

Owing to the frequent losses which newspaper Editors are liable to sustain—the prevalence of laws at the present time, which make it almost impossible to collect small debts, and the great expense and waste of time and money in the collection of our subscriptions, which not infrequently equals the amount of the debt we have concluded to publish the Miners' Journal henceforth upon the cash principle, in accordance with the following terms and conditions:

For one Year in advance.....\$2 00
Six Months.....1 00
Three Months.....50
One Month.....18
Single Copies.....5

CLUBBING.
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
6 do.....10 00
12 do.....18 00
24 do.....32 00
Five dollars in advance will pay for three years subscription.

TO ADVERTISERS.
Advertisements are charged at the rate of twelve cents for one insertion, and 10 cents for each insertion thereafter. Yearly advertisers will be dealt with on the following terms:
One Column.....\$25 Two squares.....\$30
Three-fourths do.....20 One do.....15
Half column.....12 One do.....8
For any period shorter than a year as per agreement.
All advertisements must be paid for in advance, unless an account is opened with the advertiser, or it is otherwise arranged.

THE CHARGE TO MERCHANTS will be \$10 per annum, with the privilege of keeping open accounts, not exceeding one square standing during the year and the insertion of a smaller one in each paper. 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 notices which are of a local character, will be inserted gratuitously, with the exception of Marriages and Deaths, in which the usual charges will be levied. Notices of Deaths, in which the deceased was a friend or relative of the deceased, to attend the funeral, will be charged as advertisements.

We confidently expect the co-operation of our readers 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 generally, 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.
Ships Captains Days of Sailing from New York.

G. Washington Burrows June 27 Oct 7
United States Britton 13 13 13
Garrick Skiddy 13 13 13
Patrick Henry Delano 25 25 25
Sheffield Allen 13 13 13
Rocinas Collins 25 25 25
Independence Nye 25 25 25
Virginia Allen 13 13 13
Sidonia E. Cobb 25 25 25
Ashburton Hatfield Sep. 7 Jan 7
Shea-Whitney Thompson 13 13 13
Sheridan Depyster 13 13 13

Regular Packet Ships to and from London.
Ships Captains Days of Sailing from New York.

McIntosh Chadwick July 17 Nov 17
Wellington Chadwick 27 27 27
Quebec Heberd 27 27 27
Philadelphia Howe July 17 Nov 17
Switzerland Chadwick 27 27 27
Hudson Morgan Sep. 7 Jan 7
Ontario Bradish Oct. 7 Feb 7
Toronto Griswold 27 27 27
Westminster Moore 27 27 27
St. James Sabar 17 17 17
Montreal Tinker 27 27 27
Glasgow Britton Nov 7 Mar 7

AGENTS.
Messrs. Spooner, Atwood & Co. Bankers, Liverpool.
Passengers can also be engaged from Liverpool to Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, by the regular packet ships, on application being made personally, or by letter, (an appointment addressed to the following banks:—)
THE ULSTER BANK, and branches do.
THE NATIONAL BANK, do.
All Drafts payable at either of the above banks, their branches or agencies.

ENGLAND.
Messrs. Spooner, Atwood & Co. Bankers, Liverpool.
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JOSEPH McMURRAY,
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MINERS' AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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

WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA.
VOL. XIX SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1843. NO. 36

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
Of the North American College of Health.
This extraordinary medicine is founded upon the principle that the human frame is subject to only one disease, viz. Corruption, or in other words Impurity of the Blood, and nothing else vegetable cleaning, is wanted in order to drive disease of every description from the body.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are eminently calculated for carrying out this grand principle, because they are a purgative medicine so justly balanced and so well adapted to the human constitution, that they cannot possibly injure the most delicate, at the same time, if used in a manner as to produce free evacuations by the bowels, and repeated a few times, it will be absolutely necessary for the cure of every kind of disease of the bowels, and a single twenty five cent box of the above named Indian Vegetable Pills will, in all cases, give relief, and even beyond the power of words to describe, and if persevered in for a short time, there is not a malady in the whole course of human life, in which it does not contribute to their establishing and wonderful influence. WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are a certain cure for:

Because they completely cleanse the stomach and bowels from those bilious and corrupt humors which paralyze and weaken the digestive organs, and thus prevent the absorption of the nutriment, and the palpitation of the heart, rheumatic pains in various parts of the body, and many other unpleasant symptoms.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found a certain remedy because they cleanse the stomach and bowels, consequently, as they remove every kind of disease, they are absolutely certain to cure every kind of disease.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, &c.
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills may be relied on as a certain cure for rheumatism, and if persevered with will most assuredly, and without fail, make a perfect cure of the above painful malady.

