For one Year in advance. \$2.00
Sir Months 100
Three Months 50 

We shall continue sending the paper to our numerous subscribers abroad, as we have been acgustomed to, until the 1st of July. In the mean time the accounts of those who are in arrears will be made out and forwarded, and if not paid, together with the advance subscription, we shall be forced to discontinue the paper. 3 GLUBBING.

In order to accommodate Clubs who wish to subscribe, we will furnish them with this paper, on the following terms-invariably in advance: 3 Copies to one address - per annum ..... \$5 00 

Five dollars in advance will pay for three years TO ADVERTUSERS.

For any period shorter than a year as per Agree- ever the digestion organs become deprayed of All advertisements must be paid for in advance undeduty ( und this occurs daily in civilized society ess on account is opened with the advertiser, or a is impure blood, and consequently disease are the The charge to Marchants will be \$10 per annum.

with the privilege of keeping one advertisement not exceeding one square standing during the year and the insertion of a smaller one in each paper. Those mischief. That individual who would deny that who occupy a larger space will be charged extra.
All notices for Meetings and proceedings of meetangs not considered of ceneral interest, and many other notices which have been inserted heretofore graduitionsly, 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 adjectisements. . We confidently expect the co-operation of our

friends in this our new farrangement; OLD ESTABLISHED PASSAGE OFFICE

100 Pine Street, corner South Street. THE Subscriber bega leave to cail the attention of his friends and the Public in general, to the following arrangements for 1813, for the purpose of bringing out Cabin, Second Cabin, and, Steerage Passengers, by the following

Regular Packet Ships ; and from Liverpool. New York. 13.4-13 13 25.3-25 25 United States British Garrick Skiddy Garrick July A Nov 7 Mar Patrick Henry Delana 13 13 4 25 25 Sheffield Roseius Aug. 7 Dec. 7 AT independence. Virginian Siddons, 25 - 25 E. Cobb Hut leston Sep Ashburton Thompson 1 13 1 13 Ste'n Whitney Deceyster Sheridan

Days of Sailing from Helphia. G. Washington Borrows July 25 Nov 25 M'r 25 Aug I Dec I Al I 43 43 13 25 2 25 25 United States Britton Skiddy .Garrick Patrick Henry Delano, Sept J Jan. 1 My 1 Sheffield Allen · 33 · 13 · 13 · 22 · 25 · 25 illipsemia independence Nve Oct. 1 Feb 1 Pne 1 Yirginian. 13 · 13 · 13 · 25 · 25 · 25 Ashburtor Ste'n Whitney Tampson Nov I Mar 1 Tly I Sheridan Depoyater 13, 113 13 Regular Packet Ships to and from Londo".

Captains | Days of Sailing from New York. Chadwick Jane 1 Oct 1 Feb 1 Names. Wellington 20 20 20 Hovey . July 1 Nov 1 Mr J Philadelphia 3 10 5 10 5 10 5 20 5 20 5 20 Switzerland Morgan 20 20 20 Bradish Aug 1 Dec 1 A'l 1 H. Hudson Ontario 10 10 10 10 Toronto. Westminster St. James Montreal Sept 1 Jan 1 May 1 Gladiator Mediator Wellington Philadelohia 17 · 17 27 · 27 Switzerland.

17 · 17 · 17 27 · 27 · 27 St. Jamus Tinker Montreal Nov 7 Mar 7 J'lv 7 - Britton In addition to the above Regular Lines, a number of Splendid New York built Transient Ships. such as the 'Adirondack,' Scotland,' Russell Glover, and 'Echo,' will continue to sail from Liverpool weekly in regular succession, thereby preventing the least possibility of detention of delay in Liverpool: and for the accommode fon of persons wishing to remit money to their m-, ilies or friends, I have arranged the payme of

Oct. 7 Feb. 7 Pne 7.

Turents

Westminster

inv Drafts on the following banks:—.

The Ulster Bank, and branches
IRELAND. The Provincial Bank do. The National Bank All Drafts payable at sight, at either of the a-Messrs, Spooner, Atwood & Co

bankers, London. P. W. Byrnes, Esq. Liverpool. Passengers capitalships engaged from Liver pool to Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, by the regular packet ships, on application being made personally, or by letter, ( post gaid, ) ad-

JOSEPH McMerray, 100 Pine street, corner of South. AGENTS.—In Pottsville, Benj. Bannan, Esq. Is Lowell, Rich. Walsh, Erq. In Albany, T. Gough, Esq. In Newark, John McColgan, Esq. In Toronto, U. C., Rogers and

Thompson.
I also beg leave to assure my friends and the while in general that the greatest punctuality will be observed in the sailing of the above ships, together, with all others which I may have, and that passengers will experience no delay on their arrival at the different ports where they mean to

P. S.—Free passage can also be secured from the various ports in ireland and Scotland from which steamboats run to Liverpool.

JOSEPH MeMURRAY.

