

POTTSVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1838.

Printed and Published by J. C. POTT, at the Office of the Miners' Journal, in Pottsville, Pa.

A PROPOSITION!

In order to place our paper within the reach of every person, during the present gubernatorial contest, we have come to the conclusion to receive subscribers to the weekly Journal, to be forwarded regularly until the second Tuesday of October next, at the low rate of FIFTY CENTS, or TWELVE SUBSCRIBERS for five dollars, payable in advance.

Our friends, in various parts of the county, will please act as agents in transmitting the names and cash of those who feel disposed to subscribe for that period.

Hereafter, our subscribers in Orwigsburg can get their papers at the house of Michael Graeff, on Saturday morning.

Will some friend be kind enough to furnish us with a copy of Mr. Bond's speech on Retrenchment and Reform, in pamphlet form.

Fellow Citizens, do your duty.—The present contest for Governor is the death struggle of the Van Buren party in this State, and seals the fate of millions throughout the country.

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The True Issue.—JOSEPH RITNER is opposed to the misrule administration of Martin Van Buren; opposed to the Sub-treasury bill; opposed to the creation of a National debt, by the issue of shin-plasters; opposed to an increase of the state debt; opposed to all shin-plasters, and in favour of a paper currency that can be converted into gold or silver at the option of the holder; and opposed to the National Government interfering in the affairs of this state.

DAVID R. PORTER is in favour of the administration of Van Buren, (which the party acknowledge)—in favour of the Sub-treasury bill, (see his vote in the Senate)—in favour of the creation of a National debt, by the issue of government shin-plasters, (see his vote in the Senate)—in favour of increasing the present state debt, (see his vote in favour of the mammoth appropriation bill, of the session before last, which Gov. Ritner vetoed)—opposed to the Banks resuming specie payments, by advocating the destructive measures of Van Buren's administration, which caused the Banks to suspend in the first instance, and which continue to prevent them from resuming—in favour of a gold and silver currency, which would reduce the value of all kinds of property one half, and reduce the price of labour at least one half its present value—in favour of paying the office holders from five to eight per cent., and robbing the people of that amount—in favour of the General Government interfering in the affairs of this state, which his whole political course proves.

The Late Mob.—Judge Fox, holding court in Montgomery county, deemed it his duty, in charging the Grand Jury, to speak of the late outrage of the mob in this city, and the burning of the Pennsylvania Hall; and he has done so in a tone which ought to be used by every Judge upon the bench, every public Press in the country, and by every citizen who has the least regard for the honour of his country, or the least desire for the perpetuity of our free institutions. Nothing can be more fearfully true, than that "the same disposition that induces resistance to the officers, whose duty it is to execute the law, will incite the same description of persons to resist or punish the Judge on the bench, who may dare to do his duty in defiance of popular excitement." The following is the language of the Judge.—Com. Herald.

That an extraordinary disposition to set at naught the law, and the legal power of its officers, exists throughout our country, from one extremity to the other, can not be doubted by any one who pays the slightest attention to the events of the times. No where, and at no time, has this disposition manifested itself in a more alarming shape, than in the late riotous proceedings in the great city of our state. There, deliberately, and with the design well known, and in the presence, as we may say, of the whole people, a large building was set on fire by a mob and burned to the ground. The Sheriff of the county and the Mayor of the city attempted to interfere to prevent the crime and arrest the criminals. But not an arm was raised to assist them, they were beaten and driven off, and thus high crime was consummated with the most perfect impunity.

So long as acts like these are perpetrated by the very young, the indiscreet, the vicious, and the ignorant, there is little cause of apprehension for the safety of our institutions, provided that those from whose age, general respectability, and stake in society we have a right to expect prudence and foresight, frown upon such outrages, and give in time of need efficient support to the laws and its officers. But when, as in the present case, all barriers are broken down, and the power of the law is prostrated by the connivance and countenance of all ages, ranks, and conditions, we must fear that the disease has reached the vitals of society; and, unless prompt and effectual remedies are supplied, a speedy and violent dissolution must take place.

