Miners' Journal on the Cash System.

Owing to the frequent losses which newspaper Editors are liable to sustain-the prevalence of laws at the present time, which makes it almost impossible to collect small debts, and the greaterpenses and waste of time we are forced to incur in the collection of our subscriptions, which not unfrequently equals the amount of the debt; we have concluded to publish the Miners' Journal hence forth upon the cash principle, in accordance with the following terms and conditions:

We shall continue sending the paper to our numerous subscribera abroad, as we have been accustomed 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.

CLUBBING. In order to accommodate Clubs who wish to subscribe, we will furnish them with this paper, on the following terms-invariably in advance : Five dollars in advance will pay for three years

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

For any period shorter than a year as per Agree Min advertisements must be paid for in advance un

The charge to Merchants 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 paner. Those who occupy a larger space will be charged extra. All notices for Meetings and proceedings of meetings not considered of general interest, and many oth-er notices which have been inserted heretofore gra-tuitiously, 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, ito attend the fu-neral, will be charged as advertisements. We confidently expect the co-operation of our

friends in this our new arrangement.

OLD ESTABLISHED PASSAGE OFFICE 100 Pine Street, corner South Street.

THE Subscriber begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the Public in general, to the following arrangements for 1843, for the purpose of bringing out Cabin, Second Cabin, and Steerage Passengers, by the following [Regular Packet Ships to and from Liverpool. Captains. Days of Sailing from Ships' Names. G. Washington, Burrows, June 7 Oct 7 Feb 7 $13 \cdot 13 \cdot 13 \cdot 13$ $25 \cdot 25 \cdot 25$ Britton United States Skiddy Garrick Patrick Henry Delano July 7 Nov 7 Mar Allen Collins 13 • 13 • Shefficid · 25 · 25

Roscius Nye Aug 7-Dec -7 A'l 7 Allen - 13 - 13 - 13 E. Cobb - 25 - 25 - 25 Independence Virginian Siddons, Hottleston Sep. 7 Jan 7 M'y 7 Thompson 13 13 13 Dereyster 25 25 25 Ashhurton Ste'n Whitney Thompson Days of Sailing from

Liverpool. G. Washington Burrows July 25 Nov 25M'r 25 Britton; Aug I Dec I A'I 1 Skiddy I 3 · 13 · 13 Delano 25 · 25 · 25 United States Garrick Patrick Henry Delano, Sept 1 Jan. 1 M'y 1 Sheffield Allen

Quebec .

H. Hudson

Ontario

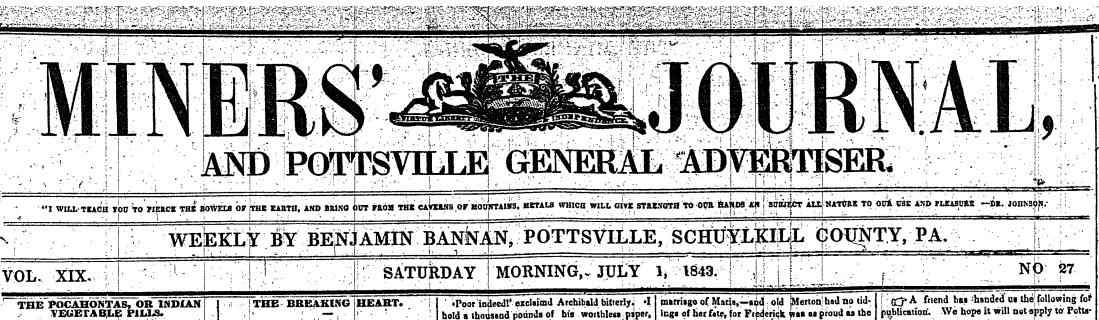
'St. James

Gladiator

'Quebec

13 13 13 1322 25 25Collins Roscina Nye: Allen Independence Oct. | Feb 1/J'ne 1 Virginian Siddons I Cohb 25 25 25 Huttleson Ashburton

Thomps Ste'n Whitney Sheridan



HE remedies prescribed for the cure of dis-Leases, have correctly been divided into classes according to their operation upon the human sastem. Thus we have one class which causes the stomach to eject its contents, called emetics

another inducing perspiration called dicophore-ics and a third which evacuates the stomach and bowels, denominated cathartics, &c. Cathar tics or parging medicines, have in every age and country been the favourites of the physicians for the cure of the most obstinate and alarming ma-ladies. The wonderful success attending this mode of treatment will readily be understone when we reflect that the stomach and bowels have assigned to them, the important function of di-gestion, or the conversion of food into blood, that vital fluid intended for the growth and noursel-ment of the whole system. It follows that whenever the digestion organs become depraved o disqualified for the healthy performance of their duty (and this occurs daily in civilized society) impure blood, and consequently disease are the It has been remarked, that whenever the sto

mach is not usefully employed it is always at mischief. That individual who would deny that the most formidable discusses are daily cured by the use of Fills compounded and for sale in a most every hamlet of our country, would certain ly risk his reputation for veracity. The Poca hontas, or Indian Vegetable Pills cleanse the stomach, purify the blood and remove inflamation, and have proved eminently useful in curing bilious fever, bilious cholic, inflammation of the

bilious fever, bilious choic, inflamination of the liver, rheumatism, dropsy, jaundice, pleurisy, costiveness, &c. &c. Females of sedentary hab-its and subject to indigestion, flatulency, head-ache, depression of spirits and uncasiness, will find relief from the us of these pills. There is not a disease 4.4 ended with a full 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 a very common disease :

CERTIFICATE. Having been cured by the use of the Pocahon as Pill of an alarming disease of the liver of se veral years standing, I deem it a duty to make my case known to the public, for the benefit of

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 29, 1843, Agents for the sale of the above.

