

POTTSVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1838.

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

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; monthly subscribers will also be received until that period, at 12 cents each per month, 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.

APPRENTICE.

An active intelligent boy, aged about 15 or 16 years, of good moral habits, is wanted at this office, as an apprentice to the printing business.

Committee of Correspondence for the Borough of Pottsville. Samuel D. Leib, John Hoffman, James Silliman, Jr., John T. Werner, George Heiser, Esq., B. J. Bannan, Henry Steger, Esq., Andrew E. White, Samuel Harz.

Ritner Club of Schuylkill County.

The members of this Club will meet at Stager's, this evening at 8 o'clock. Friends of Ritner, in Schuylkill county, desirous of becoming members of the Club, will report themselves to the officers.

To Correspondents.—"Duke"—"A Whig," and "A Scrap" shall appear in our next.

A Porter paper asserts, that "the citizens of this Commonwealth give Governor Ritner credit" for the shin-plaster system. By this assertion is meant one of two things, either that Governor Ritner manufactured and issued all the shin-plasters that flood the country from Maine to Florida, or that he caused them to be manufactured and issued directly or indirectly. Now, we assert, that neither of these propositions can be true, though there may be persons in the world ignorant enough to believe either of them. We know that the leaders of the Porter party disbelieve both themselves; and no matter for that, if they can only induce others to believe them, their ends will be gained; their system of falsehood and imposition will succeed in proportion to the number of dupes. They circulate this calumny among persons who have paid no attention to the causes which have produced the shin-plaster system, in the hope that some of the ignorant may believe, though they know that the good sense of the majority will reject the calumny. If, however, Gov. Ritner established the shin-plaster system, he must be admitted to have gone ahead of the "Little Magician," for he commenced operations in Mississippi, thence crossed over to New York, thence to Philadelphia, thence to Baltimore, and so on throughout the country, and during all the time remained at Harrisburg! In Mississippi, the banks first suspended specie payments, and were followed by the banks of other portions of the west, where the specie circular bore hardest upon the people. The banks of the city of New York preceded those of Philadelphia, and the last among the latter banks to agree to the measure of suspension was the U. S. Bank. The shin-plaster system sprung from the necessity of having change to supply the former medium suddenly withdrawn from circulation by the suspension of specie payments. This suspension was caused by those measures of the General Government, which tended to withdraw the specie of the country from its accustomed channels, among the chief of which was the specie circular! Now the above are undeniable facts; and if so, how can Gov. Ritner be justly charged with creating a shin-plaster currency? Listen to his sentiments, extracted from his inaugural Message to the legislature:

"The idea that money was to be made by speculating on the inconvenience of a metallic currency, or that paper money was to be created, merely to enable a few to realize large sums of money by turning the act of its creation to their own account, never for a moment entered the minds of those who adopted this expedient. Their object was the attainment of a representative, possessing all the utility and value, without any of the inconveniences of the thing represented. In this point of view, the increase of the number of its particles, IS A FRAUD UPON THE PUBLIC; and the man who takes it in payment for his goods, or his land, IS CHEATED!"

The following extract is from his last message to the legislature. Speaking of the issue of shin-plasters, he says:

"They are, every one of them, clearly in violation of the act of Assembly of the 13th of April, 1838, on the subject, and will disappear as soon as the improved coin of the country resumes its usual office. Then, without regard to the time of redemption set forth on the face of them, be it one, two, or ten years, with or without interest, the holders will either demand instant payment, or sue for, and recover the penalty of \$5, and interest, on their issue by the existing laws. What, after all, the thorough and permanent remedy for the whole evil must come from Washington. Until Congress shall devise and adopt some means which will again give us a currency equal to the whole, and to the wants of the whole Union; and until the National Government shall consent to allow the people to judge of its

suitableness to their own wants, there can be no general and permanent confidence in the currency—no fixed value for property—no enlarged efforts in commerce and trade—and consequently no encouragement for those enterprises or improvements of any kind."

