THE MINERS' JOURNAL,

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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

VOL. 1. POTTSVILLE, PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING JUNE 6, 1838. NO. 43.

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SEMI-WEEKLY,

THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum. payable semi-annually in advance. If not paid within the year, $4 will be charged to all those who receive the paper free of postage. To mail subscribers $3 per annum If not paid within the year, 50 cents will be added to the price of subscription.

WEEKLY,

TWO DOLLARS per annum. payable semi-annually in advance. If not paid within the year, $2 50 will be charged

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines will be charged $1 for three insertions—and 50 cents for one insertion. Larger ones in proportion.

All advertisements will be inserted until ordered out, unless the time for which they are to be continued is specified, and will be charged accordingly.

Yearly advertisers will be charged $12 per annum including subscription to the paper—with the privilege of keeping one advertisement not exceeding 2 squares standing during the year, and the insertion of a small one in each paper for three successive times

All letters addressed to the editor must be post paid, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

All notices for meetings, &c and other notices which have heretofore been inserted gratis, will be charged 25 cents each, except Marriages and Deaths.

From the Baltimore Whig.

It is a short story—its hero was then a school-boy, and is now a Senator. He is said to have stolen a five dollar bank note from a fellow student and concealed it in the folds of his cravat; and, for this act, was turned out of school.

AIR—BANKS OF THE DEE.

There's a hill in the south, by green meadows surrounded.
On which a brick chapel, by art once was raised,
Where some have been taught how cravats are unfolded.
To prove that the honest deserve to be praised.
Twas here that kind fate the unerring exposer
Of all the foul deeds that to man should be told.
By the art of unfolding, did one day discover,
Some paper, whose value did represent gold.

Ah! this was a day of misfortune to many,
Who curse the cravat and the small secret fold,
Which hid not secure from the close search of any,
The fine printed paper that promised bright GOLD:
For off, to the west the cravat did go sailing,
And fell 'mongst a people whose name I've not told,
To curse its detector, and hate paper dealing,
And hatch for the country a humbug of GOLD.

NO LOCO-FOCO.

MUTE COURTSHIP.

BY THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

Love hath a language of his own,—
A voice that goes
From heart to heart—whose mystic tone
Love only knows.

The locust flower whose leaves I know
Kiss silently,
Far more than words will tell thee how,
I worship thee.

The mirror, which to thee I hold,—
Which, when imprest
With thy bright looks, I turn and fold
To this fond breast,—

Doth it not speak, beyond all spells,
Of poet's art,
How deep thy hidden image dwells
In this hush'd heart.

DOMESTIC PICTURE.

A mother by the fire I see,
A laughing prattler on her knee,
The long winter hours beguiling,
With his sweet and playful smiling,
Provoking many a fond caress,
Of over yearning tenderness,
From that heart delighted mother—
One my wife, my child the other.

Oh! long may I these joys retain—
Oh! may undimmed for me remain,
The light of my domestic hearth.
Till life's departing even;
I could not ask for more on earth,
Nor hope for more in heaven!—*Eve Post*

INFIDELITY.

What is the object of infidelity? It is to brutify man; to cut the cords which binds him to Infinity; to turn the current of his being downwards, and to reverse the whole design and tendency of its nature. Those high and holy thoughts which he has sent abroad into eternity it would have him summon back, only that he may bury them at his feet. It beckons his eyes away from the mansions of heaven, that he may gaze upon the blackness of darkness for ever. It would turn off his thoughts from all that is inspiring in the future, only that he may leap into moody nothingness and disappear. It would dissolve his connection with all that he loves, and all that his soul assures to, that he may claim kindred with all that he hates, and all that his mind shudders to contemplate. Embrace its sentiments, and God, angels, heaven, immortality retire from the view; while dread annihilation, uncreated night, swell into frightful spectres in the prospect. Who would be an infidel?—*Chris. Witness.*

Dr. Beecher, in one of his lectures, says "There is but one way of securing universal equality to man—and that is, to regard every honest employment as honorable, and then for every man to learn, in whatsoever state he may be, therewith to be content, and to fulfil with strict fidelity, the duties of his station, and to make every condition a post of honor."