Agents for the sate of the above. W. T. Epting, Pottsvilk, George Reifsryder, New Gastle, Steiner & Kopp, Schuylkill Haven, Hugh Kinsley, Port Carbon, Schualm & Hesser, Orwigsburg. Throughout the state a supply can always be had, of Fred. Klett & co. Druggists, corner of 2d and Callowhill streets, Phila

· 18-1y April 29, PURE WHITE LEAD. WETHERILL & BROTHER, manufacth rers, No 65 north Front street, Philadelphis, have now a good sapply of their warranted pure whiet lead, and thuse customers who have been sparingly supplied in consequence, of a ct. 1 Feb 1 J'ne 1 run on the article, shall now have their orders 13 • 13 • 13 • 13 filled.

hiled. No known subsance possesses those preserva. n Nov I Mar I J'ly I tive and heautifying properies so desirable in a

Twas morning, and the golden sun erick. What must his feelings be!' Was through a half-drawn curtain streaming, Was through a half-drawn currain streaming, With such a mellow light, that one Might saw ear from fairies eyes 'twas beaming— And on a maiden's face it fell, Half roused from rest, and balf seclining, As the it loved to linger well, Upon a cheek so smooth and shining. One small white hand upbeld her brow, Her arm the yielding pillow recessing. more of him." Her arm the yielding pillow pressing, While o'er a neck like stainless snow. While o'er a neck like statilizes show. Flowed many a truant trees, caretsing : lice eyes !--alas!--those orbs were hid 'Neath her clear fingers.--soft and taper,--She might have wept, but if she did. Long ere it fell, the tear was vapor. Yetg rief that maiden's heart had wrung, And sorrow bowed her spirit's lightness, Even of her she immendiary hung and receive as my husband." For o'er her sky, impending, hung A cloud that shaded all its brightness, Forget him!'

A cloud that shaded all its brightness, And darkly in her troubled breast, Sad thoughts of coming woe were waking. Tears !--Tears are casily repressed, When the poor torized heart is breaking !--And what had thus that fairgirl stirred! What ruthlesshand her hopes been crushing !-What punning wrong, --what scornful word, The music of her soul been hushing !--'The music of her soul been hushing I---Had some stern parent's volce severe, Forbade a love she might not stille,----Or had some heartless one, too dear,----With her fond foelings dared to trifle! No.---Twas a grief more deep, and cursed, Than faithless love or chiding mother; Hard sink her faithless hould burst Last night her faithless busile burst. And she'd no bran to stuff another '!! THE HARD MAN.

BY TANTROBOGUS

"A man severe he was."

Archibald Merton was the only son of an indus trious and thriving merchant, who originally poor, had at first from necessity, and afterwards from

habit, become a penurious man. Prosperous in all bis undertakings, he believed that poverty was invariably the result of idleness, and, consequently, felt no sympathy for the wants of others, and was

never known to extend his hand in charity to any. Archibald had imbibed and acted upon the erroneous conclusions of his father. Inheriting a handsome fortune at his death, sufficient for the independence of five men of his limited wants and views, he still continued plodding

on and increasing his store. Two years after he had succeeded to the busi ness, he married-not for love, for that sentiment guns, settled upon . Change.'

A rich merchant who had five daughters, offered him the choice, and a certain sum; and when he had made his selection, the transfer was made and accepted, with all the coldness and formality of a commercial transaction. A daughter was the issue-the only issue ; for

ried with all the honors' usually paid to the wealthy.

Archibald grioved exceedingly that his bett half had not lived to bring up the child,---as he was compelled to put it out to nurse! Notwithstanding his indifference, however, the

the Maria grew up; and, when she had attained

ings of her fate, for Frederick was as proud as the hold a thousand pounds of his worthless paper, and his estate will not yield a farthing in a pound." old merchant was inflexible. Oh sir!' said Maria, 'let us go and comfort Fred-It was a beautiful day in May,-the hawthorn

.Frederick! comfort him! You do not think of was in full bloom, and the birds were singing merrily and filled the sir with their sweet melody, your father you ungrateful girl. Can he pay me my thousand pounds! He is a beggar; think no All nature smiled at the return of summer. A beatiful fair-haired girl was playing with a Oh sir!' said Maria, you are wealthy. This pet lamb in a meadow adjoining a handsome farm-

lnas cannot, will not affect you. Bid me not forget him whom you have commanded me to love A poor old man, with grey hair, and bent dou-.Peace, unfeeling girl!' cried Archibald, 'nor

road, and resting his arms upon the upper bar, redare to mention the son of the nan who has robgarded the child. bed and plundered me. He is a beggar, and no He was not long unobserved, and with all the match for the daughter of Archibald Merton. Never more shall he cross the threshold of my door. ture bounded towards the mendicant.