Gov. Ritner is so far from being the author or advocate of the system that he has proved himself to be its most formidable opponent—he has done and will continue to do all in his power to restore a sound currency to the country. But Porter, his competitor, is the advocate of the sub-treasury scheme; and hence, in favor of perpetuating the reign of shin plasters!

The Evidence.—By referring to the Evidence in relation to David R. Porter, it will be seen that David M. Murtrie and Evan Crane are acknowledged creditors, that he gave in their names as creditors to the court of common pleas of Huntingdon county. Now, if these debts have been discharged by him, is it likely that suits would be pending for their recovery?

—one of the suits commenced before his discharge, and the other recently, on a promissory note? Is it not a fair inference from the fact, that they were acknowledged to be due, and that suits are now pending for their recovery, that they still are due? The reason why these suits were not pressed to trial before was, that it is only lately that David R. Porter has attempted to hold property in his own name. His friends have now proclaimed that he is worth \$40,000. If he is worth this money, he can evade the payment of these acknowledged debts, in but one legal way, viz. by pleading the limitation law! This it is believed he will do. How then can any set of men say that he has discharged all his honest debts? Where is the evidence, beyond their naked assertions?

A NEW DICTATOR.

Mr. Cambreleng has announced to the world that the Sub-Treasury System "must continue for years to come, in spite of all the lamentations here or elsewhere!"

The entire paragraph in which Mr. CAMBRELENG uses this remarkable language, deserves special attention. After his gratuitous assertions, that confidence has been restored, that business has been revived, and that therefore every material objection to the Sub-Treasury has been removed, Mr. CAMBRELENG, as the confidential adviser of Mr. VAN BUREN and his organs on the floor of the House, thus meets the question before the people: "Notwithstanding these satisfactory results, it is still attempted to excite the fears of those who are engaged in trade. The mere idea of debating the question is made a subject of a farm, the press encourages the most foolish apprehensions, the stock exchange is in commotion, and the banks, after promising resumption, are suddenly arrested. And what is the foundation for all this commotion and alarm? How can it possibly effect the trade or banks of the country, whether Congress should or should not regulate by particular laws, a system which is already established by a few general laws, and which must in any event be continued for years to come? Suppose we reject this bill and go home, does the Sub-Treasury cease? No, sir, it must continue as it is now, the law of the land, and will continue through 1838, '39, '40, and '41, in spite of all the lamentations here or elsewhere!"

We see in this language a new and striking evidence of the vile abuse of the word "Democracy." This man who is at heart an aristocrat of the first water, pretends to be a Democrat, and holds language only fit for the mouth of a tyrannical despot. What right has he to scoff at the lamentations of the people! Who made him a judge and a voter? Who authorized him to insult the nation? Suppose these lamentations were groundless, are they not sincere and honest? But they are not groundless—they arise from a clear perception of the ruin which must await the country in the event of a System going into operation which is intended to give to the office-holders an unrestrained privilege to plunder the Treasury. We suppose that this language has been dictated by Mr. Van Buren—we could scarcely believe that Mr. Cambreleng would have the hardihood to hold such language without authority. We know that he stands in the relation of a privy counselor to the President! If so, the master and not the servant is the principal offender, and should be held responsible!

Can any man now doubt that the Democracy of the Van Buren party is only calculated for the meridian of Algiers or Turkey?

Recovery of Stolen Property.—The 37 watches, stolen from the shop of Mr. L. Fisher, mentioned in our last, were found under a stable in our borough, contained in a bag—a pig having rooted them partly from their place of concealment, so that they were discovered and conveyed to the owner. The crystals were nearly all broken, but the watches apparently not much injured otherwise. A journeyman in the employ of Mr. Fisher, has been arrested and committed, charged with the offence.

We publish on our first page, the speech of Mr. Morris, delivered at the Young Men's Convention, at Reading. The youthful appearance of the orator, and the high character of his oratory, produced quite a sensation of mingled surprise and admiration among his auditors. The speech is excellent, both in style and matter, and we commend it to the attention of our readers.

