25 cents extra.

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 amum 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 smaller 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 gratts, will be charged \$25 cents each, except Mariages and Deaths.

Pamphlets, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading and Handbills of every description, neally profice at the lowest cash prices

PRÓSPECTUS

THE MINERS' JOURNAL. THIS Journal was materially enlarged and otherwise improved at the commencement of the year, and will mow rank with any paper in the state, out of Philadelphia. Its pages will be devoted to a

General Chronicle of the Coal Business; Improvements in the Manufactory of Iron; The progress of the Arts and Sciences; A Summary of European Intelligence; The Current News of the Day. And in addition, each number will be furnished, us press of local matter should exclude it, with

ORIGINAL TALES, Thereby making it equal in interest to many publica Thereby making it equalin interest to many publications whose subscription prices double it in amount. To those interested in the Coal or from business, we will as the general reader, its pages will it is hoped, afford valuable information and amusement, and no pains shall be spared to fender it worthy the patronage of all classes of the community.

TO ANOTHER ENLARGEMENT. AS In the first week in Japuary, 1840, the Miners' Jour-nal will again be enlarged by the addition of another column to each page, which will make it the largest pa-per published in the State, out of Philadelphia, provided ner published in the State, out of Philadelphia, province us an additional one. Those who do not, will be charged \$2.50 per annum after the enlargement takes place. The Coal Region will then have a representative abroad that will add credit to the enterprise and liberality of its citizens.

PENNSYLVANIA HALL, In the Borough of POTTSVILLE, PA.

J HAUGHAWOUT.

ANNOUNCES to the travelling public that he has resitted his commodious establishment with every attention to the omfort and conv nienc of his pairons. The contiguity of its situation to the Miner. Bank and the different Coa situation to the Miller, Dank and the different Con-Landings recommends it so the man of business, whilel its extensive pariors and well ventilated sleeping aparte it peculiar advantages for the summertravel nvalid.

The relinity I partment is in experienced hands, and he Lader in 1 But stocked with every seasonable delicacy of viand and liquor, jumerous accommodating servants will at all times conduce to the pleasure and attend

the wants of his guests.

The salubrity of the Borrongh of Pottsville, and the many sources of amusement, both natural and artificial, which its vicinity affords, render it a desirable place of resort, and the proprietor pledges his continued exertions to make a sojourn therein condusive both to somfort and gratification. Pottsville, Pa. March 30, 1839.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, POTTSVILLE.

William G. Johnson

HAS taken this commodious establishment recently occupied by Joseph Weaver, Esq. as the "National Hotel," corner of Centre and Callowhill streets, and has materially improved its arrangement for the accommodation of customers. The situation is pleasant and central, being contigyous to the Post Office and Town Hall, and in the business part of the botoligh; and three Daily Lines of Stages arrive and depart from the Exchange to and from Reading, Northumberland, Danville and

PRIVATE FAMILIES, who desire spending the summer months in the Chal Region will be furnished with parlours and chambers calculated to please the fandy and render comfortable the most fastidious guests; and TRAVELLERS will always find those accommodations which are most desired, and the strict attention of servants.

It were superfluous to say that his TABLE and Bar will always be furnished with the choicest viands and liquors; and with a wish and exertions to gratify his guests he anticipates the patronage of

Potteville, april 13, 1839.

Philadelphia & Reading RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. To COMMENCE APRIL 1, 1839. HOURS OF STARTING.

FROM Reading, at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. From Norristown, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. These bours are arranged to connect with the Rail Rad between Northstown and Philadelphia, the hours of starting from the latter place, being 5

FARES.

Between Reading and Norristown, First Class Cars, \$2 Second Class, \$1,50. The morning Train from Philadelphia, will stop for Breakfast at Pottstown.

Reading, Marc 30 13-1f

A House.

In Mount Pleasant Row, Mahantango Street, late the aesidence of Mr. John Downing, to be let-Apply to JOSEPH SHIPPEN. April 20

White Italian Silk Mulberry Seed.

THE best kind for making Silk, just received ar for sale by the ounce or pound by B. BANNAN.

Port Carbon

STEAM FOUNDRY. TOBIAS H. Wintersteen and John Brown, re

spectfully informs their friends and the public that they have entered into copartnership under the Wintersteen & Brown,

And that they have opened a Foundry, Blacksmith

and Fitting up Shop, in Port Carbon, where they are prepared to receive all orders for Artes, Castings, Screens, and everykind of Iron Work connected with the different branches of the Cost Trade, and which they promise to execute with fidelity and punctuality. TOBIAS H. WINTERSTEEN, JOHN BROWN. Port Carbon, april 13

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Tobacco Establishment, POTTSVILLE.