ASTHMA.
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will loosen and carry off the mucus and phlegm which these rough and weighty humors which stop the air cells of the lungs, and are the cause of the above distressing complaint.

APPOXY AND SUDDEN DEATH.
Because they carry off those humors which obstructing the circulation, are the cause of a rash, or determination of blood to the head, especially in those who are turning suddenly round, blindness, drowsiness, loss of memory, infatuation of the brain, insanity, and all disorders of the mind.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
They are also further informed that a late suit pending against one V. O. Falk, for counterfeiting the above named medicine, has been decided in favor of the genuine Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills for sale.

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Office Lyrics, No. 40.
Oh no! thou art not desolate,
Unremembered joys are near thee;
And in thy future happy days,
Life's gayest charms will cheer thee;
Then, when thy sighs in faded grief,
Our bitterness recall;
Nursing the sad and torn belief,
That this is all in all.

It is not that this should be true,
Know'st thou of mortal pain;
In this time of affliction's tear,
Shouldst thou be cheer'd by shining;
And oh! pain's woe when it is true,
Should loving hearts surround thee;
That such a vain wish phantasies,
With gloomy thoughts hath bound thee.

I would not that thy clear dark eye,
Should tremble with a dew,
Or that thy flashing brilliant eye,
A single cloud should show;
But ever as thy lips are closed,
Unmurmured by thy own sighing;
May all thy peaceful bliss still last,
Mingled with love's deep blessing.

INTERESTING RELIC.—We copy the following graphic moments from a late Philadelphia paper:
"Washington's letter discharging the First Troop from service at the close of a severe and most arduous campaign. The members of the First Troop were all gentlemen of wealth and family, who had volunteered their services, and perilled their persons nobly in their country's defence. The tribute which the 'Father of his Country' pays to their self-devotion, in the accompanying letter, must sink gratefully into the hearts of their descendants; and as we recognise among the member's names, the ancestors of some of our most worthy citizens, we publish the article, confident that the reminiscence will be flattering and interesting to them.—Ed. M. J.

Discharge from Gen. Washington.
The Philadelphia Troop of Light-horse, under the command of Capt. Morris, having performed their term of duty, are discharged for the present. I take this opportunity of expressing my most sincere thanks to the Captain and to the gentlemen who compose the Troop, for the many essential services which they have rendered their country, and to me, personally, during the course of this severe campaign. Though composed of gentlemen of fortune, they have shown spirit and bravery which will ever be honored by me, and will be gratefully remembered by me.

GEORGE W. WASHINGTON.
HEAD QUARTERS, MORRISTOWN, JAN. 23, 1777.
A list of Members in the Campaign of 1777:
1 Samuel Morris, Capt. 2 James Bullen, 2 Le. 3 John Dunlop, Cornet. 4 Thos. Leiper, 1st Ser. 5 Wm. Hall, 2d Ser. 6 Samuel Penrose, Q.M. 7 S. H. Howell, 8 Jas. Hunter, 2d Corp. 9 Levi Hollingsworth, 10 George Campbell, 11 John Mease, 12 Blair McClanahan, 13 John Donaldson, 14 George Fullerton, 15 Thomas Peters, 16 William Pollard, 17 James Caldwell, 18 William Todd, 19 Samuel Caldwell, 20 Benj. Bindolph, 21 John Lardner, 22 Alexander Nesbit, 23 Thomas Learning, 24 Jonathan Penrose, 25 George Grant, 26 Francis Nicholas.

AMERICAN HEMP.
HENRY CLAY recently sent lots of hemp to this city and Baltimore, and we believe to other markets. A specimen of the article has adorned our office for some weeks past, and well merits the praise which is awarded it in the correspondence which is annexed. Mr. Clay addressed to common sense the following letter, which is just published in the Americanist of this city:

Asst. Secy, 31st July, 1843.
Gentlemen.—Mr. Monroville has informed me that he placed some Hemp of mine in your hands to dispose of, and that you have sold that part of it which was backed at 40 cents per lb. but he has not given me any information as to the residue. I sent the two parcels as specimens, and should be glad to know what is thought of them by the manufacturers. I have believed that our water-rotted hemp, when properly prepared, is equal to the best Russia hemp, and sought to compare it as high a price. If there be a difference, I should be glad to know what it is. Do me the favor to let me hear from you.