To-day, the excuse for the outrage against the law is, that the building burned was an Abolition Hall, in which proceedings were had and principles disseminated destructive to our institutions and abhorrent to the feelings of the great body of the community. In Boston, a school house was burned by the mob, because it was a Roman Catholic institution and they feared the advancement of Popery. Such excuses for such acts are, in effect, but avowals that the laws shall be suspended and the mob govern; when even the majority, or those who have power, whether a majority or not, shall choose that it be so.—Society for the time is dissolved, and the law of the strongest prevails. To-day, this law may be applied to abolition halls and abolitionists, but to-morrow, it may please the mob to apply it to a Quaker Meeting House, and to Quakers, to Presbyterians, or Lutherans, or Menonists, or to whomsoever, or whatsoever the prejudice or passion of the moment may direct inconsiderate fury.

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The general disposition evinced in the case which has called forth these remarks, to resist, or at least not to support, when assailed, the public officers in their attempts to preserve the public peace, is not the least alarming evidence of the diseased state of the public mind. The same disposition that induces resistance to the officers, whose duty it is to execute the law, will incite the same description of persons to resist or punish the Judge on the bench, who may dare to do his duty in defiance of popular excitement. It appears to me that there is but a step from the one to the other, and that that step may be fatal to liberty.

The Mob which was suffered to run wild and commit abominable devastations in the very heart of Philadelphia, goes ahead of the Charlestown Convent outrage. That was remote from town and no one was present to check the first ebullitions of the mob. This was in the midst of a dense and enlightened population, with an efficient police, which could have had, had it been desired, the aid of an ample military force. Yet it went on to the end unchecked amidst the collected citizens of Philadelphia, the torch was applied and property destroyed and the rights of free discussion trampled under foot. This would not have occurred thus under any despotic Government, but yet it is endured in this enlightened Republic!—Northampton Cour.

SOMETHING FOR THE GERMANS. The Locofocos now amuse themselves by RIDICULING THE GERMANS, and openly poke their fun at Governor RITNER, because he happens to belong to that class of the population of Pennsylvania—a class to which our Commonwealth owes much of her prosperity and good character. The last "Reporter" of this place contains a communication showing up the Governor, because his English is not so good as that of the stalling lawyers who write for that paper. We care not, however, how far the Locofocos carry this sort of warfare; we are welcome to all the good it will do their candidate.

The late Miltonian says the following resolution was lately passed at a Locofoco meeting, and remarks facetiously—"Stand back ye Dutch, and make way for the learned and talented David R. Porter, whose Grandmother was a Dutchman!" "Resolved, That the present Executive, Joseph Ritner, is totally incompetent to discharge the high duties of his station, because he is an ignorant and illiterate DUTCHMAN."—Penn. Intelligencer.

It has been decided in Arkansas that for a Van Buren Speaker of the House of Representatives to kill a member with a Bowie knife, on the floor of the House, is "excusable homicide!" War on the State Sovereignty.—The Mississippi contested election was the third case of the kind since the commencement of Jackson's domination, in which the member elected by the People was ejected from his seat by a servile house of representatives. Letcher and Moore was the first, Graham and Newman the second, and the Mississippi contest the third. In each of the three cases, the decision of the House inflicted the grossest wrong on the rights of the people; and in each case the people avenged the wrong by reinstating the ejected member.—Richmond Whig.

Iron.—the rapid progress of the iron manufacture in England may be understood from the fact, that in 1740, the quantity manufactured was 17,000 tons; while in 1836, it has reached 700,000 tons for the single year. The quantity made in 1820, was 400,000 tons, which shows an increase in the product of 300,000 tons, in a period of 16 years.—Balt. Pat.

REPEAL OF THE SPECIE CIRCULAR.