The proceedings of the Convention, which are in great request among our friends, we expect to receive in a few days.

Plan of the Town Hall.—HAGEN SMITH, Esq. draftsman, land-surveyor and civil engineer, has obtained the premium of forty dollars, for the best plan of the Town Hall. Ten dollars were also awarded to THOMAS S. RIDGWAY, Jr. and JOSEPH GEORGE each, for plans furnished. We have not seen the plans, and of course cannot say any thing about their merits.

Mr. Salinger, who ran on the Van Buren ticket for the legislature last October, in Dauphin county, is now out warmly in support of Joseph Ritner for Governor. Dauphin county, the Telegraph asserts, will give Ritner an increased majority.

Glorious Fruits of the Ritner Administration.—The Harrisburg Chronicle states, that Gov. Ritner has declared his intention not to borrow more than \$200,000 of the \$800,000 loan, authorized by the last legislature; thus, saving to the state the sum of TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS. The reason given for not borrowing the money is, that the receipts flowing into the treasury will be sufficient for all public purposes, without the balance of the loan. This is farming the State to some purpose. Farmers of Pennsylvania, would you dismiss so faithful a public servant from your employ, and engage another of doubtful capacity, reputation and honesty?

We committed an error in our paper, a short time since, by stating that there was a majority of about 1000 votes against Joseph Ritner, in Lehigh county, in 1835. The majority against him was only 131. Our friends in that county confidently assert that Lehigh will give Joseph Ritner from two to four hundred majority in October next.

The office holders are all supplied with Treasury Shin Plasters to let on the Election. Were the ten millions issued by the Government for this purpose? We hope the people will inquire into this matter.

It is stated that persons at Harrisburg, who have no money of their own, are furnishing \$100 Treasury Shin Plasters to bet on the election. Where do they get them?

A member of Congress writes, that large sums of money have been sent into Pennsylvania to secure the election of David R. Porter. Are not these Shin Plasters a part of this money?

We learn from Philadelphia that vessels for carrying coal to the different markets abroad, are very scarce. This is to be regretted at this season of the year.

No Resignation Yet.—The Porter men say, that David the dogger is very popular at home. If so, why do the people there, and elsewhere, call upon him to resign his office of Senator, that they may fill his place with a better man? And, if he is so confident of being elected Governor, why does he not resign?—Penn. Tel.

[Because David R. Porter knows that he cannot be elected Governor—and he also knows, that if he resigns the office of Senator, a Whig will be elected. He believes in the old but good proverb, that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."—Ed. M. J.]

Great Freshet and Loss of Life at Hollidaysburg.—We refer our readers to the account of a very destructive freshet, which occurred at Hollidaysburg last week, and which was attended with the loss of several lives. We learn that the transportation of goods will be carried on by means of wagons, carriages, &c. until the canal is repaired.

A resolution has been adopted in the House of Representatives at Washington, to adjourn on the 9th of July. The Senate has not yet acted on the resolution.—The sooner the better for the country.

SHIN-PLASTERS.—The unmeaning cant of corrupt and degraded editors, would endeavor to charge upon JOSEPH RITNER, and the party that supports him, the authorship of the SHIN-PLASTERS. In the name of all that is reasonable, we ask any man of common sense, how could the Governor of one state, effect the other states? It is the National Government which alone can effect every section of the whole nation. Could Governor Ritner cause the suspension of specie payments in the state of New York, where they have a Van Buren Governor—William L. Marcy? Is he such a mere cypher, that our "old Dutch fool," as the Porter men term him, could out-wit him? Could Ritner close the specie vaults of the New Hampshire banks where that little Van Buren blow horn, Isaac Hill, fills the gubernatorial chair? Was "old Joe" too many for him also? The farmers and laborers are not so very dumb and blind, that they cannot see that Van Buren, and the men who rule the nation, brought on this national calamity. Have we not dared them repeatedly to enter the conflict—and to the "victor belongs the spoils." We stand ready to prove that Van Buren and his party are the cause of the present Shin-plaster currency!—Hunt. Jour.