Be Something.—One principle of the Mussulman creed is, that every person should have some trade. Thus should it be the world over. See that young man; no matter what are his circumstances and prospects, if he has no plan he will never accomplish much. If he relies upon his present possessions, or upon the anticipated favors of fortune, ten to one if his fine hopes are not blighted, and he find too late, that the only path to true greatness is by application. The following maxim would apply to persons of every condition in society who are about entering upon the stage of active life: Choose, after mature deliberation and consultation with judicious friends, that vocation which is most suitable for you. Be not diverted from your purpose—let nothing prevent you from qualifying yourself thoroughly for it; then pursue it with unremitting diligence, and you will honor yourself and be a blessing to the community.

Independence.—The best illustration we have seen of this quality happened at the Episcopal church in this city, on Sunday evening last. Two gentlemen, doubtless from Indiana, dressed a la mode Hoosier, walked into the church, and after proceeding down the aisle, regardless of all around, arrived at the door of a member's pew, and without putting themselves to the unnecessary trouble of opening the door, deliberately walked over, after the fashion of fence climbing, and took a seat, with the most perfect sang froid, and with as important an air as the First Consul of France, seated in the Court of Tuilleries, and revolving in his mind the destinies of a world. They remained until the eloquent pastor arrived at the most interesting part of his discourse, when one of them exclaimed aloud: "Come, let's go!" "Agreed," said the other and over the pew they straddled, and took their departure, sans ceremonie, proving conclusively the advantages of good breeding, and "good society."

Cincinnatian.

The Northern sections of the State of Mississippi are likely to realise a more rapid increase of population than other parts of the great valley, if the instances here cited by the Natchez Free Trader continue to find imitation:

"The wife of J. C. Hudson, of Marshall county, was lately delivered of *three* promising children at a birth. The citizens with becoming liberality, immediately donated them a section of land.

Another!—A Mrs. Gibson, of the same county, presented her husband with *five* children at two births.

And yet Another!—On the 17th ult. Mrs. William Rabey, of La Fayette county, was delivered of *three* children. We are told the citizens subscribed liberally to endow the *trio*—two daughters and a son."

[From the London Times, April 20]

DR. MANTELL'S WONDERS OF GEOLOGY.

Many of our readers are doubtless acquainted with the very curious and valuable geological museum which has been formed at Brighton, by Dr. Mantell, and bears his name. The Doctor has rendered another service to science and the public by printing the series of lectures delivered by him in illustration of the collection which he has formed. They explain in a very pleasing and familiar form the principles of geology, and the wonderful discoveries which have been made in that science up to the present time. For the proficient in this branch of knowledge, Dr. Mantell's work provides an accurate and complete hand-book, wherein the chief points of the science are classified and laid down; for the general reader, the style of this little book is so agreeable, the explanations so clear, and above all, the subject so extraordinarily interesting, that he cannot do better than purchase and study it.

It is impossible, as may be imagined, to give in a newspaper column any analysis of the merits, or any idea of the contents of a work, which, in itself a condensation and abridgment, is obliged from the nature of its subject to embrace the whole range of the science of natural philosophy, in order properly to investigate the structure of our planet, and to ascertain the character and cause of the changes which have taken place in its organization. To follow this wonderful subject, and to discover the early history of our globe itself, and to trace the causes of its existence in the vast system of which it forms only an insignificant part. We find how that system was in itself at one period only a diffused nebulosity, "without form and void," until the various stages of condensation had been passed, and the science of the earth begins, as it were, in heaven, and we are enabled to read by the light of astronomy many of the darkest pages of the earth's physical history.

A short extract from the Doctor's first lecture will give the reader a fair idea of his subject and his style:

