

### Terms of Publications.

Two Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. If not paid within the year, \$2.50 will be charged.

Papers delivered by the Post Rider will be charged 25 cents extra.

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

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

Yearly advertisements will be charged \$12.00 per annum including subscription to the paper—with the privilege of keeping one advertisement not exceeding 2 squares standing during the year, and the insertion of a smaller one in each paper for three successive insertions. All letters addressed to the editor must be post paid unless otherwise stated will be paid to them.

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

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

### PROSPECTUS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

THIS Journal was materially enlarged and otherwise improved at the commencement of the year, and will now rank with any paper in the State, and of Philadelphia its pages will be inserted unless ordered out unless the time for which they are to be continued is specified, and will be charged accordingly.

General Chronicle of the Coal Business; Improvements in the Manufacture of Iron; The Progress of the Arts and Sciences; A Summary of European Intelligence; The Current News of the Day.

And in 10th, each number will be furnished, unless a press of local matter should exclude it, with

### ORIGINAL TALES.

Thereby making it equal in interest to many publications whose subscription prices double it in amount.

By three articles in the Civil or Iron business, as well as the general reader, its pages will be hope, and valuable information and amusement, and no page should be so rare to render it worthy the patronage of all classes of the community.

### ANOTHER ENLARGEMENT.

At the first week in January, 1849, the Miners' Journal was again enlarged by the addition of another column to each page, which will make it the largest paper published in this State. The paper is published every week, with the exception of one or two numbers which will be charge at an additional rate. Those who do not wish to be charged at an additional rate after the enlargement take place, will send their orders and addresses to the proprietor, and if they wish to be added to the list of subscribers, they will be glad to do so.

B. BANNAN.

### PHILADELPHIA AND POTTSVILLE OPPOSITION.



### LINE OF DAILY COACHES.

Via Reading and Norristown.

### RAIL ROADS.

THE subscribers, having acceded to the earnest solicitations of the travelling community on this route, respectfully announce to the public that they have commenced running a

### DAILY LINE OF COACHES.

Between Philadelphia and Pottsville.

For the accommodation of the public, the Coaches are entirely new, built at Pottsville, large and roomy, and superior to any now running in Pennsylvania. Experienced and expert drivers are engaged, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of travellers on the route, by the Proprietors and their Agents.

It is not to be permitted on any consideration to admit any person who will not pay the regular fare, or who will not be accompanied by a respectable person, and every effort is made to accommodate the public at a reasonable rate of fare, and to give them the most convenient mode of travelling.

The Line will leave their office, in the old Post Office, at Pottsville every morning at 7 o'clock, A. M. and leave Sanderson's Hotel at 4 o'clock, every morning, and at 2 o'clock every afternoon. By the afternoon Line, passengers arrive at Reading the same day, and leave Reading next morning at 10 o'clock, and arrive in Philadelphia at 10 o'clock, P. M., at the following

### RATES OF FARE:

From Pottsville to Reading.	\$2 00
From Reading to Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars.	3 00
Do. Do. No. 2 Cars.	2 50
Pottsville to Port Clinton.	75
Do. to Hamburg.	1 00
From Philadelphia to Pottsville, No. 1 Cars.	5 00
Do. Do. No. 2 Cars.	4 50

If 10 omnibuses are engaged to carry passengers to and from the depot in Philadelphia and across the Bridge at Norristown, free of additional charges, at the above rates of fare.

For tickets at Pottsville, apply at their office, in the old Post Office.

In Philadelphia, at Sanderson's Merchant's Hotel, North 4th St., Mount Vernon Hotel, 2d St., Congress Hall, 3d St., United States Hotel, and Marshall House, 4th St.

In Reading, at Funn's Hotel.

If all baggage at the risk of the owners.

The Proprietors would merely state for the information of the public, that this Line has no connection whatever with existing Lines, nor will it have any connection, but will stand or fall on its own merits.

POTT, SHOENER, FINNEY & CO., Proprietors.

March 23.

### 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 Exchange streets, and has materially improved it for the accommodation of customers. The situation is pleasant and central, being contiguous to the Post Office and Town Hall, and in the business part of the borough; and three Daily Lines of Stages arrive and depart from the Exchange to and from Reading, Northumberland, Danville and Gettysburg.