TAMES S. MOYER & CO. announce to the public generally, that they have purchased the Establishment of Samuel G. Sands of Pottsville, and they have added to their stock a very large and extensive assortment of all kinds of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, and Common, Spanish and Half Spanish Segare. The present stock consists of

50,000 No. 1, best Porto Rico Spanish Segars, 300,000 No. 1, Haif Spanish, 200,000 No. 1. Common, 225 Kegs Chewing Tobacco, 300 Barrels Sweet Scented Smoking Tobacco

Also Cavendish, Ladies Twist, and Sweet To-bacco, all of which will be sold Wholessie and Re-lail, on the most reasonable terms for cash or ap

POCKET BOOKS. A Netcellent assortment just received and for: sale by May 18 20 B. BANNAN.

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.

Weekly by Benjamin Bannan, Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.

VOL. XV.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1839.

NO. 23.

ENGLAND.

Exchange at New York, on London 53 to 9 per cent. premium.

Disturbances in England.—The movements of the Chartists began to excite serious apprehensions, as will be seen by the Queen's proclamation below. Their private associations and conventions have been changed to open assemblages and military trainings with sticks, pikes, &c. An appeal to arms is a common topic of conservation among these people. The Manchester operatives boast of each man hav-

ing a pike. 1

At Lianidloes, certain of their party have been arrested, a general rising took place, and the revolutionists armed with guns, pikes, &c. assaulted the inn, rescued the prisoners, and wounded many of the inhabitants severely.

The species of radical resistance now organized

is unquestionably of a more formidable character apparently than either that of O'Cocnell's Rinters or the English Trades Union, but certainly in our opinion less respectable in character than they were, and less dangerous in reality than secret associa-tions. Their rebellion is open and will be put down. and the Tory papers are under a great mistake in deeming this provement a rising of the people desirous, as in the French revolution, to change the form of Government. The people in their might and majesty are a much more numerous and very different class of persons from "buttenders" "indomitables," and "Flour rioters," and the bayonet is the only logic for them.

only rive majority in the Commons, on Monday, the 6th May hayes 294, noes 289, which will prevent its going to the Lords. The Speaker has resigned from illhealth. It is, however, surmised that e goes up to the peerage.

The Grand Duke Alexander of Russia has arrived in England, and on the 4th of May the Queen held a Court for his reception.

The Cheltenham Theatre was destroyed by fire

on the 3rd. of May. Loss; about £5000. The Bishop of Petersborough died on the lat of May.—The Bishop of Bath and Wells is also de

The Canadian Prisoners .- The Court of Exchequer gave judgement May 6th, that the return of the writ of liabeas corpus was complete, and that the men were in proper custody. They will, therefore, be transported to a Penal Colony.

One of the daughters of the late millionair, Roths child, has not only married a Christian, but has ab ured the faith of her fathers! On Monday week, April 20th, Miss Rothschild gave her hand in marriage to the Honorable Henry Fitzrov, M. P. for Lewis, and brother of Lord Southampton. The bridegroom was 32, two days after his marriage, (having been born May 2. 1807) and he is heir presumptive to the titles and estates of his eldest brother. Lord Southampton, who is travelling with his lady in Egypt, and has no children. He is a man of fashion, was a visitor at Crockford's but has been

t quiet character of late.
The late Baron de Rothschild left two daughters Each have a fortune of £150,000, dependant on the consent of their brother, Baron Linonel de Rothschild, to their marriage. One of them, I believe, is married to Mont tore, late Sheriff of London, a Hebrew gentleman of great wealth and respectability. the very first o with young Fitzioy. He was formerly in the army When her father was alive, a young Austrian noble man, Private Secretary to Prince Easterhazy, proposed for her; but her father declared she should marry none but one of the Jewish faith

When Mrs. Rothschild determined to marry Mr. Fitzrov, she went to see the Archbishop of Canter. Christian. His Grace inquired into particulars, and then very properly told her that he did not consider a love affair sufficient reason for her abandoning her religion. She is said to have assured him that it had long been her intention to become a Christian, and bishop said that, if it appeared her sincere desire to me a Christian, from conviction, he had no alternative but accept and baptize her. He commu nicated with her family, and it appears that she had informed them of her intention. The marriage was private, and unattended by any of her family. Her brother had the power of witholding the fortune lett to her by her father, but it is not expected that he will do mere than have it so settled upon herself and her children as to prevent the chance of her husband squandering it. It is expected, also, that her family will shortly receive her. Should she be come a British pregress, as is likely in the course of time, she will bothe first Jawess who has ever been in a like situation.

