Public Works by the incorporation of eight companies to take the different divisions at the following stipulated prices, payable in State stock at par, viz:-The Columbia Rail Road: 81.500.000 Eastern Division, i.e. Canal from Co-lumbia to Duncan's Island 2,000,000 Susquehanna Division, including the north and west Branches. 1,500,000 Beaver Division, from Beaver to New Castle, Postage Rail Road, 300,000 1,500,000 Juniata Division, the Canal from Duncan's Island to Hollidaysburg, 2, 00,000

West Division, canal from Johns-town to Pittsburg, Wiconisco canal, 3.000.000 150,000 Delaware Division, 2,000,000 \$17,450,nd0

As the debt of the Commonwealth, indepen. dent of the kurplus revenue received from the General Government (which is considered as a debt) is about \$38,000,000, the sale of the Public Works would at once reduce the State Debt to twenty millions of dollars. The removal of such burden of debt would forever silence any fears of Repudiation, and would enable as by mode ate taxation and a product economy to provide a constantly accumulating Sinking Fund for the extinction of the principal. Nothing, leas than sale of the Public Works will relieve the Comonwealth from her embatrassments, or lighten the burdens of the people. This is a measure upon which men of all parties should unite, as nie of the most vital importance to the honor and credit of the State. Yours, &c. A TAX PAYER.

We agree with the writer that the only mode of relieving the State from her present burthens will be a sale of the Public Improvements. Any person conversant with the affairs of the State, ver yield one cent of revenue beyond their capenses, so long as they are under State management. Let the people, therefore call public meetings at once in every county in the State, and instruct their representatives to vote in favor of a sale of these works. Reduce the State debt one-half, and Pennsylvania's proportion of the sales of the Public Lands will be sufficient to pay the interest on the balance, and create a sinking fund for its gradual redemption.-En. M. 1.] The Good President.

For the following signous and free-spirited | Domestic Industry and National Indepenlyric we are indebted to WILLIAM WALLACE,

We alluded some days ago to the policy adopt ed and rigidly prosecuted by Great Britain to table, in the midst of the clowd and turmoil of wards this country while it was in a state of colthe late-Election contest. We understand that onial dependence upon her. The chief object of Mr. Wallace has completed a series of Songs England then, as now, was to preserve her foreign possessions as markets for her manufactures ; and for this end all attempts at home manufactures in her colonies were discouraged and suppressed.

As early as 1699, the British House of Commons declared "that the erecting of manufactories in her colonies of America tended to lessen their dependence upon Great Britain."

The woollen manufacture was at that period the most important of all branches of manufacturing industay, the use of cotton being comparatively limited. In 1719, a law was pased by Parliament "that no wool, yarn, or woollen manufactures of their American plantations should be shipped there, or even laded, in order to be transported from thence to any place whatever.\*

In 1732, a report appeared from the London Board of Trade, in compliance with a legislative requisition, in which the following passage occurred : "In New England, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Maryland, they have fallen into the manufacture of woullen. It is to be wished, that some expedient may be fallen upon, to direct thoughts from undertakings of this nature; so much the more, because these manufactures in process of time, may be carried on in greater degree, unless an early top be put to their progress."

In 1934, complaints were made to Parliament by the hatters of London that some of the American colonists were engaged in the manufacture of wool hats. An act of Parliament followed not long afterwards "to prevent the exportation of hats out of any of his majesty's colonies or plantations in America, and to restrain the number of apprentices taken by the hat-makers, in the said colonies or plantations, and for the better encouraging the making of hats in Great Britam !" By this act not only, was the exportation of hats from the colonies to a foreign port prohibited, but their transportation from one British colony to another; they could not "be laden upon any horse cart, or other carriage, to the intent and purpose to be exported, transported, shipped off, &c., and no person was allowed to make hats-unless he had served an apprenticeship of soven years, nor could he have more than two apprentices at any one time."

