MINERS' JOURNAL,

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"I WILL REACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH, AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AS SUBJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE."—DR. JOHNSON.

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

VOL. XVIII. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1842. NO. 37.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION,
On the Cash System.

The Miners' Journal will after the 1st of January next, be published on the following terms and conditions:

For one year,	$2 00
Six months,	1 00
Three months,	50

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

☞ *No paper will be sent unless the subscription is paid in advance.*

Five dollars in advance will pay for three years subscription.

☞ Papers delivered by the Post Rider will be charged 25 cents extra.

TO ADVERTISERS

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

One Column,	$20	Two squares,	$10
Three-fourths do.	15	One do.	6
Half column,	12	Business cards, 5 lines,	3

All advertisements must be paid for in advance unless 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 occupy a larger space will be charged extra.

Notices for Tavern Licence, $2.

All notices for Meetings and proceedings of meetings not considered of general interest, and many other notices which have been inserted heretofore gratuitously, 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 deceased, to attend the funeral will be charged as advertisements

PERIODICAL AGENCY OFFICE.

THE subscriber has opened a *Periodical Agency Office* in connection with his establishment, and is now prepared to furnish persons residing in this place with all the MAGAZINES published in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Washington, at the publisher's subscription prices, FREE OF POSTAGE, by leaving their names at the office of the Miners' Journal. Persons residing in the neighborhood, and up the country, by subscribing at this Office for publications, will have them mailed at this place regularly and the postage will be only for the intermediate distance.

The following are some of the publications issued in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Washington.

PHILADELPHIA.	
Godey's Lady's Book,	$3 00
Graham's Magazine,	3 00
Ladies' Musical Library,	3 00
World of Fashion,	3 00
Young People's Book,	2 00
Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature and Science,	6 00
NEW YORK.	
Lady's Companion,	3 00
Knickerbocker,	5 00
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine,	5 00
BOSTON.	
The Boston Miscellany,	$3 00
Robert Merry's Museum,	1 00
WASHINGTON.	
Democratic Review,	5 00
COLD WATER MAGAZINE.	

This periodical will be issued monthly, in the same style as Robert Merry's Museum, with plates, price 31 per annum. The first number is now issued. Any number supplied free of postage by applying at this office.

Subscriptions also received for the

Dublin University Magazine,	$4 00
Bentley's Miscellany,	5 00
Blackwood,	4 00
Christian Family Magazine,	1 00

All delivered free of postage.

Subscribers to any of the weekly publications in Philadelphia and New York can make arrangements to their advantage by applying to the subscriber. BENJAMIN BANNAN.
Miners' Journal and Periodical Agency Office.
June 18, 25—

COUNTERFEITERS' DEATH-BLOW.

THE *public will please observe that no Brandreth Pills* are genuine, unless the box has three labels upon it, (the top, the side and the bottom,) each containing a fac-simile signature of my hand writing.—S. BRANDRETH, M. D. These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of over $3,000. Therefore it will be seen that the only thing necessary to procure the medicine in its purity, is to observe these labels.

Remember the top, the side, and the bottom. The following respective persons are duly authorized, and hold

Certificates of Agency for the Sale of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Wm. Mortimer, Jr. Pottsville.
Huntsinger & Levan, Schuylkill Haven.
E. & E. Hammer, Orwigsburg.
S. Seligman, Port Carbon.
James Robinson & Co., Port Clinton.
Edward A. Kremer, Minersville.
Benjamin Heliker, Tamaqua.

Observe that each Agent has an Engraved Certificate of Agency, containing a representation of Dr. BRANDRETH'S Manufactory at Sing Sing, and upon which will also be seen exact copies of the new labels now used upon the Brandreth Pill Boxes.

Philadelphia, office No. 8 North Eighth St. } B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
February 19. 8—1y

GOLDEN SWAN HOTEL,
(REVIVED,)
No. 69 *N. Third st., above Arch, Philadelphia*

☞ BOARD ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.

CHARLES WEISS has leased this old-established hotel, which has been completely put in order for the accommodation of travelling and permanent boarders. Its proximity to business, renders it desirable to strangers and residents of the city. Every portion of the house has undergone a complete cleansing. The culinary department is of the first order—with good cooks and servants selected to insure attention to guests.—Has accommodations for 70 persons.

Those who may favor the house with their custom, may be assured of finding the best of fare the best of attention, and, as is stated above, very reasonable charges.