Ministers are expected to concede the reduction of postage—so at to make the uniform charge upon all letters of half in voince not more than one penny. There is a report that this will take place also in France and the United States.

If report be true, the Pope is about plying a visit to England! The sum of £150,000 is to be raised to build a Roman Catholic Cathedral, to hold 10,000 persons, in the west of London, and when completed, Rome to consecrate it.

Parliament are to vote £50 to Grace Darling tor her heroic exertions by which the lives of several persons were saved, when the Forfarshire steamer was wrecked. The Public subscriptions in in favor of her, and others who assisted her, amount to nearly

The definite treaty-between Holland and Belgium was signed at London on Friday. There is a rumor that Leopold was about quitting Brussels, for a nonth at the Bath's of Baden

Queen Victorial it is said, will visit her uncle, King Leopold, at Brussels, this summer. There is no foundation for the cumor that she is about paying visits to Ireland and Scotland.

The Queen is said to have lately ordered the payment of fifty per cent. of her father's debts. The money for this purpose comes out of her Private pprae, it is said.

IRELAND.

Arrival of the Lard Lieutenant in Dublin .- The Arrivat of the agric intercount in Linguist Property of the Carolina of the Excellency the Lord Lieuten-nt! Hundreds of thousands of human beings were regated about the spot to greet the successor of Normanby the nobleman who was to tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor. The shout—the enthuliastic shout—of, joyous rapture is about seven miles, and it was that; burst forth from the dense mass of men who were assembled tilere, when his Excellency set his foot upon the soil of Ireland, ought to convince him, the distribution of the sevent was a feat almost unprecedented. f he did not already know it, that he is come to govorn a loyal, generous, and grateful people. In com-pliment to the people he proceeded on horse-back, though his carriage awaited him at the jetty. His demeanour is mild and gentlemanly, and he bowed courteously and frequently in reply to the heart-in-

The late Archbithop of Tuam .- It is stued that, in consequence of the late Dr. Trench having survived that gentlemen's claims to originality of discovery.

According to the account given by Mr. cerve an addition to their property of from £20,000 to £30,000. His Grace's life was insured for £50,

The late Lord Norbury's Murder-A letter from Carlow states, that several persons were arrested in Tullamore, charged with the murder of the late Earl of Norbury. It seems that they were taken into cusody on the information of a man named Costello.

Meeting of the Irish Reformers in Dublin.-The Evening Post contains an account of the meeting in Dublin in support of the Government, a meeting which it states was in every respect the most ex-traordinary, the most important, the most signal demonatration ever made in this part of the emptre." The Duke of Leinster was in the chair. The reaisition bore the signature of the Duke of Leinster nd nineteen other Peers, of eighteen Baronets, thiry-seven Members of Parliament, nearly one hundred and fifty Deputy Lieutenants and Magistrates.

was in the building at the time. The thirty-ninth child of Wm. Sinnit, of Caddagh, Ireland, was baptized by the Rev. M. Faby, in the month of April last. The father is in his 85th year,

The roof of the theatre on Charlottes Quay, Lim

SCOTLAND.

and has had four wives.

Earthquake in the Highlands .- The shock of an arthquake was distinctly felt in the mountainous Kingussie and Laggan in Badenoch. Between two and three o'clock, A. M., the family of Captain Spalding, barrack-master, Fort Augustus, was aroused sleep by a rattling noise, as if a carriage was Virtual Defeat of the Ministers—Resignation of Speaker Aberdromby.—Ministers virtually sustained a defeat on the Jamaica bill, which they carried by parent, accompanied with a tremulous motion, and the whole household got up in alarm and fled out of the doors. At Rothven, in Badenoch, Mr. Macpherson states that, having some sheep in the square, he was startled by a loud noise, as if a dog had got a. mong the sheep, and the flock was running in a body; he arose from bed, but could discover nothing. At Laggan, some families were awakened, believing the house to be on fire. In other houses, the bells were set a ringing. Mr. Macpherson, postmaster, Kingussie, was awakened by a rumbling sound like thunder, which was heard over the whole village. The shock seems to have lasted about a minute, and was telt at the same time throughout the districts we have mentioned. In Loch Och and at Invergacry, it was felt distinctly. The steam, dreging machine of the Caledonian canal was lying in the lake, and the men on board were asleep, but they were all aroused by the shock, and rushed on deck. In the house of Mr. Scott, and in Mr. Mackay's un at Invergarry, similar sensations were experienced. The earthquake does not seem to have extended further east than Fort-Augustus. It is many years since a phenomenon of this alarming nature occur-red in the Highlands, but fortunately the present was of short duration, and has not been accompa-nied with the loss of life or property.