Similar acts of restriction were passed to discourage other kinds of manufacture. Lord Cua-THAN declared in Parliament that the British colonists in North America ought not to be allowed to manufacture even a nail for a horse-shoe. The first woollen manufactory in the United States was established in 1790, about seven years after the close of the Revolutionary war. Presiof weeds or grass. dent Washington delivered his inaugural address n a suit of broad cloth from this f was located at Hartford, Conn. · • • • • One great result of the war of independence was to free the American people from the restric tive enactments of the British parliament on this very subject of domestic manufactures. At the organization of the Government under Washington, the policy of protection to American industry was established; yet such was the prostration of the country at the close of a long war, and such the habits of independence fostered by the controlling influence of Great Britain during our colonial relations, that but slow progress was made for many years. The wars in Europe, also bout your sige who came into the Hall, and sat beginning with the French revolu ion and continuing through a long period, gave such advantages to our people by throwing a vast carrying wives and children from inte nperate men, I saw trade into their hands, and creating a foreign de-A day of solemn reminiscences and realization of bin more than once, take his bandkerchief and mand for agricultural productions, that the in ducements to embark largely into manufacturing

precisely the same, we shall treat both undersone, general head. And before we proceed to key down our plan of treatment, we will say to our agricul-tural breaken, that if they consett their interest, or give head to the comfort of their thick down, they will at once proceed to make airangements for ane tering into the culture, though their first experi-ment may be made upon by a single term. At 2 pounds to the acre, that quantity will produce op-wards of a thousand bushels, and when we say that we have seen the bests, of either verinty, weighing more than 20 poutide, we think we cannot be charged with exeggeration when we assume. 3 lbs., as the average weight of an agreable prodoct. With this brief introduction wa shall procede to give such direction. as wo believe will ap-NO. 18. sure a good crop. As soon as the ground is sufficiently, dry for the purpose, it should be, ploughed up with a strong team and heavy plough, as deep as possible. The ploughing, completed let the harrow reduce the clods by being passed over the ground length-wise and cross wise. . The ground thus prepared should

As the culture of both these variaties of beets is precisely the same, we shall treat both under one

be permitted to remain until just before it is time for putting in the seed, when manure-well rotted, is cet-should be hauled on and eventually spread, over the surface, at the rate of twenty double horse, cart loads, say 40 bushsle each, to the acres As spread, this manure should be ploughed in about inches deep. As soon as this second ploughing. finished, the ground should be thoroughly har-

rowed to render the tilth fine. after which the roller should be passed over it, when it will be in a condition for seeding, which operation alcould be performed as soon thereafter as possible, as it is all-important to put the seed into a fresh had. For a general crop, from the middle of April to. the 20th of May is the period when the seed should be sown, though good sized beets could be taised, in strong ground, at a much later period, say last of May. We, however, recommend early plant-

The soil best adapted to the growth of bests, is deep loam, or rich sand moderately dry. If you have a drilling machine, (and if you have not one we would advise you to get one,) all you will have to do is to put your seed in it, and after, staking off your ground in rows two feet spart, to drill in your seed. But if you have no machine then get a wide mouth bottle, or tin hom with the large end stopped, put your seed in one of the other, and after having a drill made an inch deep. go along the drill with your bottle or horn, in hand, and drop the seed therefrom, about 4 inches apart-let a hand follow the dropper with a rake, and cover the seed as droped, reversing the rake, and pressing down the furrow with its back. In this way, two smart active hands could put in an acres day. With a machine 4 acres may

be put in with ease .- The machine makes the furrow, drops the seed, covers them, and rolls the ground all at the same time. Mr. Page of this city has a drill which is highly recommended. Make a decoction of horse dung, in sufficient quantity to float the seed, into this put in the proportion of 4 ounces of saltpetre to each gallon. In this soak the seed from 24 to 48 hours, when they will be fit for drilling. As you take them out, for that purpose roll them in plaster; 21b. of reed to the sere is about the right quantity, though lib. sowed with great care would answer.