Africa Slave Trade.—The Boston Courier gives the following shocking incident concerning one of the captured slave ships, which left Africa with 442 slaves—

Sickness was general among on the voyage. The captain by name of Collingwood, pretending to be short of water, called his officers together, and said, "If the slaves died a natural death, it would be the loss of the owners of the ship; but if they were thrown alive into the sea, it would be the loss of the underwriters!" and he urged that it would not be so cruel to throw the poor sick wretches into the sea, as to suffer them to linger out a few days, under the disorders with which they were afflicted. The mate objected, as there was no present want of water; but the captain prevailed, and he caused to be picked out from the ship's cargo 133 slaves, who were by his orders, thrown alive into the sea with fetters on them!"

"AS YOU WERE."

Mr. BARRACK.—Having sent my name voluntarily to you, declining to serve as a delegate to the Porter Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th of July next, and having since, been induced by misrepresentation to sign a paper, the contents of which I could not read, countermmanding to you in my communication. Now this is to inform the public, in vindication of my own character, that I reiterate those sentiments, and that I will not, as long as I bear the name of a freeman, be forced, by any set of men, to support a party whose principles I detest.

JOHANNES BECKER, with three burials for Joseph Ritner. Witness—Samuel Yant. West Brugswick June 22, 1838.

We understand that a gentleman who has recently returned from the west, although a Porter man himself, acknowledges, that it is lost labor to vote for Porter! He says, it is worse than useless for the Porter men here to spend their money, for that the West is going for the Farmer of Washington county three to one over Porter! This is good news, but only agrees with our own advice. There can be no doubt of Ritner's coming East over the Alleghenies, with an overwhelming majority. We therefore note this merely because it comes from the opposition.—It will flatter the Porter Van Buren men not a little; and we expect they will make every exertion to counteract the news. If no other way offers, they will probably impugne the gentleman as authority—perhaps his veracity! Who knows?—Easton Whig.

At a meeting of the friends of JOSEPH RITNER, in Porter township, Huntingdon county, the following resolution was adopted:—"Resolved, that no number of certificates of the character of David R. Porter can 'EXPUNGE' the Records of the Court."

The Letters.—The Evidence.

Some worthy "impersonification" of greatness—some writer of resolutions, for "popular assemblages of the people," has read us quite a long homily, about our examination of the Letter signed by the 84 citizens.—We defy him or any of the 84 to point out one sentence in our remarks which is not literally true. His selections of a few of the singers, and saying that we call them liars, is all false.—We know what we are about. We examined the letter with candor; we showed the weight that should be given to it, and we asked the question—if false witness was not borne against their neighbors. We here PUBLICLY DARE, any one of the 84, or any of Porter's scribblers to answer the questions contained in that examination, separately and definitely. Let them be so answered; and we here pledge ourselves to publish those answers:

Why do Mr. Porter's scribblers pour out the vitals of their wrath on us. We have repeatedly agreed to correct any misstatement, when it shall appear that we have made wrong charges. And it is PROOF POSITIVE, that our CHARGES are TRUE to the letter, when they cannot give us a chance to correct them. They may pass their denunciatory resolves against us; they are harmless; when every man who reads our paper must agree, that we act fairly in asking them to give us the chance to correct our errors; IF WE MAKE ANY.

Never was their better evidence of the terror in the ranks of a party, than is given now by Mr. Porter's friends. The charges that we have made—our willingness to retract—if we make any erroneous statement—and the total inability of Porter's friends to overturn one of our assertions, has scattered dismay and confusion into their ranks. They pretended they wanted the PROOF—and we gave the Records of the Court—and they prove that Porter admitted he then owed, Mr. M'Murtrie and Crain—and they prove that both of those gentlemen have SUE HIM for the old claims. And now certificates are produced—the public, denying that "such things are." Can the certificates of exasperated and misguided partisans obliterate the Records? The Reporter, said long since that Porter was prepared to prove, one of those claims (M'Murtrie's) unjust—if he is prepared, let him prove in the August Court. If PREPARED, he will not strive to have the suit put off. If prepared he would not shun a trial. Let him come up to the rack, let him prove the demand, dishonest then, and he will take a burden off the consciences of his certifiers. HE DARE NOT.

