Terms of Publication. Two Dollars per annum, payably semi-annual in

charged Papers deliverd by the Port Rider will the chargof Papers derived by the Kort Ender will be charged 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 the for which has ten and the contract out.

All advertisments will be inserted until ordered out all advertisments will be inserted until ordered out unless the time for which Abey are tipe be continued its specified, and will be charged accordingly. Yourly advertisers will be charged 32 per annum, including subscription to the paper with the privilege keeping one advertisement not exceeding 12 squares standing during the year, and the insertion of a smaller one in, each paper for three successive times. All inters addressed to the editor must be post paid otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

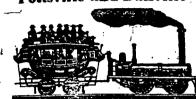
All sources for meetings, &c. and other notices which have heretofore been inserted grats, will be charged 55 cents each, except Mariages and Deaths.

If Pamphlets, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading an Handbills of every description, neatly printed at the Office at the lowest cash prices

THE PHILADELPHIA & SUSQUEH ANA OPPOSITION LINE.

TRI-WEEKLY

Reading Rail Road. Pottsville and Danville



RAIL ROAD, AND

NEW POST COACHES. Via. Reading. Pottsville, Port Carbon, Cooper's, Shamokin. Sunbary, Northumberland, and Cattawissa.

THROUGH BY DAY-LIGHT, FR

HE Subscribers having made arrangements to form this route in connection with the Party Line of Pott, Shoener, Finney, & Co. on its arrival in Pottsville from Philadelphia, for the purpose of in Polisting passengers from Philadelphia to the Susquehanna, through the Susanchanna through the Susanchan Coal Figures, have started a Tri Weekly Line of Stages, to leave

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND FRIDAYS. immediately on the arxival of the Philadelphia Oppatton Line, at 3 o'clock, and proceed to COOP ERS, where two lines will branch off, one going to SHAMOKIN, where it will arrive at 8 o'clock, and the passengers after sleeping there, will arrive at Price's Hotel, in SUNBURY, and Lee's Hutel, at Northumbers Den, early next morning, in time to take the Pack-

The other route from Cooper's, will proceed to Brody's Hotel, at Carrawissa, where it will arrive the wise at 5 o'clock, in time to take the Coach to RETURNING, passengers will leave Northon.

TERLAND at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the Depot of the Pottsville and Danville Rail Road at Sun, bury at half past 9, proceed to Shamokin for dinner and arrive the same evening at Pottsville.

From Cattawissa Returning, passengers will leave at 9 A. M., dine at Coopers', and reach Potts. VILLE to intereset the next morning's Opposition Coach to Philadelphia.

RATES OF FARE.

From Philad'a. thro' to Northumberland, do to Cattawissa, Potteville to Sponne', (Broad Mt.) to Cooper's, to Shamokin. 2,50 to Northumberland,

to Cattawissa, JACOB KRAW & Co. Shamokin (JOSEPH KIMMEL & Co Pottsville. JOSEPH PAX FON & Co. Cattawissa.

PROPRIETORS.

For seats in Philadelphia, apply at Sanderson' PIF A daily line will shortly be established on the

Pottsville, June 29

EXCHANGE HOTEL, POTTSVILLE.

William G. Johnson

HAS taken this commodious establish ment recently occupied by Joseph Weaver, E-q. 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 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

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 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

Base, will always be furnished with the choicest viands and liquors; and with a wish and exertions to gratify his guests he anticepates the patronage of

e public. Potteville, april 13, 1839.

Davy's Sufety Lamps,

OF the best construction; and most approved kind of the best constructions and most approved also makes new gauses to old lamps, and other epairs done at the subscriber's Clock and Watch Maker Shop, in Centre street, Pottsville.

June 1 22-11 JOSEPH COATSWORTH.

PATENT SPRING STEEL Cross-Strained Saddles.

RICHARD D. SCHENER, Soddle, Bridle, and Trunk Manufacturer,

Soddle, Bridle, and Trunk Manufacturer.

ESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to his Customers and the Public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has received from them. He now informs them that he has an improvement in the construction 'of Saddles, for which he has a patent right, and recommends them to the Public as being far superior in durability, ease, and comfort to the rider than any other yet invented, and he recommends his keel Spring Cross-Strained Saddle to the notice of the public, with confidence. He therefore respectfully in vites the Public to call at his shop next duor to Mr. Hartz's Store nearly opposite the Exchange Hotel, Centre street, Pottaville, and examine for themselves. He also keeps constantly on hand a general assorti-

Centre street, Pottsville, and examine for themselves. He also keeps constantly on hand a general assoriment of all kinds of work, such as Saddies, Bridles, Pattent Ply Nets. Coach, Gig, and Wapon Harness, Trunks, Vilices, Travelling Bags, Gig and Riding Whips. &c. Every description of work in his line will be made to order, on the shoriest notice, with meatness, durability, and on terms as low as it can be done elsewhere.