100 Pine street, New York. Gives drafts in sunis to suit Applicants, on the Provincial Bank of Ireland, payable at Banbridge" Lumerick Parsontown | Clonmo Ballymena Landonderry Downpatrick Sligo

Lurgan Cavan Wexford Waterford Omagh: Bandon Galway Dungannen Ballyshandon Ennis Armagh Athlone Strabane, Coleraine, Ballina Kilkenny Dongaryan Moneymore Enniskiller Youghal Contchill

Monaghan. England-Spooner, Atwood & Co., Bankers, London, payable in every town in Great Britain P. W. BYRNES, Esquire, Liverpool. CITY OF GLASGOW BANK, Payable in every

New York, January 21, EAS -- Fresh Green and Black Teas of prime quality, by the chest, half chest, or by retail. For sale at prices to suit the times by E.O. & A. HENPERSON. May 20,

## AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1843.

NO 24

THE POCAHONTAS, OR INDIAN Office Lyrics, No. 34.

YEGETABLE PILIS. THE remedies prescribed for the cure of dis cases, have correctly been divided into classes according to their operation, upon the human satem. Thus we have one class which causes

the stomach to rject its contents, called emetics another inducing perspiration called dicophorel-ics and a third which evacuates the stomach and bowels, denominated chiharties, &c. Cathartics or purging medicines, have in every age and country been the favourities of the physicians to Adventisements not exceeding a square of twelve three will be charged \$1 for, three insertions, and 50 reducts for one inscition. Five lines or under, 25 cents by each insertion. Yearly advertisers will be dealt with on the following terms:

One Column. \$25 | Two squares, \$10 Phree-fourths do ... 10 One do ... 16 Under the conversion of food into blood; that the squares of the whole system. It follows that whenever the digestion organs become deprayed of their the digestion organs become deprayed of the state of the whole system. disqualified for the healthy purformance of their

VOL. XIX.

It has been remarked, that whenever the sec the most formidable dispases are daily cored by the use of Pills compounded and for sale in al most every hamlet of our country, would certain ly risk his reputation for veracity. The Poca-hontas, or Indian Vegetable Pills cleanse the stomach, burify the blood and remove inflama-tion, and have proved eminently useful in curing hillous lever, billious cholic, inflammation of the liver, theumatism, dropsy, jaundice, plentisy, costiveness, &c. &c. Females of sedentary habits and subject to indigestion, gatulency, head-ache, depression of spirits and uneasiness, will find relief from the use of these pills. There is not a disease attended with a fall pulse, a dry skin, and a coated tongue, that these pills will not relieve. The tollowing simple narrative will show the benefit derived from these pills in divery common disease:

CERTIFICATE Having been cured by the use of the Pocahon tas Pill of an alarming disease of the liver of se-veral years standing, I drem it a duty to make Captains Days of Sailing from my case known to the public, for the benefit by others. I had taken various remedies which afforded only temporary relief, after using two boxes of these pills, my disease yielded, and I have enjoyed good health for the last six months.
WILLIAM FOLLMER.

Milton, April 22, 1843,
Agents for the sale of the above.

W. T. Epting, Pottsville, George Reifer, yder, New Castle, Steiner & Kopp, Schuylkill Haven, Hugh Kinsley, Port Carbon, Schualm & Hesser, Orwigshorg. Throughout the state a supply can always be had of Fred. Kleit & co. Druggists, corner of 2d and Callowhill streets, Phila-

PURE WHITE LEAD. ETHERILL & BROTHER, manufacturers, Na 65 north Front street, Philadel phis, have now a good supply of their warranted pure whiet lead, and those customers who have been sparingly supplied in consequence of a run on the article, shall now have their orders

No known subsance possesses those preservative and beautifying, properties so desirable in a paint, to an equal exent with unadulterated white lead; hence any admixture glicthi als only mars its value. It has therefore been the steady aim of the manufacturers, for many years, to supply to the public a perfectly pure white lead; and the unccasing demand for the atticle is proof that it has met with favor. It is invariably branded on one head - WETHERH. & BROTHER, in full, and on the other, WAR-RANTED PURE-all in red letters. 47-

November 19,

TYPES AT RIDUCED PRICES. YPES, and all other Printing materials manufac-tured at CONNERS UNIFED STATES TYPE AND STEROTYPE, FOUNDRY, corner of Nascau and Ann streets, New York, can be had at EIGH-TEEN PER CENT deduction from old prices. 

Aug. 7 Dec. 7 All 7 are prepared to execute orders for PRINTING TYPES, PRESSES. Chases, Cases, Imposing Stones Ink Frames, and 7 Jan 7 M'y 7. ting establishments, on as favourable terms, and of 17 17 17 as good quality as any other establishment in the U-Griswold .. . 27 4 27 . 27

nited States. New prices, per pound. Old prices, per pound. Agate Nonparcil Minion Agate Nonpareil 84 ." 66 " Brevier Brevier Small Pica : Small Pica Pica 32 " Pica 38 " Borders, Cuts, Brass Rule; and all other afficient Pica.

manufactured at this establishment, at the same redued rates. New Articles got up to order, on being furnished vith patterns.
The Type cast at this establishment is, both in the style of Face and the material of which it is made, particularly adapted for service in Newspaper Pyla-

All Lines of Stereotype furnisced to order.

