



POTTSVILLE. Saturday Morning, July 25.

RENTANCES BY MAIL.—A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself.

COUNTY MEETING.

To be held at Orwigsburg in the Court House, Tuesday July 28, 1846, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Democratic Republicans of Schuylkill County, The Friends of Harrison & Tyler, The opponents of Martin Van Buren Those who are against a State tax, brought upon us by the imbecility of our rulers, and the extravagance of their schemes.

Those in favor of a Protective Tariff, which shall foster American Industry, and give energy to business. All in favour of distributing the proceeds of the sales of public lands among the States.

The Honest German population of our County, who feel that there should be a change in our General Government.

Miners, Mechanics and Laborers, who are opposed to a reduction of wages, and the project of leveling their standard to that of Europe and Cuba.

Those opposed to a Sub-Treasury, giving bank rage to the people, and specie only to the office holders.

Those opposed to a Standing Army, which shall concentrate a power of 200,000 armed men, under the guidance of one person, and be armed with the severity of martial law.

Those opposed to United Localism and Federalism, which strikes to level all popular institutions, and give dangerous and increased patronage to the President.

All opposed to Executive encroachment. All friends of Civil and Religious liberty.

All who despise the slanders against a War worn veteran. All who object to the disfranchisement of naturalized citizens, who will not vote for Van Buren.

Those who remember the "stamp acts" preceding the Revolution. All friends of order and reform.

All who prefer Harrison and Tyler the PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

Van Buren, &c. &c. &c. the office-holders candidates, are requested to meet in County Convention on

Tuesday, July 28th, 1846, at the Court House in Orwigsburg, at 1 P. M. to take preparatory measures, for the formation of a County Ticket.

Benjamin Smith, who lately disappeared from the Pennsylvania Bank, under rather mysterious circumstances, turns out to be a rascal. For the last seven years he has been in the habit of abstracting money from the teller's drawer. The amount thus taken is estimated at about \$100,000. He was a stock speculator.

The English manufacturers complain for the want of orders from the United States for goods. We hope they may continue to complain.

A motion to pay Tory Ingersoll for mileage and attendance was voted down in Congress.

The General Government is engaged in issuing Post Notes. This, we presume, is to be the new currency under the Sub Treasury. The Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a law at the last session punishing Banks for issuing Post Notes. Ought not the Government to be punished also?

What Naxt.—We have received the first number of "The Magnet," published in New York, and edited by S. J. Burr, formerly of this place. The publisher states that the Press on which the paper is printed, is propelled by lightning. This goes ahead of Dr. Franklin, who bottled up lightning, as the Frenchman said, but Mr. Davenport declares that he has "harnessed" this destructive fluid, and so tamed it that a child may direct its movements.

Dreadful Effects of Intemperance.—A man by the name of Thomas Taylor, cut his wife's throat with a carving knife, in New York, last week, while in a state of intoxication. Her life is despaired of.

Charles Naylor, Triumphant.—A majority of the committee on Elections in Congress, decided in favor of Charles Naylor retaining his seat. A triumphant refutation from the charges of fraud perpetrated at the election in the Third District. Tory Ingersoll dare you try it again in the Third District?

During Gen. Jackson's Administration, the National Debt was paid off. In Van Buren's Administration a new National Debt has been created. Is that trading in the footsteps?

Money—the cry is still for more.—Our readers will recollect that both the President and Secretary of the Treasury stated in their last messages, that the revenue would be sufficient to cover the expenditures for the current year. Notwithstanding this boast, the Secretary of the Treasury a few weeks since asked and obtained permission to issue FIVE MILLIONS Treasury Notes to meet the current expenses of Government, and last week he again asked permission to issue five and a half MILLIONS MORE! to meet the expenses of Government! What confidence can people have in an Administration that would thus misrepresent its resources, for ignorance cannot be pleaded in extenuation, where the disparity in the receipts and expenditures amount to the enormous sum of nine and a half million of dollars! nearly as much as the whole expenses of the Government during the first years of J. Q. Adams' and Gen. Jackson's Administrations.

New Hampshire Coming.—The "Workman," published at Manchester, N. H. says: "Up to this time we have been a friend and supporter of the administration. We have labored for it and voted for it. Heretofore we believed its principles and measures right; but now we doubt their correctness and shall seek a change."

The Factory Girls employed in the Laurel Factory, Prince Georges county, Maryland, sent the following toast to the 4th of July celebration, which was drunk with three times three: "May the freemen of the United States ever adhere to the motto inscribed on your banner: 'Protect American Industry.'"