"From the vast field of inquiry over which our observations have extended, it may be useful to offer a brief summary of the leading principles that have been enunciated, and the phenomena on which they are founded. By the most profound and sublime investigations of which the human mind is capable, we learn that our earth is one of the countless myriads of spherical bodies, revolving round central luminaries; and that those bodies occur in every variety of condition from that of diffuse luminous vapour to opaque solid globes like our own. All the materials of which the earth is composed may exist either in a solid, fluid, or gaseous state; and simply by a change of temperature, or by electro-chemical agency, every substance may undergo a transition from one state to the other. Water exists as ice, fluid, or vapor, and separable into two invisible gases, offers a familiar example of a body constantly exhibiting these changes; and mercury, of a metal which, although generally fluid or melted, becomes, when exposed to a very low temperature, a solid mass like silver. The relative position of land and water, and the inequalities on the surface of the earth, are subject to constant changes, which are regulated by certain fixed laws. The principal causes of the degradation of the land are atmospheric agencies, changes of temperature, and the action of running water, by which the disintegrated materials of the land are carried into the bed of the ocean. The mud, sand, and other detritus thus produced are reconsolidated by certain chymical changes, which are in constant activity, both on land and in the depths of the ocean, and new rocks are thus in the progress of formation. But the conjoint effect of these disintegrating agencies is unremitting destruction of the lands, and were there no conservative process, the whole of the dry land would disappear, and the earth be covered by one vast sheet of water. The interior of the globe, however, possesses a source of heat, and whether this heat exists as a central nucleus of high temperature, or as a medial foci, whether dependant on its assumed nebulous state, or produced by electro-magnetic forces acting on the mineral substances contained in the interior of our planet, does not affect the present inquiry. This internal heat, however produced, occasions constant changes in the relative level of the land and water—elevating whole continents, converting the bed of the sea into dry land, and submerging the dry land into the abyss of the ocean. The volcano and the earthquake are the effects of its paroxysmal energies—the quiet and insensible elevation of the land, of its slow but certain operation. By this antagonist power the accumulation of the spoils of the land, which the rivers, and waves, and currents have carried into the bed of the ocean, are again brought to the surface, and form the elements of new islands and continents; and by the organic remains discovered in these strata, we trace the nature of the countries from whence these spoils were derived. In the deltas and estuaries of modern times, in the detritus accumulating in the beds of the ocean, in the recent tracts of limestone forming on the sea shore, in the cooled lava currents erupted from existing volcanoes, the remains of man and his works, and of the animals and plants which are his contemporaries, are found imbedded.

"Such are the deductions derived from the phenomena which have been submitted to our examination."

Thus, we read how the great law of nature, alternate decay and renovation, is continually in action; and while on the one hand by the agency of heat and cold, drought or moisture, inundation of the sea or volcanic eruptions, nature is ceaselessly pursuing the work of destruction, she still is perpetually repairing her ruins and accumulating fresh materials. "Countless myriads of living instruments are employed," says Dr. Mantell, "to consolidate and build up the rocky fabric of the earth, and even the most terrific of earthly phenomena, the earthquake and the volcano, are but salutary provisions of the Supreme Cause, by which the harmony and integrity of the whole are perpetuated and maintained."

With the following eloquent passage the Doctor concludes his series of lectures:—

"From the remotest period in the earth's physical history recognizable by man to the present time the mechanical and chemical laws which govern inorganic matter appear to have undergone no change. The wasting away of the solid rocks by water, and the subsequent deposition and consolidation of the detritus by heat—the subsidence of the dry land beneath the sea, and the elevation of the ocean bed into new islands and continents—the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances on the surface, and their conversion into stone or coal, under circumstances in which the gaseous principles were confined—the transmutation of mud and sand into rock, and earthy minerals into crystals—these physical changes have been going on through all time, under the influence of those fixed and immutable laws established by Divine Providence for the maintenance and renovation of the material universe.

"And although among the sentient beings which have from time to time inhabited the earth we discover at successive periods the appearance of new forms, which flourished awhile and then passed away, while other modifications of life sprung up, and after the lapse of ages in their turn were annihilated, yet the laws which governed their appearance and extinction were in perfect harmony with those which regulate inorganic matter.—Every creature was especially adapted to some peculiar state of the earth at the period of its development; and when the physical conditions were changed, and no longer favourable for the existence of such a type of organization, it necessarily became extinct. Thus we have seen different modifications of animal and vegetable life prevailing at different epochs of the earth's physical history, yet all presenting the same principles of structure the same unity of purpose—all bearing the impress of the same Almighty hand. The creation of man, and the establishment of the existing order of things—which are taught both by revelation and by natural records took place but a few thousand years ago—are events beyond the speculations of philosophy."

We must here take leave of Dr. Mantell; the reader will judge pretty well from the above passages what the merits and style of the work are. We cannot, we think do him a greater service than most cordially to recommend him to read it.

ENGLAND.

Exchange at New York, on London 7 a 7¼ per cent. premium.

Railway Travelling to London in one day, from Liverpool.—In consequence of the opening of the greater part of the London and Birmingham Railway, the journey from Liverpool and Manchester to London can now be performed in one day. Passengers who go from Liverpool and Manchester by the Grand Junction trains at half past six in the morning, will arrive at Birmingham soon after eleven, and will have from that time till one o'clock for dinner or business, when the trains leave for London, where it is expected they will arrive soon after eight o'clock; and passengers leaving London by the half past seven o'clock trains will arrive in Liverpool or Manchester between nine and ten in the evening.—The arrangements for the conveyance of the mails by the London and Birmingham line, we understand, will not be completed before the 7th of May, after which day the London bags will reach Liverpool about ten o'clock in the morning.