Maria did not hear this last command, for she fell as if stricken by death upon the floor of the lrawing room. Archibald rang the bell, and summoning the servans, left the forlorn and hapless maid to their ministrations, and retreated to his presently." accustomed coffee-house, to ascertain if there were any hope of a dividend from the estate of Belton. owl of milk and a slice of bread. Recovering from her swoon, and finding that her obdurate father had left the house, Maria, attended by her maid, with the boldness of despair,

immediately sought her afflicted lover. Her absence was unobserved; her obedience, in deed was undoubted; but surely, under the peculiar circumstances of her situation, her conduct could oor ?' said the old man. not be reprehended by the soverest moralist, for

the love Archihald had commanded could not be countermanded at will. A correspondence between the lovers was the natural consequence; and at the end of six weeks,

Maria eloped, and married the husband of her father's choice. Archibald's anger was deep and inflexible; he

uttered no expression, but he felt and nourished | ther better then all the world." an unnatural feeling of resentment against his daughter and her paramour, as he bitterly denom inated the unfortunate, and perhaps what worldly people would call, thoughders Frederick.

Months elapsed, and Archibald heard nothing of his disobedient child; and poor Maria, although married to the man of her father's and her own he possessed as little as he did of charity - no - it heart's election, was by no means perfectly happy; was merely a bargain, -- and like most of his bar- for she had been so accustomed to bow so religiously to his will in all things, that she consequently experienced many qualms of conscience at the step she had taken, which ever and anon passed like dark clouds acroos the sunshine of her existence. Frederick, too, was unable to obtain any employment, and the little money he possessed was fast dwindling away : and, to add to the the wife died three months afterwards and was bu- misfortunes of the young couple, Maria promised please." to become a mother.

Too proud and independent to sue for help where he considered it ought naturally to have been proffered. Fiederick tried every means in his norning---* power to procure means elsewhere before he resorted to solicit the assistance of his implacable father-in-law. Stern necessity at last compelled

ville : MUTUAL DUTIES.

> In a certain town in _____, there lived a pious lady, who called on her minister, took occa sion to complain of his seldom visiting her family, and that many others made the same complaint. In short, she told him that in might and

ought to visit his people more. The good man made a meek and short reply, and begged her house, where the bailiff of the ford's estate resided. prayers that he might be more diligent and faithble with age and infirmity, walked slowly up to ful. The conversation then changed, and in the the stile which divided the meadow from the high course of the thernoon the minister ectasion to divided the upper bar, re to relate the following circumstance to the top of the the following circumstance to the top of top of the top of the top of the top of the top of top of the top of the top of top

A wealthy farmer made a contract with a por labourer whom he had offen hired to do several elasticity and sprightliness of youth, the little cres- | days' work for him in a field equally distant from the poor man's house and his own, and yet some distance from both. The Isbourer commenced

"Poor old man,' said she, you looked fatigued, -have 'you walked far f Shall I bring you a bis days' work with the rising sun, and expected, bowl of milk I Here, sit on this benk and take of course, that his meals would be sent to him. Toward the close of the day, the farmer visited care of my lamb, will you. I shall be with you his field and found his labourer sitting and mus-ing under a tree. He hastily reproved him for And away ren the joyous little creature to the bis idleness, and complained that he had not done arm-house, and quickly returned with a wooden half as much as he expected. The labourer informed him that he had worked till late in the Thank you-thank you,' replied the old man, and heartily devoured the welcome meal, while morning but no breakfast was sent. Being very the little girl toyed with her pet, and at last, weary faint, he went to a neighbor and borrowed monand rosy with her exertion, seated berself at the ey to procure a breakfast at the public house. Hethen laboured until late dinner time, and until he beggar's feet-a beautiful picture of innocence ! Who taught your heart charity towards the was exhausted ; and had been setting an hour und

der the tree meditating what to do. He did not What do you mean ?' said the artless child... like to borrow till he paid what he owed. He did not like to call on strangers, and if he went Why do you give me this bread and milk 1* Because I thought you were tired and hun- home he must take the bread out of the mouths gry, and poor, replied the child ; and father of his children. Besides, said he, you already would be so engry if I had let you go on without owe me on the old score, which is very much nceffering you something. Oh I he is so good and ded. The farmer recalled his complaint, paid up his ar-carages, and for several days in advance-everybody loves him, and I love him and my mosaid his family must have forgotten to send his meals-acknowledged the labourer as worthy of And are they tich ?' demanded the old man.

his hire, and promised to send his family a quar-•Oh ! no !--rich people ride in a carriage, you ter of good yeal. The labourer now fulfilled his know, and are so proud; but we have every thing duty punctually and joyfully, and the farmer conwe want, and can slways give something away tinued to employ him and to send his meals regbesides. Did you every see any thing like Jessy? look, how she butts at me. She is so noughty ; ularly, and sometimes to pay him a little in advance, to keep bim from running into debt. and yet I feed her and wash her every day. . Come The good lady was pleased with the story, but here, do, you thing ! and let me cuddle your little lid not dream of its application, till it recurred to

her mind at a midnight hour. She awoke her And she entwined her little arm around the hushand, told him the story, and eagerly enquiamb's neck, and hugged it to her.