Young men, and old men too, if you wish to enjoy the smiles of the ladies, you must vote for Harrison.



Huzza for Louisiana!! SHE IS SAFE FOR HARRISON.

Since the spring elections ceased the locomotive, ed up courage sufficient to show a little fight, but we rather think that the elections in the West and South West, which takes place in August, will completely "use them up," and they will abandon the contest in despair.

Louisiana voted for Van Buren in 1836, but she has declared for Harrison by about two thousand majority, and the Harrison papers now claim 3000 in November next.

Mr. White, the Harrison candidate for Governor, is re-elected by about 2000 majority. New Orleans has given the unprecedented majority of 1119—in 1838 the democratic majority was only 174.

The Harrison majority for Congress in the first district is 2,045. In the second Congressional district we have lost by a majority of only 13 votes, where Van Buren in 1836 had 719 majority.

The returns from the third Congressional district are not all in, but are very favorable as far as heard from, to the success of the Harrison candidate.

The friends of Harrison have a majority of 10 on joint ballot in the Legislature, which secures a U. S. Senator in the place of Nicholas, Van Buren.

The Locos are so completely "used up" in this state, that it is considered very doubtful whether they will make any opposition to the Harrison ticket in November next.

Harrison's loss and gain at the elections in 1840.

Table with 3 columns: State, Harrison Gain, Loss. Virginia 23, Connecticut 8, Rhode Island 4, Louisiana 5, Total 40.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman dated London, June 30. "When I left Paris, there was a Mr. Newell, a director of the Schuylkill Bank, there, who had just arrived from Philadelphia, and had already secured Lewis, the Cashier, and would shortly sail with him home."

We invite attention to the following communication. It will satisfy any unprejudiced mind that the charges heretofore made, are correct,—that the government had a knowledge of the immense defalcations of Swartwout and Price, and connived at their escape.

[COMMUNICATION.] GEN. CASS, LEVIS, SWARTWOUT & PRICE. We have seen several notices in the papers of the arrest in Paris of H. J. Lewis, late Cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, (who was living in retirement in Paris), and of the recovery of \$150,000 worth of stock, purchased by him with the funds belonging to the bank.

In nearly all these notices, you will find great credit given to Mr. Cass, the American minister at Paris, for his exertions in ferreting out Mr. Lewis from his obscurity, and in having him arrested and brought to justice. The question naturally arises, what is that Mr. Cass, who was (and still is) an officer of the American government, should have overlooked Messrs. Swartwout and Price, both defaulters to that government to large amounts; the former a defaulter to the amount of one and a quarter million of dollars, and the latter to the amount of \$75,000. Both of these individuals, it will be recollected, were living in great style in Paris, and under the very nose of Mr. Cass,—and that, too, at the time of the arrest of Mr. Lewis.

Does not this appear as if there was too much truth in the report, that Messrs. Swartwout and Price had been invited by the administration to leave the country? and why should we doubt it, when it has been clearly proved that the government was acquainted with the annual defalcations of Swartwout for years before he absconded.

One thing must appear clear to every honest mind; that is, if Mr. Cass conceived it his duty (and who will deny it) to have Mr. Lewis, an officer of a bank, and the agent of private individuals, arrested, it was undoubtedly his duty, as a government officer, to have had Messrs. Swartwout and Price arrested also, who were defaulters to a larger extent to the government of which he was an officer.

But no, Mr. Cass could easily ferret out an individual who had defrauded his fellow-citizens out of a few hundred thousand dollars, and who to use Mr. C's own language, "was living in great retirement and obscurity." But he was too blind to see the men who had robbed the government of two millions, and who were living in style and grandeur in Paris, where their manner of living and their defalcations were notorious.

This fact, alone, speaks volumes in proof of the corruptions and profligacy of the present administration, and plainly shows that these frauds are winked at by the government, and that the administration are in the power of these men. Had it been otherwise, Mr. Price never would have dared to return to this country, much less to assert that the government were in his debt;—and, in all probability, he will receive a handsome sum for the purpose of closing his mouth.

In a short time we may expect to see Mr. Swartwout coming back—demanding a balance due him, and a compensation for the injury his character has sustained!

It is said that Mr. Van Buren is decidedly opposed to imprisoning defaulters, and well he may be, for on the Fourth of March next, there will be a sad account to settle with government officers. In the meantime take care of the public buildings at Washington, and see that there are no wooden cornices to the fire proof buildings; for, should that be the case, a chance spark might settle all the government accounts for the last four years. X. Y. Z.