☞ *Single day, $1 25.*

☞ *Room for horses and vehicles. Also horses to hire.*

☞ *Germantown and Whitemarsh Stage Office.*
Philadelphia, December 11, 1841 5—tf

POTTSVILLE INSTITUTE.

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

TERMS.

First English branches,	$4 00
Higher " "	6 00
Classics	8 00
Stationary,	25

C. W. PIPMAN, A. B. Principal.

N. B. Books will be furnished to the pupils at the customary prices when requested by the parents. October 31. 25—tf

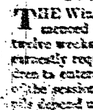
FRESH SPRING GOODS.

WE have just received and are prepared to sell at reduced prices

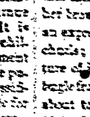
A general assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, consisting of

Prints, Lawns, Muslins, Checks, Linens, Fancy Handk'fs, Lace Veils, Hosiery, Gloves, Silk and Summer Hdks, Nankins, Gents. Summer Wear,
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins,
Cords, Drills, Brownrusses, Tickings,
Linen, Cassetts, Miners Wear, &c., &c.

Those wishing to purchase are invited to call at E. Q. & A. HENDERSON'S.
May 28. —32

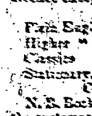


HOUSES & LOTS FOR SALE,



Also, a large number of Buildings and out Lots, of various sizes, on the Norwegian tract, lying principally in the Borough of Pottsville. Apply to

SAMUEL LEWIS,
July 16, 29-tf Real estate agent, Centre St.



DOCTOR J. G. KOEHLER—

From Philadelphia, offers his professional services to the citizens of Schuylkill Haven, and vicinity, and will at any time promptly attend to all cases in the line of his profession that may be entrusted to his care. Office near the Washington Hall, above the Mail Road Schuylkill Haven, July 23. 30—

DRAFTS & NOTES—On sheets, and bound unbound. Also Bills of Lading, for sale by
July 30. B. BANNAN.

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Fame.

Oh there are moments
When the thoughts of fame come rushing o'er the soul
Like a wild torrent, sweeping in their fierce course.
The milder better feelings of our nature. Who lives,
Who has not felt the tumult! cursed must his life be
Mid the twilight scene of lady's bowers, and
Sighs, and sweet perfumes. There is a wild
And glorious ecstacy that lives within the craving;
And a man rises from such communing
With soul full armed for any struggle. Tell not
To me, the soft delights that dwell in woman's smile.
The glorious light that beams from out her languid eye.
The melody that steals from 'tween her ruby lips;
Out on such thoughts! they are not fit for man!
Give me the glorious strife of mental combat,
Give me the conflict in the worlds arena,
Take from my sight the sickening signs
That tell of lovers vows, and lovers tears,
And all such silly follies.
Fame! Fame!
Like the hoarse trump that lures the warrior
On to glory's field; so is thy thrilling voice to me;
I listen and the stern desire swells in the heart
And strains the chords of being. To grasp thee,
Years of toil must be the purchase; to revel
In the fruits, must the mind come stript of
Earth's vanities: Self! thou art a busy devil,
And doth steal thy subtle sophistries into
The noblest mind: Out on thee tempter!
Thou shalt ne'er wile me from duty's path!
They say thou art an empty bubble, Fame!
And I say they are liars! The deep respect.
The love—the fear of all thy fellow worms;
Guerdons that make life Paradise, and death,
A torment,—these but bubbles! Shame on the fool
Who such a thought created! and double shame
To they who sanction it. Poor imbeciles in this way
Veil their weakness and men of power to make
Their rule the stronger, will all their lungs cry Bubble!

IGNATICS.

WRITTEN FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

A Tale of the 12th Century.

"How now my merry Lawrence!—how now my brave bird' said the beautiful Lady Kate Lorimer, as she balanced a finely formed falcon on her wrist—'do not shake thy head so boldly, thou shalt soon be unhooded, and then show thy mistress that thou hast not forgotten thy skilful training! The hand that once caressed thee is now far away, and I fear me a portion of my sadness has found its way to thy breast, my bird!

Thus warbled one of the most beautiful creatures England ever gloried in,as she sat on her palfrey with the grace and dignity of a Queen, and gazed pensively out upon the broad heath which stretched afar over the land of the haughty old Earl, her father.