PRIVATE FAMILIES, who desire spending the summer months in the Coal Region will be furnished with parlours and chambers calculated to please the fancy and render comfortable the most fastidious guests; and FAMILIES 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 the public.

Pottsville, April 13, 1839.

### PENNSYLVANIA HALL, In the Borough of POTTSVILLE PA.

### J. HUGHAWOUT.

ANNOUNCES to the travelling public that he has been selected to establish with every attention to the comfort and convenience of his patrons. The contiguity of its situation to the Miners' Journal office and the Coal Landings, recommends it to the man of business, while its extensive parlours and well ventilated sleeping apartments, give it peculiar advantages for the summer travel.

The culinary department is in experienced hands, and the Linen and Bar stocked with every reasonable delicacy of food and liquor, numerous accommodations suitable for all tastes, conducive to the pleasure and attend the want of his guests.

The salubrity of the Borough of Pottsville, and the many sources of amusement, both natural and artificial, which it affords, render it a desirable place of resort, and the proprietor pledges his continued exertions to make a sojourn therein, conducive both to comfort and gratification.

Pottsville, Pa. March 30, 1839.

# MINERS' JOURNAL,

## AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

I will teach you to pierce the bowels of the Earth and bring out from the Caverns of the Mountains, Metals which will give strength to our Hands and subject all Nature to our use and pleasure.—DR. JOHNSON.

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

VOL. XV. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1839. NO. 38.

### ENGLAND.

#### Exchange at New York on London 84 to 94 per cent.

#### Arrival of the Great Western.

—We have received by the Great Western English papers to the day of her sailing, August 24th, inclusive, and we are indebted to Mr. Hall, of the Commercial Advertiser, who was one of her passengers, for provincial and other English papers of late dates.

#### The commercial intelligence is not so disastrous as the fears of some anticipated.

The money market remains nearly in the same state, but the weather having taken a favorable turn, the prospects of the harvest are improved.

#### Great Britain.

—The following article, in which Queen Victoria is provided with a husband, appears in the London Morning Post of August 22d. The Courier and Globe of the same day both express the opinion that there is no truth in the story of the Queen's marriage. Both papers say that the Queen would report parliament on the 27th of August.

#### Reported Marriage of the Queen.

—It is our duty today to make the British people an announcement which they will receive with intense interest, and which we hope and believe with unanimous satisfaction. We have received from a correspondent resident at the court of Brussels, a communication which enables us to state in the most distinct and positive terms that a matrimonial alliance is about to take place between her Britannic Majesty and his Serene Highness the Prince Albert Francis, second son of Ernest, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld.

#### The August Prince whom so high and so august a destiny awaits, will shortly arrive in this country, accompanied by his Majesty the King and Queen of the Belgians.

He will arrive, we believe we may venture to say, to depart no more.—He will arrive, we earnestly hope, to impart justice and security to the British Crown, and to constitute the domestic happiness and sustain the social virtues of the illustrious lady by whom, in the opinion of a gracious Providence, the British Crown is long, we trust, to be worn.

#### The Prince Albert Prince of Saxe-Coburg was born on the 26th of August, 1819.

He is, therefore, three months and two days younger than her Majesty.

#### The father of this Prince, Ernest Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, was born on the 2d of January, 1784; succeeded his father, Francis, (the father also of the King of the Belgians), on the 9th of December, 1806; and married, first, Louisa, daughter of Augustus Duke of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg, who died on the 30th of August, 1831. The issue of this marriage was the Prince Ernest Augustus, now, together with his illustrious father, on a visit to the British Court, who was born on the 21st of June, 1818, and the Prince Albert Francis, the distinguished object of this notice, who was born, as above stated, on the 26th, of August in the following year.

#### The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld, the father of Prince Albert, contracted a second marriage, on the 23d of December, 1825, with Princess Maria of Wuertemberg, who was born on the 17th of December, 1792.

#### We understand that her Majesty will not be present at the prorogation of Parliament; from which we infer the probability that the Queen's speech may contain some allusion to the nuptial contract we have felt ourselves authorized to announce.