The reception of the Hon. Charles Naylor, by his constituents, on Wednesday last, we understand, was a splendid affair. Democracy has triumphed over Toryism.

World's Convention.—A Convention, denominated the "World's Anti-Slavery Convention," was convened in London, on the 12th of June. Several delegates appeared from the United States, and among the number was J. G. Barney, the Abolition candidate for the Presidency. O'Connell, also addressed the Convention.

The Ladies.—God bless them, we all for Harrison. No less than fifteen hundred ladies joined in the Harrison procession at Dedham, (Mass.) on the 4th inst.

Our readers must observe that the Loco party have abandoned the defence of the present Administration. So odious are its measures that they dare not recommend them to the people. Their only hope now is to heap personal abuse upon their opponents, under the vain expectation of bringing their character down to a level with their own.

The Reading Rail Road.—The following, from the Berks and Schuylkill Journal, shows what has been done on this road—and it will enable our readers to form some estimate of prospective advantages to be derived from it, by this community, when completed.

Great Performance of a Locomotive Engine.—On the 1st inst. the Locomotive Engine "Never-sink," built by M. W. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, for the Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road, drew 53 loaded cars from Pottstown to Reading, (17 miles) in 1 hour and 31 minutes. The total ascent overcame by the Engine in the above distances, was 110; at one point by a grade of 19 feet per mile, for one mile in length; which the Train passed at a speed of 9 and two-tenths miles per hour.

Net weight of Freight, consisting of 99 tons of Blooms, 37 tons of Bar Iron, 14 tons Merchandise, &c. 1533 tons of 2240 pounds. Total gross weight of Train, not including Engine or Tender, 230 and two-tenths tons of 2240 pounds.

This load, hauled up a 19 feet grade, by a second class Engine, is 34 tons more than the estimated daily performance of first class Engines down the Road, from the Coal Region to the Delaware.

Average rate of speed of Train, 11 and two-tenths miles per hour. Weight of Engine, including fuel and water, 22,950 lbs. Weight on driving wheels, in running order, or with water, fuel, and two men, 12,198 lbs. Cylinders 104 by 16 inches.

The weight of the Tender was not thrown upon the driving wheels during any part of the performance.

The adhesion of the Engine was $\frac{3}{4}$ and seventy-two hundredths of its weight, on the driving wheels.

Reading, July 2, 1840.

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL. THOUGHT. "Qui uti scit, et bona."

Where is thy kingdom mighty thought, where is thy regal throne, Where the immortal heritage, that glows for thee alone!

The conqueror of ages past, the victor sere art thou, The signet jewel of thy reign impressed on every brow.

I bend to thee all powerful thought, I tremble at thy might; Nations in fearful wondering have bowed before thy light;

Man in his grovelling fears to go where they call bids him rush, And trembling cowers and cringes 'neath high Freedom's angry blush.

I question thee imperial thought, from whence shalt thou reply, Is' where the dim blue ether sails across you shadowy sky;

Soar'st thou aloft like ocean's bird by eagle pinions driven, 'Till thou art lost in the far clouds that shield our eyes from heaven.

Sweep thy broad pinions o'er that bright that planetary host, Beyond the immensity of space, 'till mind itself is lost;

Viewless and boundless and immense, oh whither is thy flight!— Turn back vain mortal, question not the mystery of my might.

Further and further thou mayest soar beyond the things of earth, And lo! thou see'st but dim and faint the shadow of my light;

Abroad and everywhere I dwell 'mid the wide fields of air, The endless, boundless void of time a moment I am there.

Naught doth control me, naught can curb my onward glorious race, Owing no fetters, I can rush from time to endless space;

To realms where man, mean cowardly man, fears always to pursue, But turns and shrinks within himself, awed by the splendid view.

He must not shrink, he must not flee, man should not thus cast ashore On me, his steadiest friend in need, to nothing else the same!

Matter will follow, where I lead, and man shall—free at last Dwell in the light that marks my track, till Letha drowns the past. DON.

We are authorized to state that the author of the "Letters from the West," which have been published in this neighbourhood, is CASPER THIEL, a Post Master, in Fairfield county, Ohio.