It was near the sunset of a beautiful day, her falconer rode at a short but respectful distance from her bridle rein, whilst ever and anon the jovial merry laugh of her attendants, was borne to her ear as they stretched away in every copse for the purpose of starting forth some hapless prey. Suddenly the cry of watchfulness was raised, and all eyes were bent upon a small thicket which skirted the path, 'Cast loose the jesses, Lady! Show Lawrence the sun,' shouted the old retainer. By the rood the lazy dog Geordie has found us game at last! Hillos! there he rises, lo la! lo la!'

And high above the underwood rose a splendid Heron. Unhooding Lawrence, and poising him skilfully upon her glove, Lady Kate flung the falcon, with a familiar cry, from her; who immediately soared high aloft and then shot out straight in the direction of his quarry. On galloped the attendants, helter skelter over the heath, every eye raised towards the heavens, upon which could be seen the hapless heron stretching his earnest flight to escape his doom, and the daring falcon rising higher and higher, prolonging his swoop as if delighting to torture the poor bird beneath. Our heroine had now fairly caught the excitement, and slightly feeling the full blooded palfrey with the rein, he dashed forward and she was soon wrapt in the thrilling anxiety of the scene.

She was a beautiful creature—that Lady Kate; and as proud as she was beautiful; and as she rode forward at that perilous pace, it was a picture to dream of. Her bright nervous lip slightly parted and curved in the very ecstacy of excitement told of a high strong, and passionate soul—her dark blue eye, flashing in its beauty, and her lovely, voluptuous form bent forward in confident grace over the neck of her steed: all made up a vision never to be forgotten.

Her attendants had all left her, and she had nothing to guide her but two black spots near the horizon which her eyes had followed from the start, and which she had never lost sight of. The sun was rapidly sinking to rest, when wearied and fatigued she checked her horse and sat quietly in the saddle straining her eyes upon the flight. The ground about her was becoming very uneven, the heath had been left far behind, and she was already surrounded by thick clumps of underwood which marked the near vicinity to the forest.

'Woa, Lilla! steady beast,' said she, almost pettishly, 'where can the base loons have gone, that their mistress should be thus neglected!' and her brow paled and her lip scornfully curled with an expression almost dangerous to meet 'neglectful churls; they shall suffer for this,' and with a gesture of impatience she snatched the finely wrought bugle from her side, and applying it to her lips was about to wind forth a blast, when her palfrey affrighted started on one side, and was dashing off as his rein was seized by a strong arm and a Knight clothed in complete armour stood gazing intently, through the closed bars of his visor, upon her.

'How now, recreant!—how now, false-hearted knave! what means this insult to the daughter of Earl Lorimer! Unhand my horse, slave! hast thou not had enough of my bare that thou should'st covet more of its bitterness!'

'Aye! my high hearted lovely!' was the ready and insulting response, 'but thou hast intruded upon my domain and by the beard of St. Luke! thou shalt lie in the arms of a good soldier this night; willing or not. Let the old bear growl and rave! he may hunt in vain for his cub to-morrow; my silver vassals can make play against him would he will willingly subscribe to our loyal union, my bright young jewel! what say'st thou now!'

'Say!—why, that thou art a black-minded villain, and that ere many days have passed, thy base heart shall be torn from its inner covering, and raising the bugle to her lips, ere he could prevent her, she wound a long and shrill call that echoed far away over the heavy rolling upland.

'A malison on my folly,' muttered the traitor, 'thou to have palmed with one of thy stubborn race,' and stepping forward, despite her struggles, he threw a strong arm around her and, lifting her from the horse, bore her towards the thicket in which he had a hurriedly constructed, but carefully formed shelter, impatiently pawing the ground as if tired of his imprisonment. 'So be Beelzebub!' spake the Knight, 'thou shalt have a merriment of beauty to carry home to night. Sa to thee! and spend thy strength with thy speed, fool!' Forcing her upon the pommel, he vaulted lightly behind her, and dashing the rowels into the steed, galloped off in a direction contrary to that she was pursuing. Unable to make any resistance—pinioned in the arms of a bad and desperate man, her high spirit was fast bending under the weight of circumstances which pressed upon her, and tears of pride and shame rolled down her pale and quivering cheeks.