May 25

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

BUCKETS AND HOSE,

ADE equal to any that can be procured elsewhere mand ascheap, by RICHARD D. SHOENER, May 25

Cheap Calicoes, Muslins, &c. AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE,

Corner of Centre and Callowhill Streets. JUST received a fresh assortment of British French and Domestic Prints, Unbleached Muslin, Superfine and low priced Bleached Muslin Apron and Bed Cheese, Canton Flancels, Table D. aper, Cotton Yarn Carper Chain, Cotton Cape, an a variety of other goods, which will be sold very sheap by HUNTZINGER & KREBS.

POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER

Ewill teach you to pierce the howels of the Earth and bring out from the Caverns of the Mountains, Metals which will give strongth to our dands and subject all Nature to our use and pl

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

VOL XV.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival, on Friday, of the South America, Capt. Bailey, we have received letters and papers to the 22d from Liverpool, 21st from London, and 19th

SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

from Paris; being six days later than the intelli-gence by the Liverpool steamer. The Mediator, with Daniel Webster and family, from London, has also arriveed. The news reached us last night at 9 o'clock, the South America having been boarded twenty miles outside Sandy Hook restorday afternoon, by one of our ficet—the Water Witch, Captain Dot and go one. We are not sure but we have the news exclusive—however, we'll see to day.

The character of the news, in a commercial point

of view, is somewhat better—though not much. Very little is said in the English papers of Mr. Jandon or the U.S. Bank. Cotton has fallen 1 4 of a penny, and corn has also fallen a little—merely a penny, and corn has also fallen a little—merely a tuppence, however, which in corn is no great affair. The money afarket is still unless, but the bullion in the Bank of England is increasing slowly—the average increase fittle, but the exact increase probably £500,000, or more. On the whole, the news may be considered from fair to middling.

The principal political news is the complete reduction of Afighauistan by British arms, and the submission of Paris—also, the decree of the Emperor of China. against the beautiful and barbarian

or of China, against the beautiful and barbarian Queen of an obscure island called England. Anoexed are all the particulars.—N. Y. Herald.

One engrossing subject an the English papers appears to be the approaching matriage of England's youthful Queen, to Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg. This destined husband of one of the most powerful sovereigns of Europe, was born on the 26th of August, 1819, and is consequently in his twenty first year. After the death of his mother, in 1831, he was placed temporarily under the care of his auntath the Dutchess of Kent, and revised some time set Kensington and Claremont, where he had occasional opportunities to partake of the various lessons which were given to the princess Victoria. At this time, it is probable, the first foundation was laid for the

attachment, which solikely to eventuate in the mat-rumonial union of the parties. The young prince is described as handsome, of amiable manners, very intelligent, and of indisputable propriety of conduct. A memoir of Sir Sidney Smyth, "the famous Commodure," from the pen of the author of Ratin the Receive, is announced as forthcoming them the

At the time of the departure of the British Queen, the London Monument had been closed, on account of the suicide which had been committed by a boy, who threw himself from its top. It has now been opened again to the public, but two men are in future to be placed opposite the door at the top of the staircase, whose duty it will be to keep watch upon

A design for a tomb to receive the heart and statue of Richard Cour de Lion, in the style of the tweith century, has been prepared by M. Deville, conservator of monuments in the Cathedral of Rouen. It is proposed to place it in the chapel of the Virgin in the cathedral, near the tomb of Cardinal

to Sunbury, via. Potteville 2.25 The King of Naples has renewed a decree of 18 22 against the removal of objects of att and historical acquiments from any public scrifices or private chapels, and prohibiting the demolition of any antiquities, such as temples, mausoleums, aqueducts, &c., even when they are the property of private individu-

> The last number of Bentley's Miscellany contains a curious paper by Dr. Millenger, called 'Remark-able Suicides,' from which we take the following

" Dr. Schlegel states that there existed in Paris's society calling itself "The Friends of Suicide." It was composed of twelve members. A lot was annually cast to decide which of them should commit nicide in the presence of his colleagues Each member of the union was to prove in a satisfactory manner-1. That he was a man of honor: 2. That he had experienced the injustice of mankind, the ingratitude of a friend, the perfidy of a mistress, or the falsehood of a wife: 3. That he had experienc-ed for years an irremediable vacuity of the soul, and was discontented with every thing in this lower world. Dr. Schlegel, in his wealth against the French metropolis where such an association could exist, calls it a sufficiently, boiling caldron, in which, as they stew of Macbeth's witches, they simple and the sufficient of Macbeth's witches, they simple and the sufficient of Macbeth's witches. mer, with a modicum of virtue, all kinds of passions, oices, and crimes."