red if he had paid his quarterage? "Wky no. Bless you, and thank you !' replied the old he believed not-the vestryman has not called, nan, returning the bowl and taking up his staff. and he did not know what was required to meet Don't hurry yourself. I am sure you are tired,' replied the child : "and you may stay here as long | the expenses of the minister." -- "But," said she, " how then does he live and provide for his famias you like, and sleep in the barn, too, if you ly, educate his children, and meet the expenses of Sleep !' cried the old man, looking up wildly ; to much company ! How does he live ?" ... Why and then, as if recollecting himself, he added, if by borrowing money. I suppose, and getting cre dit." This lady now saw that her minister must I may by permitted to rest my weary limbs till'

- e

labour under great embarrassments, and no longer wondered that he did not feel like visiting those Indeed you may ; and you have no occasion who were starving him and his family. She said o be frightened, for we have dogs, for father says to her/husband, "We do not treat our minister they always bark at poor people; and mother does woll as we do our labouring hands and ser-

THE RESULTS OF THE TARIFF in its operation upon the industrial interest of the count ness of those principles upon which its friends advocated its establishment, while the grounds of opposition upon which its adversaries relied have successfully given way, one after another, as experience came to test theories by facts. From almost every part of the country we receive intelligence to indicate an improved condition of things as it respects business operations, employment for labor, and fair returns for industry. The exportations of specie to pay for foreign manuface tures have ccased, and the tide has set strongly the other way. A degree of firmness is perceive ed in business transactions; steadiness to some extent has taken the place of uncertain fluctuations; industry begins again to feel confidence in its own energies, and enterprise ventures to look around and to take spurage. From the best of bur interior journals we gath-

THE TARIFF.

er continually additional evidences of a gradual estoration of things to a wholesome state. The Chambersburg (Pa.) Repository of the 8th inst., a well written article, speaks thus; * 5 "The Tariff, as appresent regulated, fone of he measures for which the country is indel ted to the prevalence of Whig principles in Congress. It is the result of thorough examination and groat labor on the part of those to whose hands its maturiy was committed, and although not, perhaps, in every respect such a protective tariff as same udvocates of the dongestic policy wish to see es-tablished, yet its effects seem to have been singularly rapid and favoruble upon the condition and prospects of the country. Manufactories that had been either totally suppended or limited to a very small amount of burgess, have been again put nto full operation-thousands of labourers who had been thrown out of employment, are once more enjoying the means of gaining a subsistence. Indeed, we hear fright every quarter where the manufacturing integet prevails, of decided indi-cations of improving times, at the same time that another and most wholesome symptom of returning prosperity is being developed to a remarkable extent. We allude to the extraordinary influx of specie into our coughry since the tariff has gone into operation, by which the importation of for-eign goods to such an overwhelming extent as had formerly prevailed, has been checked, thereby clusing a liberal portion of the hard stuff to be sent over to pay for such of our produce as.

will command a price abroad." Another fact is to by noticed as a striking comment on the predic infe and theories of those who advocate free importations-the fact that a general fall of prices has taken place on articles subject to impost duties. We observe in the Richmond Enquirer a declaration that the Tariff has reacted dangerously upon its friends by encouraging domestic competition for such an extent as to bring down the prices of protected articles minously low. This is new ground for the free importa-tion men to take. They are seized ell at once, it would seem, by an pnxious solicitude for the manufacturers, and would do away with proteo. tion to save them from the fatal effects of domes. tic competition. Formerly it was the standing charge of these theorists that the Tariff was designel for the especial banefit of the manufacturers that it would give them a monopoly-that it would tax all other classes for their advantage, and put every species of labour under contribution to fill the purses of these manufacturing monopolists. We need hardly remind our readers of the views which we have so often set forth on this subject. It has been & familiar topic in this journal to show that a size system of protection to domestic industry, in the present state of commercial intercourse among nations, would be salutary to all interests, and not to any one more than snother; that in a country like this, where the means and resources of manufacturing industry are so abundant, with water power to se unlimited extent, and with raw material in profu-