#### Be this, however, as it may, we venture confidently to predict that this interesting and important subject will be brought under the notice of the British Parliament early in the next session, and to intimate the probability that the next session of the British Parliament will be accelerated for the purpose of its consideration.

#### It is gratifying to be enabled, to state that the youthful Prince who is about to acquire so strong a claim to the respect and affection of the British people, is acknowledged by all to whom he is personally known to possess the graces of person and manner, as well as the more valuable and lasting qualities of intellect and disposition, which are calculated to render the respect and affection of a virtuous and intelligent people an easy and a natural tribute.

#### We cannot conclude this announcement without breathing a prayer, in which the whole of the British nation will fervently unite, that the Royal union which is about to take place, may be productive of happiness to our beloved Sovereign, of augmented dignity and security to her throne, and of honor and advantage to her people.

#### Renowned Marriage of her Majesty.

—We do not abandon any part of what we stated yesterday, (vide Postscript,) still beg to be understood as distinctly and gravely repeating every syllable of our announcement as to the approaching marriage of her Majesty.—*Morning Post*, Aug. 23.

#### The penny postage bill received the royal assent on the 16th of August by commission, and will go into operation as soon as the preliminary measures be accomplished.

The precise provisions of the bill are not stated, but the plan of issuing envelopes is that which is most popular, and will, no doubt, be carried into effect.

#### The Chartists quiet in some parts of the kingdom and quite riotous in others.

The Bristol Journal of August 24, says, "The itinerant tours of Chartists agitators, with the long train of evils which followed from the excitement produced by inflammatory harangues, may now be considered as an end, the failure of the sacred month having given Chartism its death blow."

#### There are accounts of the Chartists attending church in large numbers at different places.

A strong police force was present to prevent disorder, but the Chartists entered the church and left it in the most decent and peaceable manner.

#### Their behaviour was different on the same day at St. Stephen's church in Norwich.

Five or six thousand people came into the building. In the midst of the sermon they called upon the minister to "come and weave bombazine," and some lifted their sticks. The peaceful part of the congregation became alarmed, the clergyman hastily closed his discourse and the regular congregation escaped through the doors and windows, amid shrieks and confusion. The Norwich Cathedral on the same day, was filled with Chartists, but no disorder took place.

#### The Bishop of Durham, on passing the steam ferry at Shields, on the 9th of August, was accosted by a Chartist, who engaged in a dispute with him on the affairs of the nation, which ended in the Chartist collar of the prelate.

#### State of the Country.

—Every newspaper now opens its columns with the announcement of the feverish state of the country.

If a civil war raged in the land, we could hardly expect to receive from the seat of hostilities more alarming accounts than such as the newspapers daily supply from disturbed districts in the north of England. Tumultuary risings—not mobs of an hour or two, easily put down by a magistrate and a half a dozen constables, but riots of three or four days' continuance—take place, in defiance of strong bodies of armed police and dragoons. Mobs have been charged by infantry with fixed bayonets, yet have returned to the attack reckless and uninfatigable.

#### Important Discovery connected with Railroads.

—During the last month or six weeks crowds of persons, evidently of a superior class of society, have to the great surprise of the inhabitants of the quiet neighbourhood of Soho, been seen bending towards and inquiring their way to an obscure house, No. 6, Carlisle-street, near Soho-square. In the course of the past week the excitement has greatly increased; by a vast assemblage of the nobility, members of the administration, fellows of Colleges and scientific institutions, eminent engineers, naval architects, surveyors, railroad directors, painters, and a whole host of the patrons of the arts and sciences, all of whom were (as we found by following in the wake) attracted thither by the exhibition of a model of a locomotive steam-engine, and other new and apparently simple inventions, acting and harmonizing therewith, are destined to work the following wondrous changes and improvements in the present system of carriage conveyance—a desideratum, and a consummation devoutly to be wished!—the engines and trains cannot possibly get off the railway, or upset. They can run on any required curve with speed, safety, and a minimum degree of friction. They can ascend and descend all declivities that can be required in railways, with speed and convenience. They are relieved of all the dead weight rendered necessary by the present system, and are no heavier than is required to bear their load of goods and passengers. The carriage bodies and weight will be almost on the ground. They will be less expensive than those at present in use, and the immense expense of tunnelling, cuttings, and so forth, will be entirely avoided. The repairs of the railway, the "wear and tear" of the engines and trains, will be much less expensive than those now in use. The inconvenience and denigrating odour of cutting through parks or other peculiarly situated property is avoided by the power of giving the line any desired direction. The ingenious inventor and patentee of this new system, which he illustrates with great clearness, is Mr. Kolfman, a gentleman well known and much respected and admired in the scientific circles.