In the U. S. Senate, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Clay's resolution, amended by Mr. Webster to read as follows, was finally passed: "Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make, or to continue in force, any general order which shall create any difference between the different branches of revenue, as to the money or medium of payment in which debts or dues, accruing to the U. States may be paid."

Before the vote was taken, Mr. CLAY, of Ky., expressed regret that the second portion of his resolution had not been adopted; and he hoped that some further remedy might be provided, especially the repeal of the provision in the deposit law of 1836, by which the notes of banks issuing notes of a denomination less than \$5 are now excluded from being received.

The vote on the passage of the resolution was as follows:—Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Clay, of Ala., Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Davis, Folger, Grundy, King, Lumpkin, Lyon, McKean, Merrick, Mouton, Nicholas, Norvell, Preston, Rivers, Robbins, Robinson, Rogers, Sevier, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Spruce, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Trotter, Wall, Webster, White, Williams, Young—34. Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Calhoun, Hubbard, Morris, Niles, Smith, of Connecticut, Straite—9.

The resolution finally passed the lower House by a vote of 154 to 29. We submit the negatives.—NAYS—Messrs. Atherton, Bouldin, Cambreleng, Clowney, Coles, Cushman, Drogg, Duncanson, Earrington, L. Fletcher, Fr. Harrison, Hoff, Hubley, Keim, Leadbeater, Logan, McKay, A. McClellan, McClure, Moore, Parris, Peirkin, Rives, Shepherd, Spencer, Thomas, Turner, Jared W. Williams—29. So the joint resolution was passed, and returned to the Senate. [It requires only the approbation of the President to become a law.]

WASHINGTON, May 30.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Garland announced to the House that Messrs. Prentiss and Ward having been elected by the people of Mississippi in November last, and that election having been again affirmed, were in attendance and in readiness to take the usual oath. These gentlemen then presented themselves to the Speaker, when Mr. Prentiss, on behalf of himself and colleague, stated that considering themselves as having been elected in November last, they would take the oath upon the merits of that election only, and without any reference whatever to the recent confirmation of it by the citizens of Mississippi. The oath was then administered and they took their seats.

REPEAL OF THE SPECIE CIRCULAR.

In common with the Country we rejoice to see the United States Senate, that new steadfast foe of Locofocoism in high places, feeling the force of "the Democracy of Numbers," are beginning to undo what General Jackson and Martin Van Buren have done. This we consider the first step in the Whig march of "following the foot steps" backward. The party in power is now on the right about face, and we hope their step will be the quick step. The Sub-treasury scheme is de facto abandoned, that is, the Administration cannot carry it, and hence, and hereafter, we presume, undoing what has been done is to be the order of the day.

To move the administration party on the back track has been a very difficult thing. For a week past, we have poured lava upon it the batteries of almost every Locofoco from the Democracy of Numbers, but they have stood the fire! We have started it at last on the back track. We mean to push it back yet further, and to stop only where the Fathers of the Republic laid the platform of true Republican Principles.—N. York Express.

On the Back Track.—The forthcoming repeal of the Treasury Circular is a long stride on the back track. The quicker all that has been done upon the Currency is undone the better. The footsteps of the illustrious Predecessor must be followed backward. The point is reached that of the first Message in 1829, land though there are many tracks for Mr. Van Buren to take between this and that, the quicker he begins to jump into them, the safer for him.—ib.

LAND HO!

Our friends of the Journal of Commerce, as something of a head, whether breakers or not, relating to the lands, were wont to cry out—"Land Ho!" The subjoined will show that land and a haven are in sight. We copy the following important letter from the National Gazette of last evening.—U. S. Gaz. Philadelphia, May 31, 1838.

MY DEAR SIR:—In my letter of the 7th ult. I stated my belief that there could be no safe or permanent resumption of specie payments by the Banks, until the policy of the Government towards them was changed. The repeal of the Specie Circular by Congress marked that change. I see now, what until now I have not seen, the means of restoring the currency.