A letter from Cadiz details the following singular

murder as having been committed in that city on the 18th of October. "Two women met on the Plaza de San Juan de Dice; the one hated the other with an implacable hatred, and after some threats she drew from under er mantilla a long knife, the other fled and sought refuge in the church. The mass was just begun, and the wretched woman flying up the naive, threw herself at the feet of the priest who was officiating. Notwithstanding the sancity of the spot, her enemy pursued her into this holy asylum and poignarded her in the presence of the assembled congregation.
It may be easily imagined with what horror the spectators of this shoking sacrilege were struck which proves to what a spitch of madness revenge oan be carried in the heart of a Spaniard. The service was immediately stopped, and the door clos-The murderer was arrested, and will no doubt

Among other articles lately recovered from the wreck of the Royal George, the Kentish Observer wreck of the toyal George, the Rential Observer, states that there were twelve tin packets of preserv-ed beaus, in a wooden box, stamped "Conserve Ar-tichena de Catrou, Marseillea." Neither vinegar nor pickle had been ored; they had been boiled and laced in air tight vessels, and were as fresh and fit or use as when enclosed. They had been fifty-sev n vears under water!

Curious Water in Corsica .- A little Corsican riv er, named the Rostonica, is remarkable for whitentng every thing thrown into it, but particularly iron, which after being immersed for a brief period, bears the appearance of being plated with allver. Its waters have all the clearness of crystal, and their quality is considered to be highly salubrious.

The following is the inscription on the temb of the celebrated William Cobbett, erected in St. Andrews' churchyard, Farnham, in Surry, October 22, 1839 :

1839:
"Beneath this stone lies the remains of William Cobbett, born in the parish of Farnham, 9th of March, 1762; enlisted into the 5th regiment of foot, serjoant maint in 1785; and obtained his ducharge in 1803. He was returned to Parliament for the bor-ough of Oldham, and represented it till his death, which took place at Normandy, in the adjoining parties of Ash, on the 18th of June 1835.

The England has arrived in Liverpool with New York dates to Nov. 1st. -

The Hon. Daniel Webster, of the United States senate family, and suite, as also Samuel Appleton Esq., and lady, with a select party, return to New York in the packet ship Meditator, off the Hool last night.

Sir John Colborne has arrived in England in the

Sir John Countries and Sir John Council to get the special of our siews with respect to the rights of our State and our views with respect to the rights of our State and our views with respect to the rights of our State and our views with respect to the rights of our State and our views with respect to the rights of our State and our views with respect to the rights of our State and our views with respect to the rights of our State and our views with respect to the rights of our State and our views with respect to the rights of our State and our views with respect to the rights of our State and our views with respect to the rights of our State and our views with respect to the rights of our State and our views with respect to the rights of our State and our views with respect to the rights of our State and our views with respect to the rights of our State and our views with respect to the rights of our State and our views with respect to the rights of our State and our views with respect to the rights of our state and our views with respect to the rights of our state and our views with respect to the rights of our state and our views with respect to the rights of our state and our views with respect to the rights of our state and our views with respect to the rights of our state and our views with respect to the rights of our state and our views with respect to the rights of our state and our views with respect to the rights of our state and our views with respect to the rights of our state and our views with respect to the rights of our state and our views with respect to the rights of our state and our views with respect to the rights of our state and our views with respect to the rights of our state and our views with respect to the rights of our state and our views with respect to the rights of our state and our views with respect to the rights of our state and our views with respect to the rights of our state and our views with respect to the rights of our state and our views with respect to the rights of The France of Wednesday, Nov. 22, asserts that the British Cabinet has officially communicated to the French Cabinet the intended marriage of the Queen

SATURDAY MORNING DECEMBER 28, 1839. 12,000 troops into the north part of Persia to oppose

Downger Queen Adelgide is running all over angland, supporting and souting Queen Victoria.

Arthur Payy, the jockey, is dead. He was the prince of light weights;

Duke of Wellington Sick, On the 18th of Nov. the Duke was taken speechless, and was supposed to be dying. He was a little better next day, but is

to be dyings, its war a many of expected to live long.

Mr. Simi director of the Bank of England, and chairman of the Great Western Railway company.

Two mentare now employed to mount guard by turns, at the top of the monument, London, for the prevention of suicide. Great fears are entertained in Paris that the leg

Great feels are entertained in Paris that the leg of Van-Amburg, which was wounded by the hon, will have to undergo amputation. He was in a very precarious state on Sonday.

The agitation about the corn laws is increasing with frightful rapidity, all over England.

The chartists are still very violent, and denounce the government at daily meetings.

