POTTSVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1838.

☞ *Pamphlets, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading, and Handbills of every description, neatly printed at this Office at the lowest cash prices.*

RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

We published, by way of postscript, in our last, a short account of the destruction of the Pennsylvania Hall, by the rioters in Philadelphia. Further disturbances have since occurred, the particulars of which we give below. Mobism, under all circumstances, is dangerous and destructive to the very ends of society. The abolitionists, however, by their open violations of the decent usages and customs of society, did much to provoke the populace and kindle up feelings of violence and outrage. They were forewarned by the Mayor, of the probable consequences of their conduct, and, therefore, ought to have desisted in time from their imprudent exhibitions of abolitionism. It would seem, however, that abolitionism alone is not what chiefly excited the populace, but circumstances which countenanced in a practical way the doctrines of amalgamation. That respectable and delicate young females should be seen walking, arm in arm, in the public streets with black gentlemen, looking smilingly and lovingly in each others faces, was too much for the mob to endure—it was practical amalgamation! According to the Philadelphia Gazette, the crowd must have comprised from twenty-five to thirty thousand men, generally respectable and well dressed, and determined almost to a man to protect from interruption the immediate agents in the destruction of the building. The firemen seemed fully to participate in the feelings of the assembled populace; and, though the surrounding houses were completely protected, not a drop of water fell upon the building devoted to destruction!

In reference to the causes which produced this catastrophe, we extract the following, from the Saturday News, as explanatory:

"It is not to be concealed that a very strong feeling of indignation has been excited in this usually quiet community by the manner in which the blacks and whites have associated during the various services which had taken place in this Hall. Negro men have been conspicuously paraded on the same benches with delicate white females, and, as if this were not sufficient to show the extent to which amalgamation is openly encouraged, persons of opposite sexes and different colors have promenaded the most public streets, with their arms lovingly entwined, and their looks breathing the tenderest affection. It is, moreover, currently, and we have reason to believe, accurately rumored, that at the wedding of Miss Grimke, one of the itinerant lecturers, who was married in this city a few evenings since, the bridal guests consisted of six blacks and six whites, an arrangement which was intended to demonstrate their perfect social equality. These things, aided by the fanatic cravings of Garrison who has been lecturing here, have necessarily led to much excitement, and at the time of writing these paragraphs, we are not without fear that some serious breach of the peace may be the result. We rely, however, on the efficiency of our police, and the known love of order which belongs to our city, for the timely suppression of any disorders which may occur.

From the United States Gazette.

Further Disturbances.

In our paper of Saturday, we alluded slightly to the outrage of the mob, in 13th street above Callowhill. We were unable then to ascertain the circumstances of the riot—the exact purposes for which the injured building had been erected—or the amount of injury sustained. We have since learned, on inquiry, that the whole building, a very large, double, four story brick house, was erected for the most benevolent purpose of receiving, providing for and educating colored orphan children.

A correspondent informs us, that "the building burned by the mob on Friday evening, was the Orphans' Asylum, just finished, for destitute colored children, in no way connected with the abolitionists; a very unobtrusive charity, conducted by members of the society of 'Friends' exclusively; none of them members of the abolition society. The children, about forty in number, none over eight years of age, were not yet removed to the new building, else the consequences must have been awful. The objects and conduct of this association are so unexceptionable, and their means so very limited, that it is difficult to imagine any so debased as to commit the outrage of Friday evening; the means of the society not being sufficient for the current expenses of the present institution, which is conducted with more economy and less expense than any similar institution known. Circumstances making it necessary for them to build, they have had to incur debt for the present building."

On Saturday evening, while the business of the Firemen's Meeting was going on in Independence Square, there was a loud shouting in Sixth street; and immediately a host of persons were seen coming down that street, at a rapid rate, occasionally shouting in front of a house. This company, consisting of several thousands, and continually receiving augmentation, went down to the African meeting-house, in 6th above Lombard street, and a few persons we understand commenced shouting, as if to excite the others. At length some few brickbats were thrown—and it seemed as if the work of destruction was begun, when suddenly, Mr. Recorder Rush sprang into the front of the mob, seized one or two actually engaged in the mischief, and called for aid. At once the pelting ceased, and we here hastened into the midst of the mob, but found none willing to acknowledge that he wished to prosecute the mischief. Whether Mr. Rush secured the persons whom he seized, we do not know, as we were unable to get sight of him. The mob continued to hang round that neighborhood for some time, but did not attempt, we believe, any further mischief. In this mob, it appeared to us that large lads were the prominent persons.