ion from our cotton fields, our hemp lands, ou

sheep pastures, our iton and coal mines, and oth-

sources, no mononely in any branch could ev-

r take place : that the moment any species of

manufacturing industry gave large profits, there

Sheridan Depeyater 13 13 13	white lead; hence any admixture of other materi-
Regular Packet Ships to and from Londo . Ships' Captains Days of Sailing from	als only mars its value. It has therefore been the steady sum of the manufacturers, for many
Nom Vork	years to supply to the public a perfectly pure
Wediator Chadwick gane I Uct 1 rcb 1	white lead; and the unceasing demand for the ar- ticle is proof that it has met wih favor. It is
Quebec Heberd # 20 20 20	invariantly branded on one head-WETHERILL
Philadelphia Hovey July 1 Nov 1 M'r 1 Switzerland Ghadwick 10 10 10	& BREVTHER, in full, and on the other, WAR- RANTED PURE-all in red letters.
H. Hudson Morgan 20 20 20	November 19, 47-
Ontario Bradish Aug J Dec 1 A'l, 1 Toronto Griswold 10 10 10	THEPHILADELPHIA, READING, and
Westminster Modre : 20 · 20 · 20	POTTSVILLE RAIL ROAD.
Montreal Tinker 10 10 10	
Gladiator Britton - 20 · 20 · 20 Days of sailing from	
Eondon	SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
McGiator Chadwick July 17 Nov 17 M'r 17 Wellington Chadwick 27 27 27	CHANGE OF HOURS.
Quebec Heherd Aug 7 Dec 7 A'l 7	On and after Saturday, April 1st. 1813, the passen ger trains will leave at the following hours:
Philadelphia Hovey • 17 • 17 • 17	From Pottsville at 53 A. M. {daily.
H. Hudson Morgan Sep. 7 Jan 7. M'y 7	Loth Traing name at Polisiown, 100 00wn (14)
Unterio Bradish 17 17 1 Toronto Griswold 27 27 27	breakfasts at Reading, and the up train at Norristown, for which 15 minutes are allowed at each station.
Westminster Moore Oct. 7 Feb 7 J'ne 7	PARES. Let Class Cars. 2d Class Cars
St. Jamus Sobor 17 17 17 Montreal Tinker 27 27 27	Between Philadelphia and Pottsville \$350 and \$250 Between Philadelphia and Reading \$225 and \$175
Gladiator Britton Nov 7 Mar 7 J'ly 7	L'eduction 'l'ickets, good for two days outre
In addition to the above Regular Lines, a num- ber of Splendid New York built Transient Ships,	Between Philadelt hia and Pottsville, \$5.00 Between Philadelphia and Reading, 3.00.
such as the 'Adirondack,' 'Scotland,' 'Russell	April I,
Glover," and 'Echo,' will continue to sail from Liverpool weekly in regular succession, thereby	MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS
preventing the least possibility of detention or	RS. MORGAN, in Market street, next doo
ticlay in Liverpool: and for the accommodi on of persons wishing to remit money to their m.	to Mr. Wolfinger's tavern, respectfully in forms the citizens of Pottsville, and the public
ilies or friends, I have arranged the payme . of	menerally, that she has just received a new and
my-Drafts on the following banks :-	fashionable assortment of millinery and fane goods, amongst which are the Albert Braid Fin
The Ulster Bank, and branches IRELAND. The Provincial Bank do.	tence Braid, Needle Straw, English Strawpan
The National Bank do.	Finit d Lawn Bonnets, with a fine assortment of men's and boys' Leghorn and Seb-grass Hats
All Drafts payable at sight, at either of the a- bove banks, their branches or agencies.	all of which will be rold much lower than the
Messrs, Spooner, Atwood & Co	usual prices for cash. Bonnels a tered and don up on the most reasonable terms.
ENGLAND. bankers, London. P. W. Byrnes, E.q. Liverpool.	Pottsville, April 13
Passengers can also be engaged from Liver-	ADJUNISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
pool to Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, by the regular packet ships, on application being	TERS of administration to the estate
made personally, or by letter, (post paid,) ad-	Leanor Ann Bishop, late of Pottsville, de
dressed to	ceased, having been granted by the Register of Schuylkill County to the subscriber, all person
100 Pine street, corner of South.	having claims against the said estate will pleas
AGENTS In Pottsville, Benj. Bannan, Esq. In Lowell, Rich. Walsh, Esq.	present them for settlement, and those indebte to the said, will make payment to the subscribe
In Albany, T. Gough, E.q.	regiding in Morris's Addition. Poltsville.
In Newark, John McColgan, Esq. In Toronto, U. C., Rogers and	May 27, 22 CHAS. ELLET.
Thompson.	FUDLIC SALLS
I also beg leave to assure my friends and the	DURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Cou of Schuylkill county, the subscriber, Admin
public in general, that the greatest punctuality will be observed in the sailing of the above ships	, istrator of the estate of Lawrence Lawler, late
forether with all; others which I may have, and	i the borough of Follsvine, in the county of Senay
dhat passengers will experience no delay on their arrival at the different ports where they mean to	due, on Saturday, the 8th day of July next, at I
embark.	o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of wh
P. S.—Free passage can also be secured from the various ports in Ireland and Scotland from	ty aforesaid :
which steamboats run to Liverpool.	A certain Lot of Ground situate in the Bor of Pottsville, County of Schuylkill, on the Sout
JOSEPH McMURRAY, 100 Pine street, New, York.	east corner of Centre and Mauch Chunk stree
Gives drafts in sums to suit Applicants, on the	containing it front 20 feel, and
Provincial Bank of Ireland, payable at Cork Banbridge Limerick	depth 120 feet. The improvement are a Two Story Stone Dwellin House, Frame House and Stable, la
Ballymena Clonmol Parsontown	House, Frame House and Stable, la
Londonderry Downpatrick Sligo Cavan Wexford Lurgan	the estate of said deceased. Attendance will given and the conditions of sale made known b
Belfast Omagh Waterford	JEREMIAH KELLY,
Galway Dungannon Bandon Ennis Armagh Ballyshannon	By order of the Court. Administrator. JOHN H. DOWNING, Clerk.
Athlone Coleraine, Strabane,	Orwigsburg, May, 28 22-
Kilkenny Dongarvan Ballina Mallow Trales Moneymore	ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Youghal Cootchill Enniskillen	
Kileush Monschan.	George Shoemaker, deceased, he hereby gives
England-Snooner, Atwood & Co., Banker London, payable in every town in Great Britain	the second of th
D. W. Ryanna, Esouire, Liverpool.	and those having claims upon said estate, to p
CFTT OF GLASGOW BANK, Payable in ever	CHARLES W. CLEMENS,
own in Scotland. New York, January 21, 4-	Administrator
New York, January 21, 4-	May 27, Administrator.
New York, January 21, Fresh Green and Black Tess of the cheet, half chest; or b	Administrator 22-60 T TIDVIGH'S GERMAN AND ENGLIS
New York, January 21, Fresh Green and Black Teas of prime quality, by the chest, half chest; or b the fail at prices to suit the times by	May 27, 22-60 UDVIGH'S GERMAN AND ENGLIS GRAMMAR,-just received and for sale
New York, January 21, Fresh Green and Black Tess of the cheet, half chest; or b	Administrator 22-60 T TIDVIGH'S GERMAN AND ENGLIS
New York, January 21, Fresh Green and Black Teas of prime quality, by the chest, half chest; or b the fail at prices to suit the times by	May 27, 22-60 UDVIGH'S GERMAN AND ENGLIS GRAMMAR,-just received and for sale
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bliged to solicit. able. Esq., &c., &c.