Huntingdon Journal.

Great Flood—Destruction of Property and Loss of Life at Hollidaysburg.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the Spirit of the Times, dated,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, June 19th, 1838.

This place was visited this morning, with a Flood which, for violence and destruction of property, far exceeds any ever witnessed in this part of the country. It commenced raining last night about 11 o'clock, and continued to pour an interrupted torrent until about 4, when the waters of Juniata were found to be rising with fearful rapidity. The arches of the viaduct were soon found insufficient to allow the passage of the flood, and the whole

of Gaysport was soon under water, the turnpike presenting a continued sheet of water, with the rail road for its bank, for half a mile. The water continued to rise until it was 4 or 5 feet deep in the lower stories, and the inhabitants were compelled to seek safety up stairs.—Mr. Barrack, wife, and two children and servant girl left their house and attempted to escape. Mr. B. and the children were drowned, and Mr. B. and the girl narrowly escaped, being rescued, the former by Patrick Smith and another, and the latter by J. C. Bates at the imminent hazard of their own lives; Mr. Jos. Kemp, of the Pilot Line, also narrowly escaped drowning. Other lives are said to have been lost, but no bodies have been recovered since those of Mrs. Barrack and the two children.

The waves had now risen to the top of the viaduct, and were flowing completely over the railroad below it. The store of Messrs. Culbertson & Chambers, standing between the bridge and the viaduct, was carried entirely away; nothing being left of it but the floor which lodged on the top of the viaduct.

The waves at length forced breaches in the railroad between the viaduct and weigh scales, through which the waters now forced their way, carrying with them one of Dougherty's triple boats, which was standing on the road, and tow high and dry in a neighboring field. This additional outlet lowered the waters at viaduct and on the railroad below. About 6 o'clock the waters began to fall, and disclose the damage they had been doing.

The rail road was washed away in some places entirely down to the original soil, the stone blocks hanging to the rail; in other places the earth and stone are washed from around the blocks. There are four breaches in the canal between this and Franklin, and it will take some weeks to place it in order for business again. The turnpike bridges were carried away, and from all parts of the country on the branches of the Juniata we hear of saw-mills swept off, crops destroyed, fences carried away, and gardens demolished.

Gaysport, and the bottom from thence to Frankstown, present a scene of destruction pitiable to look upon.

Several canal boats are lying in the woods; at the dry dock two houses are swept away, the families barely escaping with their lives. The feeder to the canal is also swept off, in short, a few hours has destroyed what will take the labor of hundreds of hands many days to restore.

Charles Hughes had his house, furniture, brickyard, 150 cords of wood, and all his spring work carried off, barely saving his family. An estimate of the whole amount of loss cannot yet be made.

Office of the Wilmington Advertiser. June 18th, 1838.

HEART-RENDING CATASTROPHE.

LOSS OF THE STEAM PACKET POLASKI. With a Crew of 32, and 150 or 160 Passengers—and only 17 saved.

On Thursday, the 14th inst. the Steamer POLASKI, Capt. Dubois, left Charleston for Baltimore, with about 150 passengers, of whom about 50 were ladies.

At about 11 o'clock on the same night, while off the North Carolina coast, say 30 miles from land, weather moderate and night dark—the star-board boiler exploded, and the vessel was lost, with all the passengers and crew except those whose names are enumerated among the saved in the list to be found below.