The police was mustered in Sixth street, but their exertions were not required.

Early on Saturday evening the corners of the streets in the vicinity of Dock and Second street, were occupied by groups of persons, evidently expecting some movement, though without any apparent idea whence it would proceed; but in the course of an hour or two, crowds had assembled, and there appeared a dispostion to attack the printing office of the Ledger. The Mayor and a party of the police were in the building. The Sheriff had a party in or near the Exchange; and mounted patrols were seen passing along the streets.—While the crowd were passing towards the office, the Mayor came out and addressed them, as citizens, and asked them to consider that their own property might some day be similarly endangered, if they encouraged such a mode of illegal action.—After some reply and rejoinder, the crowd seemed to hold their ground, without proceeding to violence; when, at a late hour, there came a mounted messenger to give notice that there was an outbreaking in Sixth or Seventh street and Lombard.—Thither the crowd in Dock street hastened, and the Mayor with a part of his disposable force proceeded, in compliance with the call. The report was, that the blacks had risen upon the whites, and were beating them. We could not learn whether this had been the case, but it is certain that a pistol was fired, and, as it was believed, from the window of a house—and great consternation was manifested. The Mayor is of opinion that the pistol was fired in the street, though as he was absent at the time of the discharge, he could not tell.

It is stated to us that a crowd assembled in Small street, a place chiefly occupied by poor blacks, out of the limits of the city, and were making an attack, when the blacks rallied, and drove away their assailants. The Sheriff at that time arrived, and restored quiet.

PHRENOLOGY, proved, illustrated, and applied, accompanied by a chart; embracing an analysis of the primary mental powers, in their various degrees of development; the phenomena produced by their combined activity, and the location of the phrenological organs in the head: together with a view of the moral and theological bearing of the science. By O. S. and L. N. Fowler, Practical Phrenologists; assisted by Samuel Kirkham, author of the "English Grammar in Lectures," and an "Essay on Elocution." New York. 3rd Edition, 1838. 1 vol. 12mo.

We have not yet given the foregoing work a thorough perusal, but have read much therein that is amusing and instructive. The contents of the work are indicated in the title. The results of the examinations of a great number of public and private individuals are given; and from the number of the former we extract the following account of Henry Clay:

HENRY CLAY furnishes an illustrious example of the agreement between his phrenological developements and his known traits of character—an agreement in fact, which can be accounted for on no other rational principle than that which admits the truth of phrenology. The following is the result of a careful phrenological observation of his head.

The first point of interest, is his uncommonly fine and favorable *temperament*, which is a compound of the nervous, sanguine, and bilious, and which secures a most happy and delicate blending of strength and activity, with high susceptibility to stimuli; and this temperament is aided by the organization of his whole corporeal system, which is unrivalled.

The second thing to be noticed, is the *sharpness* of his organs, which greatly increase their activity and excitability. Add to this, the *size of his head*, which is unusually great, it being seven inches and three-eights in diameter, and very high in proportion to its breadth; and we have three favorable extremes acting in concert, which, under any circumstances, could hardly fail to bring him into notice; but which, under favorable circumstances, would of themselves produce a great genius. But when to these extraordinary manifestations, we add the important one of a most favorable developement of the several classes of organs, as well as of the individuals in each class, presenting great mental power so admirably balanced that none of it runs to waste, we have—HENRY CLAY—to the life.

His benevolence is very large, and his adhesiveness and philoprogenitiveness are developed in an extraordinary degree for a man. From this combination flows that deep current of sympathy and pathos which so strongly characterize his speeches, and by which he seizes upon the feelings, affections, and passions of his hearers, and sweeps the chords of the human heart with the master hand of a Timotheus. From the same combination, also, proceeded that overwhelming burst of anguish which so strongly marked the father on the late occasion of the death of his only child. His combativeness is very large, while his destructiveness is only full. Hence, his disposition to debate and resist without showing great severity of character, and those *retorts courteous* which display more manly courage than harshness or cruelty. His self-esteem and approbation are both large, but being nearly equal, and combined with very large benevolence and veneration, they produce that *affability* mingled with *dignity*, which displays itself in all his intercourse with his fellow-men, and enters largely into his manner of speaking, constituting him naturally, what he is in fact, a *perfect gentleman*. The same combination makes him ambitious.