They had ridden thus for many miles, when moved by some impulse, the Knight turned in his saddle to gaze behind him, and with a loud curse burying the spurs in the side of his lagging steed, urged him forward at a more furious rate than before. He was no coward, but the view his eyes met, was anything but comfortable to him. He seemed to have an instinctive conviction that the figure he saw upon his track was the one he most hated and wished most to avoid. Already the turrets of his distant strong hold rose faintly in the horizon—many miles would have to be overcome ere he could claim its safety, and his pursuer was fast gaining upon him. Not a word had passed between him and his captive since her first seizure, but she had heard the far off tramp of a steed, and knew from the fierce impatience of her captor that succor was near. Did she dream of the identity of her ally! Perhaps not! but she could have fairly shrieked in the agony of her anxiety. On came the pursuer and on fled the pursued. It was a single horseman, and his noble animal was so fast lessening the distance between them that she could plainly distinguish the armour and bearing of his rider. Oh the wild delight of that glance! she saw in him one that her proud heart had learnt to bow before and worship—one whose daring chivalry and high o'ermastering intellect, all England acknowledged and lauded; the first idol of her youthful affections—Sir Lawrence Murray. She felt it could be no other and yet how had he arrived, and why, at such an opportune moment! These were questions her disturbed brain could not solve.

The horse which bore them was rapidly failing 'neath his unaccustomed load, and his master knew well that escape was now hopeless. Settling himself firmly in the saddle, he worked his sword hilt around ready to his hand, and with an encouraging shout to his horse, drove the spurs rowel deep into him with a vain endeavor to urge him faster; but the power of the noble creature had departed, and with three or four convulsive springs, his knees tottered under him and down he came heavily to the ground. Hastily disengaging himself and the lady from the body of the fallen horse, he threw his left arm around her, tore the visor from his helmet, blew a sharp blast upon her own bugle and then drawing his heavy brand braced himself for the encounter. He was a brave, although a bad man; and in many of the tourneys given by his weak monarch, John the Usurper, had borne himself gallantly and nobly.

Riding rapidly up to the spot, the Knight, who had followed him, threw his horse upon his haunches with the sudden check he gave him, and springing lightly from the saddle, without drawing his weapon, strode steadily forward and paused immediately before him. Then raising his hand to his helmet he instantly unclaspedit, and throwing it upon the ground, stood gazing with a stern and haughty look upon his opponent.

'Baron of Waldegrave! is this thy faith? is this the friendship plighted on the word of a Knight to a brother soldier? Thou a soldier? I cry pardon of my vassals for the insult! A belted Knight, thou art a perjured slave—a sworn follower of the cross, thou art unfit for a Saracen scullion! Liar! Caitiff! false hearted knave! defend thyself, for by the holy symbol thou hast disgraced! thou shalt die a soldier's death but shalt have a dog's burial.'

'Liar, in thy teeth, Murray!' answered Waldegrave, 'I had sworn to fall you in your love, and this struggle will decide whether the oath shall be fulfilled. Know, if it will nerve thy arm, that a soldier's couch is already prepared to receive this minion when I bear her thither. So why dost thou delay! Come on Sir Knight! thou rank'st as a better soldier than I—prove thyself one!'

'I have only paused, slave! to wonder at thy degradation—have at thee villain! and St. George defend the right!

Simultaneously their blades crossed and at the first clashing of the steel, Waldgrave threw from him the now fainting form of his fair burden. He felt that he needed all his strength in the contest which was about to ensue, for he had often proved, in friendly joust, the power of the arm which now opposed him. They were both good swordsmen, and many a turbaned head had fell beneath the brand of each. The Baron fought desperately and fast, raining his blows down upon his antagonist like hail; calmly and collectedly, however, were they met; quickly receiving them upon his own good toledo, or coolly putting aside every thrust, the Earl with a curl of scorn upon his lip, and his steady eye blazing full upon his adversary, felt his power and enjoyed a fierce pleasure with the torture it inflicted. The Baron's breath came thick and fast, and his eye quailed when he became convinced that his opponent was scarcely playing with his inferior skill. Gathering his energies for a desperate effort, his left hand sought his bubbin stealthily, and grasped a short dagger commonly worn there by the Knights of that period; then rushing forward until their swords crossed to the very hilt, he drove the weapon full at the uncovered head of the Earl, but he was struggling with a man superior to himself in activity, as well as coolness; the descending hand was caught when within a short distance of the eye, and the heavy cross hilt of his enemy's sword, rapidly disengaged from the lock, was driven with the force of a powerful arm, crashing through the opening of his helmet, firmly into the scull of his opponent. 'Villain' he uttered, as the palsied form of the Baron hung for an instant, supported by the wrist he grasped, 'Villain, you have anticipated the death I destined for you! no rescue for such as thee! confess thyself perjured, slave! and pray to Heaven while thy life lasts!'