#### He attends in Carlisle street three days a week, for the purpose of exhibiting his model, and engine, the latter of which has been beautifully manufactured at an expense of three hundred pounds, and is on the scale of one and a half inch to a foot. It is worked by steam, and performs various and speedy evolutions upon a model railway, formed in the shape of the figure 8, which demonstrates practically its capability of moving round a circle of fourteen feet radius, besides its wonderful power of ascending a hill of one mile fourteen feet. This revolution is effected by an additional forewheel on either side, of smaller diameter, and concentric with the large driving wheel, the tire of which is roughened to give it the necessary hold on the surface of the rail, which is elevated at the commencement of the declivity, so as for the smaller wheel to act upon it, being also just sufficiently elevated to raise the large wheel from the line of rail on which it previously acted.

#### To prevent the possibility of the engine being diverted from its course, there is a central rail with two horizontal wheels in front of the engine, which acts as a pole to the carriage, and makes its direction completely subservient to the middle of the centre rail, the outward wheels running upon a plain and unconfined surface of iron. But description is almost superfluous—it must be seen to be properly appreciated; and Mr. Kolfman, having protected his invention by taking out letters patent in this and other countries, is too liberal a minded man to withhold any information calculated to enlighten the human mind; and too much of a philanthropist to refuse to elucidate a system which, according to present appearances, will be destined to confer permanent advantages and improvement of the present and future generations.—*Observer*.

#### Mortality of Seamen.

—It has been computed that for every sixteen sailors who die of disease, eleven are drowned or are wrecked—that the number of British ships which are lost is about one to twenty;—that very few short of two thousand per cent annually in the mighty deep, chiefly from shipwreck by which property to the value of three millions annually is absolutely lost to the nation, and hundreds of widows and thousands of children are thrown on the cold and precarious charity of the Public;—and the most frequent cause of these shipwrecks is intemperance;—and that, in the case of those who are saved from such sudden death and a watery grave the average life of seamen is, from hard service, finished at 45!

### IRELAND.

#### The sale of whiskey and punch in the public houses in this city has fallen off at least one thousand pounds in the last month, and the publicans fear it will be three thousand pounds less this month.

The Rev. Mr. Mathews, in Cork, having reformed so many habitual drinkers and drunkards.

#### Extraordinary Fact.

—Mr. R. Sheridan of Westport undertook to walk from Westport to Lonsborough, and back again, ten Irish miles, in two hours and fifteen minutes, which he performed on Monday, in two hours and fourteen minutes. He took a considerable amount of money. Mr. Sheridan appeared to be but little fatigued, though the road was very different, and the weather rather unfavourable.

#### Emigration.

—The number of emigrants arrived at Quebec this year to the 1st of July was 3,000—2,417 more arrived in the same time last year.

#### Woolen Manufacture in Ireland.

—The first power loom for broad cloth weaving that has ever been introduced into this country, has been lately erected at Milltown Factory by Mr. Moore.

#### The weather for the few days has been harsh and boisterous with heavy rains, inasmuch, in a great degree, to the progress of mowing, and the ripening of wheat, which is considered rather perilously situated.

We regretted, in a recent journey, to observe that the potato is generally failing, from what cause we have not been satisfactorily informed.

#### The late rains have produced something like a magic improvement in the growing crops; wheat is gathering beyond all anticipation, barley, which was expected to have been a complete failure, now assumes the prospect of a good crop. The grass also, has received its share of amendment, and instead, where it had not done growing, got up in a wonderful manner. The oat and potato crop

#### never promised so abundant a supply as they do this season.

Mr. O'Connell is specially retained in three nisi prius cases at Cork sittings.

The grand jury of Kildare have rejected the proposal for removing the assizes from Ajly to Naas.