The organs which are located near the *mesial line* of his head, are nearly all very large, so that its height is considerably greater than its breadth, and its length from individuality to philoprogenitiveness is very great. Hence, the moral and human faculties, which shine so conspicuously in his character, are much more amply developed than the animal and selfish propensities. His perceptive faculties are developed in an extraordinary degree. These give him that ready command of facts and statistics—that wonderful ability to attend to details and accomplish business, in which he excels most of his contemporaries. It was by the aid of these faculties, joined with his large concentrativeness, very large comparativeness, and other faculties, that he was enabled to become the author and champion defender of the "American System." The same combination gives him those extraordinary powers of analysis, illustration, critical acumen, and ability to discriminate, and, aided by imitat. and ideat. his nice sense of propriety and elegance of expression, together with his great ability to seize upon the strong points of the argument—in short, those unrivalled powers of forensick eloquence which so strongly characterize his mental efforts. His ideat. and lang. being both large, but not very large, enable him to command a style, at once chaste, graceful, and flowing, and alike free from redundancy of ornament and verbosity of expression.

The Trial of Wm. Miller in Lycoming county, for the murder of Soloman Hoffman a pedlar, has terminated in a verdict of Guilty of Murder. Miller has been accordingly sentenced to death.

In the case of the two Gilligans, convicted of murder of the 1st degree, in January last in Luzerne county, the court have granted a new trial. Bradley, who was convicted of murder in the 2d degree, and who did not move for a new trial, was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for ten years.

By an Act of Assembly of 1836, the county of Philadelphia is responsible for all property destroyed in the county by a mob, providing the owner has not participated in the riot.

Meeting of Bishops.—Notice was given some weeks ago that a meeting of all the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church would be held in this city on the 16th instant. All have arrived, excepting the venerable Bishop Roberts, who is too much indisposed to undertake so long a journey from his residence at the west, to this city.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

The terms of seventeen United States Senators expire on the fourth of March next, viz.—Messrs. M'Kean of Pennsylvania, Webster of Massachussetts, Swift of Vermont, Robbins of Rhode-Island, Southard of New Jersey, Bayard of Delaware, Merrick of Maryland, Rives of Virginia, Tallmadge of New York, Norvell of Michigan, Benton of Missouri, Tipton of Indiana, Sheply of Maine, Niles of Connecticut, Trotter of Mississippi, Grundy of Tennessee, and Morris of Ohio. Whig, 6; Conservatives, 3; Van Buren Men, 8.

If it was a matter of great merit in Gen. Jackson that the old national debt happened to be extinguished in his time,—what shall be said of Mr. Van Buren, when in his time the country sinks into a new debt, the debth of which is not clearly seen?

The "experiments" shook first the merchants;—then the banks;—then the mechanics; now it begins to molest the farmers;—and at last comes back again to Washington "to plague the inventors!"

Portsmouth Journal.

COAL.

Few persons not especially conversant with the subject, have any just conceptions of the value of good coal mines, as a source of national wealth and a means of promoting mechanical industry. The annexed extract from a report recently submitted to the Legislature of Massachusetts, is not overdrawn.

In turning our attention to Pennsylvania, we remark, that the mines which in 1820, yielded for market only 365 tons, produced in 1837, 860,770 tons; the value of which may be stated at something more than four millions of dollars.—The whole amount of coal yielded by the mines of Great Britain and Ireland, from statistical documents, appears to be, 31,969,775 tons annually. It is estimated that the value of one half of this in the hands of the wholesale dealers, is 35 shillings the ton, and that the whole proceeds of the coal, amounted to nearly 40,000,000 pounds sterling; or about 192 millions of dollars.

The value of coal, therefore, regarded as an article of commerce, seems to be immense. In comparing it with the other sources of wealth in the British Empire, it appears to exceed all the other mines; it is also greater than the entire wheat crop; and surpasses every other single branch of industry, with the exception only of the woolen manufactures, and the cotton manufacturers, of which, indeed, it is the great supporter. The following table will show its value as compared with the leading branches of industry:

Annual value of various British products in pounds sterling.