'Ha! ha! ha!' hissed the dying man, 'thou hast battled for a fine prize, Murray! classic indeed! ha! ha! ha!' and the Cattel turned up on his face and died.

The eyes of the Baron rested for an instant upon the prostrate form of his enemy, then slowly raising them, they were directed towards the lady he had rescued, but what a change had passed over his sparkling countenance, his face was livid with a fearful and horrible expression, and striking up before her with a voice almost inarticulate with horrible hissing he gasped,

'Woman! hast thou dared ——'

But he spoke to a *woman*—the weakness had departed, and drawing her splendid form up to its greatest height, and fixing her full eye firmly upon his face,

'Earl of Murray! utter not the base word or, though my heart break with the effort, I will curse thee—bitterly curse thee! Shame! shame on thee; that thou shouldst forget thy spurs and use thy strength to tyrannise and bravado over a woman's helplessness; Kate Lorimer could hate thee for the unspoken thought. Away! begone from me, false one! and may Heaven pardon me for ever thinking of thee with kindness!'

'Kate! Kate! my own noble girl! forgive me, I were fit to lie in that dog's place, did I doubt thee! Forgive the thought sweet one! and a life of devotion shall be the willing penance. We meet strangely Kate, and thou art grown beautiful—high spirited too; a fit bride for a scarred and war-worn soldier; say thou forgivest!' and the penitent lover bent his knee reverently and pressed his lips upon the embroidered glove of his now weeping affianced one.

* * * * * * *

'Lawrence! my child,' said the beautiful Lady Murray to a fine rosy cheeked urchin, as he burst into her apartment almost screaming with mirth 'What uproar in the hall is this that thou art playing so noisy a part in!'

'Uproar! my Lady mother? Oh, I was only telling old Geordie about the time when you ran off with the ugly black Bajon and my noble father chased you both, and brought you back.'

And the Lady Kate as she chided the young rogue for his pert effrontery could not refrain from blushing as the memory of that eventful period came crowding upon her thoughts. W.

Resources of Ohio.

THE COAL REGION.—In advance of our *notes on the census*, we shall give in a briefer form some of the principal facts in relation to the resources of Ohio, especially in reference to the *distribution* of products and labor.

All the coal of Ohio is *Bituminous*. It is only within ten years, that coal has in Ohio, been got out in large quantities. There are now twenty-three counties in which coal is dug for consumption, and it is believed there are others in which it may be found. The coal counties and the amounts produced are these:

Athens,	84,000 bush.
Belmont,	183,600 "
Columbiana,	163,000 "
Coschocton,	133,800 "
Gallia,	15,400 "
Guernsey,	55,853 "
Harrison,	189,300 "
Holmes,	5,000 "
Jackson,	54,790 "
Jefferson,	334,700 "
Lawrence,	290,211 "
Meigs,	843,400 "
Monroe,	5,450 "
Morgan,	77,700 "
Muskingum,	275,350 "
Perry,	31,190 "
Scioto,	41,850 "
Stark,	33,160 "
Summit,	256,040 "
Trumbull,	94,080 "
Tuscarawas,	292,350 "
Wayne,	16,000 "
Washington,	34,000 "
	3,513,109 bush.

It will be observed, that all these counties are east of the Scioto river. They compose chiefly three localities, those on the Ohio river, on the Hocking, and on the Muskingum. Coal is found in every county on the Ohio above Portsmouth, and throughout the valleys and tributaries of the two last rivers.

The total amount of coal above mentioned is small in comparison with what a few years will probably produce; yet, it already amounts to more than ten bushels for each family in Ohio. Fourfifths of the families, however, never see, or burn coal, nor will they until the population becomes dense and the forests are thinned. It cannot be doubted, that the extensive bed of coal in this state, will in future time be a great element in its industrial prosperity.