After the beets comes up and are 8 or 4 inches high, let careful hands go through them and thin them out, so as to stand from 8 to 12 inches apart. in the rows.-And as the beets generally come up double, one must be drawn out; otherwise they are liable to grow crooked, and lap over each other, and materially lessen the product. At the time this thining is going on, the beets should have ground stirred around them and between the rows. so as to loosen the earth, and cut up every vestage

If a small cultivator, 18 inches wide, were to be procured, to run between the rows, it would les sen the cost of culture wonderfully, as then the hoers would only have to stir the earth sround and between the roots. The great orject in cultivating these roots, is to keep the grass and weeds down until the leaves expand sufficiently to repress their growth. In a word, keep the earth loose and clean; but never hill. If the cultivator be passed three times through them, and the hoers weed between and around the roots that numberof times effectually, the business of culture will be found to have been performed. Late in the summer, when eastere begin to decline, and afford but little succulent food to the milch cattle, the leaves of either of these beets will he found to furnish a most excellent resource. as they may be striped of all their foilings except the crown leaves, without injury to the root, at least three times between that time and their being harvested. In stripping the leaves, they should be inched off with the finger and thumb. We have thus early called attention to this subject, in the hope that it may awaken a sufficient degree of enterprise to induce many to commence the culture, as we are certain that, if they but once make a beginning, they will continue it. From the Knoxville, ( Tenn. ) Reg. of April 8 A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY --- BRUTAL MUR-DER AND INCENDIARISM IN COCKE COUNTY. NEWPORT .-- One of the most horrid outrages that it has ever been our lot to record, was perpetrated in the neighboring county of Cocke, about six or seven miles from the town of Newport, just before daybreak on the morning of Wednesday, the The particulars, as they have reached us are briefly as follows :- A negro boy named Bill, owned by Mr. John Thomas, armed with a large axe, proceeded to the chamber where his master and mistress were sleeping, and attacking and mangling them in a most shocking manner. cutting the arm of the breast of the woman and breaking the arm of the man in two places, and inflicting numerous other wounds, which, both, it is thought will die. Ho then deliberately set fire to the dwelling house, stable, and all the outbuildings. A near neighbor, named Benson, alarmed by the noise and the burning buildings, was hastened to the house, when Bill met him and despatched him whith the are of which he still retained possession, weut off his head and threw the body By this time a considerable number of the neighbors had assembled. Bill, however, succeeded in keeping them all at bay with his are, until a gun was procured, when he was shot and thus disabled from further resistence. He was then seized and bound, and taken to Newport where he was lodged in iail. Our correspondent informs us that this samo blood thirsty villian was owned not long since by a Mr. Wyley, of Blount County, and while once said he could almost wish that an ocean of in his possession murdered a fellow servant by cutting off his head A Ho was brought to trial any one who asks him; "what good will it do to siring such utter isolation, we may all wish to see at the time, but was acquitted on the plea of insanity.

Esq., of Kentucky, a young Poet who at our re-"This, sir, is my roost ! (laying his hand upon quest wrote them in an hour sitting at our office stall,) and you can have the next one, or the one opposite - just suit yourself and make yourself perfectly was home !" What do you mean, sir ?' thundered the astonwhich have been wedded to most eloquent music shed dandy. by Mr. Ives. Jr. We think the Music dealer will be fortunate who gives them to the public. - Ed. Tribune.

Song of the English Chartist. BT WILLIAM WALLACE.

The Lord sits high on his o'd stone tower, And the blood-red wine is there; The Lord hath smiled at his ancient power, And he lists to an ancient air. Its stern wild music swelled of old, Ats storn which music swelled of our, O'er the marble storh and the roof of gold, From the barp of a grey baired minsurel rolled, And round the festal board, Like a cheerful fism of morning light The blood-red wine is poured. Ha! the Chieflain starts from his velvet throne With a feath of rouge and a strifted group t

With a flush of rage and a striffed groan; The ancient air in its silver fall, And golden rise, which filled the hall, Hath suck unto a breath: For a wilder, deeper, grander tono Comes leaping upward-fearful-lone And terrible as death.