Coal,	£40,000,000
Wheat,	30,000,000
Potatoes,	29,000,000
Hemp and Flax,	2,500,000
Fisheries,	12,000,000
Copper,	1,458,591
Lead,	1,000,000
Quarries of all kinds,	4,000,000
Iron,	11,000,000
Timber,	3,000,000
Milk, butter and cheese,	32,500,000
Wool,	14,000,000
Vegetables and Fruits,	15,000,000
All mines and minerals, exclusive coal,	34,000,000
Woolen Manufactures,	44,250,000
Linen Manufactures,	15,421,088
Silk Manufactures,	10,000,000
Cotton Manufactures,	50,000,000
Leather,	14,000,000
Manufactured Iron,	31,072,600
Brass and Copper Wares,	4,673,136
China, Glass and Earthen Wares,	10,892,797

Such is the importance of coal in the British Empire, viewed only as to its direct commercial value. But it must be remembered, that this is not the limit of its influence. Though the mineral may have reposed for ages in the bosom of the earth, yet, when dragged from its repose by the art and industry of man, it shakes off its slumber, and endowed with gigantick energy, turns the ponderous wheel, and heaves the heavy crank of the manufactory. It sets in motion myriads of whirling spindles and busy looms, impels the steamboat through the water, and bids the locomotive hurry on its track. It thus not only stimulates the arts, and gives fresh vigor to the industry, but it developes new sources of wealth, rouses new energies in man, and endows him with powers which, in an earlier age, had been deemed miraculous. It is scarcely necessary to add, that it is the great agent of moving the manufactures of the British Empire.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 17.

Mr. Wright read to the Senate yesterday a very long argument, in the shape of a report from the Committee on Finance, (of which he is the chairman,) adverse to the adoption of Mr. Clay's resolution, proposing to abolish all discrimination in the money receivable in payments to the Government, and to make it obligatory on the Government to receive and disburse (to such as are willing to take them) the notes of specie paying banks. Mr. Wright has thus fulfilled what was obviously his purpose in moving the reference of the resolution of Mr. Clay to the committee of which he was chairman. The report occupied three hours in the reading, and its great length precludes even a summary of its contents.

Its chief topic appeared to us to be the history of the specie circular—the origin, progress, and great benefits of that Hadibrastic gun of the Administration; but those of our readers who remember the honorable chairman's speeches at the last session, and of this, against Mr. Rives' proposition, (of tenor similar to the present resolution,) and in favor of the Sub-Treasury Bill, may readily conceive the general scope and bearing of his documentary speech delivered in the Senate yesterday. It was Mr. Benton, we believe, who remarked, on a recent occasion, that a report of a committee was only a speech in a different form, with the advantage of being spread upon the records, and being printed at the public expense.

We could not help thinking, whilst Mr. Wright was so gravely and earnestly citing reasons against the adoption of the only feasible measure of relief to the Government and the country which has been offered to the Senate, and at the very moment in which he was thus unfortunately employed, the Administration, of which he is so zealous a friend, had reached a state of absolute insolvency, and knew not whither to turn to pay the humblest creditor of the Government.—Such, in fact, is the destitution to which the Government has at least been reduced by the Jacksonian experiments on the currency and business of the country, that it resembles the condition of the unhappy *Thomsonian* patients, when he has been brought to death's door by the alternate administration of steam and lobelia, and is on the point of giving up the ghost.

While the party are drawing up specious arguments in the Senate to lull the Public under its sufferings, and to show the wisdom of the Administration, that Administration has reached a point at which, had the President's recommendation to pass a corporation banking law been carried into effect by Congress, the Government of the United States would be the first to require its benefit, if it could be brought as a corporation within the benefit of its provisions.