Sir Charles Adam is appointed, in room of his father, Lord-Lieutenant of Kinrous

Edinburgi and Glasgow Railway .- The workmen in this quarter are pushing forward briskly, and clearing away for the depot at the head of Queen street, in Glasgow. They have also broke ground, some time ago, for the long tunnel, which commences in Bell's Park.

buildings of Marischal College is at its clevation, and roofed in. The building is now assuming a most aplended appearance, and promises to realize all that could possibly be wished in point of archive much as the improver, of Steam Navigation. As tectural beauty, both in design and workmanship. a native of Maryland, Mr. R. is entitled to our es-City Improvements.—The erection of the new pecual thanks for what he has done.—Baltimore bridge from Castlehill to the Headinghill, has al American. ready commenced. This promises to be one of the best improvements of Aberdeen which has lately taken place. Were the old houses pulled down at the head of Park-street and Justice street opened up, there would not be a better promonade about Aber-deen. It is allowed on all hands that a more splen did view of the harbour and bay could not be had than from the Castlehill or the Houdinghill, and we trust that the erection of the new bridge will be at-tended with corresponding improvements around it.

WALES.

On the 19th March, Mr. John Jones, (Ioan Chwefror,) of Eglwys-Eiron, Pembrokeshire, was ordained Poet and Druid (Ioan Chwefror) by the hair of Glamorgan, as a compliment to his knowledge of Welsh literature and Welsh poetry.

Gweinidog o Awen odiacth-gwesdy, Nen gastell dysgeidiaeth. Am ei ddysg yma a ddaeth I urdduniant Barddoniaeth.

Duel .- Great sensation has been caused in Tenby, owing to a duel which took place on Cumfreston Farm, between William Richards, Esq., mayor of hat borough, and Henry Mannix, Esq., of the same place, when Mr. Richards received his adversary's shot in his side, and then fired.

Cadair Morganug. - The third anniversary

this society was held at Cowbridge. The town hall was fitted up with considerable taste for the occasion. William Williams, Eq., of Aberpergwin, took his seat in the town-half as president. David Davis, of Gellgaer, and George Griffiths, of Cardiff, played "the March of the Men of Harlech." Davies wore the silver harp which was awarded to him at the Castleton Cymreigyddion. On the following morning at ten o'clock, a gorsedd or ordination of poets was held at the society's rooms, Cowbridge,— The two presiding bards after receiving the names of the candidates, walked swords in hands, to the place appointed for the ceremony. The place was set apart by forming a circle of twelve small stones, Meini Cyngrair, or Circle of Eederation, with a large stone in the middle, called Maen Gorsedd, beside which the presiding bard, Mr. W. E. Jones (Cawrdaf) stood, sword in hand, while the other bard, Mr. Edward Williams (Iolo Fardd Glas) (both with their heads uncovered) opened the meeting by with their heads uncovered; opened the meeting by reading the usual declaration, standing on the centrestone; Cawrdar then addressed, the assembly on the nature of the meeting. Several Englyphon were then recited, after which, three Oyates and Druids, four disciple bards, and ten Ovates were ordained. The gorsedd then seperated.

Extraordipary Feat.—A boy about seven years of age, son of a person named William Solomans, of Risca, undertook for a wager of a sovereign, to run from Risca to Newport with the Tredegar coach, and to reach the post-office in this town before it.— Accordingly, the child started from Risca with the coach, and kept with it until they reached the top of Slow Hill, when he quickened his pace down the steep descent, and outstripped the coach, winning the wager, to the delight of every one who witness. ed the extraordinary performance. The distance is about seven miles, and it was completed in 45 minutes. Considering the age of the boy, we think