A mighty Song Qf woe and wrong— It rushes abroad like a banner of fire— And a bleeding, quivering heart the lyre Of that fierce Song. Revel on ! revel on in your old stone tower, And smile as you will ally nor ancient power. A's i pour out the vine and blaspheme God, While you crush his image to the sod! In vain do you in! the seried steel, For the thonder roars with a bursting peal, And the lightning flasher in and out, With a laugh and a grean and a giant shout. Do ye think that the sti el shall destroy its power In the fearful rout of the coming hear ? IL

IL. Rovel on ! rovel on ! we have waited long, And withed like a worm under feudal wrong: We have fed your veins with the strength of ours. We have built with our grouns, your iron tower But a \*tern, dee; voice comes rushing down Like the voice of God with a \* Woe to the Crown We have heard the mighty music roll Like a surging sea through the Vassal's soul ;

And an answer sweeps through the troubled night With a shout for the voice and a shout for the Right III. Revel on ! resel on ! while yet you may !, Glitter on ! glitter on ! in your bright array ! Hear ye not ! hear ye not through your marble arch, The iron tramp of the Million's march ? See ye not that the famid of our vengeance plays In your hall like a Y alcan's lurid blaze-When the carthquake ankes in a giant-start, And breaks the chain which has boand its heart ? Revel on ! revel on ! in your olden power. For we bide with a smile the coming hour!"

Oh! God-like soul! you may struggle long And wearly on through woe and wrong— But the rainbow bright of furrying years Will be woven at last from a nation's tears— When the storms have rolled, and the fire of God Hath-blazed in its might o'er the darkling sod.

## The Young Tectotaller.

. What good will it do if I join the Cold Water my ?' said Henry- when he found every object tion he could make was easily answered. "What good will it do!" replied Uncle Edward, sit down on the bank here, and I will tell you a

but a victory. Ho has accordingly ordered the in habitants of Bagdad to rejoice, which they are now doing with the worst grace imaginable."

. How wise are the descendants of Abbas ? thought the youth to himself. . But,' he resumed • the Tartar will soon he at your gates-does not the Khalif mean to arm the inhabitants ! '

· Allah forbil !' exclaimed the old gentleman. who belonged to the established sectanf Sonnites (what ! trust a hair of our orthodox heads to fel-Lowe who dishelieve the Chapter of the Blanket ! You are a stranger, young man, or you would have known us better.'

The student, on this, wished the pious Sonnit a good evening, and retired to his lodgings.

The name of the youth was Niall. He had left Europe under the banners of the Saint-Nina Louis, and had done honor to the Red Branch he bore on his shield, at the battles of AL Manaurah and the Ashmun, in the latter of which the monarch himself was taken prisoper. When St. Louis, however, (having purchased backahis sacred permin from the Mus-ulmans, at a price which few kings would have been worth to subjects, concluded a peace with Azzoldin Ayber, and returned to France, young Nisll, who had rather more taste for learning that was common among his brother Crusaders in general, resolved to visit the East and to exchange the pious task of 1 surdering hethens for the somewhat more useful one of studying and improvement by them.