The report of the Finance Committee so delighted the leaders of the party in the Senate—looking at it, perhaps, as a God-send in their extremity—that one member proposed the printing of *thirty thousand* extra copies of it; another said he should like to see *half a million* copies printed, but contented himself with moving for 52,000; and, finally, thirty thousand copies were actually ordered to be printed.—*National Intelligencer.*

From the Washington Globe.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1838.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Cambreleng laid before the House a communication from the Acting Secratary of War inclosing several communications from the Acting Quartermaster General, showing the pressing want of the appropriation for preventing and suppressing Indian Hostilities, in order to carry on with efficiency the military operations concerted, and those now in progress. Among these was a letter from the Acting Quartermaster General, under date of April 25th, 1838 which says:

"I have not been able to make a single remittance of any consequence for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the last ten weeks though the expenditures through this department have heretofore averaged full three hundred thousand dollars."

RECISION OF THE SPECIE CIRCULAR.

Mr. Boon then made a motion to proceed to the consideration of the resolution to rescind the Specie Circular; and, for the first time, he said, asked for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

Mr. B. explained, in order that the House might vote understandingly, that it was not his intention to press the resolution of the gentleman from Kentucky. [Mr. Williams, to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill on the subject;] but to present his own (a joint one and direct) as a substitute. [Mr. Williams stated some days ago, that he would accept Mr. Boon's, as a modification of his own, should the rules be suspended.]

On the motion to suspend the rules the vote was 108 to 63.

BUSINESS AND POLITICS.

It has not been unusual in times of our country's prosperity to have the most active business men excuse themselves from participating in public affairs by the pressure of business,—the claims of their private concerns upon their time and attention, so that in many instances they have not informed themselves of the merits of the most familiar political questions which have from time to time agitated the public mind. To this apathy—this fancied security is attributable the success and predominance of the Loco Foco doctrines, which have spread over the whole country with an effect not less destructive than the fires on the prairies,—spreading desolation, bankruptcy, and ruin over the face of the land.

In this state of things, politics became every man's business; and engaging in it with the same alacrity and zeal which they have been accustomed to show in private matters, the people have overthrown the destructives, and given their unfaithful servants due warning that their selfish ruinous policy must be abandoned. The evidence of such a determination has given a new start—new life and animation to business. From the principal business places in the United States we have the intelligence, that the merchants taking courage from the prospect of the overthrow of the present administration and its measures are resuming their wonted activity. The increase of travel and of freight upon the great thoroughfares, give evidence that the virture and integrity of the people have triumphed over the corruption and venality of the office holders.

The success of the Whigs, in the elections throughout the country has made the heart of the patriot glad. It has infused new energy into all the departments of business, and the suffering poor, who have been robbed of the means of support by the depression of business, will, we trust, yet be made glad by the reward of honest industry in spite of Van Buren or Loco Focoism.

And hereafter let no man say he has no time to devote to politics. Every freeman, as he values his prosperity and happiness, and the happiness of those dependent on him, should find time to protect them through the ballot box. Had this been done how much suffering and loss might have been averted during the last five years. Had it been done we should not now have to deplore the evils which a Van Buren administration has brought upon the country by its ruinous policy and its plundering measures.—*New Hampshire Statesman.*

The opinions of so celebrated and good a man as ROBERT HALL, deserve attentive consideration; and every thinking man of this great nation, and even those who do not think, should ponder the truth that no nation can long be free, unless it is intelligent and virtuous. The stability of our present free institutions—of our private professions, indeed—depend upon the faithfulness of the present generation in rearing up the one that is to succeed us.

M.

Robert Hall, says—"Every thing in the condition of mankind pronounces the approach of some great crisis, for which nothing can prepare us but the diffusion of knowledge, probity, and the fear of the Lord. While the world is impelled with such violence in opposite directions; while a spirit of giddiness and revolt is shed upon the nations, and the seeds of mutation are so thickly sown, the improvement of the mass of the people will be our grand security, in the neglect of which, the politeness, the refinement, and the knowledge accummulated in the higher orders, weak and unprotected, will be exposed to immiuent danger, and perish like a garland in the grasp of popular fury. "Wisdom and knowledge shall be stabilities of the times and strength of salvation; the fear of the Lord is his treasure."

Agricultural.—We learn from the New England Farmer, that an important discovery has been made by a gentleman in the vicinity of Boston, in the manufacture of Sugar from Beets. Samples of the sugar made by this process, finely crystalized, and of as good a quality as the common Havana White Sugar, have been exhibited to competent judges; and those who have seen the process and results, have no doubts of its success.