The Newbort riots are over. No execution yet, but handreds of arrests.

The Duke of Sussex is to be executor to the Duke of York's effects. His creditors are not yet paid. A young hely of twenty, Miss Agnes Walker, has come out it Glasgow as a preacher. Her first discourse was to prove that the Trmity was declared to

n; and in her second she discussed the

riddle of Sampson.

Capt. Burrows, of the George Washington, has had a piece of plate given to him. There 950 steam vessels in England at this

Singular Tenure .- King John gave several lands at Kepperion and Atterion, in Kent, to Solomon At tefield, to be held by this singular service. teheld, to be held by this singular service:

"That, a soften as the King should be pleased to cross the see, the said Solomon, or his heirs, should be obliged to accompany him, to hold his majesty's head, if their should be occasion tor it, that is if he should be see sick; and it appears by the record in the Tower, that this same office of head holding was actually performed in the reign of Edward the

Newspaper Readers. — The tastes of the readers of a newspaper are sufficiently various and singular. — One reads sothing but the poet's corner; another petry, and all that sort of stoff, horrid considers phetry, and all that sort of stoff, horrid trash. One deems politics the unit business of life; another votes that department a bore. This one reads only the deaths, and marriages, and that one looks only to the advertisements. There are various other highest constant to mention; but certainly the most singular one we ever heard of was the dage of the large who was obliged to consult the celebrated Abernethy, because "for several to the part of the large of the large than the part of the large of comings past she had not been able to refresh her murders."

There was exhibited in New York, during the fair of the Mechanics' Institute, a new fashioned life-boat, the invention of the agent of the Roxbury the same kind on a small scale:

of the same gind on a small scale:

India-rubber Boat.—"There has just been launched on the Neva." says a St. Peter-burg letter, "an India-rubber boat. It is made of sail cloth, impreg nated with caoutchour. It may be rolled up, and in the space of ten minutes can be filled with air by means of four little cocks, by which inflation it assumes the form of a boat. During its trial on the river it held three persons, and excited much attention, as well by the readiness of its movements as by

An appropriate Name.—Some butchers having intimated to a friend that they were about to form an association, confined to members of their trade, but were at loss for a name, he advised them to call it the Joint-stock company.

The Sword of Bruce.-The sword which King Robert Bruce wielded at Bannockburn, has, with helmet, survived the entire family. Mrs. Catharine Bruce, the last of the royal house, died in 1791, at a very advanced age; only a short time before her death, Burns called upon her, and, though she was almost speechless from paralysis, she entertained him nobly, and conferred the honor of knighthood on him with the Bruce's two handed sword, saying she had a better right to grant the title than " people." After dinner, the first toast she gave was "Awa," uncus!" that is, away with the the stranger which showed her Jacobite feelings to the house Hanover. The old lady bequeathed the sward and helmet to the Earl of Eigin, whom she considered

he next of kin. A solicitor of Cambridge nas seem appear a action a poor but respectable woman, to bring an action a poor but respectable woman, to bring an action a poor but respectable woman, to bring an action appear to be a poor but respectable woman, to bring an action appear to be a poor but respectable woman, to bring an action appear to be a poor but respectable woman, to bring an action appear to be a poor but respectable woman, to bring an action appear to be a poor but respectable woman, to bring an action appear to be a poor but respectable woman, to bring an action appear to be a poor but respectable woman, to bring an action appear to be a poor but respectable woman, to bring an action appear to be a poor but respectable woman, to bring an action appear to be a poor but respectable woman, to bring an action appear to be a poor but respectable woman, and to be a poor but respectable woman appear to be A solicitor of Cambridge has been applied to, by against a rich neighboring farmer, or accusing her of being a witch. The farmer had an ass, which no force or persuasion would induce to go ; and he therefore concluded that the animal was bewitched, and charged the would-be plaintiff with the deci. uld say the farmer was a greater ass than his animal.

The Dreme in England .- The late number of the London Morning hronjels contains an able ar-ticle on the condition of the Drama in Englandwhich we have seen attributed to the pen of Bulwer-the novelist. It is too long for insertion entire, but the following passage will afford the reader some idea of the difficulties of authorabip, even in the great European mart, for literature. The Chronicle

"No man, with a senius to conceive and effects a great work for representation, could submit to the hamiliations and perplexities he must undergo be-fore he can endesed in gaining a bearing. The labor of getting a play performed is infinitely greater than the labor of constructing at. A post may write a play with pleasure, but he cannot get it acted without enduring a much larger measure of pain.— The popularity of established authors, instead of in-The popularity of established suttoms, manage or in-fluencing the public tasts to the further encourage-ment of dramatic literature, seems to have the if-fect of repressing its development. The only wri-ters who have any chance of succeeding, (not be-fore, but behind the curtain,) are those who have ore, but benind the curtain, are those who have succeeded already. The sole question which our managers believe themselves required to consider, is not the merit of a new drame, but the authorship.—The matter is determined by the fashion of the workmanship, as we purchase boots from the libby, or fowling pieces from Manton. This label is the grand test and "guarantee of excellence."