" Put up those books," said the student to his Arab servent, and meet me early in the morning "ht Musal's ville." This villa was a small rural retreat on the hanks of the Tigrie, which belonged to Musad, his venerable preceptor ; and to which the youth often fled for coolness, during the sultry nights of that climate. The sun had just set, and the modest Arabian jesmines, which had kept the secret of their fragrance to themselves all day, were now begining to let the sweet mystery out, and make every pressing breeze their confident. To Hope told of brighter ones, which it would gathsome minds the hour of sunset brings a feeling of | er for itself. radness, and a Laplander might well be allowed a

The babe grew to a child, and another friend little pensiveness on such an occasion. But to came and kissed it. Her name was memory .judge by the galety with which he now rowed his She said, . Look behind thee, and tell me what heat fown the Tigris, this was by no means one thou seest.' The child answered, I see a little of Niall's weaknesses. Not that there was any book.' And memory said, I will teach the how thing beyond pleasant remembrances, to give his to get honey from the book, that will be ewcet to

spirits such a buoyancy at this moment; but his thee when thou art old." The child became ayouth - Once when he went had never been that rere and happy kind of imagto his bed, Hope and Memory stand by the pillow. ination which retains the impressions of past pleas-

ures, as the Bologna stone treasures up aundeams. Hope sang a melodious sorg, and said, \* Follow He has now arrived in sight of the little villa of me, and every morning thou shalt wake with a Masud ; and the mild moonlight that fell upon eve- | smile, as sweet as the pretty lay I sung thee." But Memory said, . Hope is there any need that Ty object, becalmed the whole scene into such bright and beautiful repose as gave a tone of soft- | we should contend ! He shall be mine as well as

ness even to the wild spirits of Niall. Not far be- thine. And we shall be to him as sisters all his wond this villa was the palace of the Emir Al life long." Omers, the most favorite counsellor of the Khalif, So he kissed Hope and Memory, as he was be-

and chosen, like most other favorite counsellors, loved of them both. While he slept peacefully, for his zeal and courage in recommending meas- they sat silently by his sile, weaving rainhow tisures which he saw his master had fully determin suce into dreams. When he awoke, they came ed on, in his own august mind already. But the with the lark, to bid good morning, and he gave a chief point on which the emir prided himself was hand to each.

He became a man. 'Every day Hope guided the superior excellence of his seraglio and library, and it was acknowledged, indeed, that in all Bag. him to his labor, and every night he supped with dad, there was no such tasteful collector of beau-Memory at the table of Knowledge.

But at length age found him, and turned his ties and books. But whither is the youth directing his course ! temples gray. To his eye the world seemed siter-He has already passed the villa of Masud, and is ed. Memory sat by his elbow chair, like an old now gliding under the shadows of the Egyptian and tried friend. He looked at her sectionaly and willows which hang from the lofty terrace of Al said, . Hast thou not fast something that I entrus-Omera's sereglio. Is it the wild beauty of the ted thee ?'

evening that tempt him so far t or is he indulging And she answered, . I fear so; for the lock of in the contemplation of the fairy planet Venus, my casket is worn. Sometimes I am weary and which is just now shining with that half retired sleepy, and Time purloins my key. . But the gems. disk which, astronomers informs us, is the loveli- that they didst give me when life was anew-I est of all her phases ? can account for all-see how bright they are ! ! Before these questions can be onswered with any

1.

. .

"While they thus sadly conversed, Hope put forth certainty we must return to some important events a wing that she had worn, folded - under her garluft, not designedly, behind us. wont, and tried its strength in a heavenward flight

Dost throu love a smile of juy f Seek it in the fountain, boy. Look not up, or thou shalt miss Prevent smiles and future bliss. Besides these there were in port, 2 American The rustling sound caused by Haluts, in placing Brigs, chiefly engaged in the coastwise trade.

those verses, had somewhat loosed the bonds of These facts might be greatly multiplied, but sleep; and scarcely had she time to fly and hide will not trespass further on the patience of your herself in the lime trees when the young student reader, most of whom, I trust, will agree with me, awoke, \* His first movement on seeing the tablets, that, if we want to see the return of better days, was to look anxiously round for the writer of them. we must abandon the humbuggery of tree-trade, But she was too well shaded within the foliage for and southern abstractions, and come back to the even her brigh eyes to betray her; and no soomer teachings of experience and common sense. did she perceive that he had read the verses, and that obeying, almost unconsciously, their mandate, JOR ECCES. + Joe Eckles, as every one knows, he bent his head over the water, than, with a palhas gone to his long home, and peace to his pitating heart, she stole from her converiment : manes, say we. A more genuine son of Momu and, stepping on a rustic bench immediately benever lived, and the day is far distant when hind him, looked down over the liquid mirror, with his good-humopred jokes and inexhaustible fund a smile whose reflection, like Greek Fire, burned of wit, will be forgotten by the many who knew unquenchably through the very waters. The him.