I rejoice very sincerely at the determination of this unhappy controversy, and shall cordially cooperate with the Government by promoting what the Banks are, I am sure, anxious to effect, an early resumption of specie payments through-out the Union. With great respect, yours, N. BIDDLE. Hon. J. Q. ADAMS, Washington, D. C.

A NEW TREASURY CIRCULAR.

A Circular was yesterday issued from the Treasury Department, addressed to all collectors or receivers of public money, founded upon the joint resolution repealing the Specie Circular, which received the approbation of the President of the United States on the day after its final passage at the capital.

The Circular instructs these officers to receive the notes of banks in all branches of the public revenue, under the following restrictions:—1. None are to be received but such as are payable and paid on demand, in gold or silver coin at the places where issued; and "equivalent to specie where received."

2. No notes to be received of a less denomination than two dollars. 3. No notes to be received of any denomination unless payable on demand, in gold or silver coin at the places where issued; and "equivalent to specie where received."

4. No notes to be received of any bank, which, since the 4th of July, 1836, has issued any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars. (The provision of the act of June, 1836, referred to in this last restriction, the reader will recollect, has been made the subject of special consideration in the Senate, upon the motion of Mr. Webster, directing the finance committee of the body to inquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying those provisions of the said act which prohibit the receipt, in payment of debts and dues to the United States, of the bills of all banks which issue bills of a less denomination than five dollars.)

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

JOHN L. FRANCIS, Master Warden of the Port of Philadelphia—Vice, David Maffett, deceased. HENRY SALLOS, Messenger of Marble for the city and county of Philadelphia.

PORTER'S DEBTS.

David R. Porter now owes debts which he contracted before he took the benefit of the insolvent laws, AND REFUSES TO PAY, but pleads the limitation law. It is a well authenticated fact, too, that he compromised with his creditors, paid them a percentage on the dollar, and now, when he is reported to be worth \$40,000, refuses to pay the full amount, thus DEFRAUDING THEM OF THEIR JUST DUES.

These are facts. We make the charges distinctly, and at an early day, so that the Locofocos may have an opportunity to disprove them, IF THEY CAN. They will soon be brought out in such a manner as to defy all contradiction, and are known to be true in Mr. Porter's own county. Penn. Intel.

"WHY DON'T HE RESIGN."

The Locofocos week after week send forth their papers filled with the glorious prospects of their gubernatorial candidate—and if we were to believe half what they say, Porter will be elected without a doubt? But there is one fact, which alone, gives the lie to their assertions, and that is, he still hangs on to his office of Senator! This proves, conclusively, that Porter has no prospect himself of election, or he would at once resign and let the people of his district elect another in his stead. When John Andrew Shulze was nominated for Governor, he was Senator from the district composed of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin—but immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature he resigned his seat, and the people nominated and elected another. When Gen. Jackson, became a candidate for the Presidency, he was a member of the U. S. Senate—he at once resigned his seat, and another was appointed. But David R. Porter is too fond of office, and too much afraid of being defeated to act with the same degree of propriety. He does well therefore, to "hold on" to his present office—and, no doubt, profits by the adage that "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

Crawford Statesman.

A Sign.—We have taken advantage, says the Harrisburg Chronicle of May 30, of the general musters held in the neighbourhood this week, to ascertain the feelings on the subject of the coming election. And the result of our observation is, that we met with FIVE Ritner men to every Porter man we saw. This, it will be recollected, too, was in the country, among the farmer, mechanics and working-men—the people.

MONEY MARKET.

There has been a much better feeling apparent throughout the community during the last two days, occasioned by the repeal of the odious Specie Circular. Stocks immediately became more sought after, and prices have consequently advanced, as will be seen by the comparative rates obtained on Saturday last and to day:

Table with 3 columns: Date (May 26th, 27th, 28th), U.S. Bank, Girard Bank, Kentucky Bank, Vicksburg, Delaware & Hudson.