Your obt. servant,
H. CLAY.
To Messrs. R. GARRETT & SONS, BLYTHE.
The following is an extract from Messrs. Garrett & Sons' reply:
'We procured for the backed hemp the high price that an article of American growth has commanded in this market. The manufacturers inform us that your belief is correct, that your water-rotted hemp, when properly prepared, is equal to the best Russia hemp. They state that in bright quality it is superior to Russia hemp. For an article similar to the H. C. H. perfectly cleaned, we feel assured from the present test that the full price of Russia can be realized. This lot has proved more satisfactory in manufacturing, and we are advised is the best American hemp that has ever appeared in this market.'

Let the sincere republican, after reading the above correspondence, ask himself the question who among the various aspirants for the Presidency is the Democratic candidate? While Martin Van Buren is being soundly rebuffed in favor of the Democratic candidate, it is not surprising that at another wrangling, striving, and twisting, we were informed that the President-elect, Mr. Van Buren, had proved fully equal to his office, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and even then, not unmindful of the interests of his country. The article of hemp has ever been an extensive item of importation to us, and the late discovery of Mr. Clay's promises to become interested in the manufacturing interests of the country. It is not only in this one instance that the agriculturalist is indebted to Mr. Clay, he has incurred great trouble and expense for the purpose of improving the breed of cattle in this country, and in various other ways has contributed his influence for the benefit of the mass.

What a contrast then exists between him and the opposing candidate; and how much stronger does the picture become, as we follow them in their daily walk of life, noticing the motives and pursuits which severally actuate them.

Dr. Franklin observed: 'The eyes of other people are the eyes that ruin us. If all but myself were blind, I should want neither fine houses nor fine furniture.'

THE THREE GERMAN DOCTORS.

There was once a doctor, not of philosophy or jurisprudence, but a real doctor, one who had commenced at the beginning. For several long years had practiced as a barber; then attended lectures on anatomy; a German translation of Galen; and at length obtained the degree of M. D. from the celebrated University of Prague. Instead of the doctorial hat, our M. D. wore a green cap with a broad peak. He did so, as he said, to protect his eyes. Censorious folks said however, that he had not a hat, nor what is worse, money to buy one. It is probable the doctor's purse was at low ebb. He could breathe a vein of wit as his colleagues, verifying the fact proved, he had but little honor in his own country. His practice stood at zero; his townsmen looked on him with contempt. He did his best to mend matters. He inserted advertisements in the newspapers, beginning, as usual, 'My God! my life! my eye! my recovery from long and painful suffering to the skill and attention of Doctor N. N. The blessing of God be on him! Still, no one took the bait.'

At night, when he observed a house, where there was a party, he rang the bell as politely, that the people, supposing the tone was a first round, in the window. The door opened, he exclaimed, 'Am I right in Dr. N. N. wanted here?' The porter surly answered, 'No! it is a mistake. We are all here in good health.' Unluckily, once misled by the darkness of the night, he went twice to the same house. The result was the infliction of a good thrashing, a la Langan, and the being obliged to keep his bed for a month.

This was a woful time. The suffering doctor cursed not only his own townsmen, but the half of mankind. He was scrupled, however, in writing his business, and the revived experience. One day a newspaper fills his hands. Among other remarkable events, such as the retreat of the English from Cabool, and a new discovery in geology, was the announcement of—'Wanted in a large provincial town, a skilful physician. Hitherto the only practitioner has been an elderly nurse.—The increasing population and the probable rise of price in provisions renders the acquisition of a medical education, if not a necessity, at least a knowledge of surgery. The citizens being of rather warm temperaments, have sometimes disputes, which will furnish him with too many opportunities for the replacement of broken bones, and the mending of broken heads.' Address, for further information, to A. B. The doctor, having read this advertisement, felt both body and mind refreshed. His vigor and hope were at once reawakened. He sprang out of bed, where he had passed a weary month, upon his horn snuff box, and stretched the contents of the paper. He mused, in reading the terms, and exclaimed, 'That is the place for me!' Great men are alike rapid in resolve and action. By evening he had acquired the necessary information as to a covered vehicle, and on the third day, he was seated in a coach, which, jogging on to Schoppenstedt, his place of destination. The doctor had remembered the proverb, 'The coat makes the man,' hence his appearance was an object of great solicitude and he presented himself to the good citizens of Schoppenstedt.