JAMES CONNER & SON. April 22.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS. 25,000 lbs, of Feathers, for sale very low in any quantities to suit purchasers for cash, at prices from 10, 15, 20 and 25 cls, per pound. Ready made Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows and curled hair Mattresses, Moss do, and all other kinds to suit any sized Bedsteads, always on hand. Curled Hair and New Ofleans Moss by the bale or single pound. Country Store Keepers would find it to their adventage by calling on the subscriber belore

batchesiut. FINLEY & CO., South East corner of Second and Walnut Sis Philadelphia, March 18, 12-3mo. THE PHILADELPHIA, READING, and

POTTSVILLE RAIL ROAD. 四人四日

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. CHANGE OF HOURS. On and after Saturday, April fet. 1843, the pass

On and after Saturday, April of the Company of the

FARES. Ist Class Cars., 2d Class Car. Between Philadelphia and Pottsville \$3 50 and \$2 50. Between Philadelphia and Reading \$2 25 and \$1 75. Excursion Tickets, good for two days only, Between Philadelphia and Pottsville, \$5.00 Between Philadelphia and Reading, 3 00.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS. MIRS MORGAN, in Market street, next door to Mr. Wolfinger's tavere, respectfully informs the citizens of Pottsville, and the public generally, that she has just received a new and fashionable assortment of millinery and fancy rence Braid, Needle Straw, English Straw, and bosom, feelings too deep for words. He became Finted Lawn Bonnets, with a fine assortment of much agitated, and the object of his attention, men's and boys' Leghorn and Sca-grass Hate, all of which will be sold much lower than the usual prices for cash. Bonnels altered and done up on the most reasonable terms. Poustille, April 13

Maiden! oh bear with the untamed soul Of one thou hast loved too well; Let the dark wave of oblivion roll O'er the words it were vain to tell: And bend not thy bright and flashing eye, With aught but a kindly look, On him whose fierce and wild agony, Its scorning could scarcely brook. Thy cheek has a flushed and meaning glow.

Thy lip has an nervous curl;
And the rapid heat of thy pulse's flow, Tells of passion there, my girl!
Nay! curb not us forcent, let it rush, Alead not the torture here! Twere a fumous joke such love to crush.
Twere sport such a heart to sear.

What, silent? ah, where is the blighting look, The eye's dark firshing gleam; And the withering curl of the lip that shook My soul lige a fearful deam? The angry storm, that was brooding o'er Thy spirit, hath passed away; And thy face, in its calm young loveliness, Shows naught of its gloomy sway. There's a dangerous spell in thy beauty, girl, A strange and complete control; I have felt its power in the joyful whirf

Of passion within my soul:
In cass to come. I will tell thee how
My spirit hash bowed beneath
Its charming force, but would ask thee now
Will thou love me?—"aye till death." From the Ladies Companion, for June.

CAPTAIN MILLAR. BY HENRY T. TUCKERMAN.

loved ine for the dangers I had passed.

And I loved her that she did p.ty them."- Othello. One summer afternoon, in the year 1813-, ar merican ship of the first class was de-cried a mong the islands of Boston harbor, steadily apmoaching the city, under favor of a light breeze. The eye of an experienced mariner would doubtless have seen, at a glance, that the vessel was returning from a long voyage. To the view, however, of the various fishing parties in the bay, and of the few spectators who occa-ionally regarded her through a spy-glass from a distance, she not only appeared in fine order, but had an air of freshness and good trim that declared under capit tal management. For several days, indeed, the crew had busied themselves to good purpose in garnishing their craft, to insure her handsome apperrance on reaching port; and now the poor fellows had just finished putting themselves in lan array, and, ever and anon, turned their sea worn faces, with great cheerfu'ness, to the green shores which seemed to welcome their arrival. It is, in truth, one of the most pleasant things in the world to greet once more the stable carch, after a long abode upon " ocean's grey and melanchilly waste." And desolute as that bay appears in winter, on an afternoon in June, beneath a rocked on the waves for nearly five months, it seemed like an opening paradise. The mate, while he overlooked the preparations for a speedy customed sternness in his eye as he watched the sailors at their work. Indeed, he showed a marvellous a actity and good will in lending Jack a hand where there was no necessity for so doing, which elicited a significant smile from more than one old sait, such a contrast was his behaviour to the surly discipline off soundings. The excellent spirits of the mate were somewhat dashed, when, in one of his superfluous turns, he chanced to spy the Captain leaning over the bulwarks with the saddest expression of countenance he had

ever known him to assume. A heautiful harbor this, sir, at length he observed, with a view to rouse his commander from

his gloomy reverie. Very, was the lacon'c reply. Our pilot seems to understand his busines

Well enough.' Is that Sullivan's Island, sir ?' Yes.