To night the Bank Committee will hold a meeting, and part of the Baltimore delegation are now in this city, and will probably attend it. We understand that there is now nothing to prevent our banks from resuming specie payments at once, as intimated in our remarks last week, but the desire of acting in concert with the Banks in Boston, Baltimore, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and other sections of the country, so as to render any movement general and effectual, and not partial. With this object in view it is probable that some general understanding will take place, and that some early day, say the 4th of July, will be fixed as the period for a general resumption of specie payments.—Com. List.

A letter from Washington, published in the New York Journal of Commerce, says—"I learn that there are sixty applications before the President for the vacancy in the situation of charge d'Affairs at Peru, occasioned by the untimely death of Mr. Thornton. Many of them are from past members of Congress, and some from present members whose political course is likely to end with this Congress."

The Legislature of the State of South Carolina assembled, in extra session, in conformity to the Governor's proclamation, on Monday last. We have a copy of Governor Butler's Message to the two Houses. It is confined exclusively to the occasion for which the Legislature was convoked, (the disastrous destruction of property by fire in the city of Charleston.) The relief which the Governor proposes is the application of two or three millions of dollars, to be raised on the pledge of the faith of the State, by way of loan, for the relief of the city from its immediate prostration and suffering.—Poulson.

Steam Coaches.—A company is in course of formation in London, for the purpose of running coaches and wagons by steam on ordinary turnpike roads.

An Explosion.—In St. Louis, on Sunday week, a man in the employ of the Ravel family was grinding up five or six pounds of powder in the property room of the theatre, when the whole took fire and exploded. The walls of the room were nearly demolished, and the man was injured severely, but not dangerously.

The sale of the Pews in the new Church of St. Patrick in New Orleans, took place on the 17th inst. and fully realized the expectations entertained. Forty three of them sold for the hand-some sum of forty-two thousand dollars, being nearly one thousand dollars each.

"Husband, do you believe in the special judgment of providence upon individuals in this life?" "Yes, my dear." "Do you, indeed? Did any of these judgments ever happen to you?" "Yes my love." "When?" "When I married you my dear."

A Recipe for Putting Down Mobs.

When a crowd assembles with supposed riotous intent, let your police inquire, and take down the names of all boys and kids present, and send them home, or mark them so that they shall be known. If they make disturbance, take them to the Watch House. Follow this up and mobs will disappear. The boys begin the mischief and the men follow.—Bost. Ado.

Something like a Domain.—A gentleman, calling himself lord Alexander Stirling, has recently set up his claim to the whole of Upper and Lower Canada. He says it does not belong to the British or to the Canadians, but that the fee simple rests in him as the rightful heir to his father. How his ancestors acquired such an extensive domain, we are not informed.

Judge McKinley's Novel Decision.—The correspondent of the National Intelligencer at New York writes, that the New York American "contains the opinion of Chancellor KENT, at great length, in direct opposition to that of Judge McKINLEY, given at Mobile, on the inability of a corporation created by one state to enter into contracts out of the jurisdiction of the power that created it. This startling decision of a Judge of the Supreme Court so amazed the men of business about here, that the opinion of Chancellor Kent was asked for."

From Arkansas we learn that John Wilson (late Speaker of the House of Representatives of that State) has been tried, in the Court for Pulaski county, upon an indictment for the murder of Joseph J. Anthony, one of the members of that House, and found Not Guilty of Murder, but guilty of justifiable Homicide. Unless all the accounts of this affair were essentially false, this must be admitted to be a very extraordinary verdict.—Nat. Intel.

One of the consequences of the rescission of the specie circular will be, a general and early resumption of specie payments by the Banks of the middle and Western States.

Maryland.—The VAN BUREN State Convention, which assembled on Thursday, in Baltimore, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, have fixed upon WILLIAM GRASON, Esq. of Queen Ann's county, for that purpose.

The Richmond Inquirer begs of the Globe to desist its severity on the Conservatives, for the reason, that the party is in a critical situation.

Dandies and loafers are placed on a par in Kentucky, both are declared nuisances.