The Queen's County grand jury have refused to make any presentment for clothing the contabulary.

Portarna bridge, now erecting, is to cost £22,000.

Emigration.—The China, 608 tons register, has been lying at Passage since noon on Sunday, for the purpose of taking free emigrants to Australia, the conditions being that each applicant for a passage must be an agricultural labourer or a mechanic, and married—give a deposit of £11, which shall be returned on arriving at its destination, and changes of linen, &c. It is said that this vessel has come to our port by the authority of government; and that the gentleman to whom we presume several labourers and some small farmers have embraced the opportunity of flying from the hills they live, "to those they do not know of." We would strongly advise our poor country people to consult well with those in whom they repose confidence before they turn their backs on home, however cheerless, particularly under circumstances which to us at least appear any thing but inviting.

### SCOTLAND.

#### Tadpole Extraordinary.

—There is now living in the vicinity of Ayr, a gentleman who can boast personal acquaintance with an individual who had seen, and conversed with another, who had actually been present at the battle of Flodden Field. Marvellous as this may appear, it is not the least true. The gentleman to whom we allude was personally acquainted with the celebrated Peter Gordon, of Auchterties, who died in 1775, at the reputed age of 131, although there is reason to believe that he was several years older. Peter, in his younger days, was servant to Garden of Troop, when he accompanied a young lady through the north of England, where he saw and conversed with the famous Henry Jenkins, who died in 1670, at the age of 169. Jenkins was born in 1501, and was, of course, 12 years of age at the battle of Flodden Field, and at the memorable occasion, he bore arms to an English soldier, where he served as a "boy loan."

#### Our reason for thinking that Peter Gordon is older than he is reported to have been, is this:—There are still living individuals who knew Peter, and to whom he used to boast, that he had served under Montrose, and been present at the light of Erye. He used to say he was then a "boy loan," and page to Ogilvie of Forglie. He had a vivid recollection of the encounter, and of the personal appearance of Montrose. The battle of Erye was fought in the year 1644; and supposing that Peter was then between ten and twelve years of age, he must have been at least 141 years of age when he died.

### SYND OF GLASGOW AND Ayr.

#### Overtures sent the Printing of the Bible.

—Principal Macfarlan, in bringing before the Synod, said, twenty years had passed since he had introduced an overture to the Synod. It happened that the patent for the Queen's printer expired in July next, and that a committee of the House of Commons was then sitting in London, in relation to the patent held by his father, a statement of the circumstances—that Government should not renew his patent, but give the power of printing Bibles to any printer who might come under an obligation that the text should be pure, and that he should submit himself to certain penalties if not approved by a committee of the Synod.

#### More probably a Board of Commissioners, and the whole matter perhaps placed under the surveillance of such mixed boards as had been appointed lately for purposes of no small moment and importance; but there were other considerations beyond the occasional inaccuracies in the blundering of printers. The Very Rev. Principal referred to the danger of that confederacy which the people of Scotland entertain to the correctness of the Bible being destroyed; to the diminution of reverence for the Bible; to the decrease of the moral multitudes of the Scriptures. This has been done before, and was matter of history. Oliver Cromwell offered £1000 to a printer to substitute for "we" a single word; to substitute the word "ye" for "we" in the text; and to the sixth chapter of Acts, make "Whom we may appoint," instead of "Whom ye may appoint." He next adverted to the fact of an emigrant vessel being supplied, just as it was about to sail, with copies of English literature to be circulated among the emigrants, which were found to contain particular dissent from the authorized liturgy, every sentiment and expression bearing a Transatlantic meaning, being carefully expunged. He brought forward this overture with a view to arouse the General Assembly on the subject.

### WALES.

#### A new county Hall is about to be immediately built at Brecon. The plan of Mr. Wyatt has been selected.

#### The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint John Marsh, of Llandudno, in the county of Merioneth, a Master Extraordinary of the High Court of Chancery.

#### A short time ago the Rev. Mr. Sayce, Baptist minister of Wrexham, summoned the wren pike keeper to the road to Holt, before the Wrexham magistrate, for demanding toll from him, on the Sunday previous when going to preach. After hearing the case the magistrates debited that the Rev. Gentleman was not liable to pay the toll on such an errand.