young student started with astonishment; and was just on the point of forgetting the warning of the verses, when Haluto, gently laving her hand upon his head, said, with a voice sweet as the some of promise.

Look not up, or thou shalt miss Present smiles and future blive;

and, then, flying the ugh the lime tree walk like his company. We never hear his name mentionan antelope, scarce touched the grass of the lawn. ed, but we feel a thrill of joy at the remembranc and was once more in the gardens of the seraplio. es of some of his quibs and quirks and we intend • Oh Plato ! ' exclaimed the student, as he reto serve up from time to time, scenes of hilarity urned thoughtfully to his lone pavilion, + if as thou and mirth, in which he was the principal actor .siyest, whatever of good and lovely we see in this The one which we now relate will be recollected world be but the shadow, the softened reflection of by hundreds.

something glorious shove us, let that smile which On an evening in the winter of 1834, there I have just seen be the exampler of my thoughts. was a large party of good une,' assembled in the and as I gaze upon the passing stream of life, he it the bar-room of Bishop's (now Madame Shall's) my lot to have always such bright eyes peeping Hotel, among whom Joe was the bright particuover my shoulders ! lar star ! Whiskey punches circulated freely, and

as joyous a company as ever gathered round the HOPE AND MEMONY .-- A little boy lay in the convivial board Joe had, as usual, kept the cradle, and Hope came and kissed it. When its company in a roar, and had just concluded one nurse gave, it a cake. Hope promised another toof his best. when a dandy of the first water made morrow ; and when its young sister brought a flowhis bow to the crowd. He was, of course. dresser, over which it clapped its wings and crowned, ed to death,' and evidently intended to make a deep impression on all present. Capt. Ran inexorable wag, had a slight acquaintance with

the animal,' and taking him aside, told him in a whisper, that he wanted to introduce him to a very wealthy planter on the coast, who had two beautiful daughters with him, on each of whom he intended to settle a plantation and a hundred negroes. He told him that it would be an easy matter 'or him to come it'- he would intro-

duce him, and his appearance would accomplish the rest. The dandy was in perfect ecstacy, and adjust ing his cravat, he took the arm of the Captain, and they walked together to the table around which the party were seated. Joe had an inkling of the affair, and a wink from the Captain gave them all an idea of fun in prospect. The Captain stopped directly in front of them, and

with great formality introduced his very particular friend' to Joe, as a young man recently arrived from the North, who was anxious to have an insight into the manners and customs of the South.

Jue received him with great spavity of manner -spoke of the pleasures he experienced in making his acquaintance, and after a long conversation, insisted on his accompanying him to his own residence, there to spend the night. The exquisite' started several objections, but Joe would not listen to them. It was his custom, he said, when introduced to a stranger, to ask him to his

house, which was his home during his residence in the city. Our hero, having the plantation and hundred negroes in his eye, finally concented, and trking the arm of Joe, they walked together to the Le-

vee, thence toward the market, the dandy indulging his exuberant fancy all the way, and talking on the high pressure principle, about the swery foine weraw, superiaw stemawa, etc., etc. At made with considerable less boiling.

The intelligent correspondent of the New York American beautifully and feelingly, notices the an-

niversary of the death of the lamented HARRISON, or whom a nation yet mourns, as follows: This day is the anniversary of Harrison's death!