Another sign.—A vote was taken in one of the companies on parade, at Hummelstown, in this county, on Monday, and out of two hundred in the company, Ritner got 186 votes Porter 14!

Har. Chronicle.

Tremendous Triumph!—A loco-foco Fence Viewer has been elected in a small village in the west, by a majority of three votes over his Whig opponent. The village administration paper thus announces the victory: "Our heart is chuck full. Whew! we've licked 'em out all hollow. Get out your pans and blow your horns—haul out your drums, screw up your fiddles, and pull up your shirt collars, you locos that have any. Prepare to celebrate this event of deep and awful importance. Zeke Swipes is elected as putter up of gaps in fences and keeper out of dogs! Glory enough for a week of Sundays."—N. Y. Occyanune.

DIED.

Yesterday, in the 19th year of his age, Mr. JONAS DIMICK. The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his mother on Calowhill St.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Pottsville, June 6, 1838. WHEAT FLOUR, by the load was worth on Friday \$7 50. WHEAT 1 50 per bushel, in demand. RYE FLOUR 2 25 per cwt. in demand. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR 2 50 per cwt. in demand. RYE, by the load 80 cents by the bushel—ready sale. RYE CHOP 80 cents per bushel in demand. OATS 45 cents—ready sale. POTATOES 40 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. 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—18 cents per pound. FEATHERS—62 cents per pound. COMMON WOOL—40 cents per pound. MACAREL, by the bb. No. 1, \$12 00 No. 2, \$11 00. SALT—\$2 62 per bb. \$1 per bushel. PLASTER, is worth \$7 00 per ton. HAY \$18 per ton.

Stray Horse.

STRAYED away from the mines at Silver Creek, on Saturday the 19th of May, a LARGE GREY HORSE about 10 years old. A suitable reward will be paid to whoever shall deliver said horse to THOS. PHILIPS, Silver Creek, or to PORTER & WHITNEY, June 6 43-3 Port Carbon.

A COURT of Appeal for First Troop Schuylkill County Cavalry.

A Court of Appeal for First Troop Schuylkill County Cavalry will be held at Morriser's Hotel, on Wednesday the 13th of June, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES POTTS, MICHAEL MORTIMER, MICHAEL MURPHY. Members of Court. June 2 42-3

List of Letters.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Pottsville, on the first of June, 1838.