We have gathered the following facts from the first mate, Mr. Hibbard, who had charge of the boat at the time. Mr. Hibbard states that at 10 o'clock at night he was called to the command of the boat; and that he was peering the promenade deck in front of the steerage house—that he found himself shortly after upon the main deck lying between the mast and side the boat—that upon the return of consciousness, he had a confused idea of having heard an explosion, something like that of gun powder, immediately before he discovered himself in his then situation. He was induced, therefore, to rise and walk aft, where he discovered that the boat midships was blown entirely to pieces—that the head of the starboard boiler was blown out, and the top torn open—that the timbers and plank on the starboard side were forced splintered, and that the boat took in water whenever she rolled in that direction. He became immediately aware of the horrors of their situation, and the danger of letting the passengers know that the boat was sinking, before lowering the small boats. He proceeded therefore to do this. Upon dropping the boat he was asked his object, and he replied that it was to pass round the steamer to ascertain her condition. Before doing this, however he took in a couple of men. He ordered the other boats to be lowered, and two were shortly put into the water, but they leaked so much in consequence of the long exposure to the sun, that one of them sunk and a third was attempted to bail her.

He had in the interim taken several from the boat until the number made ten. The small boat floated there were eleven. While they were making a fruitless attempt to bail the small boat the Polaski went down with a dreadful crash—in about 45 minutes after the explosion.—Both boats now insisted upon Mr. Hibbard's directing their course to the shore, but he resisted their remonstrances; replying that he would not abandon the spot until daylight. At about 3 o'clock in the morning, they started in the midst of a wailing of the hopeless beings who were floating in every direction upon "pieces of the wreck," to seek land, which was about thirty miles distant. After pulling about thirteen hours the persons in both boats became tired and insisted that Mr. Hibbard should land; this he opposed thinking it safest to proceed along the coast and to enter some one of its numerous inlets, but he was at length forced to yield to the general desire, and to attempt a landing upon the beach, a little East of Stump Inlet. He advised Mr. Cooper, who had command of the other boat, and a couple of ladies, with two children under his charge, to wait until his boat had first landed, as he apprehended much danger in the attempt, and should they succeed, they might assist him and the ladies and children. There were eleven persons in the mate's boat, (having taken two black women from Mr. Cooper's). Of these, two passengers, one of the crew, and the two negro women were drowned, and six gained the shore. After waiting for a signal, which was received from the mate, Mr. Cooper and his companions

landed in about three hours after the first boat in safety. They then proceeded a short distance across Stump Sound, to Mr. Reel's, of Onslow County, where they remained from Friday evening until Saturday morning, and then started for Wilmington. The mate and the two passengers reached here this morning (18th June) about 9 o'clock.

Thus have we hurriedly sketched the most painful catastrophe that has ever occurred upon the American coast. Youth, age, and infancy have been cut off in a single night, and found a common death under the same pillow.

Days, months, years and ages will circle away, and still the vast waters will sweep their roll. We have never seen a deeper sensation pervade our community, than the reception of this intelligence has produced. The profoundest sympathy is expressed of those surviving, and all do not for forget those who are dead for their own dead. We feel assured that all the anxious solicitude to alleviate the distress of those unfortunate survivors who may camp among us, and vehicles have already been sent out to bring into our town, and provision made for their reception.

Since the above was placed in type, we learn from the United States Gazette, that 49 persons have in various ways been saved from the wreck.

UNION COUNTY.

The county committee has set a day for township elections, for the purpose of forming a ticket. This we like to see. The New Berlin Star of the 16th says—On our way to the Young Men's Convention, we heard of a man who remarked to our ASTONISHMENT, that Porter would have a majority in Union County. We say, and we have reason to say so, that GOV. RITNER WILL HAVE A LARGER MAJORITY IN THIS COUNTY, than he had at any former time. In our borough, there are FIFTEEN who will support him this fall, that never supported him before; and we dare the Porter men to TELL US ONE WHO SUPPORTED HIM THAT WILL NOT GO FOR HIM AGAIN!

A PROPHECY.

From the Globe of April 1834.

"IN EIGHT OR NINE MONTHS FROM THIS TIME EVERY SUBSTANTIAL CITIZEN WILL HAVE A LONG FILED FURROW OF FINE OPEN NET WORK, THROUGH THE SINK AND GUTTER. THE TRAVELER WILL BE FREED FROM THE PATIENCE OF RAGGED, SHIPY, AND CONFUSING NOTES. EVERY SUBSTANTIAL MAN'S WIFE AND DAUGHTER WILL TRAVEL UPON GOLD. THE SATELITE OF THE BANK MONARCH, TO SHOW THEIR SUBJECTION to their liege monarch, will rejoice at the loss of paper."