But who was Joe Eckles ? asks some one.the gloumy forebodings which deepened our sor-We will tell you. He was an old pilot on the western waters, and any one who travelled in the rows on that mournful occasion. Yet who then boat on which Joe chanced to be, will carry to conceived the possibility of all that the Nation has his grave a vivid recollection of his rich humor. since suffered and must yet long suffer from the He was, indeed, a fellow of infinite jest, and we preparable loss I How many glorious hopes, how much National happiness, are buried in that green can call up many an hour, of merriment spent in grave on the banks of the Ohio.

"But he sleeps well By the green shore whereon he loved to dwell." while the stream of discord and clamor rushes for getfully by him. How little is he remembered! An occasional marmured regret, or the thought had he lived, all had been well "-is all.

I mw him in his coffin and followed him to his omb ; but little did I then think that a year's lapse would incresse that sense of our loss that amounts' ed to agony as we gazed on his lifeless cornse."

"Woe unto us, not run ? for he sleeps well, The fickle reek of popular breath, the tongue Of hollow coursel, the false oracle, That from the birth of governments has rong its knell in Ruler's ears, till the o'er strung Nations have armed in madness, the strange fate That stumbles mightiest heroes soon or late,

These might have been his destiny,"

SERVING APPRENTICESHIP FOR A WIFE-The reader may romember that the Dowager Couness of Westmoreland was one of the titled person ages who visited the United States, last summer A curious anecdote is related of her marriage. She was the only daughter of the eminent and immensely wealthy banker Child, who floprished in London, about the time of the Prench Revolution When he died, he made a will leaving all his prop-

erry to his daughter on condition that if she man ried she should marry a mechanic. (he commenced life, himself as a brewer) who had served a regular apprenticeship of seven years at his trade. If she married any other person, the whole estate was to allenate from her and her heirs. The then young Earl of Westmarsland met, her by chance at a ball given on some public occasion by the Lord Mayor. He resolved, if she was willing, to marry ber and on her consenting to wait seven years, he bound bimself apprentice to a Mr. Pollock a highly respectable saddler in Piccadilly and actually learnt the trade. He served his seven

years and exhibited a saddle, which he had made, to the entire satisfaction of the executors under the will and gave title for fortune ; Miss Child became a Dutchess and the mechanic's apprentice one of the wealthiest Earls of England. After all, he grived only half as long as poor Jacob-who gave seven years of servitude for Rachel and reven more for Lesh-and did not get so much cash as his Lordship by a pretty considerable difference.---Boston Trans.

Carniarar. -- When butter is to be made, if a little old butter be put into the cream, the butter

will come from much less churning. When soap is to be made, if a little old soap be put into the ley and grease: the soap will be

story." Henry throw his ekstes down beside his uncle and listened while he related the following, about

BLACK EVED IOE Two or three years ago, I went into a town in the State of New Hampshire to give a temperance lecture. There were many persons in the village who drank intoxicating liquors. But many came to hear me, and I noticed just as I com-

menced speaking, a little bright-eyed boy just adown near the door. He listened very attentively; and when I spoke of the cruci treatment of wine away- the tears. I told them the viedge would prevent all this, and make men kind and enterprises were not so strong as they would have pleasant; and I told the children to sign it if they would prosper and be happy in the world. This little fellow was almost the first to put his name

they told me he was called Black-eyed Joe. and town. uwn. It was his custom every morning to mingle rum

ond sugar with water, and pass it around to every one of the children, who took a little, as well as their father and mother. He would drink sgain at 11 o'clock at noon-time, at 4 o'clock, and at

supper. So that when evening came, he would always be intoxicated, scruel and revengefulsometimes he would beat his wife, sometimes his children, or shut them out of doors in the cold storms. It was this that made Joseph weep, when I told of cruelty to children; and it was this that induced him to sign the pledge.

Ho went home from the meeting and determined to keep his resolution. The next morning as the pitcher of poison, and handed it to Joseph first. He shook his head and declined taking it. Drink Joe !' said his father.