the age of five, he began to take notice of his only child, and had expressed bimself rather please with her winning ways and artless prattle. His business, however, engaged the largest portion of his time at the office, and occupied much view. of his time at home, he consequently had little in tercourse with the representative of his house. Of late years, too, there rose a competition mercantile affairs, which gradually assumed an air of speculation, that was very distasteful to the oldetter.

fushioned merchant; but still he persevered, although he had not only much to icontend with, but almost a new game to play, in which he not unfrequently found himself at fault. Still, the reputation of his firm' was high in the market, and he commanded, where others were omanded Archibald. • • • • • • Time progressed and Maria was eighteen pretty, lively, intelligent girl, with more common

sense than accomplishments; her great virtue, in the estimation of Archibald Merton, being herstrict obedience to his will. He contemplated, however, putting it to the sererest test to which a parent can submit his child. gladly ratified the agreement into which you had Having no son to continue the business, he had entered.

speculated' upon taking a junior partner, in the shape of a son in law; and having compared inotes with a brother merchant, who had an only son, he proposed the affair-upon conditions, &c.

After mature deliberation, the match was agreed upon, provided the young couple were teady and land Maria is your only child. I do not ask you willing to fatily the agreement. Archibald on bis part, smiled at the idea of a demur on the part of his daughter; and the introduction took place, the father and son dining with Archibald. Strange to say, the young couple appeared mutually pleased; for, stranger still, they had previously met promiscuously' at the house of a friend.

on which occasion young Mr. Belton had been rather particular in his attentions to Maria, who had f been particularly pleased; for he was a very fine young fellow, and was quite the observed of all ob-

servers; and Maria had, it must be confessed, a little vanity in her composition, and felt rather gratfied at fearing him off' on that occasion, although she had never seen him since. Of course she complied with her parent's request

that she should receive Mr. Belton as her affianced husband, without a murmur, slibough the littld child. rogue did exhibit an apparent indifference on the

occasion, which was naughty, perhaps, but pardon Lotters were exchanged by the merchants, set ting forth an agreement that one month after the date hereof,' ten thousand pounds should be advanced by each on the day of the marriageof Frederick Belton, Esq., junior, the son of Josish Belton, istence, and increased his fortune. Esq., to Maria, the daughter of Archibald Merton,

The young couple meanwhile passed a delight ful time in the interchange of the tenderest sentiments, sanctioned by their parents; and, unalloyed and lost a considerable sum. by any pecuniary considerations, which were left entirely to the discussion of the original contract ors, enjoyed a felicity that was truly enviable.

Mantua makers and milliners were busily engaged in preparing for the happy event, and Maria was in the anticipations of every earthly enjoyment, when one week before the proposed nuptuals, Archibald returned from .Change' an hour before his accustomed time.

There was a cloud upon his brow, that checked the exuberant joy of his child, and chilled the blood in her veins,

Girlf' said he, throwing his hat upon the sofs, that old fool, Belton, has been speculating in hops; literally a beggar. He had no friends-not a soul they have fallen in the market, and he is a ruined an-all gone!--- found hanging in his warehouse!' "Gracious Heaven!" exclaimed Maria, dropping in a chair, and looking like a corpse at the sudder communication of ill tidings, 'poor gentleman!"

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augh so when he says they are faithful, but him to Jo that which he deemed a degradation. "Wha: is your business, sir ?' demanded Archi bald, with a chiling indifference, when, by a sort of stratagem, Frederick had obtained an inter-

ome bread and meat, too, if you like it.'. I have no business, Mr. Merton,' replied Fre-"Thank ye," murmured the old man as he arose, derick; sand, inded, no pleasure in the applicaand scalding tears trickled down his furrowed tion I am about to make to you." "Then the sooner our conference ends, the cheeks as he followed his pretty little prattling guidé.

'Not so, sir,' replied Frederick indignantly, and True to her promise, the little girl brought the by heavens you must and shall hear me !' and weary wanderer his welcome meal at five o'clock rising abrubtly, he locked the door of the spartin the morning, and seating herself on a truss of nent.