This cold-blooded and malignant slanderer has been challenged to publish the letters in the Van Buren Organ in that county, or proclaim the same charges against Gen. Harrison in any public meeting of the people, which he has heretofore positively refused, because he dare not do it; and our informant judges from the honest indignation which their publication has caused, among his neighbours, the worthy Post Master will soon have to make his exit to some other quarter of the globe where slandering honest public servants is believed to a much greater extent than it is by the inhabitants of Fairfield co. Ohio.

Mr. Oggle's Speech.—We this week commence the publication of Mr. Oggle's speech, and will continue to make extracts from week to week, until we get through with it. Its publication has caused a great sensation among the people, and considerable fluttering among the federal loco office-holders. And well it may. It shows off the grand federal loco President in his true character. He has not only imported laws for the people, but he has filled the people's house with foreign furniture, which in point of splendor and magnificence, will compare with the furniture of the Royal Palaces of Europe. \$88,722 58 of the people's money have been expended in furnishing the President's house and improving the grounds, since 1829, and now the people are to be burthened with a direct tax to defray the expenses of government.

The Standing Army of 200,000 men, which Mr. Van Buren could not recommend too strongly to Congress, would cost the people about twenty-one million of dollars to carry into effect, the first year—and about twelve million of dollars annually, afterwards. Add this sum to the present expenditures of the General Government and it will exceed fifty millions annually. This is reform with a vengeance.

George McDuffie, of South Carolina, one of Mr. Calhoun's pets, has come out for Van Buren; and opposes Gen. Harrison, because he is friendly to a Tariff. Mr. Rhett, a member of Congress from that state, declared in debate on the Sub-Treasury, that he preferred Direct Taxation for the support of Government, in preference to a Tariff. Every day's developments confirm the infamous bargain made between Van Buren and Calhoun, to barter away the dearest interests of the North, to secure the votes of the South. Friends of the Tariff, will you ratify the bargain, by casting your votes for Martin Van Buren, the "Northern man with Southern principles?"

Loco method of advancing the prosperity of the country.—Reduce the price of labor, produce, and property of the country to one-third its former value, and then treble the amount of the taxes.

An important move.—The Phila. Inquirer says: It is stated in a letter from Washington, that Mr. Norvell, one of the Senators from Michigan, intends to propose that Congress assemble in October next, EITHER TO INCREASE THE TARIFF, OR TO INCREASE DIRECT TAXES. This is indeed important intelligence.

In addition to the above, the Malisonian declares "that DIRECT TAXATION has been resolved on, and to enable them to do so at the next session of Congress, they have instructed the census takers throughout the land to make a perfect inventory of every man's property, so that they may know how to enforce the tax." This has been avowed by the partisans of the Government here.

Shameful.—At the celebration on the 4th of July at Wilkesbarre, the Friends of Gen. Harrison invited the Rev. Mr. Clark, of the Episcopal Church of that place, to join in the celebration. The Rev. gentleman replied to the invitation as follows: Gentlemen.—The politeness of the committee entrusted with the arrangements for the "Log Cabin Celebration," has placed in my hand an invitation to unite with you in the festivities of this halcyon day. Duties of an imperative nature demand my attention, and I am compelled to decline the invitation which you have done me the honour to extend.

My heart is with you, and the cause you have assembled to promote; and my prayers go up to the "High and Mighty Ruler of the Universe," that success may attend your efforts, and your labours be rewarded by the attainment of the object you have all at heart—the permanent prosperity of our beloved country.

Assuring you of my wishes for your happiness and success, and of my abiding interest in the cause which my fathers have ever upheld, I beg your acceptance of the accompanying sentiment, to be pledged with cold water only: The Day and the Cause we celebrate—Our Country, and our Country's Independence. I remain, gentlemen, Your obedient servant, WILLIAM JAMES CLARK. St. Stephen's Vestry, July 4, 1840.

The United States Gazette of the 16th inst. says: We have before us a letter from a citizen of Wilkesbarre, who states that on the 10th inst. at a meeting of the vestry of St. Stephen's Church, it was decided that Mr. Clark be informed that his resignation would be accepted, as his efforts in the cause of religion and in the public good in that place hereafter would be without success; and a postscript states that Mr. Clark enclosed his resignation to the vestry. Our correspondent says that the character of Mr. Clark in that place, as a man and a Christian, stands above reproach. We state this matter as we receive it, adding that a majority of the vestry are Van Buren men. These are matters which we may not discuss.