. I do not wish for any sgain, sir,' replied Jopb. His father looked at him sternly a moment; and

ben said mughly: . Did you go to that temperance meeting, Joe ?'

Yes, or, he reulied. Did you sign the pledge !

Yes, sir."

What did you do that for, Joe !' Because, father,' said Joseph, hesitalingly, sif am ever a man, I do not want to be as you are." His father blushed, turned pale, stood confused moment, and then opened the door and dashed he jug and pitcher to pieces saying,

. You shall have a father that you won't be a hamed to be like. From that hour he has never taken any thing that can intoxicate ; and is happy bimself, and renders his family happy besides ; and I will venture

sign the pledge !! · Uncle Edward, you may put my name down,' said Henry, and I thank you for telling me that flory."

Ba saving he put on his states, and want of upon the ice, with a swift motion, to tell the story of Black-syel Joe to his companions.- Cold Water Army.

> A sum of happiness sufficient to supply our reasonable desires for a long time, is sometimes condensed into a little space, as a light is concentrated in the flash. Such moments are given to

enable us to guess at the joys of heaven.

said when they put a glass window in the door. ) which steams to be the great aim of the author. half so much as I have made you laugh الطوير معادية

been under other circumstances. The war of 1812 between the United State and Great Britain compelled a resort to domestic down; and when I asked the people who be was, manufactures in this country. Many establish ments rose; but the duration of the war was too that his father was one of the worst drunkards in brief to allow them to become firmly fixed. Upon the return of neace. the inree importations of Bri-

tish goods that immediately took place proved ruinous to most of our manufacturing establishments.

The Tatiff of 1816 was intended to give De manency to our policy on this important subject. The necessity of giving security and steadiness to domestic industry was deeply felt, as a measure in liepensable to the national independence. The 30th ult. designs of Great Britain to prostrate American manufactures have been cherished since the Revolution as decidedly as before that event-although the modes of carrying them out have been and continue to be different. It was affirmed by a British statesman within the present century that the usual, the lather took out the brown jug, mixed United States were more valuable to Great Britain than they would have been if they had remained colonies. The reason was that we were no expense to England, as most of her colonies are, while the rapid growth of the country under a republican government had enlarged its capacity 'ss

a market for British manufactures, beyond any. thing that could have been expected if the colonial system had continued.

It is a matter of regret that there should be political men in the country willing and anxious to bring us back sgain into something the colonial into the burning barn !" dependence upon England. The policy of low duties on foreign manufacturge will do it, if it is a: dopted ; the British manufactures desire nothing better, . They will not hesitate to ship at a loss, if by such means they can hope to break down our domestic establishments; for such has been their

course repeatedly. But the time has now come when a firm and decided stand is to be taken in behalf of our own industry and native resources. Mr. JEVFERSON to say that Joseph will have an answer ready for fire rolled between us and Europe. Without de-

> this Republic strongly planted on a foundation of its own, and relying on its own industry and its own resources as its sure and main dependence ----Balt. American.

> > TEMPERANCE PLAT AT THE BOWERT THEA TRE .- This evening a new tragic, play, entitled

"Blighted Hopes, or the Curse of Intemperance," dramatic effect and originality. We shall be en-

Thank Heaven, such hemible deeds are of unfrequent occurrence in East Tennessee.

We learn from another source that both Mr. Thomas and his wife have since died of their horrible wounds.

LAUGHTER .- "Langh and grow fall" is both is to be produced for the first time. It is said to trite and true. Democritus was famous for lange be the offering of an R. D. and to possess much ing-Venus is expressly called the laughter loving queen. Jove laughs at lover's perjuries. An abled to speak more fully of its merits after hav- editor taught when his subscribers pay -therefore ing eeen it performed. We should think from its he is generally a melancholy man. When Score

title, that it would receive the support at least of ron was on his death-bed, he exclaimed to his

I shall have a pane in my side, as the coach all interested in the great cause of temperance, weeping domestics, "Ab I you will never any