.Well, sir : but he failed in his part, and I have

feeling of a parent, you will give it her."

fruitless issue of his interview.

zirl,' said Archibald.

very right to retract."

straw beside him, talked to him like sweet music. What is the meaning of all this outrage ?' de He had scarcely finished, when a manly voice Fear nothing, sir ; you are Maria's father, and outside the barn, in a laughing tone, said, Come let us see the child's guest : the lutte rogue wants that is sufficient protection for you.* I disclaim, and will disinherit the disobedient o engross all the merit to herself."

roolly neck."

The door opened, and in walked the bailiff and Listen, sir,' said Frederick. You sanctioned nis buxom wife. «Well, Gaffer," said the hearty young farmer my addresses to your daughter; you did all in

your power promote the match ; and had it not hope you have been well cared for !' been for my father's misfortunes, you would have A shrick from his wife startled him, and frightened the child, who burst into tears, and rushed to her mother's side.

> "Father ! my poor father !" exclaimed Maria, and fell swooning in the arms of Frederick.

.You forget, sir, that this was not a mere con-RIDING ON HORSEBACE .--- We have frequent tract of bargain and sale; the affections of the parremarked the awkward, inconvenient, and un ties were involved. You are still a rich man, afe feshion of riding on the right side of a lady companion, which exists in this country. We to give her the handsome portion you promised vero aware that the custom was derived from the on her wedding-day; but I do claim some assis English, and the following very pertinent extract tance, which will enable me to enter into busines rom one of our exchanges, explains all the errore and recover at least a part of that connexion which my father had by his industry and integrity obof the practice, as well as the reasons for its adoption. It has been jurged as an argument against ained. He was unfortunate, sir, but not guilty. eversing the present custom, that the long riding .Your daughter, too, is in a precarious state, and habit of the lady, is endangered by the hoofs of requires every comfort; and if you possess the her companions' horse : this would never occur unless the gentleman should be a clumsy rider, or You have married the girl, and you must be his horse unmanageable : responsible for your own wilfulness. For my

"When a gentleman accompanies a lady on own part, I care not if she applies to the parish; orseback. he should take the left side of her horse. for the shame will be upon your head for your The custom of taking the right side, is derived rashness. Have you any thing more to say 1 from the English mode of riding. The law of . Yes, sir,' replied Frederick, this charitable England directs the left hand of the road to be taprayer, that when you are judged, may you meet ken ; the gentleman, therefore, takes the right, to with more mercy than you mete out to your own protect the lady from vehicles, &c, which pass on her left. Here the law directs the right hand of Disgusted with the hard-hearted man, Frederick the road to be be taken, consequently the gentledeparted as much in anger as in sorrow at the man should take the left side of the lady's horse It seems to be best adapted to afford sufficient as Some months after this, Archibald Merton was sistance whatever may occur. The right hand of gratified at hearing that Frederick had quitted the gentleman is perfectly free, and may be used London. He was comparatively happy, and once o stop the borse, or rescue the lady from danger. more pursued his avocations. Between 'Change He can on this side and her in disentangling her and the coffcehouse he filled up the days of his exress, disengaging her foot from the stirrup, adusting her reins, and lifting her off her seat, There came, however, a Jull' in business, and without exposing her to the accident which might he was miserable, for herequised the excitement occur to him if he attempted to give her assistance consequent upon money-making ; and, like from the other side. It is not easy to afford assisgambler becoming desperate, he made a spec, tance from the other side. It is not easy to afford assistance to the lady with the left hand, nor is it A change came o'er bis golden dream, and h easy for the rider to command his own horse with was induced by some wealthy merchants to become he right hand. a director in one of the bubble companies of the

day. The company failed, and Merton, being an opulent man, became the mark of attack ; the rest lown for six months this time," said the Recorof the 'board,' proved men of straw. Action der to a covey whose term of thirty days in the upon sction followed, and he was mulcted in a workhouse had only expired on Tuesday last. large amount of damages in every case, until the "Well, then, you sint noWhig, and I is," said old merchant found himself under the necessity of

becoming a bankrupt. to save himself from a pri the prisoner. " Prey what has Whiggery or Tylerism to do son, and be did find one who struck a friendly docket. He obtained his certificate ; but he was with your commitment ?" said the Recorder.

"Why," said he, "we. Whigs are opposed to he second term principle; and yet you Tyler tion of equal amount on the globe. on earth who cared for him, for he had in his pros nen are in favor of it." perity cared for none ; and he quitted London and no one knew whither his steps were bent. The Recorder thought the application of the

principle too indefinite in this instance, and so 1.1 sent the priso ner down again .-... N. O. Picayune. | of Texas, Twelve years had elspated ainto the unfortunate

vants. We pay them princtually and of en in charitable, for she is very fond of them. Shall I advance, and always provide for them their meals show you the barn ? and, depend upon it, I shall in due season; but while our minister is labour be up by five in the morning, and I'll bring you ing in our vineyard, we do not even give him his uch a nice mess of hot fread and milk ; and daily bread."

would be new competitors to bring down prices This had its desired effect. Next morning the to the standard of a fair compensation, since any hushand repaired to the minister-paid his quar terage to the full, and some over; nor did he fail to carry him a good fat quarter of veal, a good heese, and a few pounds of good butter, as a present from his wife, who bade him thank he minister for his story, and recall her complaint. Her husband was a man of influence, and by their joint exertions, they soon brought others to feel and to act with becoming promptness. Th minister now feels his obligations to a kind, gen erous and punctual people-his people have con sidered their labouror worthy of his hiro-he, in return, has been faithful and devoted all his time to their good. The Spirit from on high has been poured out on the charge, and many sinners-have been converted to God, and a doclining parish greatly enlarged. The minister's allowance for support has been raised, and he so freed from embarrassment, as not only to preach benevolence, but to set a good example of doing good. "Go

ve and do likewise."