new Jersey Protest. Mr. RANEOLPH of N. J., rose and asked pe masion to read a statement ! After some oppos from Mr. Smith of Maine, he read in behalf of his

colleagues, the following against the action of the

we the undersigned Representatives of the State of New Jersey, duly commissioned as such in conformity with the laws of said State, having been in part excluded from our priviledges in this meeting of the members of the House of Representatives, deem

bers of the House of Representatives here assembled, and of the whole American people, the truth of the

England and Russia.—The general opinion in following propositions:—
England is, that from the impresse armaments preparing in Russia that country will be involved in a paring in Russia that country will be involved in a serious war sarly next year. Russia has marched place, and manner of holding about the time. otate has the power to prescribe by law the time, place, and manner of holding electrons for its own

Representatives in Congress, which power includes the right of prescribing the time and place, and the manner of accertaining and making known the result to Congress and the world.

2. That the determination of the State authorities authenticated in the manner prescribed by the State laws, is the only evidence of the election of the members of the House of Representatives which can be be received prior to the organization of the House; itself duly organized.

3. The no one who cannot produce the evidence of his election prescribed by the laws of his State is entitled to take a seat in the House of Representatives; and no one who does produce such evidence can be excluded before an investigation by the House. without a gross violation of the Contitution of the Udited States and the rights of the States them-

4. The the House of Representatives cannot be constitutionally organized, nor a quorum formed, until the States of the Union have find an opportutity to appear by all their Representatives; and that a constitutional quorum is not merely a majority of the Representative-elect, alter the arbitrary exclusion of other members on any pretext whatever,but a majority of all the members from all the States after each State has had an opportunity to appear by her Representatives, and to constitute a part of that

quorum That the body here essembled, having no judicial powers, possessing no means of sending for persons and papers not legally authorized to examine witnesses on oath, and expressly forbidden by law to go into the consideration of any business before the House is organized, and the oath to support the Constitution administered to its member-cannot exercise the highest judicual function belonging to the House of Representatives, that of reviewing and reversing the decisions, of the State authorities in relation to their own elections; and that its only power is to require the persons appearing here as members to produce the credentials prescribed by the laws of their respective States.

6. That the State of New Jersey having by law prescribed the time, place, and manner of holding eections, and also the time, place, and manner of making known the result—and having for that purpose selected the highest kind of evidence know to the Constitution, to the common law, to the parlimentary law, and to the law of nations—a commission under her great seal, and signed by her executivehas thus made known to Congress and to the world that we are her representatives in the twenty-sixth Congress.

This body having in derogation of the principles above affirmed refused in part to recognize our credentials, and that upon the authority of a paper, which emanating from an officer got recognized by the laws of New Jersey regulating elections, and therefore not under the sanction of an official oath -stating merely inferences from other papers, themselves not evidence, being ex parte affidavits taken without authority of the law and without notice to its face, could not be received as proof of the facts it asserts in any court of record in the Union, and an ntention being manifested to carry further this insuit to our State and to consummate the outrage upon her rights by excluding us, her Representatives, from taking part in the organization, of the Housen behalf of our Common Country and of all the other States, whose rights are outraged in the violation of ours, do most solemnly Protest against every such surpation of power by this body-and do utterly lisclaim its right to do an act which will be a bolder and more flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws and rights of the States themselves, than has ever yet been attempted in this country.

JNO- B. AYCRIGG, CHAS. C. STRATTON, JOHN P. B. MAXWELL, WM. HALSTED, T. JONES YORKE.

Washington, Dec. 12th, A. D. 1839. The Iron Trade in Scotland and South Wates.

ANTHRACKTE.

The manufacture of Iron through the agency a Anthracise Coal, having excited a deep degree of attention in Pennsylvania, and the subject being likely to elict further inquiry and create additional interest, we have been at some pains to obtain the facts in love with.
with regard to the inordirate of the Old World, and "Well, Flo especially of Scotland and South Wales. A report recently made upon the subject, by Joseph Johnson, Esq., an iron merchant of Liverpool, furnishes much valuable information. We learn that until the year 1740, the smelting of iron ore in England, was executed entirely with wood charcoal, and the ores employed were principally brown and red bematites.-Earthy iron ores were also smelted, but it does not appear that the clay-iron stones of the coal basins were used, though they constitute almost the sole melting material of the present day. At the era there were fifty nine blast furnaces, whose annual product was 17,350 tons of cast iron -that is for each | heart sche.' I do not doubt he will,' she straight Jumace 294 tons per annum, and five and one-eighth one per week. By the year 1788 several attempts but nothing pleased her until she tried her pencil had been made to reduce iron ore with coked coal: too, but after making many crooked lives, and noth and there remained only twenty-four charcoal blast furnaces, which produced altogether 13,000 tons craybu, and stopped it in a pet her gay guitar, she of cost-iron in the year, being at the rate of 546 tons for each per annum, or nearly eleven tons per week. This remarkable increase of eleven tons for five and one eighth was due chiefly to the substitution of cylinder blowing machines, worked