Steam .- Such has, of late years, been the attentien paid to steam as a propelling agent in navigation and manufacturing processes, that every thing connected with its history claims paramount interest. In the course of a debate which took place in Congress on the 9th of February last, on the propriety of presenting a gold medal to JAMES RUMBEY The Dublin Evening Mail announces the death of the Archbishop of Tuam. The Archbiscop is junior, as commemorative of the services of his father, James Rumsey, in adapting steam to boats, Mr. Rumsey, of Kentucky, entered into a vindication of

we speak was prevented from making an experiment in the matter until the year 1784. The trial then made was in private, and very imperfect; it was sufficient, however, to convince the inventor of the ulthis conviction, application was made to the Legiserick, gave way with a tremendous crush, bringing with it all the timbers, &c. Fortunately no person the idea of Mr. R. was " an ebullition of his genius ' rather than a thing applicable to any beneficial practical purpose. In the beginning of the following year (January, 1785,) the General Assembly of Maryland granted to Mr. R. a patent securing to him the right to navigate the waters of this State by steam; it was not however until 1786 that the inventor felt at liberty to make a final experiment. At this trial, which took place on the Potomac, the success of the effort was admitted by the spectators, among whom was Dr. A. ALEXANDER of this city, the boat being propeded by steam alone, against the current of the river Potomac at the rate of between four and five miles per hour. It was not, as Mr. Rumsey states, until twenty years after this period that Ros-ERT FULTON made his successful attempts on the such machenery as he required made, determined to go to England. Having reached London he persevered, notwithstanding difficulties of every description, in carrying on his plans until he died suddenly of apoplexy. At the period when Rumsey was in London, Fulton was also their, and, if we may judge from certain alleged facts; there is reason to believe that he had an opportunity of availing himselt of the ideas of Rumsey with whom he was on terms of great intimacy. In the course of his remarks Mr. R. seems unwilling to deprive Fulton of his share of fame, and only asserts in behalf of his relative the claim to originality. As a proof of the acquaintance between these kindred spirits a letter is quoted in which Fulton in writing home had mentioned the fact. The invention of the cylindrical boiler owes its origin to Mr. Rumsey, together with many other valuable improvements in machenery. The young man in behalf of whom the resolution was presented was blind and deaf-and is obliged to work at daily labor for his support. In such a case would it not be well for Congress in addition to a gold metal to give some more available and productive evidence of their good will? As Americans we are gratified to find that our country has thus an additional claim to having given impulse to the introduction of steam for the purpose of navigation, Marischal College.—Another section of the new of Mr. Fulton appear to us not to have been entirely particularly as on the ground of originality, the claims

The Riddle Read.

In a public Brottega, or wine house, of Florence, kept by a Venetian, named Fabio Martelli, there were seated by chance one evening, drinking care away, two companions, named Giraldi Gasparo, and Antonio Baldina. The chimes from the cumpanile of the 'Duomo' had rung three quarters after nine, and the lattices of the house were being cautiously closed, for the order of the police, although evaded, was peremptory, that all tippling in wine houses should cease at ten o'clock. But-

·Fasten not the door, Fabio,' cried the worthy Giraldi, as the landlord would have drawn his bolt, for I must e'en depart .- And yet it is early, ' continued he, with a deep sigh. I know not how I have sinned -pouring out the last two glasses from the third bottle-Antonio, my friend, here's to thee; -to be made thus the most unhappy man in all the

world!' Give me another cup of lachrymæ, Signor Fabio; and look that it be of the right vintage! And who is this that is the most unhappy man in all the world 1' exclaimed a strage voice, rather in a conemptuous tone, from forth the chimney corner. Nay, that should be me, I think, if it be any here,'

said Baldini, rising with a shrug, as he swallowed his wine; for at least, I have more title to complain than my companion. And I say that neither of you have any title to

liest in your own hands, for all the evil that you whine Which is as much as to say that you will tell our fortunes, ' cried Gasparo, sneeringly, if we will listen to you. But, heed him not, added he, it is the juggler whom I saw to day in the market place,

conjuring with cups and balls to the boys for a penny.' Now, that is two lies,' replied the stranger, coolly, or I used no cups, and took no penny. Hold him not,' said he, for Gasparo's hand was on his dagger, he flies at game above his mark! I know you both -you Giraldi Gasparo, the goldsmith, of the Piazzi le Mercanti; and you Antonio Baldini, the mercer, of the Corso di Santa Groce, I know you well . and shall I speak ?- for I know the shoe that pin-

ches each of you. "What is that you know of us, impostor?" denanded Gasparo, between scorn and resentment. That you believe in my knowledge, and fear while you affect to despise it. And you do wellnay, keep your silver!"-for just at this moment. Baldini was taking out his purse, for you shall find me no trifler. But you are reasonable now-that s, you tremble. I pardon your folly and your haste. Come, tell me both, what you fancy your grievances are ! and if you seek no disguise, perchance you nay depart hence wiser than you came.'