THE PAWNEBORER'S WINDOW-There more philosophy in life to be learned at pawnbroker's window than in all the libraries the world. The maxims and dogmas which wis men have chronicled, disturb the mind for a mo ment, as the breeze ruffles the surface of the deep still stream, and passes off. But there is some thing in the melancholy grouping of a pawnbro ker's window, which, like a record of ruin, sinks nto the heart. The household goods-the cherhed relics-the sacred possessions of affection estowed, which eyes no v closed in death had once ooked upon as their own-are, as it were, profaned; the associations of dear old friends are here iolated : the ties of love, kindred, rank-all that

picture; for, in spite of its glittering show, its asciations are sombre. There bangs the watch, the old-cased repeater, that hung above the head of a dying parent when bestowing his trembling blessings on the poor outcast who parted with it for bread; the widow's wedding ring is there, the last and dearest of all her possessions; the trinket, the pledge of love of ne now dead. . The only relic that remains of the heart's fondest memories; silver that graced he holiday feast ; the gilt frame ministure that ued to hing over the quiet mantel-piece ; the flute, the favorite of a dead son, surrendered by a starring mother to procure food for her remaining off-pring; the locket that held a father's hair; or gloomier still, the dress, the very covering of the poor is there, waving like the flag of wretchedness and misery. It is a strange sight; to those who feel aright, there are more touching memorials to be seen at a pawniroker's window than in the monuments of Westminster Abbey.

CONPLINENT TO NEW ENGLIED .- In peech made by Mr. Lyell, the eminent geologist, at a late meeting of the British Geological Asso cistion he said :

own principles, that if they lay duties at all, they must make discrim mations; and to say that these "Were I ever so unfortunste as to quit my na discriminations shall be made adverse to domit tive land to reside permanently elsewhere, I should tic industry will be to advance a proposition too without hesitation choose the United States for monstrous for utiterance. But the best thing for my second country. especially New England, where a population of more than two millions en. the country will by to keep these experimentars joy, a higher average standard of prosperity and in check, and not allow them to disturb a system intellectual advancement, than any other popula- | which they will miles works) by meddling with The true friends of the protective system will know how to modily it from time to time as occa-

ABUSE of PRESENENT HOUSTON-The New sion may require, and experience suggest-and Orleans Tropic calls, Houston-The John Tyler to their hands let the task be entrusted.-Ballis more American.

one might enter upon the business that chose to do so ; and that underfino circumstances could the manufacturers, is a class ; derive particular benefite ficm exorbitant duties, since nothing could socure them from home competition. We have always regarded the growth of our manufacturing interest as the best sigurance of good markets for our farmers; for in groportion as there is an inrease of the population engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, the consumers of igricultural produce will be increased-in other words, the market for agricultural producers will be enlarged. Commirce also, which is employ-ed in the interchange of commodities, flourishes best when there is the greatest pariety of the products of industry -and commerce, by employing multitudes in its diversified branches, increases the number of consumers of agricultural produce, and makes the markit better for the farmer. Where commerces manufactures and mechanical pursuits flourish most, towns and citics are most numerous and most populous. It is computed that one eighth of the entire population of the United States live in cities, towns and villages. But in the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island the propo tion of town population is much greater than this. " The cirumstances which defermine this proportion in a State," says the Merchant's Magazine, " are the density of its population, the extent of its comnerce, and that of itemanufactures. It is mainy owing to the first cause, that all the New Engand and the midd states have a greater town population than the other divisions. It is from their extensive commerce that Maryland and Louisiana exceed the neighboring states in the same the heart clings to, are broken here. It is a sad way, and that Massachusetts exceeds the rest o New England. It is to the want both of com merce and manufactures, that Indiana, Tennessee, and North Carolina, have so few and such small towns. It is, andeed, from their exclusive pursuit of agricultury, in the slaveholding states, as well as their difference in density, that the number of their town inhabitants, with the ex-ception of Delaware, Maryland and Louisiana, rarely exceeds a twentieth, and will not average

more than a thirtieth of their whole population." We are not withight the hope, notwithstanding the violence and blindness of that party spirit which, for the political advancement of particular partizans would trimple upon the best interests f the country, that sound and clear views upon the trus nature and softuences of a wise system for the encouragement of domestic industry will yet prevail so generally throughout the Union as to secure permanence to the policy now established. In point of fact the principle of that policy s now so intimately blended with all the industrial pursuits of out people that it is impossible to prostrate it so effectually as to keep it down. The most ultra advocates of free importations will find, when they come to adjust a Tariff on their