A patent for this invention and discovery, is now in process of being procured; and it is confidently expected that the right to manufacture will be for sale, seasonably this summer, at such a rate as to put it in the power of every industrious farmer to make his own sugar.

Industry.—The following anecdote may give some encouragement to the industrious husbandman:—Not long ago, a country gentleman had an estate of £200 a year, which he kept in his own hands, until he found himself so much in debt, that, to satisfy his creditors, he was obliged to sell the half, and to let the remainder to a farmer for twenty-one years. Towards the expiration of the lease the farmer, coming one day to pay his rent, asked the gentleman whether he would sell the farm. "Why, will you buy it?" said the gentleman. "If you will part with it, and we can agree," replied the farmer. "That is exceedingly strange," said the gentleman.—"Pray, tell me how it happens, that, while I could not live upon twice as much land, for which I pay no rent, you, are regularly paying me a hundred a year for your farm, and able in a few years, to purchase it?" "The reason is plain," answered the farmer: "you sat still, and said, '*go!*' I got up, and said '*come;*'—you lay in bed, and enjoyed your ease; I rose in the morning, and minded my business."

DELEGATES to the Young Men's convention at Reading, who expect to attend the said convention are requested to leave their names at this office, or at the office of the Freiheits Press, as soon as practicable, for the information of the committee of arrangements.

MARRIED.

In Shamokin, on Sunday the 13th inst. by Wm. H. Muench, Esq., Mr. DANIEL SHAFFER, to Miss REBECCA SEITZINGER, both of Pottsville.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Pottsville, May 23, 1838.

WHEAT FLOUR, by the load was worth on Friday $7 50.

WHEAT 1 50 per pushel, is demand.

RYE FLOUR 2 50 per cwt. in demand.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR 2 50 per cwt. in demand

RYE, by the load 90 cents by the bushel—ready sale

RYE CHOP 90 cents per bushel in demand.

OATS 40 cents—ready sale.

POTATOES 45 cents per bushel in demand.

CORN—70 cents per bushel in demand.

CLOVER SEED—$5 50 per bushel.

TIMOTHY SEED—$2 00 per bushel.

FLAXSEED—$1 12 per bushel in demand.

WHISKEY—42 cents per gallon.

BUTTER—14 cents per pound—in Kegs 12 cents

EGGS—12 cents per dozen.

LARD—10 cents per pound.

TALLOW—9 cents per pound.

HAMS 12 cents per pound.

CORN CHOP 80 cents per bushel in demand.

BACON—12 cents per pound.

BEESWAX—18 cents per pound.

FEATHERS—62 cents per pound.

COMMON WOOL—40 cents per pound

MACKEREL, by the bbl. No 1, $12 00 N, 2, $11

SALT—2 62½ per bbl.; $7 per bushel.

PLASTER, is worth $7 00 per ton.

HAY $18 per ton.

Notice.

THE Register of Schuylkill County having granted to the subscriber Letters of Administration on the estate of *John McGrath*, late of Norwegian township, Schuylkill County, deceased: All persons indebted to the said *John McGrath*, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those having claims are requested to present them for settlement to the subscriber without delay.

HUGH KINSLEY,
Administrator.

Port Carbon, May 16, 1838. 37-6

New and Splendid Goods.

THE Ladies of Pottsville and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine a most splendid assortment of

Painted Lawns, Jamonette, Prints,
Black and White Lawns,
Mousline de laine Lyonaise,
Hosiery, dark and light kid Gloves,
Worsted, Cotton and Silk do
Fancy Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Veils,
Plain and printed bordered linen Cambric hdkfs.
Silk & Cotton, bleach'd & unbleach'd hose,
do do Embroidered do

At the store of N. NATHANS & CO.
may19 38

National Light Infantry,

PARADE on Wednesday the 23d day of May, 1838, at the Armory, at 8 o'clock, A. M.—Summer Uniform.

By Command.
JOHN L. MENNIG,
may 16 37-2 First Sergeant.

AT a meeting of the Town Council of the Borough of Pottsville, held on Tuesday the 15th of May inst. the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Council at the next Stated Meeting will receive applications for the office of Street Commissioner, and that notice of this resolution be published in the Miners' Journal.

Extract from the Minutes.

EDWARD OWEN PARRY,
May 16, 1838. Town Clerk.