Calico Printing.—It gives us great satisfaction to be informed that that very important branch of our manufacture, calico printing, has this season risen to a point of excellence, as regards beauty of design and brilliancy of coloring much beyond all former years. These facts manifest themselves in the styles and patterns of one or two houses, who have lately become sellers of their own productions.—*Manchester Times.*

Two thieves who had broken into a granary near Sheffield, one night last week, were followed by a person unobserved, who locked them in, and called a watchman. They were soon afterwards taken concealed under some hay.

A short time ago, a woman of Woodhouse, Leicestershire, was delivered of a child with two heads, four arms, and four legs, but with one body. It is since dead.

What is your religion? inquired a passenger on one of the short stages from Norwood to London of the coachman—are you a Catholic?—No, sir, I'm a cockney!

IRELAND.

Burning of Lord Downshire's Plantations in England.—On Monday night, the fir plantations of the Marquess of Downshire, at Easthampstead were wilfully set fire to, and about twelve acres destroyed. On Thursday night, a large plantation, at Golden Farmer Hill, near Bagshot, was also fired, and several acres totally destroyed.—During the last fortnight, the furze on Tunbridge Wells Common has been set on fire for several successive nights; and although a handsome reward is offered for their apprehension, they have hitherto escaped detection.

Cock and Dog Fighting.—By 1st Victoria, chap. LXVI this disgraceful practice is now illegal in Ireland.

It is a fact highly creditable to the Floriculturists of Ireland, that our gracious Queen is indebted to this country during the seven months which have passed, for the usual bouquet which is presented to her majesty by the lady in waiting each morning according to the royal usage. The choicest flowers were sent from the Viceregal gardens.

Clare's Safety Fire Escapes.—This useful and simple instrument was on Monday exhibited before his Excellency, several officers of the garrison, and some of the Ordnance Engineers in the Lower Castle yard. It is simply, a long pole, like the mast of a boat, furnished with pulleys, which are worked by persons on the ground. It can be erected against a house in the fifth part of the time it would take to erect a ladder of the same length. It is furnished with a swinging seat, which can be raised by means of the pullies, with the utmost precision, to any given window of a house. This seat can contain four or five persons, who are enabled to secure themselves to it, by buckling across the front a leather belt, which is attached to it; and when secured, they can be lowered with perfect safety in a few seconds. The machine was placed against the Ordnance office in the Castle yard, and several persons ascended in the seat to the highest window, and descended in safety, to the great satisfaction of his Excellency and the rest of the spectators, who expressed themselves greatly pleased with the invention.—*Dublin Paper.*

An official notice of the expulsion of Mr. O'Connell from the Masonic order, has been sent to every Lodge in the Kingdom.

SCOTLAND.

We understand that a splendid piece of plate, valued at 600 guineas, is to be presented by the officers of the Royal Marines to Lord George Lenox, M. P., for his successful advocacy of their claims in Parliament.

[On Wednesday the steam packet Rothsay sailed from Dundee for Leith, having on board about 150 men, women and children, about to emigrate to New South Wales. They embarked at Leith on board the ship Lady Kennaway for New Holland.

The Poor Man's Barometer.—Both the convolvolus and the pimperoel (anagallis) fold up their leaves on the approach of wet weather. The latter is called the poor man's weather glass. In the same manner the different species of trefoil contract their leaves on the approach of a storm, and they have been named the husbandman's barometer. Chick-weed is another plant which answers the same purpose. When the flower expand boldly and fully, no rain will happen for four hours or upwards; if it continues in that open state, no rain will disturb the summer's day.—When it half conceals its miniature flower, the day is generally showery, but if it entirely shuts up, or veils the white flower with its green mantle, let the traveller put on his great coat, and the ploughman with his beasts of draught expect rest from their labour.

WALES.