These lerse rejoinders did not pique the mate' curiosity, which greatly increased, when, on returning from the cabins after making his toilet he beheld the Captain in the same position, gazing as dejectedly upon the lovely scene around him, as if the is ands had been so many icebergs, and still wearing his sea-jacket and tarpaulin. At length lie ventured to intrude upon this protracted silence, with an inquiry relative to the ship's papers, and having fairly engaged his attention, determined to pluck out the heart of his mystery by a bold interrogatory. Excuse me, Cap air, but it strikes me as a little strange, that while It, who was never in Boston in my life, feel so glad at the sight of the State House, you should look with such indifferent eyes upon your home.

Sir, replied the Captain, mournfully, I have no home, The mate retired, but his inquisitiveness wa changed to respectful sympathy, at discovering that so able a scaman and true-hearted a man, as ne knew his chief to be, could survey the pleasant features of his native landscape, after years of absence and successful adventure, without a single association of joy. He recalled the devoted care which he had bestowed upon one of the crew, who fell ill during the voyage, and died at last in his arms, with his parting sigh, ble-sing his name. He though, of the brave self-devotion which led him to toil all night for a country man in the East Indies, in rescuing property from the flames. A thousand instances of similar generosity rushed upon his mind, and he asked himself how a man thus overflowing with notice sympathies, and, strict disciplinarian as he was, idolized by his

crew, and with warm friends in every port, should be so forlorn at home. The ship was soon safely moored, and the Captain having very leisurely made the requisite arrangements, stepped upon the wharf with as little apparent interest as if he had left a ferry boat, and strolled along the busy streets, without a single glance of curio-ity. He smiled meaningly, how-

ever, or once twice, when he was passed by some bustling pedestrian with a careless nod of recognition, plainly indicating how little he had been missed. At length, he was comfortably seated in his lonely room at the Tremont House, watching the familiar faces as they passed. After all, he mused, desolate as I am, it is better to have been a wanderer and an outcast than to have suffered my free soul to be cramped and clouded like ma. ny of these sons of Mammon." The Captain's solilqouy was suddenly arrested by the appearance of a personage, who seemed to excite in his happening to cast his eye towards the window, manifested both alarm and surprise, and evidently quickened his pace, with a view of evading nohice; but the dager gestutes of the Ceptain line!

ly induced him to enter the house. Now, said witnessed his sister's marriage and departure for the former, ushering the stranger in his apartment, explain this treachery. What a pack of cowards you all are! I overcame all objections before my departure, and placed in your hands ample testimonials in support of my character .--You professed yourself satisfied. My slanderers withdrew. I started on my voyage with the happy conviction, that on my return, Adeline would be mine. This hope cheered my soul; her letters came regularly, breathing the deepest affection, when, just as I was preparing to embark for home, arrived that cold-blooded renunciation, which, I never will believe was written by her, and your brief epistle, as her guardian, ordering me never to see her more. Now sir, I will see her, She shall confirm with her own lips this cruel resolu-

'No captain,' repl'ed his companion, with some confusion, it must not te. Adeline has thought better of her rash engagement. You were never destined for each other. She requested me to as! you as a man of honor, not to intrude upon her etirement. Her sister has married a clergyman since you were here, and they a'L live together .-Unless you enter the house by force, you cannot see Adeline. I have done my duty, sir, -good

evening 'Captain Millar had the misfortune, when quite youth to fall under the care of an unprincipled step-mother, to escape whose tyranny he turned sailor. Rapidly advancing in his profession, he had been for several years in command of East India ships, and was one of the most successful nasters in the trade... The only being with whom he claimed affinity, at the outset of his career, was a sister younger than himself, whose offection alone served to attach him to the spot of easth where he was born. On returning from his pre vious younge, he found this beloved girl quite ill, and exhibiting symptoms of consumption. He at once determined to remain on shore a year, and devote himself to her welfare. Among other remedies suggested by the physicians, was horseback riding; and every day of the long and dreary winter, he accompanied his sister to an equestion school, where, sheliered from the elements, she could engage in this noble exercise. For this purpose they selected an hour in the day when the circus was least frequented. It so happened, howeyer, that they invariably met a young and beautiful lady who came thither from a similar cause, and whose sympathy for the sufferer was immediately awakened. Day after day, the two indies rode together, knowing nothing of each other except by name, while the Captain stold by, carefully watching his charge, and in his heart r. joiced that his sisters's rides were made cheerful by cloudless sky, and to the gaze of men who had so sweet a companion. One day, by missake, the former was mounted on an unmanageable horse; a noise in the street fright ned him, and he rushed headlong through the a ena. The attendant landing, could not refrain from a log whistle of sprung forward and caught the bridle but the fiecomplacency, as he anticipated the delights of ty animal dashed by him, and a moment only "going ashore.". He walked the deck with unwonted hugyancy, and there was none of the acthe stirrup, and bade her spring. In a moment, she was in his arms. It was the work of an instant, but so gallant an action had the effect to turn the attention of the only other lady present, upon the hero of the moment. To gain, even for once, the devoted regards of a woman, is half the battle. Aleline B ----, was not only distinguished for beauty; her mind was highly gifted, and her modest graces were only equalled by her quiet independence of character. She had been sought, by what are called eligible young men, without a particle of success. They were attracted chiefly by her wealth, and she had the discernment to perceive, and the self-respect to despise their motives. A few weeks after the adventure above described, the fair invalid in taking leave of Adeline, after their ride, expressed her regret that for the present they should meet no more, as her health was sufficiently restored to enable her brother to proceed on a long meditated