#### Vale Wayward.

—High as our expectations had been, they were at length more than realized; for the sudden view of Vale Gwynedd, bursting full upon us in the radiant beauty of a moonlight night, was one of the most wildly picturesque I had ever beheld. As magnificent as beautiful, at no point could it have been seen under a more favorable aspect—in its richest autumnal hues and softest touches of the season's fall. The majestic calm and beauty of the hills appeared mirrored in the waters at their feet, which glowed with that mellow radiance never seen by day; while air off the music of the flashing falls stole on the deep solitude and silence of the night. Innumerable mild and variegated hues, caught from the revere, retentive skies, contrasted with the dusky shadows of the rocks, imparted an unclouded and probably altogether new appearance;—some changing feature contending to surprise the eye. As soon as the eastward, where the mountain begins to recede, came a balder stream of light, through the opening which revealed the distant peaks of Snowdon, arrayed in all the richness of rainbow hues, from the deepest purple to those grey, brown, and sparkling masses which invest the foreground and the base.

#### Fountain of Natural Gas.

—In the Vale of Cwmdare, near Aberedon, Glamorganshire, there is a waterfall, which has lately become an object of peculiar interest, in consequence of a phenomenon lately manifested, and probably altogether new in character. It consists of an extraordinary exhalation of gas, spontaneously issuing from the bed of the stream, and which, being ignited, continues to burn without intermission, with a yellow coloured flame, accompanied with screams of wild wail, orange, purple and blue. This curious phenomenon appears through which the gas escapes beneath the water (causing it to rise and bubble) others on the dry banks, which increase daily in size. One of the apertures is considerably larger than the rest, the flame from which burns about two feet in length, and a foot and a half in width; at times it burns considerably larger. The soil consists chiefly of argillaceous schist, or fire clay, sufficiently hot to burn the hand. Fish caught in the stream have been boiled up in it; and the guides prepare a good supper of broiled bacon for themselves and spectators.

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### -THE DIAMOND NECKLACE.-

MONTREAL, 22d August, 1839.  
To the Editor of the Star,

Sir:—I noticed "an article" in several of the papers in your city, in relation to "a diamond necklace" worn by a young lady (daughter of Mr. Wm. Swaim, the inventor and proprietor of the celebrated Panacea) at a ball at the United States' Hotel, at Saratoga Springs, and speculating on how many bottles of that "remedy" must have been poured down "the public throat" to have purchased "the precious brilliants," estimated, according to rumour, at \$20,000!

Visiting at Saratoga at the time, and the subject being one of general conversation, there is a little history connected with these jewels which I will give, as it was related to me. I do not vouch for its positive accuracy, but merely mention it as a passing "anecdote," which demonstrates that there are two sides to a question, however insignificant—here it is:

A few years ago Mr. Swaim received a request from one of the reigning monarchs, through the medium of a Minister Plenipotentiary, or an Envoy Extraordinary, to proceed immediately to Europe, for the purpose of administering his *personal advice*, in relation to an *aggravated case of Scrophula*, "with which a prominent member of the royal family was afflicted. Mr. Swaim, considering it important to test the effects of his remedy in so high a quarter, preparatory to its introduction in similar cases, over the whole continent of Europe, sailed without delay in the packet ship Saquehannock, from Philadelphia.

The case in question, although it had baffled the science and the skill of the "attending faculty," was but an *ordinary one* to him, and he had the good fortune of subduing the disease, and of restoring the royal sufferer to perfect health, in about three or four months.

Mr. Swaim was requested to name his reward. He declined accepting any other, however, than simply the "royal autograph," affixed to an instrument acknowledging the cure.

There is a delicacy (probably a proper one) with imperial families in such matters, implying (as it does) an infinity of nature at variance with the omniscience and the infallibility of Kings, and the request was positively and politely objected to, and Mr. Swaim contented to consider the matter as confidential with himself and the few members of the royal household who were privy to it.

Whether or not this occurred at the palace of St. James, of St. Petersburg, or St. Cloud, or any other of the European courts, I could not ascertain. The result, however, was, that previously to his departure, a string of diamonds was presented to him, on behalf of the sovereign, the centre one of which alone is valued at \$20,000—and there are at least twenty-five brilliant altogether; the smallest ones are estimated at \$1,000 each. A magnificent present it is true, but what is that in comparison to the jewel of health, when weighed in "the balance of life?"