There is more credulity about the mind of every. one man than any ten men care to acknowledge. You ask my grievance?' said Gasparo, sullenly: Does not your art, if you have any, tell you that I am a married man !

'You are jenious then, perhaps?' said the jug-"It is not that,' replied Gasparo. My wife is honest; but she will qualify me, nevertheless, for the hospital for madmen within these six weeks. If I but ask a question at home, I am suspicious. If I look into the street—nay, stand at my shop door, I According to the account given by Mr. R., Mr. am seeking other women, I have spent now an kept by Mrs. McKay. Here may be had all the re-James Rumsey, who was a native of Maryland, but bour in this tavern, and ten to one my own house quisites for comfort; and from the parlor window

enceived the idea of applying steam to the naviga- is waiting at the window for my return. In short tion of vessels in July or August of the year 1783. I have never, since my wedding day, got through Owing to the difficulties then attendant on having one twenty-four hours without a quarrel; and yet machinery made, the ingenious individual of whom this very wife (for I married her a widow,) in the life of her first husband, was the gentlest creature in the world.

This is my neighbor's case to complain of Then,' said Baldini, would to heaven that my mistimate practicability of his plan, 'In consequence of fortune were no worse! I am a draper, and I have a good custom, and I have no great establishment. lature of Virginia for an act ensuring to Mr. Rum- I sell much, and at good profit, and yet, however it sey the exclusive privilege of navigating boats by happens, I get no forwarder in the world, I am it steam on the rivers of that commonwealth. About arrear always, and in debt; and if I were to count this time, Mr. R. addressed a communication to my stock, I should find that I am poorer to day than Gen. Washington on the subject, in answer to which I was yesterday. And yet I live at no charge, and shall die like a poor man, without the consolation of having lived a rich one.

The conjuror made no answer to either of these tales, but drew a pen and brazen inkhorn from the breast of his doublet.- 'Here is your charge,' said he, presenting a small note, curiously twisted, to Baldini, and yours, giving another to Gasparo. See you observe their contents rigidly, and prosper.'

Rise to-morrow marning two hours sooner than usual,' this was the amount of Antonio's billet. Go at day break to-morrow morning to the Porta San Gallo, was the sum of Gasporo's.

They looked round just in time to see the close; for the stranger had departed.

This is strange! said the friends at once "Why it means no ill, I dare say,' remarked the landlord; but for the spell, if Signor Giraldi were Hudson river. After the experiment on the Poto- to rise the two hours too soon, and Signor Baldini mac, Mr. Rumsey finding that he could not get to walk to the Sorta San Gallo, I doubt the fortune to be gained, in either case, would fit one as well as the other.

Now he says well,' replied Gasparo, and lest there should be any evil design, let'us exchange errands, we shall at least have this point of security to the advantage; they will count on my being abroad o-morrow at daybreak, and I shall be at home." On the morrow, while it was yet early, Baldini entered the goldsmith's house, but the aspect of the

latter had changed since the preceding night. "This fortune teller is not quite an impostor, said Gasparo, rather uneasily; in following your instructions, I have seen that which concerns you

much.' 'That concerns me,' returned Antonio hastily, 'is possible now tell me what, I conjure you, and this

It is said in a word. I rose this morning at five clock, and, standing at my window, which looks ipon your back door, I saw your foreman, Pedrillo, deliver to Benheick the Jew, more cloth and velvet in ten minutes, than you sell for profit in a week." "The traitors,' exclaimed Baldini. Be pacified, returned the other. We know our course, and will btain a warrant to search the Jew's house presently. But tell me pray for my mind misgives me that hese spells were serious-what beful you at the Porta San Gallo!'

'Oh, nothing at all,' said Baldini, 'absolutely nothing. I would we had been less hasty; for by nga I doubt not your for

Sinner that I was! and did you see nothing! neated Gasparo in agony.