with pistone, for the cotamon wooded bellows.

"Already 53 blast furnaces, fired with coke, were in activity, which furnished in tota 48,800 tons of ron in a year, and which raises the annual product of each furnace to 907 tons, and the we-kly product to about seventeen and a half tone. The quantity of cast-iron produced that year (1788) by means of the coal was 48,800 tonic and that by wood charcoal was 13,100, constituting a total quantity of 61,500

"In 1796, the wood charcoal process was almost entirely given up, when the returns of the iron trade, made by desire of Mr. Pitt, for establishing taxes on the manufacture, afforded the following results.—121 blest furnaces, furnishing in the whole per annum 121,879 tone, giving an average amount of each for-

nace of 1,032 tone.

In 1802, Great Britain possessed 188 blast farnaces, yielding a product of about 170,000 tone. and this product amounted, in 1806, to 250,000 tons, derived from 227 coke formaces, of which only 159

were in activity at once.

"In 1820, the make of iron had arises to 400,000 tons, and in 1836 to about 600,000 tons."

into the care of the English girls, that St. Passic himself couldn't best, with the blamey stone of the

himself couldn't sear, with the barrier water hack of him.

Hush, Barney: no tale telling out of school in Bay fie to yourself, masther. In a yourself disk's libelling the red chooks and bright eyes (blessing on 'em) Miss Mercy! Ah, masther! wherever (cash a twinkle of those eyes, I feel a great cash warment. all the day after. Och, such eyes I such diame

Irish diamonds—ch' said his master.
No, ur, the genuine. Then such checks! Red and white, laid on by the hands, of Lady Nature herelf, round about, like the charyeme beeds at hurch. Then her lipe ! Och her lips ! that's mur heration !

eration.!'

You are romantic, Barney, said his masther. You may sey that, was the reply; al m just the

boy for that same.
Well, well, ejaculated Perceval suppress mile, "by this time to-morrow, Barney, yan and I will be on the high road ---- ".

"To matrixony, Sir !" No, sirrah, to England.

- Y 12

In 1828, it is estimated that the manufacture of

pig iron in England, amounted to 1,000,000 of tons.

It is said that there are now in Scotland, 52 furnaces

in blast, 6 out of blast, 7 building, and 24 in contem-

plation. Supposing that the whole of them would

be in operation by 1842, the produce would be

457,600 tons of foundry cast-iron per year, or equal

to the whole amount of the United Kingdom, 20

years ago. It is stated that three of the largest ma-

kers of iron in Scotland, are directing their attention

to the manufacture of bar-iron, and with every prot-

pect of success. The experiments which have been

nade to ascertain whether rave bituminous coal and

heated air, would answer for malleable iron, have

A highly interesting view as then given, of the

various iron works in certain sections of the country;

and we find the following facts with regard to the

rates of wages and the state of education among the

"To make 1,000 tons of bar-iron weekly, requires

about 4,000 persons of every description, but I can-

not give you the proportionate numbers to each pro-

cess. The rates of wages for men, range from 12a.

to 60s. for women 6s. to 10s. and boys 7s. to 11s.

per week." And he further says, -The state of ed-

ecation is improving very much in this neighbor-

ood -meaning about Merthyr Tydvil-a very

great portion of the young can read, and many of

hem can write. - On anniversary days, those who

belong to Sunday Schools walk in procession to the

number of 5,000 to 6,000. The members of the tem-

erance Societies are very numerous and also the

Odd fellows, both of which fraternities delight in

walking as often as possible in public procession, on

which occasions they appear quite as respectable

as we see them on festival days in England. In the

houses of the workmen there is a marked improve-

ment; most of them have good cak chests of draw-

ers, bright as silver, cupboards, with a display of

fancy china cups and glasses; some of the younger

women have a veneered work-box, and all these lit-

tle things display an attention to the lesser comforts

and luxuries of life, of which a few years ago, they

had no idea. On the whole, I should say there is a decided improvement in the general condition and