The largest amount of coal in any one county is in Meigs, where are the mines of the Messrs. Pomeroy, one of the best and most abundant in the country. The village of POMEROY has sprung up recently, in consequence of the coal and manufacturing business concentrated at the Mines.—The county-seat has been removed there, and a large and flourishing town will probably grow up, literally from the bowels of the earth.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

The history of the application of the Veto power is not yet exhausted. The Baltimore Patriot, in treating recently on this subject, says that every possible variety of it will soon be known. The editor might have said, was *already* known in the practice of our *democratic* President and Governors. The variorum are certainly well shown up thus—the editor is discussing of the action of Governor Porter on the Appurtenant Bill—"There is the *Veto direct* by returning a bill with objections; the *Veto indirect*, by approving a bill with objections; the *Veto conclusive*, by throwing a bill into the coat pocket, as General Jackson did with the Land Bill; and lastly, here is the *Veto prospective*, without a why or wherefore, addressed through the Secretary of State to the sheriff of a county. His Excellency will probably give his reasons at the next meeting of the Legislature.—They cannot be furnished upon a belief of the unconstitutionality of the appurtenance act of Congress, because the Legislature was called together for the particular purpose of discussing the State according to the requirements of that law."

Home labor!—work at home!—buy at home!—sell at home—spend at home—employ our own countrymen in preference—help Americans first—protect American labor—assist American industry—let the South feed the North, and the North supply the South—what we don't want, we will ship away—what we can make or produce we will buy from foreigners. This is the Whig system. This is Henry Clay's policy—we have our own dear country, and our countrymen, before any foreign nations; and mean first to take care of American men and American boys—and American girls and American women. We are not an idle people—we must and we will live by our labor. It feeds us, and it clothes us, and we mean to take care of that labor in preference to any other, or any power, foreign or domestic. Hence we want a domestic and protective Tariff—down with Republicans.

We are indebted to the New York Tribune of Wednesday for the subjoined abstract of the Tariff Bill which has just been signed by the President:

The New Tariff.