Nothing: I changed no word with any one but when I quarreled with a peasant who had his mule tied to a gate, and was heating her too lustily.' Did you speak with no other person?' said Gas-

paro, clenching his hand in despair. Nay it was but a word with him, and the o chide him,' continued the other; for I could have thrashed the rogue when I first spoke, to him; but he pleased me with his answer. He said that his mule was strong and active, but that for a long time she never would draw in the team on any day, until she had first overturned his cart, and received a sound whipping .- For which reason, Signor,' said he, I now tie her up every morning to this gate as you see, and flog her to her heart's content, where she can do no mischief, after which she goes all the day through as quiet as a lamp. And this bit of family discipline,' pursued he, was taught me by

my late master that's dead, Pietro Malafichi.' Pietro Malafichi!' exclaimed Gaspero, The spell has done its duty! Pietro Malafichi was the late husband of my present spouse.'

From the Pictou Mechanic and Farmer. The Albion Mines at Pictou, and Coal Trade.

On approaching the mines from the middle River, the traveller passes over three or four miles of dreary barren, rendered so by extensive burningsthe eve occasionally relieved by a solitary dry pine, omplain, returned the stranger. The remedy ever stripped of its bark and blackened by the action of recent fires, or a clump of young pines emerging from the soil, only to share the fate of their prede. cessors. Occasionally on the margin of a brook, proceeding through the midst of the waste, may be seen a strip of green trees, preserved from the destroyer as if by a miracle, and presenting all the beauties of vigorous vegetation. This road, however, is soon passed over, and on emerging from a thicket of young pines of no great extent, the extensive buildings of the Albion Mines burst on the view of the astonished traveller, and relieve the mind from that lancour into which it had fallen by the monotonous, scene passed over.

On your right Mount Rundell appears, with its pleasing appendages. It is an exceedingly neat villa, situated on a small eminence tastefully decorated by plantings of all the various trees, the forest of Noa Scotia may produce. The house was built and the ground laid out in true English style, by Richard Smith, Esq., to whom Nova Scotia and Pictou in particular, are indebted for the establishment we are about to describe.-Mount Rundell is now the residence of Joseph Smith, Esq., the managing agent of the mines .- A little further on, through a clump of young trees, York Lodge appears to view, a large two story house the residence of the Doctor, Clerks, &c. connected with the mines. Proceeding down towards the river, you pass on the right a very handsome range of brick buildings-one of which contain the Offices; while the others are the residences of Overseers and principal workmen-A little farther along, on the opposite side of the road. stands the Store, on the westward bank of the river. Here is kept an extensive supply of every thing required by the workmen and their families. This lepartment is under the management of Mr. Niel McKay.

Returning again to where we came in view of the Mines, on our left from Mount Rundell stands the inn-always a pleasing sight to the traveller. It is had removed to Sheppardstown in Virginia, first is locked against me, and a handbasin full of water an advantageous view of the Mines may be enjoyed. Company: We believe it not. Where could the

From here may be seen half a dozen large chimr issuing columns of dark smoke. These are connec ted with the steam engines of Foundry and Coal Works. One of the chimnies, used for the purpose of ventilation, is over, 140 feet. In height, and is a handsome structure. The pits are eight in number, one of them over 60 fathoms deep; and one of the

engines is 70 horse power.

To the left, and in the fear of the line, are the Miner's houses. Their number is astonishing, and is probably not less than 250, over 100 of which were erected last year, and have a nest and pleasing appearance. In teturning from the Inn, nearly opposite to the office stands a small high pressure ongine of 10 or 12 horse power—the only one at the Works. Farther on, in the rear of the store, stands another engine of 28 horse power.—I'here two engines are attached to the first set of pits into one of which we entered, and enjoyed a ride for near half mile on a aubteranean mil road. Passing along further, you come to the stables,

which, though a shabby set of buildings, contain the inest and largest stud of horses in the Provinceyand in the lower regions there are upwards of 50 nore of equal beauty and strength. These horses nave been selected from all parts of the Province, and many of them are the descendants of the Sampson horses. They are certainly fine animals, and their round and glossy appearance do great credit to their keepers. A little farther onwards stands the delipidated two story bricks building, built by and long the residence of the late Dr. McGregor, of pious memory; but now, alas! turned into an alchouse? Farther on, stands the carpenter's shop and lumber yard, enclosed by a neat board fence. To your loft crossing the old rail road, are the new range of pits sunk during the last year. Four of the newly opened pits are for drawing coal, and the other two for the purpose of ventilating the Works. The deepest of the two latter (450 feet) is called the Engine Pit, where the pumps and machinery for drawing the water from the mines are crected.-The two winding engines, 25 horse power each, made at the Albion Foundry, are erected; the pumping engine, 70 horse power, is crected, and the pumps are being in and will be completed about the first of June. The house containing this engine is a handsome stone building. We are informed that when completed, this new work will employ about 150 colliers, in addition to the immense number now employed on the premises. There are now from 5000 o 6000 chaldrons of coal raised per month.