He bought from an old clothier, a coat of blue velvet with silver lace, a pure colored waistcoat, and grey small-dotted trousers, to these were added a well powdered periwig, with a suitable hat. He being received with respect and attention was thus assured; and though at every inn, the landlord would not fail to charge him double, still his vanity was flattered, and he was thus compensated for the damage of his finances.

On a fine May morning, the country clothed in its richest verdure, the doctor beheld at length, the steeples of Schoppenstedt. His heart throbbled, he felt that he was not quite so near as he supposed. The heavy road and jaded horses determined the driver to halt at noon, and thus enter the town in the evening, in good style. An inn, a few miles off was selected. The doctor alighted; and demanded a private room; he wished to be alone.—'No, 26 is vacant,' said the landlord, bowing respectfully, 'the door is open.' The doctor thanked him and went up stairs. Mistaken by a reverie he walked into No. 25 vice 26. The noise he made caused a man to rise slowly from the corner of a room in which he was sitting. The doctor not aware of his error, exclaimed persistently, 'who are you? What business have you in my apartment? The interrogated rose up and displayed to the querist a person habited in a blue coat studded with bronze buttons, a shoulder-of-mutton fist, in which was a glass, through which he angrily eyed the intruder. 'I am,' said he, 'a doctor, of the university of Erlangen, an Homoeopathist, and am engaged to Schoppenstedt to accept office.' 'I returned our doctor, as a doctor of Prague, am an Allopathist, as well as an eye doctor, looking behind as it were, but the man should move and posing him, stretch out his arm to take his gun turned in a rage, and was on the point of springing upon him. The animal went to the water, drank, and returning lay down at the edge of the rock. Another night passed; the man describing it, said he knows not whether his eyes were open, for he always saw the lion at his feet. Next day, in the forenoon, the animal went again to the water, and while there he listened to some noise, apparently from an opposite quarter, and disappeared in the bushes.

The man now made another effort, and seized his gun; but on attempting to raise, he fell, his ankles being without power. With his gun in his hand, he crept towards the water and drank, but looking at his feet, he saw, as he expressed it, his 'toes roasted,' and the skin torn off with the glass. There he sat a few moments, expecting the lion's return, when he was resolved to send the contents of the gun through his head; but as it did not appear, tying his gun to his back, the doctor made the best of his way on his hands and knees to the nearest path hoping some solitary individual might see. He could go no farther, providing a person came up who took him to a place of safety, from whence he obtained help, though he lost his toes and was a cripple for life.—From Midway's Missionary Labors.

The following paragraph, which we cut from the New Orleans Bulletin, gives an extended view of the 'great' of manufacturing establishments over the 'Great West':
DOUGLASS'S MANUFACTURING.—The suggestion that the upper parts of the Mississippi Valley in a few years be the chief seat of American manufactures, is undoubtedly well founded. Already labor and capital to a large amount are employed in manufactures of various sorts in the West. In Western Pennsylvania, the upper part of Ohio, manufacturers of cotton, wool, silk, paper, wooden and stone ware, &c., &c., abound. Within a circuit of twenty miles from Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, there are probably two hundred manufacturing establishments of different sorts, and constantly increasing. At Cuyahoga Falls, a little village near Akron, Ohio, are some eight or ten immense paper mills, as well as other manufacturing establishments. In Akron, nearly all kinds of manufactures known to the country are carried on. Cotton yards and cotton and woolen fabrics of different descriptions are made; there are manufacturers of machine cards, oil mills, paper mills, and several of the largest and most admirably arranged flouring mills, we venture to say in the world. Steubenville, in Ohio, has for several years been famous for the manufacture of jeans and other woollen and worsted goods. Zanesville is also a manufacturing town, and Dayton, in the Western part of the State, carries on a great variety of manufactures. At Cincinnati also, and at Covington and Louisville, Ky., manufactures form a large and increasing business, and in some towns in Indiana, also, are considerable manufacturing establishments. The manufacturing interest in the West, as well as at the North, received a great impetus from the passage of the protective tariff law and from the general revival of business which followed that measure. Steam and water power are both used in the West. Many

parts of the Ohio Valley abound with 'water privileges,' as they are termed, the streams which empty into the Ohio generally being broken by rapids and cascades. The canals, also, in Pennsylvania and Ohio, furnish an immense water power, not nearly all of which is yet occupied.