> oyage to Calcutta. When does he sail!' asked Adeline, in a tone which befrayed an interest deeper than mere curiosity.

> To-morrow, madame, answered the Captain approaching her with deference, sperhaps you have friends there: if so, how happy should I be to attend to any commands." No, I thank you, sir; it only occurred to me,

> that is - it seemed not treating your friends quite right to leave them so abrubtly.' My lear Madame, with the exception of my

sister I have not a friend here. Oh, yes, one more, she replied archly, and olding out her hand.

It is easy to anticipate the result. Like Othello upon this hint' the Captun spoke. His voyage was indefinitely postponed. It was discovered that his sister's health, after all, required continued rides, and moreover, as the weather became warmer, the open air was far preferable; and a happier party never explored the environs of Boston, than Captain Millar, his betrothed and his sister. during the carly days of that happy summer.

When it was proclaimed that the fastidious, ac-

complished and rich Adeline B was a bout to marry a sea-captain, whom nobody knew. great was the indignation in the city of the Pilgima. In certain feshionable circles it was voted unbecoming a moral and religious people,? to suffer the thing to proceed; and in others declared, a burning shame' and a perfect sacrifice.' The next question was how to prevent it. Adeline had too much spirit to allow intertorence, and too much honest pride to be made the dupe of local prejudice. At length a knot of malevolent gossips h t upon the scheme of opposing the match, upon the ground, of what they assumed to be the Captain's notoriously bad character. They exagger ated every weakness, and denied every fine trai of his disposition; they raked up, with the viles assiduity, every peccadillo they could, with the least show of reason, lay to his charge; and finally, they suborned a vulgar woman to bring against him an action for breach of promise. When the storm burst upon the lovers, the injustice of the slanderers, made Adeline cling more devoutly to one who suffered thus for her sake, while the honest Captain took his enemies by surprise, by the promptitude of his messures. He proved the falsity of many of the accusations, others he franky confussed; he produced the most triumphant ev idences of his probity and faithfulness from the merchants, who had employed him. Those who charged him with mercenary motives, he challenged to repeat the insinuation to his face; and the lawyer who was about to institute proceedings on the basis of a lie, was effectually frightened by the threat of a severe flogging. In a month the disappointed overseers of Adeline's happiness, retreated into surly acquiescence, and the largain having general ager to was consequence.

the South, embarked on his last voyage. It was prolonged much beyond his impatient wishes, and his enemies bosely renewed their machinations, intercepted his letters, and persuading Adeline she not been able to induce her to form another engagement, which was the prime motive of their reachery. An acquaintance of Captain Millar's lived near the residence of Adeline, and from the shrubbery at the end of his garden, the dwelling of her clerical brother-in-law was clearly visible .--There her betrothed posted himself on the day after his arrival which happened to be Sunday .-Just as the second bell began to ring, the door opened and the minister emerged with his wife on ne arm, and Adeline on the other. The Captain narrow side-walk, when his beloved, withdrawing her arm, fell to the rear. He stole to her side, checked her cry of surprise, and seldom has a walk to church been the occasion of a more satisfactory interview than ensued. When the minister looked from the pulpit into his pew, he was not a little astonished to see a stranger on such pleasant terms of intimacy with his pretty-sister in-law; nor

From the New York Tribune. TAKING THE BACK TRACK !- The Evening Post, of the 7th March last, contained, among a

her wedding.

great deal equally mistaken, the following naked sertions with legard to the present Tariff: From the Evening Post of March 7th. "THE OPERATION OF THE TARIFF.-We are or fident that if the farmers, the mechanics and laborers of our country could see the amount of tax which they pay from the proceeds of their labor on every article of personal or family use, under this Turiff, scarcely a vote would be given by them to elect the men who advocated the present system. They would be appalled to see how much. under the Tariff, they paid over the natural price on axes, scythes, chains, cast fron, horse-shoes, nails, spades, shovels, tongs, knives, forks, pots, kettles and every article of iron, steel, brass, copper, and tin, that is necessary in building and furnishing a house. Still more so, if they knew how much additional price they pay for coats, pantaons, shirts, flannel, hats, shoes and handkercheifs, also, on shawls, bonnets, gloves, dresses, and other articles worn by females, on sheets, blankete, counrpanes, beds and pillows. Not even the articles they consume escape the increased price—sugar, salt, pepper, cost much more under the Tariff than the natural price-But the mere duty levied is not all that is paid. The importer charges his profit on the duty advanced; and this is equal to full one-third of what the consumer pays as duty .-After the duty is thus paid, only a portion goes to the Government. About one-half is expended to before the horse, released his sister's foot from port duties we will consider at another time. Let manufacturers of iron.