Now that this important Bill is likely to become a law, we publish the following list of duties it imposes upon each important article of import, adopting always the amendments of the Senate. The act is to take effect immediately.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.		DUTIES BY ACT 1832.	HOUSE BILL PASSED.
Flannels and baizes, sq.	yd.	16	14
Carpets, Brussels, &c.	do	63	55
do Venetian, &c.	do	35	30
do floor cloth pat.	do	43	35
Oilcloth furniture,	do	12½	10
Cotton bagging,	do	3½	4
Vinegar,	gallon	8	8
Beer in casks,	do	15 }	15
Beer in bottles,	do	20 }	20
Oil, fish, &c.	do	—	15
Oil, olive,	do	25	20
Oil, castor,	do	40	—
Oil, linseed,	do	25	25
Oil, rapeseed,	do	25	25
Sugar, brown & clayed	lb	2½	2½
Sugar, white clayed,	do	3½	4
Sugar, loaf,	do	12	6
Sugar, lump & other ref.	do	10	6
Sugar, candy,	do	12	4
Sugar, syrup,	do	2½	5
Chocolate,	do	4	4
Cheese,	do	9	—
Tallow candles,	do	5	4
Lard,	do	3	3
Beef and pork,	do	2	2
Bacon,	do	3	3
Butter,	do	5	5
Saltpetre, refined,	do	3	2
Oil of vitriol,	do	3	1
Dry ochre,	do	1	1
Ochre in oil,	do	1½	—
Red and white lead,	do	5	4
Whiting,	do	1	1½
Litharge,	do	5	—
Sugar of lead,	do	5	4
Lead, pig, &c.	do	3	3
Lead pipes,	do	5	4
Lead, old scrap,	do	2	1½
Cordage, tarred,	do	4	5
Cordage, untarred,	do	5	4½
Twine, pack thread, &c.	do	5	6
Cork,	do	12	30 pr c.
Copper rods and bolts,	do	4	4
Copper nails and spikes,	do	5	4
Wire, cap or bonnet,	do	12	12
do iron & steel now adv 14	do	4	5
do do do, above No. 14,	do	2	8all
Iron nails,	do	5	3
Iron spikes,	do	4	2½
do cables, chains & parts,	do	3	2½
do anchors,	do	2	2½
do anvils,	do	2	2½
do bl'k'smith's hamm. &c.	do	2½	2½
do castings, vessels, &c.	do	1½	1½
do all other,	do	1	1
do round & brazier rods,			
3-16 a 8-16 dia.	do	3	2½
do nail or spike rods,	do	3	2½
do sheet or hoop,	do	3	2½
do band, &c.	do	3	2½
do in pigs,	ton	10 00	9 00
do old scrap,	cwt	62½	50
do bar, rolled,	ton	30 00	25 00
do bar, hammered,	do	18 00	17 00
Hemp,	cwt	2 00	2 00
Alum,	do	2 50	1 50
Coppers,	do	2 00	2 60
Wheat flour,	do	50	70
Salt,	bushel	10	8
Coal,	do	6	1 75
Wheat,	do	25	25
Oats,	do	10	10
Potatoes,	do	10	10
Paper, folio, and qr. p'st,	lb	20	17
do foolscap, &c.	do	17	15
do printing, cop'pt, &c	do	10	10½
do sheathing, &c.	do	3	3
Paper, all other,	do	15	15
Books, prior to 1775,	vol	4	4
do other than English,	do	4	4
do Greek and Latin b'd	do	15	15
do do do unb'd	do	13	13
do all other bound,	do	30	—
do all other unbound,	do	25	—
Aph's vials under 6 cu	gr.	1 75	1 71
do do 6 to 16 cu	do	2 25	2 25
Demijohns	No	25	15a20
Glass bottles to 1 quart	do	2 00	3 00
Glass bottles over do.	do	2 25	4 00
Playing cards,	p'k	30	25
Window glass not over 8 by 10, per 100		3 00	2 50
Window glass over 8 by and not over 10 by 12, 160 square feet,		3 50	3 50
Window glass over 10 by 12, do		4 00	6 00
Fish, dried or smoked,	qt'l	1 00	1 00
Fish, salmon,	bbl	3 00	2 00
Fish, mackerel,	do	1 50	1 50
Fish, all other,	do	1 00	1 00
Shoes and slippers, silk, p'r		30	
Shoes, prunella	do	25	25
Shoes, Leather, &c.	do	25	30
Shoes, children,	do	15	15
Boots and bootees,	do	1 50	1 20
Wool over 8 ct. pound.		{ 40 p.c. and 4 cts & 3 cts.	30 p.c.
Woolen yarn do		{ 50 p c and 4 cents.	30 p.c.
Merino shawls per ct		50	40
Cloths and Cassimeres, do		50	40
Other woollen manuf. do		50	30
Clothes, ready made, do		50	50
Glass, cut, pound		{ 30 p c and 3 cts }	25a32
Glass, plain and other do		{ 20 p c. and 3 cts. }	10
Silk goods—Pongees and plain white do per lb			1 50
All other do,			2 50
Watches and diamonds,			7½
Gems, Pearls, &c.			7
Molasses 4½ cents per lb. instead of 5 cents per gallon.			
Wines—Malaga, Sherry, San Lucar and Canary, per gallon,			60
Champagne, do			40
Port, Burgundy, and Claret in bottles,			35
do do do in casks,			15
Teneriffe and Claret in casks,			6
Wines, not enumerated of France Austria, Prussia, Sardinia and Portugal			
in casks			7½
do in bottles			30
Red, of do in casks			6
do do in bottles,			20
Whits and Red of Spain, Germany, and the Mediterranean, not enumerated, in casks			12½
Do do in bottles			20
Wines of Sicily—Madeira and Marsala			25
Other Wines of Sicily			15
All other Wines and other than those of France, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia and Portugal, in bottles			65
Do do do do in casks			25

The following list comprises all the important articles to be admitted duty free:

1. All articles imported for the use of the United States.

2. All goods, the product of the United States, exported and brought back, and books and personal and household effects of citizens of the United States dying abroad.

3. Paintings and statuary, the production of American artists residing abroad.

4. Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects, and tools of trade, of persons arriving in the United States.

5. Philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps, and charts, statues, statuary, busts and casts, paintings, drawings, engravings, etchings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals gems and all other collections of antiquities, provided the same be specially imported in good faith for the use (and by the order) of any society incorporated or established for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the use and by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States.

6. Anatomical preparations, models of machinary, and of other inventions and improvements in the arts; specimens in natural history, mineralogy, and botany; trees, shrubs, plants, bulbs, or roots, and garden seeds, not otherwise specified, berries, nuts, and vegetables, used principally in dying or composing dyes; all dyewoods in stick, whale and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of said fisheries, animals imported for breed; fish, fresh caught, imported for daily consumption; fruit green or ripe, from the West Indies, in bulk; tea and coffee, when imported in American vessels from the places of their growth.