Other parts of the Valley abound in coal, and all parts in wood, of no use but combustion, so that steam power is cheap. The manufacturing and mechanical pursuits of that magnificent Valley, as well as its agriculture, must therefore rapidly increase in extent, variety and importance, unless checked by untoward legislation or some other cause.

But it is not to the Ohio Valley that the manufactures of the West are to be confined. Already, indeed, on the upper Mississippi there are large flouring mills, and we expect not many years to elapse till the Yankee transplants thither his cotton and woolen factories and the various contrivances for turning out 'mellons' which are so numerous in this happy country called Yankee land. On the high rolling prairies of the northwest, sheep are raised in very great numbers, and provisions being so abundant and cheap it will be presently found better to bring the factories to the wool and the food, than to take the wool and the food to the factories. On Rock river and on the upper part of the Des Moines, and perhaps at the Des Moines rapids of the Mississippi, there will probably be large manufacturing towns. Indeed, it may not be anticipating too much to expect large flouring mills and woollen manufactories even at the Falls of St. Anthony.

EMMETT AND HIS LOVE.
Now for the last act!
The last faint glow of day;
The last kiss my love's print
Upon her lovely cheek—
At—hear her form my sight—
The bitterest of tears;
But yet one charge my heart leaves,
A dying one—the last!
Oh! did the high my name
Through death, through infancy and shame,
In reading the history of all fatal Ireland, how often does the heart turn sick, of bloody scenes and murders, to the simple and touching incidents that adorn the lives of those, whose during and mighty deeds, stand as a record, clearly and patriotically upon the highest page of the annals of the world. When the mind becomes diseased and care worn in contemplating the bloody transactions of the battle field, and the wranglings of the council chamber, with what transport and joy it leaves them to meditate on the fine affections and amiable attributes of the inner man, and ponder over scenes where 'love and death' have sorrowful meetings.

Robert Emmet was a celebrated lawyer and statesman of Ireland. During the struggle for the field, for the liberty of his native country, he was the idol of Ireland—
'None knew him but to love him—
None named him but to praise.'
Naturally of a warm and ardent temperament, with a heart glowing with patriotism, and a soul fired with the wrongs and wretchedness of his country—oh! it is a marvel that he stepped forth in her darkest hour, and gave to the world his liberty, or that his countrymen should have their liberty, or that he would pour out his heart's blood in the cause. Unfortunately he was betrayed by his enemies—convicted of the crime of treason and sentenced to be executed. He delivered a fine speech before the court which has and will be preserved for ages yet to come.

'Twas the evening of a lovely day—the last day for the noble and ill-fated Emmet. A young lady stood at the castle gate, and looked admiringly at the dashing 'Sib' who was closely veiled and the keeper could not imagine who she was; nor why one of such 'highly bearing' should be a humble suppliant at the prison door. However he granted the boon—led her to the dungeon—opened the 'massive iron' door, then closed it again—and the lovers were alone. He was leaning against the iron wall with a downcast head and his arms were folded on his breast. Gently she raised the veil from his face, and looked into his eyes. 'I have been waiting for you here for many days—my hopes were bright and glorious, and he concluded by requesting her sometimes to visit the places and scenes which were hallowed to his memory from the days of infancy, and though the world might pronounce his name with scorn and contempt, oh! he prayed she would still cling to him with affection, and remember him when all others should forget. 'Hark! the church bell sounds, and he remembered the time of execution. The turkey gizzard, and after changing his coat from his eyes, he expanded them from their long embrace—and led the lady from the dungeon. At the entrance she signed and their eyes met—they could not say, ' farewell—the door swung upon its hinges, and they parted for ever. No—not forever—there no Heaven!—
At sunrise met morning he suffered gloriously—
A martyr to his country and to liberty.