present tariff, over a free importation. But this be sold instead, causing the consumer to pay no tax, indeed to the United States, but a tax to the eastern manufacturer of one third the price, for the privilege of using his inferior article. The domestic article is handsome to the eye, being Wade by muchinery but on account of the high price of labor, has to be made out of wire, instead of forced blanks, and so will cause many a carpenter to group over heads twisted off. Besides, he worm, is not so good for a carpenter's use as a foreign article. These inconveniences are to be orne for the privilege of contributing to the illgotten gains of the manufacturers at the East."

Sec. dec. dec. Having taken particular notice of this article a he time of its opporance, knowing then that alnost every assertion lit contains is utterly at varionce with the truth, we might have expected some recentation if the Post were not notorious for its logged persistence in error, however resistless the evidence of its fallacy. We were as much surprised as delighted, therefore, to find the following Editorial in that same Evening Post of night be- Taylor & Bele.

fore last : From the Evening Post of May 18th. AMERICAN Wooh Schews. We have been showed a sample of screws manufactured by the New England Screw Company at Providence, R. I. They are remarkably neat and regular in their workmanship, compared with the British article, which is coarse and rough to the eye. We are old that the cost of manufacturing them is about cent a gross, that a girl will turn out, with the machinery, sixty grass a day, and that the manufactory of the company makes about a ton of them laily! They may be furnished twenty-five per riff, or no Par ff See the advertisement of the company."

Such, O Free Traders ! are your oracles! On the 7th of March, the Evening Post editorially declared that Wood-screws cost in this country double what they ought, on account of the Tariff, and are very inferior at that : on the 18th of May it asser s that the Americal article is far supe- I defy any body to rob me." Nothing more was pior to the British, and is twenty-five per cent. said on the subject by either, until the boat came cheaper ! This latter statement is correct. We in sight of Bristol, when the wily pickpocket sudhave a card of the American article now hanging seenly turned to the German and said, "Just hold in our office, with some favorable specimens of the my handkerchief for a few minutes, I will be back British rival by their side, and the American are directly." The victim took the tryipe," and imvastly superior, while they are cheaper than for mediately placed it in his hall along with his own ign Screws were ever sold here.

dissions of their own organs staring them in the face, how can the Loco Focos continue to assert that a Protective Duty increases the cost of the demanded the article left in his charge. The hat article by the amount of the duty? And yet they was off the head of the unsuspecting German in will do so-nay, Gov. Polk, in Tennessee, Whit- an instant, and extended towards his newly found comb, in Indiana, and others of their leaders are now doing it, day after day, and expect to secure his banckerchief, which the slight of hand man their success by making the People believe it !-Ought such a party to prosper? Can it do so the aforesaid pocket book, containing about sixty without disaster to the Country ?

Some of the engine companies have recently originated a plan to get up a quarrol decidedly inique. A member of one company goes up to a nember of another, and commences thus: "You are the chap that stuck rags in our goos neck the other night. No! is the replicin perfect innocence, I didn't.

EUROPEAN NEWS. ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA. The Steamer Acadia, Capte Rrate, arrived a B ston on Thursday morning, with dates from was forgotten, until they wrong from her, when Liverpool to the 19th of May, her day of sailing prostrated with a fever, the recentation of her The news is thus lifteen days later than was replighted truth. Fortunately, however, they hall c.ivc, by the Caledonia. Commercial affairs have suffered little change. Cotton has slightly improved, and money was abundent. The movements of Mr. O'Connell and his friends with regard to the R peal of the Union are exciting connderalle alarm Mr. O'Connell has remained at home and been engaged in arranging his plans. and great numbers of the Catholic Clergy are said to have joined his standard. The Duke of Welington and Sir Robert Peel, in the two houses, have declared their intention of suppressing these lisorders by force if necessary. Great numbers followed them, at a distance, until they came to a of troops have been ordered to Ireland, and a crisis seems to be rapidly approaching. O'Connell declares that though he will obey the existing laws, he will resist by force any new and unconstitutional enactments that may be passed against the

eference to this question:

Sir Robert Prel, in a solemn and emphatic manner, declared himself authorised by her Muj sty was his surprise much diminished when, on the to repeat the language employed by the crown on following evening, he found himself officiating at this subject, in a speech which was delivered from the throne during the administration of Earl Grey, and which expressed the most resolute determination to uphold the union. The present government, he said, would exercise for this purpose all the powers vested in them under the existing law; and though not desirous of disparaging the constitution by applying for new and extraordina ry powers until those of the existing law should be found pratically insufficient, they would not hesstate, should that insufficiency become apparent, to appeal to Parliament for such enactments as would effectually obviate the evil; for they were persuaded that the object attempted was not mere ly, as some colled it, the repeal of a statute, but the hismemberment of the empire. The application to Parliament, should it come to be necessary, would be made, he was sure, with the greater suc cess, in consequence of the forbearance of minis ers to make it mittl the necessity should have been nanifested by experience of the inadequacy of the xisting law.