#### Robespierre.

The following extract from Broterre's life we present as a curiosity. If Robespierre has been introduced we may well doubt the authenticity of history.

Robespierre was born a republican; his studies, which he pursued with ardour and success—his taste and his habits, which inclined him not only to love virtue theoretically, but to rigidly practice it—his temperance, which gave him a strong will, and an inflexible determination, all seemed combined in him to carry out the intention of nature. His early career was marked by some successes at the bar, and in literature. Elected to the Constituent Assembly, he gave his undivided support to the popular cause, he struggled zealously, but unsuccessfully, against the predominant opinion, which pretended to protect liberty, while it kept in authority its greatest enemies. Never would he admit that the absolute monarchy could honestly reconcile itself to being only the creature of power. The reasons of the court soon confirmed his opinion. Hence, his hatred of the Constituents' who had repulsed, insulted, and treated him as a disorganizer; thence, the unbounded confidence reposed in him by the people, as in one who had been further and with more discrimination than the majority of his colleagues. The people, after having conquered liberty, found themselves obliged to reconquer it again; and to defend it as well.

They listened to Robespierre as to one who promised them its full possession and enjoyment.

But the guarantee for this possession could not reside in laws alone. New manners as well as new laws were indispensable to secure it. There was needed a complete regeneration. It was in the conviction of the overwhelming necessity for such regeneration, that Robespierre, emboldened by his popularity, undertook a task which would have been sublime amongst a people young and uncorrupted, but which the state of civilization rendered impracticable in France. He said to the rich—no more ostentatious pomp—no more effeminate voluptuousness; let your superfluities be the inheritance of the poor. He said to the public agents, administrators and magistrates—Ye heads shall answer for your misdeeds; your functions shall be honored, but laborious, and shall yield you only a just competence. Wherever the scene of your duties, whether in cities, communes, or villages—it is you who must every where set the example of virtuous conduct. He said to the men of commerce—Cease being citizens of the world—let your industry, your speculation have no sphere—no other end than your country's prosperity; open your hearts only to national egoism. He said to the priests—You impostures shall make no more dupes; your empire is irrevocably at the end; no more mediocres between us and God. We shall henceforth address our homage directly to the Supreme Being.

He said to the Aristocrats—Death is the commencement of immortality. He said to the diplomatists, publicists, and statesmen—There is no policy but in justice, nothing is just but the rights of the people; there is no good government, but where these rights are respected. He said to all classes— Reform yourselves, punish, banish from amongst you the dissipators, the ambitious, the base, and the corrupt—keep watch on the timid man and the egoist. The one feels not the love of the country; the other compromises it. The former is apt to be a hypocrite the latter a traitor. Distrust these philanthropists who profess to love every body in order to despise with loving their own kindred; who make themselves citizens of the world only to exempt themselves from the duties of the French citizen.

Is his interest invoked in favor of other states the victims of bad government, he replies, that slaves are more contemptible even than tyrants. In short he sees nothing in the internal or external administration, which might not tend to the triumph of all the virtues to the annihilation of every vice; and to all his precepts Robespierre gives the authority of his own example: for his private life was without blemish or reproach. Relatively to a man-like him, the minutest details are interesting facts to be observed then, that in the midst of the revolutionary phrensy which impelled so many other republicans to outrage good-manners, and decency itself, by their language and costume, Robespierre abased himself the severest censor of his most devoted partisans; he assumed them as much by his behavior as by his discourse; his head-dress and garments were always carefully attended to, but without foppery. It was the simple property of a citizen.