circumstances out workshen -but you must bear

Another branch of the statistics of the Iron Trade,

s adverted to-viz: the proportion of materials used

in each, process, and the waste of the iron. He

Fifteen furnace, averaging 90 tons each per week,

will produce 1,350 tons cast-iron, with a consump-

tion of 50 cwt. coal per ton of tron, including cal-

cining-say 3375 tons of coal to furnaces and cal-

ciming, and to the blowing engines 10 cwt. of coal

per ton of iron, or 675 tons. If the furnaces make

1,350 tons of cast-iron, 100 tons may be deducted

for ballast iron. Then, refining 1,250 tons, at 22

cwt. I gr. of pig to the ton of refined fron, will pro-

duce 1,110 tons refined metal, with a consumption

9 cwt. per ton, or about 500 tons of coal weekly for

the refineries; 1,110 tons refined metal will yield of

priddled iron, at 21 owt, per ton of the metal, and 18

cwt. of coal per ton of fron, 1,045 tone, with 940

tons of coal; and then their rolling mills, at 224

cwt. of puddled from and 20 cwt. of coal per ton; will

Kathleen, the Flower Girl.

N ANUSING TRISH STORY OF THE LOVE ROGUE

RIES OF MERCY O'MORE.

the Giunt's Canseway to Cape Clear, from Corne

mars to the hill of Howth, you would not meet with

another such a dear, delightful, clever, captivating

darling. All the boys of high estate and low estate,

rich and poor, acknowledged the faccinations of Miss

Mercy, and no one was ever known to be thrown in

to any other than an ecutatic state, when Miss Mcr-

cy favoured him with a smile of that dear, delightful,

dimpled face of hers! O, it was quite enchanting

to have such a smile beamed upon him. Talk of

sun! There never was wray from that glodious lu-

ningry that fell so warm upon the heart of created

man as a smile from the face of Mercy O'More.

There was a man who declared that upon his heart

Miss Mercy had made no impression; and people

said, in consequence, that he had no heart at all-It

happened, too, that this very identical young gentle-

man with a hard heart, or a heart with a low cover-

ing, was the only one whom Mercy herself had fallen

"Well, Florence, darling," said Sir Maurice O'-

"I can interpret downcast eyes and gentle sighs

warrant. "Sister," said I to-day, sweet sister, what

think you of the gay young bachelor, 'our visiter !

A goodly man enough, said she; and then beigho !

heigho." she sighed. Do you mark that? 'That

goodly man,' said I, will make some pretty maklen's

replied, and then she turked the leaves of many books

ing else, she blamed the winskillful maker of the

said was out of tune; and then her harp, slas! she

And from this," said Bir Maurice. " von infer

that she loves ! Well—well, time will show."

It is possible that Harry Perceval may have felt

the soft passion creeping upon him, and not wishing to become a Benedict, he resolved upon flying from

the dangerous neighborhood of Mercy O'More.

Certain it is that he called to him his man Barney,

a jouliemen, who officiated in various capacities, va-let included, and ordered him to pack up all his trapa. For, said he, Barney, we leave this place

to-marrow morning."
Sure you won it said Barney.
Sure I will, responded Harry Perceval. They
want to persuade me that I'm in love with Mercy

And you could do worse than be in love with he

Don't you be talking of the blarney, matther,

bit of the blarney.

swept her fingers over the strings, but the only mu sic they made was the echo of her sigh."

More, one day to Mercy's sister, " and so you be

lieve that our beauty is fast caught in love; and in love, too, with that unloving Englisher, Harry

erceval."

"I do, indeed," was the reply.

"And what makes you think so !"

A breathing creature was Mercy O'Mor : from

in mind that these are very flourishing times."

seen attended with most satisfactory results.

operatives:

NO 52.

'You'd better be merciful and lead Mercy to the

And tie myself up in a halter, afterwards. No. no I'm not bound for the gulf of matrimony yet. Thus saying Harry turned round and perceived a a tall and lanthorn visaged young gentleman, whom he heard breather a heavy sigh, hanging down his

'Hallo!' cried Harry, who are you!' The stranger heaved another sigh. Are you dumb, sir ? asked Harry. The strauger shook his head.

What ails you ! Speak !' The stranger heaved another sight and exclaiming. Mercy O'More!' hastily retired.

·Poor unfortunate gentleman! exclaimed Harry. What a vixen this Mercy must be! A fury incar-nate! Prosperino in a stin petticulat. I wish! was thousand miles off!

Turning again, he beheld one of the wildest, prettiest, most good-natured looking little flower girls he had ever encountered, who dropped a modest courtesy; and was passing onword, when Harry caught her apron, and asked what her pame was.