To your right, on the opposite side of the fond are the coke and cool tar ovens. A little farther onward, stands enclosed the Foundry and its appenda ges, under the management of Mr. H. W. Davis. This is also a large brick building, containing a steam engine of 20 horse power, and ample moulding, pattern, and finishing rooms, &c. There is also a sawmill propelled by steam power, in constant operation on the premises. Three of the engines now in operation at the Mines, were constructed at this Foundry, the beam of one of which is over 30 feet long, and of 5 tons weight Castings of every description can be supplied at the Foundry, and the fact that the engines constructed there appear equal if not superior to others connected with the works, and no little to the confidence that may be placed in Mr. Davis, as an experienced engineer.

Before leaving the mines, the traveller must visit spot on the river, a little above the store, where fire may be seen burning on the sufrace of the waterby carberetted hydrodgen gas arising from the bed of the river-passing through the water, and escaping n bubbles on its surface. On applying a lighted candle or a piece of paper to the gas, it will ignite, and continue burning for weeks Over it may frequently be seen a pot boiling on the water, the river apparently on fire, while some of the finny tribe may requently be seen gliding through the water below the flames. Persons in the vicinity avail themselves of this burning gus, in heating water for washing.

Proceeding down the rail road about 24 miles. and about a quarter of a mile below the bridge at New Glasgow, stand the shipping wharves, shoots, &c. Here the old rail road terminates here the coal brought down from the mines in wagons of one chaldron each (one horse bringing four or five) are loaded into lighters, or vessels not exceeding 8 feet of druft water. It was the intention of the Company to have removed some banks in the rivers so as to bring up twenty feet of water to this place: but we are sorry to say that after constructing a drudging boat, mud lighters, &c. they abandoned this part of their plan, in consequence of opposition experienced, we are informed, from persons in New Glasgow, who we certainly think have defeated their own interest. Here are constantly in employ two teamboats of 30 horse power each, engaged principally in towing coal lighters, and vessels with their reight, up and down the river-and in one of which passage down the river may be obtained for a trie. About two miles further down, on the opposite ide of the river, may be seen the ship yard of the stablishment. Here are slips for hauling up the teamboats and lighters; where during the winter, here were three steamboats and thirty lighters of various sizes, some of them carrying 40 chaldrons of coal, all placed side by side, and far from ice and

As you proceed down the river, the attention is at racted by the excavations, embankments, bridges, &c., of the new locomptive rail road.

About three miles down from the ship board, is South Pictou, where may be seen the largest bridge and range of wharves in Nova Sectio. The wharves are situated on the bank of the channel, and are 609 feet in length. On these are the conveniences for loading vessels engaged in the coal trade, embracing a steam engine of 18 horse power, called a "transfer engine." It was erected last autumn, and adds materially to the previous facilities in shipping. The coal is placed in hoxes containing two chaldrons each: the engine raises the box with its contents, and plac ces it over the vessel's hatchway, when a trap door in its bottom is opened and the whole speedily transferred into the ship's hold. Sixty chaldrons can thus be transferred with safety and ease in an hour's time. Here the new rail road is to terminate being about six miles in length, and connected with the wharves by a bridge 1600 feet in length, built on piles and raised about. 20 feet above high water mark. It is in a very forward state, and probably will be completed in three months. This part of the Establishment is under the superintendence of our worthy townsman Robert McKay, Esq. During the last summer, from 25 to 35 sail of American vessels might frequently be seen here at a time. Over 300 sail of vessels of various descriptions were loaded here last year; and if we are not mismformed that number will be doubled this season. Theto are three locomotive engines on their way from England for the rail road, which, when they arrive, with those already at the works, will amount to the number of twelve steam engines, to be in operation diffing the course of the summer;

We have thus given a sketch of the extensive operations connected with the Albion Mines, obtained from observation and enquiry; and though perhaps incomplete, it is correct in its statements.

It is an undeniable principle, that the best enco agement that can be given to agriculture and indu try is to increase the consumption of the produce of one, and extend the demand for the other. Applying this to the Mines under review, it will be found that nothing contributes so directly to enrich this section of the Province. Property in their vicinity has been increased in value, in many places over 100 per cent, and we are informed that a farm-poor. land too-which a few years amor could-have been purchased for £250 or £300, will not now be parted with for £760. Still there are persons who see that