Four years, instead of "eight or nine months" have passed, and still when we ask, "Where is the gold?"—we answer, "really I don't know."—Charleston Free Press.

The late Carlisle Republican says:—"Sometime ago we thought Cumberland county would give Porter a large majority. But we have changed our opinion upon better information, and now think the saddle may be put upon the other horse."

Office of the Bulletin, New Orleans, June 22. ENGLAND AND TEXAS.—A commercial treaty has been entered into by the Texas government, through her minister with Great Britain. It does not fix certain stated reasons, recognize the independence of Texas, but it is in effect tantamount to a recognition.

THE EDITOR GONE—AGAIN.

MARRIED.—On Thursday morning, the 21st inst. by the Rev. Nathan Stem, Mr. R. S. ELLIOTT, one of the Editors of the Intelligencer, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. John Dowling, all of Harrisburg.

ANOTHER EDITOR GONE!

MARRIED.—At Lancaster, on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst. by the Rev. M. Bruner, LUTHER RICHARDS, Esq. junior Editor of the Lancaster Examiner and Herald, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of the late John Reitzel, all of that city.

IRON & STEEL STORE.

THE subscribers have constantly on hand a full assortment of Iron, comprising Round and Square Iron from 3-16th up to 6 inches diameter; flat Iron 3-16th by No. 4, W. Co. up to 6 in. by 14 in.; Lumber, floor and sheet iron of best and 3d quality, suitable for lining car bodies or shutters; rail road iron 14 by 1 1/2 by 1, 2 by 1, and 2 1/2 by 1. They are also prepared to receive orders to import Rail Road iron upon the most advantageous terms in large quantities; also rail road car axles.

A full assortment of Steel, comprising cast and shear steel—American and English blister Steel; German and spring steel, and ground Iron and octagonal steel for drills.

MORRIS & JONES, S. W. corner Market and Schuylkill Sts. Philadelphia, June 21, 1838. 49-6nd

Valuable Coal Lands FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Assignees of Gen. W. Beum, will expose to Public Sale on Friday the 13th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of R. A. Heaton in the Borough of Tamaqua, in the County of Schuylkill, the following described Real Estate:

First.—The undivided one third part of a certain messuage, tenement and tract of land, situate in Rush township, Schuylkill County, adjoining the town of Tamaqua, and lands of the Little Schuylkill Navigation & Rail Road Co. and others, containing 220 acres, more or less. (except six lots of ground in the town of Tamaqua, heretofore sold.) This tract of land is handsomely situated; the Little Schuylkill and Catawissa rail road passing through the same. There are a number of coal drifts open on the premises, from which Coal of the best quality has been furnished.—Also, the undivided half of a certain tract of Coal Land, situate in Barry and Northampton townships, Schuylkill County, bounded by lands of John Hartman, Peter Knapp and others, containing 152 acres more or less. This tract of land is situated on a branch of the West Schuylkill, a few miles from the head of the Big Branch railroad, and contains a horizontal bed of superior coal, with about seven feet light uncovering, on which a shaft has been sunk through Coal thirty-three feet deep. Upon this tract of land there is a large log house and a stone kitchen, (now occupied as a tavern), with stables, sheds, &c. The old Sundry road passes immediately by the tract.—Also, a tract of unimproved land, situate in Rush township, Schuylkill County, bounded by lands of Peter Knapp and others, containing 377 acres and allowances. This tract of land abounds with Coal of a superior quality, a few miles from the Little Schuylkill road. The terms of sale will be made known by the Assignees on the day of sale.

CHARLES FRALLEY, JOHN BEETEMAN, Assignees of Gen. W. Beum.

U. S. Gazette, Philadelphia, will insert the above three times, and Journal Reading, until day of sale; and forward bills to this office.