Judge Porter has resigned his seat on the bench for the purpose, it is said, of receiving a more lucrative appointment under the general government. A. V. Parsons, Esq. of Lycoming county has been appointed by the Governor to supply the vacancy. Judge Parsons took his seat on the bench at Orwigsburg on Monday last.

Gen. Jackson, in a recent letter says, he can see "nothing in the military career of Gen. Harrison, to admire." Gen. Harrison we presume, will care very little whether Gen. Jackson admires his military character or not, particularly when it is known, that when the Immortal WASHINGTON, the father of the country, was about retiring to private life, a proposition was made in Congress to give him a vote of thanks for the valuable services he had rendered to the country, both civil and military. The resolution was opposed on the floor of Congress by Gen. Jackson. He declared that he saw nothing in the civil and military services of Gen. WASHINGTON to admire, and he in conjunction with another member of that Congress, now deceased, were the only persons who refused a vote of thanks to WASHINGTON, which the records of the country will prove.

The Loco Federal Party.—No man in his common sense can any longer doubt that the present party in power, is composed of the old Rank Federal Party, and their leading and prominent members, which they in shameful mockery call a second Declaration of Independence, is the same identical Sub Treasury System, recommended and adopted by Alexander Hamilton, the head and front, and the great leader of the Federal party in the United States, when secretary of the Treasury, and which was abandoned at that early period of the Government, because it would not answer, and a National Bank incorporated as a substitute to collect and disburse the revenue of the country, the charter of which the Immortal Washington signed.

The North Carolina Chronicle well remarks: "This places the Van Buren party in a pretty box, truly. They take up the visionary scheme of a man whose memory they every day insult, by applying to his name the most odious epithet, and make that name the test, the touchstone of Democracy." Alexander Hamilton, the "FEDERALIST," the Father of the "Sub Treasury System," Alexander Hamilton, the "MONARCHIST," the author of the "Independent Treasury plan," Alexander Hamilton, "THE BRITISH WHIG," the originator of the "divorces of Bank and State," Alexander Hamilton, "THE TORY," the proposer of the measure of a "denunciations and liberty," Alexander Hamilton, "THE TRAITOR," the projector of the "new mode of keeping the monies of the nation." Hear it, ye people! the very man to whom all these reviling terms are applied, was the original projector of the Sub-Treasury system of Finance!

Young men, ponder well over the present state of affairs, before you consent to perpetuate the present dynasty in power, by your votes. You more than any body else, are interested in preserving the credit system of the country. Destroy it, and what has a young man, just setting out in life, with a good name, and without capital, to depend on? The credit system is the poor man's capital, and he ought to cherish it and guard it with the same care that the rich man does his property. Vote for Van Buren and fasten the Sub Treasury system on the country, and what is the effect? You not only destroy the credit system—but you curtail the business of the country—destroy its commerce and manufactures, and the only capital the poor young man possesses. If you are born to the plough, to the plough you must remain during your life time. But on the other hand, if you vote for Harrison and Reform; you will remove this clog upon the industry of the country, and you will open the road to wealth, power, and fame, for every young man who possesses honest industry and persevering habits.

Where was Amos Kendall during the late war—Exchange Paper.

The poor fellow "was sick. He couldn't march to the battle field."

The White Slavery Slander.—This oft repeated slander is still used against Gen. Harrison in some quarters, notwithstanding a Bill, similar in character, was recommended to the Legislature of New Hampshire by the loco loco Gov., Mr. Page, on the 4th of June last in the following words: "So fluctuating have been the prices of manufactured articles in the market, that few are disposed to contract for the labour of the convicts, perhaps those convicts who are mechanics can be advantageously LET for particular branches of business. I would therefore suggest the propriety of conferring authority, to HIRE OUT a part or ALL the convicts on suitable terms."

The Bill for which Gen. Harrison, and the late loco loco Governor of Ohio, Mr. Baldwin, voted, was of a similar character. It provided for letting or hiring out the time for which convicts were convicted, instead of incarcerating them in prison. The plan recommended by the Governor of New Hampshire, and the Bill for which Gen. Harrison voted, are precisely alike—in character—and there are many persons, of the present day, (as the above recommendation proves) who believe that this would be the most humane and economical mode of disposing of prisoners guilty of penal offences.

But to show still further the hypocrisy of the federal locos in accusing Gen. Harrison of voting "to sell white freemen into slavery, we learn by the National Intelligencer that a similar law, is now in existence in the District of Columbia, under the very name of the members of Congress who have made the charge against Gen. Harrison, and that these members are SANCTIONING this very law by permitting it to remain in force in the District of Columbia, which is under the immediate control of Congress.