The next Stated Meeting of the Council will be held on Tuesday the 5th of June next, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Proposals for Coal.

SEALED Proposals addressed to the subscriber, will be received at "Philadelphia Alms House, Blockley," until the 15th June next, for supplying the institution with Fifteen hundred tons of white and red ash coal, free from dust, slate or any impurity, to be delivered at the Alms House wharf, on the west side of the river Schuylkill by the 1st day of October next.

WILLIAM S. STOCKTON, Steward.

Applicants will endorse their communications "Proposals for Coal."

Philadelphia, May 16 36—w4

Light Wines.

3 HHDS. Vin de Grave Wine, } on draught,
2 Pipes Claret, do }
warranted sound, for sale by
may 19 38 N. NATHANS & CO.

Boots and Shoes.

N. NATHANS & Co. have on hand a large assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Boots and shoes, which they will sell at a low rate.
may 19 38

A CARD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

JOHN SILVER,

TAKES pleasure in informing his friends and the public, that he continues his REFECTORY under the "Pennsylvania Hall," in Pottsville. He hopes his past reputation for keeping a respectable Establishment, acquired during the experience of 5 years in the same line of business, and a desire to please, may merit a continuance of their favors and patronage.

JOHN SILVER has made arrangements with Mr. Robert Harmer, of the "Cornucopia," No. 44, North Third street, Philadelphia for a supply of all the delicacies which the Philadelphia market can afford during the Summer season.

Bill of Fare.

Roast Beef, cold,	per plate,	$ 18¾
Corned do do	do	12½
Fried Ham & Eggs,	do	25
Green Turtle Soup,	do	25
Lobsters,		—
Sardines,		—
Fresh Pickled Salmon,		—
Spiced Oysters,		—
Old Madeira Wine,	per bottle,	1 50
Old Pale Sherry Wine,	do	1 50
Old Brown do	do	1 50
Old Port. do	do	1 50
Old Lisbon do	do	1 00
Champaigne, (Palmetto,)	do	2 00
London Brown Stout,	do	37½
Pepper's, Smith's & Sechel's XX Pale Ale.		

Apartments are always in readiness for Supper Parties, &c and those who call may expect to receive every attention.

Pottsville, May 11, 1838. 35-tf

An Election

WILL be held by the members composing the National Light Infantry, on Wednesday the 23d day of May, A. D. 1838, at the Armory, to elect by ballot *One First* and *Second Lieutenant.*

By order of JEREMIAH SHAPPELL,
Brigade Inspector.

Brigade Inspector's office, Windsor, May 16, 1838. } 37-2

Pottsville Water Company.

AT an election held at the house of William Mortimer, on the 14th inst. the following persons were elected Managers of the Pottsville Water Company, for the ensuing year:

Andrew Russel, William Mortimer,
Samuel Sillyman, James M. Beatty,
John C. Ernst, C. W. Clemson,
Benjamin F. Pomroy Jacob Seitzinger,
Henry Shelley.

may 16 37-3

Public Notice.

AS it appears, that because Mr. Crane obtained no patent for smelting Iron Ore with Anthracite Coal in this country, many suppose that they are now at liberty to adopt the method of smelting Iron ore with Anthracite by the use of a heated air blast; although I gave notice last year that I had a patent for smelting Iron Ore with Anthracite Coal, both by the use of a cold atmospheric and a heated air blast, I would now inform the public again, that on the 14th of January, 1838, I received a letter from the Commissioner of Patents at Washington, stating: "Sir, upon examining the case of Mr. Crane's application for a patent for Smelting Iron by means of Anthracite, I have viewed his claim as interfering with your patent of Dec. 1833, and have given notice to his attorney of this decision." Every attempt to smelt Iron ore with anthracite by the use of a heated air blast, is an infringement upon my patent, against which I caution and warn all men; as I shall prosecute every one infringing upon my rights, according to law. And I further offer to dispose of patent rights for the erecting of furnaces, according to my patent, upon very moderate terms.

FREDERICK W. GEISSENHAINER.
New York, May 16, 1838. 37-1y

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that all those remaining indebted to him are requested to make payment on or before the first of June, as after that date all accounts remaining unsettled will be placed in the hands of a magistrate for collection, without respect to persons.

ABRAHAM TROUT, Jr.
Minersville, May 16 37—3