The Royal Society for publishing the Ancient Welsh MSS. now mouldering in some of the most celebrated Libraries in Wales, England, and the Continent, has gained the patronage of her most Gracious Majesty. B. Hall, Esq M. P. of Llanover, having received a communication from Lord John Russell, stating that her Majesty is graciously pleased to become the Patroness of the Society for the publication of Ancient Welsh MSS. Under such auspices the Society cannot fail to succeed. The Dukes of Beaufort, Newcastle, and Sutherland, Marquis of Bute, Lords Dynever, Mostyn, and Dinorbin, Sir Charles Morgan, Mr. Justice Bosanquet, with a numerous train of Welshmen, anxious to bring to light the ancient writings of the Principality, have liberally tendered donations for this national object; we copy from the prospectus now before us, the main purpose of the society, and we wish that every facility may be afforded, and a corresponding success attend its operations. "The mode of proceeding intended to be adopted by the Society is, as soon as adequate funds shall be provided, to procure copies of all such ancient MSS. as access may be had to; out of which selections will be made for publication, the originals to be accompanied with notes and illustrations, and also, occasionally, with fac simile specimens. It is also the wish of the Society, in all cases where the funds admit, to add English translations."

Four Crosses Fair.—On Thursday the 12th instant, the spring fair held at this place was unusually well attended; in calf-cows were in great demand, and a few of the prime sort were sold for upwards of £10 each; all sorts sold well. The show of horse was good, at moderate prices.

London Gwyneddigion Society.—We are happy to state that this Society, which for some time had met thinly and irregularly, is now in a flourishing condition; the meetings, which are held on the last Tuesday in the month, are fully attended, and there is every prospect of the original intention of the Society being fully carried into effect. A *testun* for the bards is expected to be advertised shortly. Their harper, Mr. Richard Roberts, has been playing in public at Mr. Braham's theatre, the St. James's, accompanied by Messrs. Leathart, Henry Thomas and Thomas Jones as pennillion singers.

A ROWLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

In the March number of a Welsh Periodical, called the Dwygiwr, the Reverend Dissenting Preacher indulged himself in the following *Englyn* against the clergy of the Established Church:

"Tri pheth doon hynod,
Syn'n gwneud eu gwlad yn ddifrod,
Os yw'n weddus enwi rhai'n—
Offeiriaid, brain, a llygod."

A writer in that able Welsh Periodical, the Haul, answers this gratuitous attack as follows:

"A ellid dim cano gyda mwy o brodoleb, i Reverends y Capeli?—

"Tri pheth y'maent yn garu,
Pottelaid lawn o Frandi,
A banner coron mewn eil dwrn,
A gwydd o'offern yn mygu."

It is expected that his Reverence of Llanelly will not attack the Clergy again in a hurry.

FEMALE TRIUMPH.—THE CROWN OF LOVE.

The accession of the Queen Victoria—the presence of a young and lovely female sovereign upon the British throne, is eminently calculated to give new tone to the character and manners of British society. Female influence, which has been little more than a poetical fiction, is now likely to become a reality, and we hear of numerous projects on foot to bring the female character into the prominent position which it so well deserves to occupy, but from which it has been excluded by the ingenuity of the more arrogant and powerful sex. One of the most charming of these projects, and which cannot fail to be attended with the brightest and most exhilarating circumstances, is a female order of the knighthood, to be called the *Crown of Love.* The preparations are so far completed as to enable us to offer the following particulars to our readers.—The chief object of this most noble order is exaltation of female virtue and the extension of female influence. Other objects are the general improvement of manners; the better regulation of society, and the diffusion of a tone of grace and cultivation throughout all classes in the empire. The honourable state of matrimony, and the probational condition of celibacy are also amongst the chief cares of the new institution. Her Majesty is the Sovereign of the Order, which (exclusive of the female sovereigns of Europe) will consist of twenty knights commandresses, and double the number of acolytes, who must undergo a probation of three years before they are eligible to the superior rank. The qualifications required of all are personal beauty and stainless purity of life, devoid of ancestral blemish. The mode of creation, similar in this respect to the Order of the Garter, is by election, subject to the confirmation of the Sovereign who possesses also the power of nominating to every fourth vacancy. The appointment of acolytes is vested entirely in the sovereign who will issue her precepts through the Chancellor of the Order, a lady whose degree must be that of a Duchess; the officers are also to be selected exclusively from the female nobility. The following lines comprise the vows to be taken on admission to the order:

"We swear to forward beauty's power,
In court, in camp, in hall, and bower;
To make fair poesy our care,
Minstrels and bards our favour share;
The arts protect, with dance and song,
And all that may to love belong,
Support our will—our Queen obey,
Nor suffer men too much to sway."