While on this subject, we cannot refrain from giving our readers the following "excellent hit," which we copy from the Philadelphia Standard: "Sympathy for Convicts.—Some of the Van Buren editors seem to think it a grievous thing that Gen. Harrison considered it better to sell the time of convicted felons, rather than keep them in jail. Why this sympathy for thieves! Do they think that such a regulation would affect them? It is stated in some of the papers, that the Federalists, at a late gathering, resolved, "That we don't want to be sold as slaves." Would it not be the surest way to avoid such a danger to resolve "That we will not steal!"

The following toast was sent by James Buchanan, to the recent celebration at the Exchange, in this borough. We agree with Mr. Buchanan, that it is an "insult offered" to the people, and we are pleased to find that the Senator condemns his party in such strong terms for promulgating such sentiments.

The Log Cabin and Hard Cider humbug. The last insult offered by the Whigs, (loco federalists he meant) to the understanding of a free and intelligent people, it will every where react, with tremendous power, against its authors.

The Baltimore Republican, the leading loco loco paper in Baltimore, is the author of the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider Humbug," as he terms it—and it was applied in a scolding manner to Gen. Harrison, immediately after his nomination.

From the Baltimore Republican. "GIVE HIM (HARRISON) A BARREL OF HARD CIDER, AND SETTLE A PENNION OF TWO THOUSAND A YEAR, AND OUR WORD FOR IT, HE WILL GET THE REMAINDER OF HIS DAYS CONTENTED IN A LOG CABIN."

It is reacting every where "with tremendous power against its authors."

Effect of Gen. Jackson's recent letter attacking Gen. Harrison.—Gen. Jackson wrote his late letter on the 23d of June, at the Hermitage, and on the 2d of July, the mechanics of the county in which he resides raised a Liberty Pole one hundred and thirty five feet high, surmounted by the flag of our country, and inscribed thereon the name of the leader "whose military merits" their neighbor never could appreciate.

Twenty-five days later from England. On Saturday, the steam packet British Queen arrived in New York, having left Portsmouth on the evening of the first instant. She arrived out on the 16th June, making the outward passage in fourteen days. We have our London, Liverpool, and Manchester files to the last dates.

The Cotton market remains firm as at former advices, and is consequently quite as satisfactory as could be expected. Flour in bond is quoted in Liverpool at twenty-four to twenty-six shillings, and in London at twenty-seven shillings.

The King of Prussia is dead and buried, and his son reigns in his stead, promising "to walk in the footsteps of his predecessor."

Crowsaer, Lord William Russell's valet, confessed that he murdered his master, though most of the details of his confession are considered false.—He was to be hung on the 6th inst.

The Commercial Bank of England has stopped payment. Two hundred and forty thousand persons have joined the Temperance Society in Waterford, Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood, the vocalist, will shortly visit this country. Paganini is dead; he left large sums of money but only a small portion to his mother.

The Queen of England is certainly in "a state of domestic solicitude," and the papers are discussing the question whether a brevet will issue if the child should be a female. If a male, it will, of course, be created "Prince of Wales."

Many of the booksellers of London were prosecuted for blasphemy in selling the works of Shelly. The proceedings of the House of Commons on the 25th ultimo on the Sugar Duties Bill, brought up incidentally, the question of slavery, which was handled by Mr. O'Connell and other members.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN. The whole community of Great Britain was thrown into excitement by a most daring attempt on the part of a boy, discarded post-boy, to take the life of Queen, by shooting her. The following is the account of the transaction which we find in the London papers.

At a quarter past six o'clock last night, the royal couple left Buckingham palace for a drive in Hyde Park, but the carriage had not gone more than forty or fifty yards, when a pistol was fired at the Queen, which was instantly followed by a second. Not above half a dozen persons were present, amongst whom was a female, who was the first to catch hold of the assassin and Lord Ingestre.

The name of the assassin is Edward Oxford, aged about 18. He is a native of Birmingham. Some of the papers suppose him to be insane. The noble bearing and conduct of the queen, on the occasion, is spoken of in the highest terms by the papers.

A latest account states that the attempt to assassinate the queen and Prince Albert has ceased to attract much attention—as it is not believed that the pistols were loaded with ball.

Great suffering exists in the manufacturing towns in England. The steam ship Britannia arrived at Boston, also, on Saturday last. She brings news three days later, but nothing of importance not noted in the above.