7. Adhesive felt for sheathing vessels, sloes, antimony, crude argol, asafœtida, ava root, barilla, bark of cork trees unmanufactured; bells of bell metal, and chimes of bells; brass in pigs or bars, and old brass; Brazil wood, crude brimstone and flour of sulphur, bullion, but stones unwrought, cochineal, coins and gold and silver, copper imported in any shape for the use of the mint, copper in pigs, or bars, and copper ore, old copper, cream of tartar, flints, ground flint, gold bullion, gold epaulettes, grindstones, gum Arabic, gum Senegal, gum tragacanth, India rubber, oakum, lac dye, leeches, madder, mother of Pearl, nickel, nux vomica, palm leaf manufactured, palm oil, Peruvian bark, platina, ivory plaster of Paris, raisins and reels, saltpetre when crude, sarsaparilla, shellac, silver epaulettes and wings, stones, stones called rotten.

These duties are imposed by the first nine sections of the law.

Section 10. enacts that on all unenumerated articles shall be imposed a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Section. 11. An additional 10 per cent. shall be levied on all goods which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States—when no specific discrimination is made by the bill: and 10 per cent. additional on all goods except those brought from beyond the Cape of Good Hope in foreign vessels—provided no treaty stipulations be infringed thereby.

Section 12. All duties shall be paid in cash,—or the goods will be sold after 60 days detention.

Section 13. prescribes the method of selling, and means for the owner to recover the overplus.

Section 14. allows a drawback on foreign sugar refined in and exported from the United States, equal in amount to the duty paid on the foreign sugar, of 5 cents per gallon on spirits distilled from molasses till 1843, when it shall be only 4, and annually reduced 1 cent.

Section 15. enacts that no drawback shall be allowed to goods entitled to debenture, unless exported within three years after their import.

Section 16. provides the mode of valuation of all goods paying *ad valorem* duties, ensuring that all costs, charges, and commissions, except insurance, shall be added to the market value.

Section 17. empowers collectors and appraisers to take testimony necessary for valuation.

Section 18. provides for cases of disagreement on appraisal.

Section 19. enacts penalties for attempts to evade the payment of duties.

Section 20. imposes on non-enumerated articles the same as those enumerated which they most resemble shall pay.

Section 21. directs the method of appraisal.

Section 22. provides for ports where there are no appraisers.

Section 23. directs the Secretary of the Treasury to make necessary rules for faithful appraisals.

Section 24. directs collectors to follow the Secretary's instructions.

Section 25. provides that the act shall not apply to wools that shall have left their last port East of the Cape Good Hope and Hooligan, Sept. 1, 1842.

Section 26. provides that the penalties of the law of June 30, 1812, shall be continued.

Section 27. (Land Distribution) omitted.

Sections 28, 29 and 30. (Struck out in Senate.)

Section 31. requires the Secretary annually to ascertain and report what articles have paid a duty of more than 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Section 32. prohibits the importation of indecent prints and books.

Section 33. constituted a ton at 20 hundred weight—at 112 lbs. each.

A new Section is added in the Senate, enacting that while the Distribution of the Public Lands is suspended the 10 per cent. allowed to the Western States shall also be suspended.

The "Pictorial Wag," has a picture, illustrating Noah and Bennett's positions exactly. Noah is grinding an organ and playing a "reel" while a lot of puppets are performing to the music; and Bennett is "blowing" away at a pair of bagpipes, right lustily. Each figure is a likeness.—Noah with his hooked beak and Bennett with his "crooked nose," and they are pourtrayed as performing for Captain Tyler and monkeying for the shilling for.—*N. Star.*

A CHANCE FOR THE GIRLS!—By the recent census at Worcester, it appears that the territory has seven thousand three hundred and forty-one more males than females inhabitants.

DEMOCRACY.—Truely, this is the age of democracy, and we have not recently seen a more striking illustration of it than the following, which we copy from the Zanesville (Ohio) Gazette, where it appears as a communication.

"MR. BANNAN: This is an age of improvement—it is an age of reason—it is an age when old notions and old customs should be examined, and if not well founded, they should be broken up. I hope you will not be startled should I lay down the proposition that individual ownership and transfer of the soil is contrary to the spirit of democracy and the rights of man; and that when a man ceases to live, the property he has accumulated should return to the common mass, and not be handed down according to the dictates of him who