'And one—oh! her by the myrtle showers,
He leaves by soft winds and soft showers,
She faded 'mid the flowers—
The last of his days—
'Twas in the land of Italy—it was the gorgeous time of sunset in Italy—a magnificent scene. A pale emerald girl laid upon her bed of death. Oh! it was hard for her to die, far from her home, in this beautiful land, where flowers bloom perennial, and the open parts of the Mississippi Valley in a few years be the chief seat of American manufactures, is undoubtedly well founded. Already labor and capital to a large amount are employed in manufactures of various sorts in the West. In Western Pennsylvania, the upper part of Ohio, manufacturers of cotton, wool, silk, paper, wooden and stone ware, &c., &c., abound. Within a circuit of twenty miles from Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, there are probably two hundred manufacturing establishments of different sorts, and constantly increasing. At Cuyahoga Falls, a little village near Akron, Ohio, are some eight or ten immense paper mills, as well as other manufacturing establishments. In Akron, nearly all kinds of manufactures known to the country are carried on. Cotton yards and cotton and woolen fabrics of different descriptions are made; there are manufacturers of machine cards, oil mills, paper mills, and several of the largest and most admirably arranged flouring mills, we venture to say in the world. Steubenville, in Ohio, has for several years been famous for the manufacture of jeans and other woollen and worsted goods. Zanesville is also a manufacturing town, and Dayton, in the Western part of the State, carries on a great variety of manufactures. At Cincinnati also, and at Covington and Louisville, Ky., manufactures form a large and increasing business, and in some towns in Indiana, also, are considerable manufacturing establishments. The manufacturing interest in the West, as well as at the North, received a great impetus from the passage of the protective tariff law and from the general revival of business which followed that measure. Steam and water power are both used in the West. Many

parts of the Ohio Valley abound with 'water privileges,' as they are termed, the streams which empty into the Ohio generally being broken by rapids and cascades. The canals, also, in Pennsylvania and Ohio, furnish an immense water power, not nearly all of which is yet occupied.

Other parts of the Valley abound in coal, and all parts in wood, of no use but combustion, so that steam power is cheap. The manufacturing and mechanical pursuits of that magnificent Valley, as well as its agriculture, must therefore rapidly increase in extent, variety and importance, unless checked by untoward legislation or some other cause.

But it is not to the Ohio Valley that the manufactures of the West are to be confined. Already, indeed, on the upper Mississippi there are large flouring mills, and we expect not many years to elapse till the Yankee transplants thither his cotton and woolen factories and the various contrivances for turning out 'mellons' which are so numerous in this happy country called Yankee land. On the high rolling prairies of the northwest, sheep are raised in very great numbers, and provisions being so abundant and cheap it will be presently found better to bring the factories to the wool and the food, than to take the wool and the food to the factories. On Rock river and on the upper part of the Des Moines, and perhaps at the Des Moines rapids of the Mississippi, there will probably be large manufacturing towns. Indeed, it may not be anticipating too much to expect large flouring mills and woollen manufactories even at the Falls of St. Anthony.

EMMETT AND HIS LOVE.
Now for the last act!
The last faint glow of day;
The last kiss my love's print
Upon her lovely cheek—
At—hear her form my sight—
The bitterest of tears;
But yet one charge my heart leaves,
A dying one—the last!
Oh! did the high my name
Through death, through infancy and shame,
In reading the history of all fatal Ireland, how often does the heart turn sick, of bloody scenes and murders, to the simple and touching incidents that adorn the lives of those, whose during and mighty deeds, stand as a record, clearly and patriotically upon the highest page of the annals of the world. When the mind becomes diseased and care worn in contemplating the bloody transactions of the battle field, and the wranglings of the council chamber, with what transport and joy it leaves them to meditate on the fine affections and amiable attributes of the inner man, and ponder over scenes where 'love and death' have sorrowful meetings.

Robert Emmet was a celebrated lawyer and statesman of Ireland. During the struggle for the field, for the liberty of his native country, he was the idol of Ireland—
'None knew him but to love him—
None named him but to praise.'
Naturally of a warm and ardent temperament, with a heart glowing with patriotism, and a soul fired with the wrongs and wretchedness of his country—oh! it is a marvel that he stepped forth in her darkest hour, and gave to the world his liberty, or that his countrymen should have their liberty, or that he would pour out his heart's blood in the cause. Unfortunately he was betrayed by his enemies—convicted of the crime of treason and sentenced to be executed. He delivered a fine speech before the court which has and will be preserved for ages yet to come.

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