Lord John Stabley has given notice that he shall stroduce resolutions making the duty on wheat mported from Canada to England one shilling per quarter and that on every barrel of flour equal o that payable on 381 gallons of wheat.

A fire at Liverpool destroyed several werehouses elonging to the trustees of the late Duke of Buckingham. Loss estimated at £20,000.

An association has been formed for the suppres sion of duelling. It consists of 326 members, including 15 Men.bers of Parliament, 30 admirals and generals, 14 Captains, R. N., 23 Colonels, &c. A subscription has been started by the friends precludes literary exertion.

Lord Fitzgerald, formerly M. P. died at Lon-

Seventeen magistrates in Ireland have been dismissed for participating in the repeal agitation, "Wood Schews are charged with a duty of Daniel O'Connell M. P. is amongst the number. eighty per cent, ad valorem, making the retail price as also is his eldest son. A startling fact was not much less than double, it imported under the rannounced at the meeting of the poor law guardians at Cork-that they were £30,000 in debt, article is prohilited, and the domestic article will £1,000 of which was due to their treasurer; the fact being that the Collectors cannot get in the

The great repeal' meeting on the Carragh of Kildaro was held on Sunday. It is stated that about 70,000 or 80,000 men were present. Poice and military were near to prevent any possible breach of the peace: none, however, occurred. Mr. O'Connell addressed the immense assemblage at some length.

American repulliation still forms a standing theme in monetary circles and in the newspapers. A project is on foot for addressing the Legislature of every State in the Union which has repudiated -with what effect remains to be seen. A petition to Congress by the celebrated and witty divine, the Rev. Sidney Smith, appears in the papers. SEIZURE OF AMERICAN GOODS. - The Times of the 13th, announces a seizure of 400 bales of American manufactured Grode, entered from on board the ship Nincara, and thearing an English manufacturer's mark ! All the goods were entered

THE TRICK OF A PICKFOCKET. The per ction to which the science of pocket-picking, has attained, makes it indispensible that the public generally should be on their guard. The following which we copy from the Philadelphia Chronicle, "caps" the climax."

On Wednesday afternoon, on board of one of the steamboais, on her way from this city to Bristol, a genteel dressed vagabond accosted a German, and in a short time became extremely familiar, so much so that the two made frequent visits to the bar of the boat, and partock of sundry todcent cheuper than the English article, which will dies together. After the boat had proceeded aensure their sale in this country we suppose, Ta- | bout one half the distance, the rogue in a careless manner said to the German, "did ever any person pick your pocket! They never did mine." "No, indeed," exclaimed the German "I never carries my pocket book in my pocket. I always puts it in my hat," at the same time pulling it off his head, and exhibiting the book within, covered with a pocket handkerchief, and handkerchief and parket book, for safe keeping. And now, with the Prices Cufrent and the ad- The trap was now set, and when the steamer touched the wharf at Bristol, the fellow approached the German, who was among the crowd, and friend, for the purpose of allowing him to take did, and at the same time dexterously extracted

ter profit by. ROUNDING UP TO THUNDER-An Iowa paper tells a story of an old Hoosier who, in describing sip, "them locology are soing to gut on more a thunder storm in which he was once caught on tax." "No ! you hou! say so !! No! is the repty in perfect innocence, I didn't. a large prairie, said, that becoming desperate, he "Yes, they be thin perfect innocence, I didn't. a large prairie, said, that becoming desperate, he "Yes, they be thin perfect they'll tax one of the class of the cla and distriction as They came.

dollars. The rogue and the pocket book are both

among the missing, and the German has paid

dentily for a lesson which we trust he will hereaf.

From the Baltimore American The Tariff at the South.

The cotton growers have had some opportunity to judge of the effects of the present Tariff .-They have seen that it has not enhanced the prices of such goods as the planters have to buy, nor has it lowered the price of cotton. Thus far hen its results so far as the cotton growers are concerned may be regarded as indifferent.