We have as it were given a census of his enemies. The impracticable project of transforming into Spartans a people squalid and polished, fashioned to the soft habits which are necessarily contracted under a long reign of despotism, rich in all the blessings of civilization, as well as infected by all the evils it produces—this project, we say, was taken up without due examination. One would have thought the Convention was applauding the reading of books of antiquity. But its execution!—Ah! there was the source of so much violence and tears, of such prodigious exertions and of so many base acts to counteract them.—Robespierre presents pictures full of hope and seduction; they are admitted; he demands terrible laws; the Convention grants them with eagerness. Their first result is the oppression or death of a great number of royalists, heads of families, traitors, and agents in the pay of foreign enemies;—that gives strength and stability to the republic; a steady support is given to the man whom all regard as the president—as the very soul of the revolutionary government. But he wishes to arrive at the second result; it is to strike around him in the very midst of his flatterers—of those who had constituted themselves his slaves, because amongst them, too, he sees obstructions and danger to the consolidation of the new order of things. Here he is stopped short;—his numerous enemies break through the state of thraldom he had placed them in; they submit to him and all the discomfited factions; and Robespierre is overthrown, and his memory loaded with all his iniquities.

It has been said, Robespierre usurped the powers of the national representation. . . . But why did his colleagues surrender such powers into his hands? Why did they give to his belittles all the weight of their sanction?—Perhaps the assembly was not free. But who will believe that more than six hundred men had not the force of three? What were the means of Robespierre? Without money, without troops, without relations he had only his principles, his discourses, and his popularity. His principles—your duty was to have calculated the consequences of his discourses—you ought to have refrained, instead of applauding them with enthusiasm. His popularity—you had the same means of acquiring it that he had; you ought to have enlightened the people, devoted yourselves to their sole interests, and then what calumny achieved for you at least good faith had achieved long before. Nay, confessedly, if you thought you did every thing for the best, acknowledge, as one of your party has since done, that what are called crimes and faults, were but calamities, and also confess that you did not comprehend the system of Robespierre until the axe began to menace your own heads.

All that the republican era has produced, of the beautiful, the grand, the immortal, has had its germ or its birth in the second Committee of public Safety—that committee twelve times re-elected with general acclamations, and which Robespierre swayed as he did the entire Convention. And you allege that it was without the privity of this stupid and barbarous man—this executioner of the sciences and of men of science—that so many prodigies were conceived and executed! But who will credit the assertion, for what believe that Robespierre alone was blind to what all Europe beheld with admiration and consternation! Or, if he was not blind—if he, too, saw it, and if his power were such as it has been described since his death—what prevented him from adding to his victims those illustrious members of the committee, whose labors kept up the sacred fire—the Carnots, the Prieurs de la Cord'e Or, the Guyton, the Fourcroy, the Gergoines, the Rommes, the Lakanals, and so many others who did not, (like Syeys, and other time-servers) wrap themselves up in silence, awaiting the return of liberty! And that constellation of scientific men, the pride of France, who, in their zealous at the offices of the committee, were, ever and anon, exposed to his blow—did all these escape his notice! And those numerous resolutions of the Committee of Public Safety, which invited artists and men of letters to public competition for proposed monuments and inscriptions, worthy to perpetuate the magnificence and glory of the republic—these resolutions, all subscribed with Robespierre's signature—do you believe that Robespierre approved and signed them against his will. Ah, no!—Robespierre, too, loved letters, arts, and sciences; he punished only the mercenary gang who brought disonor on them by the prostitution of their talents.

Moreover, not one of the accusations urged against Robespierre has been proved. The papers found at his house, and in his own hand-writing, are evidence that he did not understand the word *conspirator*, unless in the sense of having all the people for accomplices. Are the letters addressed to him—however they may abound in adulation, stupidity and folly—are they to be considered documents against him! Will the reports of the deify Court, who has put the histories of all nations, as well as every mythology, pamphlet, and hearsay, in requisition to prove that Robespierre had been a pirate—will these reports, the laborious fruit of a whole year's travail, and in which good faith is seldom respected—will these have any weight before the tribunal of posterity? Let us, now, proceed, if we can, to reveal the eighth Thermidor; the design formed by himself and eight other members of the Convention to assassinate Robespierre in full session—Lecointe, by his everlasting denunciations against the old members of the Committee of Public Safety, by the reprinting and reproduction of the sittings and minutes of that epoch, has thus conveyed, without intending it, the highest possible eulogy of the accused, (Robespierre, Saint Just, &c.), and the bitterest censure of the majority of his colleagues. The defence, the justifications, published by the pretended accomplices of Robespierre are, for the most part, of a grand, exalted, generous character. "True, the deceased is there