The privileges of the order are various. In the first place precedence is accorded to the Knights Commandresses before all others in the realm; they have the sole power of making matches and dissolving engagements; pronouncing without appeal, upon the decisions of parents, and irrevocably determining the destinies of children.—They are empowered to fix the amount of marriage portions, pin money, separate maintenance, and the fortunes of younger brothers. They are allowed to arbitrate between husband and wife; a lover and his mistress; repressing jealousy, reproving flirtation, and every where encouraging a good intelligence. They have the entire disposal of the property, and even the lives of confirmed old bachelors, toward whom they may act according to their sovereign will and pleasure, compelling marriage or any other penalty they choose to inflict. All questions having reference to the "blessedness" of man's condition, whether single or double, are within the cognizance of the Knights Commandresses of the Crown of Love. The external attributes of the order may be considered to possess some charm. The insignia and decorations of the "Crown of Love" consists of a mantle of violet colored velvet, lined with amber satin, and fastened at the collar with cordons of gold, terminating in heart shaped ornaments. On the left breast of the mantle is worn a star of 8 equal points having in the centre the emblem of the Order, a heart enamelled red, on a silk ground, surmounted by a golden crown, and round it the device, consisting of these two words, "Victoria," "Invicta." The kirtle, or surtout, is of white satin, with golden rosetts, and the cap of violet velvet, bordered with ermine, in which a heron's plume is fastened by an aigrette of diamonds, the collar is of gold, and consists of hearts and crowns alternately united with love-knots, and from it depends the badge of the Order. The riband of cerulean blue is worn in saltier wise over the right shoulder; and in place of a sword, a richly mounted poniard called "Dagger of Mercy," is pendant on the right side from a jewelled girdle of elaborate workmanship. Such is the full costume of Knights Commandresses of the Crown of Love; their ordinary attire consists simply of a robe of white satin, the riband of the order, and the bandeau of diamonds, with a crowned head in the centre. The acolytes are distinguished by an enamelled heart, worn on the same white dress, without any other ornament. That the greatest exertions are being made among the *elite* of our Noblesse for so enviable a distinction, cannot be doubted for a moment.

NEW FANCY STORE.

AMOS LEWIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Pottsville and its vicinity, and the public generally, that he has just opened in Mahantango Street, No. 10 Clinton Row, a very elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS, among which are—

A choice selection of foreign and domestic prints,
Painted Lawns, French & English chintzes,
Superior black bombazine, Shally,
Poult de Soi, Gro de Swiss, & Gro de Nap. silks,
Senshew and Florence,
Hoskin Gloves,
Kid, silk and cotton do
Misses do do do
Mohair and silk stockings,
Embroidered cotton do (very superior)
Unbleached do do
Black and mixed do
White do do
Misses & Children's do
Parasols and Umbrellas,
French worked and Tamboard collars,
Plain and Figured bobinet,
Knotted do
Jaconet, Cambric and Book Muslin,
Bishop Lawn,
Barred and striped muslin,
Bobinet edgings, insertings and quillings,
Muslin and insertings and edgings,
Dress Hdkfs, veils &c.
Bonnets, ribands, &c.
Bureau covers, Linens and Muslins,
Apron and furniture checks,
Linen and cotton diaper,
Bird's eye do
Linen pocket hdkfs, green worsted cord,
Sewing silk, spool cotton, thread &c.
Tapes, pins, needles, bodkins &c.
Silver, plated and brass thimbles,
Emory bags, scissors and piercers,
Tassels for window blinds and shutters,
Linen and cotton floss and worsted.

ALSO

Gentlemen's super Hoskin, kid, linen, cotton and Berlin gloves,
Satin, mohair and bombazine stocks,
Shirt collars, &c. &c.

The above goods have been selected with great care, and will be sold at unusually low prices.

May 26 40—3

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 "Caravansera," 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,	$ 12½
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 [illegible]
Old Brown do	do	1 [illegible]
Old Port do	do	1 [illegible]
Old Lisbon do	do	1 [illegible]
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. 39-tf

THE subscriber has now on hand at his Store and Storehouse on Centre and Rail Road, streets, a full assortment of Goods, suitable for the coal region viz.:

Barr Iron of assorted sizes,
Band and Hoop do do
Nails and Spike Rods do do
Steel, Round & Square do do
Nails and Spikes do do
Coal Shovels do do
Hardware, a general assortment.

All of which he is selling at reduced prices.

Jan 13 2 J. CLAYTON.

THE Girl's Reading Book for Schools, by Mrs Sigourney, just received and for sale by
may 9 25 B. BANNAN.