But the subject is not one of indifference to the

South. For that section of the country, as well

ss for other sections, the Tariff has advantages in s ore which will be sbundantly yielded, as shat policy, judicioualy enforced, is made to develope ufluences upon our industrial interests. The South has its manufacturing facilities-water powor to a vast ameguat new wasted-unemployed laour, burdensorie where it might be useful-the aw material at hand in abundance. It must enenurage a diversity of occupation. All communities require this; both for their own independence an I for the wholesome growth and culture of the arious faculties wherewith every people is enwed. The mechanic arts so essential to civilized life, so polential in advancing civilization-the eris of minufactore, in which science and ingenuity find such an ample scope-these to some xient should by cultivated in every, community, and the more especially in those places where naure has offered the requisite facilities. In some parts of the South Atlantic States cotton growing will not do much langer. The soil is becoming exhausted, and the more fertile lands in Alabama and Mississippi produce so much more abundantly that the older and more wern out districts will e unable to continue the business at a profit. Manufacturing must be substituted or the country depopulated. No other agricultural staple case e substituted, because of the impoverishment of the soil-unless indeed the culture of the vine and the growing of silk should be tried; and these are occupations which would suit well with manulactures. . The importance of sustaining manufactures in

the country ought to be appreciated especially by emphatic language used by Sir Robert Peel with agriculturalists. In proportion that there is a large p pulation employed in pursuits not agricultural, in such proportion will the market for the fatmer's produce be enlarged, it is plain enough that if all were engaged in growing wheat and corn no one would wish to buy those steples. As for exsheeting a market abroad for our bread stuffs, that can be hoped, for only to a partial extent; the sure and steady market is the home Market, which has also the advantage of being near the farmer's deor. and the nearer the better. When towns and villages spring up in the interior, each becomes the central point to a whole neighborhood, and furnishgs a market for its produce. The price of land rises immediately; the nearer it is to the town the more value it is; and as the town increases by its mechanical and manufacturing industry, the land around it still increases in value. If the farmers, ufatuated by the theory of free importations should eay. We will not have manufactures at home; we will buy foreign manufactures, because we can buy thein chesper by a few cents in the yard"--what would follow? How would the farmers 'pay for hese foreign manufactures! If they sent their wheat to Liverpool and ran the risk of a bad ma:ket with the certain charges for transportation for hree or four thousand miles, what would be the probable result of the adventure? Would the prices of land keep upl. The prices of produce would not; for every one knows that only at very ow prices at home can an American shipper afford buy wheat or flour for exportation to England. The Savannah (Geo.) Republican expresses somo just views on this subject: 🤫

"No hation ever beceme wealthy by reising the raw material, and then exchanging it for the manufactured article. The labor and profits on manufactured goods are worth four times those which bring the raw material. Manufacturers work night and day; farmers only by day and in fair weather. of Harriet Martineau in her behalf. Her health | The water at Lowell, does the work of a million of ! human beings. The farmer raises all by main force. The formers products are bulky, and much s consumed in getting to market, particularly if it be distant. The manufactured article is light in proportion. The farmer takes the chances of a short crop, but the crop of boots, shoes, hate and clo h, is furnished in all segsons. The manufacturing people consequently, with all these advantages, keep the agricultural poeple always in debt. An exclusively agricultural people will always be poor for the want of a home market. They want cities, diversity of employment. Balance of trade is in favor of the North, because the raw material here, goes to the North to be manufactured, instead of employing here many idlers who are virtually supported by public charity," Another Southern paper, the Georgia Courier,

speaks to the point on this Turiff question. It ays: The repeal of this tariff would enable us to purchase without restraint, European goods, but will'it enable us, also, to poy for them? We are unable to buy now, only because we cannot find a market for our surplus, and to afford us greater facilities to purchase without allowing us at the came time to sell, would but make our condition worse." If our own manufactures were broken down and we were left dependent on other nations; if our artizans, mechanics, and manufacturing operatives, were thrown out of employment and compelled to resort to agricultural labor, what benefit would it be to procure foreign goods at rates nomby the firm of Baring & Brothers, for the firm of | inally chenner than at present when to pay for them would require three times as much corn, wheat or flour as is required now! There are are two sides to every transaction or barter. If a yard of Engish cloth may be had for three dollars, under the free importation system, and the farmer to get three doil its would have sell a barrel of flour, would not the cloth cost him more than if he were to give four dollars for an American article equally good, and sall a barrel of flour under the protective system for five dollars! But their is no assurance that under the free importation system foreign manufactures would be any cheaper than they ire now. The probability is that when we had lost all control over our own market, and given it. up to foreigners, they would use their pariet to ennance prices to sun themselves.

Percals Donestic Receirts .- To keep currant wine for any time .- Bottle off and stack in bin as usual ; then, at the head of each bin place a decanter of part, which keep filled, as it will evaporate quickly; and as long as there is any port your current wine will be preserved admirably.

To made a seedy coke,-Procure some common dough, the size of a quartern louf; put in half a pound of plums, two small bits of citron and a tea-spoonful of moist sugar : hake it as usual, and keep until quite stale. It will be a very steedy

A chicken stew - Shift up the door of the ben' roust, and throw in lighted firewood. It is soon ccomplished.

To cure smaley chimneys- (an excellent way) -Lay the fire as uson!, with coal and stocks, but be careful not to light it. This hath rarely been known to fail, and it is at the same time a great saving of fuel.

The following is the latest strockly commit-

ted by the Boston Prist :--By Squeers-To what color does a flogging change a boy's complexion! It makes him yell 01

In the same paper, and within six lines of the -: radicus buil ew evode Only think," said Mrg. Brewn to another gos-

Where shall me die when we go to 1"