- Alexander James, Kesch Samuel, Abner George, Kall Adam, Armstrong H George, Kurtz Henry, Andrus Minier, Kelevy James, Abbott Lonsal, Kurtz Henry, Bickel William, Keboe John, Bainbridge Bartholomew, Keister Mary, Barth Joseph, Kottel John, Bessmberger Henry, Kalof John, Bridle George, Layton James, Brundley John, Knight Johnson, Bartin Thomas, Lang Michael, Barclay John, Lang J, Bush Margaret, Lewis Charles, Beneman Franklin, Levy David, Beler John, Moran Edward, Bennett Thomas, Moon John, Bese Mary, Mader Conrad, Beir Joseph H, Martin George W, Bright Aaron, Moore Daniel, Boyd Joseph P, Morris Lion H, Bell Joseph P, Miller Thomas, Boyd Henry, Moran Stephen, Bororan David, Moran Michael, Collins John, Nyer John, Chamberlain Eliza, Odenbacher George U, Corbert Robert, Olevine Mr, Cramer Herman, Penrose & Bringer, Connelly Bernard, Pugh Morgan, Campbell George, Moore Daniel, Cary William, Felt John, Cookhill Johanna, Felt John, Charlton Matthew, Rich H, Christ Joseph, Rich George, Clope Daniel, Right Samuel W, Dill William, Ryan Stephen Vincent, Davidson Jonathan, Rhoads William, Delany Patrick, Roehrig George H, Delcamp Philip, Roehrig Gotslib, Detill Andrew, Richards Charles, Dreibeils Joseph, Ramsay Robert, Dennis William, Russell William, Downey Margaret, Russell Wm H, Eddie Robert, Simpson John G, Eiler Adam, Stern J, Evans Anh, Stuber Patrick, Ebert George, Stuber Richard, Ellis Hugh, Stuerding John Henry, Evans Isaac, Stuebner Philip, Edwards Philip, Smith Robert, Evans N, Simpson Thomas, Fiste Anthony, Serkewich George, Fiste Anthony, Stuech John M, Freshurn John, Swartwood George, Fisher John, Sherman Mr, Frapk David, Schman Mr, Foote Peter, Simpson Jane, Filbert Rebecca, Sanders William, Gilensan Thomas, Sporman F, Galsher John, Symons James, Gaston Samuel, Schmitt Daniel, Gus Samuel, Sharle Benhart, Herman Johann, Thos Henry, Hillman Sarah, Thornton Michael, Harig John, Tollam Johnson, Herwig John L, Thomas John, Humil Nathaniel, Taylor William, House Eleanor, Thomas Sarah G, Horgan Cornelius, Turner Aaron, Hertin Jackson, Telford John, Hoffer Charles, Wilkinon John, Hutchison Elder, Wilson Margaret, Haight Sylvanus, Wren Mrs, Hopkins David, Wilson Nathaniel, Hogan Thomas, Waters Williams, Helen Michael, Williams Andrew, Hindeny Mr, Williams Robert, Humbert Mr, Wolfgang Hirschmann, Jones David, Wessling Therman, Jones John, Weaver Samuel, Johnson James, Young Henry, Johnson Benjamin, Zevaner Jacob, Jackson Mary.

IF Persons calling for Letters on the above list, will please say they are advertised. E. CHICHESTER, P. M.

Notice to Builders.

PROPOSALS in writing will be received by the subscribers, for removing and cleaning the materials on the property purchased by the Pottsville Town Hall Company. Proposals will be received until the 12th of June. CHARLES ELLET, GEO. C. WYNKOOP, JNO. M. CROSLAND.

Notice to Architects.

A PREMIUM of Forty Dollars will be paid for each design and elevation, as may be approved by the Commissioners of the Pottsville Town Hall, for a building to be erected on the property recently purchased by them. Particulars as to size &c. will be furnished by application to either of the undersigned. CHARLES ELLET, ANDREW B. WHITE, GEO. C. WYNKOOP, SAMUEL J. POTTS. N. B. Ten dollars will be paid for the second best design. Pottsville, June 6, 1838.

Notice.

The Register of Schuylkill County having granted to the subscriber, Letters of Administration on the estate of Henry Neigh, late of the borough of Pottsville, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate of the said Henry Neigh are requested to make immediate payment; and all those having claims, are requested to present them for settlement to the subscriber without delay. ROBERT B. NEIGH, Administrator. June 2 42-4

J. TERNEY.

(from Philadelphia.) LADIES' DRESS MAKER. RESPECTFULLY tenders her services to the Ladies of Pottsville and the vicinity, and hopes by the neatness of her work, quick despatch, and moderate charges, to merit a share of their patronage. Her residence is at Mrs. B. Manna's, opposite the store of Messrs. Nathan & Co. in Centre Street. June 2 42-

Courts of Appeal.

ON MONDAY the 11th day of June inst. the Courts of Appeal for the 30th Regiment will be held as follows: For the 1st Battalion, at the house of Benjamin Boninger in McKeanburg, by Capt. Matthews, Capt. Reiter and Capt. Carr. For the 5th Battalion, at the house of Philip Boyer, in Schuylkill Haven, by Capt. Hobe, Capt. Reed, and Capt. Miller. By order of Col. John M. Bickel, EDW. V. FARQUHAR, Adjutant. June 2 42-3

First Troop Schuylkill County Cavalry.

WILL Parade on Wednesday the 13th of June, at Morriser's hotel. By Command. J. F. WOLLASTON, P. M. June 2 42-3