Kathleen, if you please, sir.' repeated the zirl. Kathleen, the flower girl, if you please; who gathers blossoms from hill and dale, for the gratification of her customers. Will you buy ! Here are roses and lillies; but they are for the gentle and the

'Am I not good !' asked Harry. Law, no; you're a man. Here is a heart-east for the forlorn lover; will you buy ! And here are ome pretty tulips & do you love tulips ?

· Your tulips, of all the world, my pretty Kath-·Law! cried the girl, blushing and simpering They may suit you, for you are as bright as the butterfly.

Am I like a butterfly ! exclaimed Harry Perce-

. Why no; not quite so pretty, was the roply. Eh! my dear girl, ' said Harry I should like be better acquainted with you. "Should you, indeed! Well that's very kind; for nobody thinks of any pretty girl now, but Mercy O'-

More. I was once a beauty, sir.' And are you not still-still most beauti-Ah, that's flattering !' said the girl .- But the oung men all thought the same, once. Before Miss Mercy came in the neighborhood, I was the loveliest, happiest and gayest of girls; every body envied me,

for I was universally beloved. I had then twenty lovers and a half—real ones too.

·Twenty and a half,' cried Harry. Yes. The half one was Cormac O'Casey, a very good natured bit of a man, rather tender here, sir, (touching her forehead.) . Nature in creating him and made a slight mistake, and transferred the soft place from the heart to the head. He never told his love, but only used to squeeze my hand, when he bought a poesy; most shockingly—O dear !2

And did Miss Mercy rob you of all these ! Ah, she did. 'There's not a lover can be kept 'rom her.' "It is very strange," said Harry Perceval, that for

produce 916 tons of merchantable bars, or what is her capricious smiles, they should have forsaken pretty Kathleen. Isn't it, sir ? There must have been some witch-

ery in it, for they all of them, on their bended knees, swore they loved me dearly. Ah, those were happy imes, when the day's labor being ended, I selected one from many suitors, to accompany me in a moon-light ramble, among the hills and valleys, glades and glene, by wood and lake; each seemed a paradise, and I the presiding genius! And when the sun was sinking behind the distant hills, its last glories were accompanied by the music of my beloved 'Ab!' cried Harry, (a guitar ?'

No; a jewsharp. He played so sweetly that my spirits ept, as the diving melody fell upon my young seart; and when the great round moon arose, our hearts were entranced with bliss.

I see it!' cried the enraptured youth .- I picture the romentic scorie—earth, heaven and water; moon-light, paredies and a jewsharp! Oh, delightful. Yes, very ; except when a shower of rain visited us, and then my lover would run away."

Run away! Now, can there be a man on earth so vile ! . Run away from such a simple, innocent girl as Kathleen! Kathleen, that man was a vil-·Was he indecd ? Kathleen, your charms, your innocence, your de-

rank. Mercy O'More has not one half of your attractions. She is precious ugly. I am not precious ugly, am I sked the flower

lightful simplicy, entitle you to a ruitor of superior

You-you? cried Harry; No! you are all perfection; you are you are zounds I feel-

Do you feel ill ! ...Ill ? Yes-no, not ill my dear: but I have the

beart burn sadly." Shall I fetch you a little thalk and water ? ·O, no; the only medicine that can effect my cure lies deep in those lovely eyes; let me gaze on them antil my own dull orbe shall draw it forth."

O, sir !' cried Kathleen, blushing deeply. Let me gaze, and gize sgain, exclaimen

· Tie thus that I would fortify myself against the witchcraft of Mercy D'More."

witchcraft of Mercy O'More.

Would you indeed I' replied Kathleen, with such an arch expression, that Harry half suspected she was something more than she seemed; but her subsequent replies removed his suspicions, and he inwardly congratulated himself upon having discovered one of the most pure, most artiess, unsophistica at ted girls in the world. He was sleenly half it layer, with her, and before they had parted, he had made Kathleen promise to meet him again. Presently af torwards Barney arrived with intelligence that all his masters moveables were packed and ready for departure. Unpack them agaid said Harry Perceval : and Barney, wondering at his masters fickleness, re-tired to obey new orders. A formight passed and Perceval had grown more reserved in his behavior, to Mercy O'More; and he stole out every avening. after dinner, to meet the presty KatEleen in whom he was so much enamored that he at length resolved

said Barney.

Could I ! said his master, but I don't happen to be in the mind just at present to do any thing so demorate. I'm not to be caught with her beautiful to marry her.
I am going to get married, said he one day to Si Maurice O'More.
Is it possible, Inid the baronet.
I knew I should surprise you. You will be a

requed the faithful domestic. Maybap, you have't surprised, when I name Mrs. Herry Percent Median rubbed upon the Marney stone yourself! By I am resolved to do justice to modest ment, Sir Mayb sty conscience, N've heard you whisper such things rice , for what to fortune given to us for