

POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 16.

We refer our readers to our annual statistical table of the Anthracite Coal Trade of the United States, in another column, which will no doubt prove interesting, exhibiting as it does the rapid increase of this trade tor the last ten years -and which is destined to increase in a much greater ratio hereafter. It was compiled with great care, and can be relied on as correct.

We refer our readers to the Annual Report of the Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, which will be found on our first page.

An order for \$5 on a Store was dropped in this office on Wednesday last. The owner can have it by calling.

The collection in Trinity Church for missions, will be made to morrow-forenoon and afternoon-having taken to the second for safety. It is an awful night. been postponed from last Sunday.

Harrison & Tyler Ball .- A splendid Harrison and Tyler Ball is to be given in Philadelphia, on the 28th inst., Tickets \$10. A committee, consisting of J. R. Ingersoll, John Price Wetherill and John Hemphill, Esque, has been appointed to waite on Gen. Harrison and Gov. Tyler, on their arrival at Washington, and request their attendance at said Ball.

The Democratic Harrison State Committee, have fixed upon Wednesday, the 10th of March, for the assembling of the State Convention at Harrisburg, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

Pinegeove. - The quantity of Coal shipped from this place last year, was 23,860 tons. Our friends in that quarter anticipate a greatly increased trade next season. We hope they may not be disappointed.

Schuylkill Navigation .- Since our last publication we have endeavored to glean all the information respecting the damages sustained by the works of this company, and are pleased to learn that the injury is not so great as was at first supposed it would be. If the Navigation sustains no other injury by freshets, and there is proper exertion on the part of the officers of the company, it can be placed in navagable order by the first of May next at furthest.

The damage, as far as we can learn, consists principally in breaches made in the embankments. Several of the Dams and Locks have been considerably injured but none have been swept away.

The Reading Railroad, throughout the whole line, we learn, has sustained very little damage from the late tremendous freshet.

Boats. Those who have a little money to spare, could not invest it to better advantage than by having Boats built during the winter season, and early next spring. There was a scarcity for last years' businessa number are annually worn out—and the late freshet has also destroyed a considerable number. If we are not mistaken, a good boat will nearly, if not quite, clear itself next sesson.

The County (Commissioners have made the following appointments:

Jacob Huntzinger, Jr. Esq., Treasurer, William B. Potts, Esq. Attorney, and John H. Downing, Clerk, in place of Christian

Lauderbrun, removed.

Honor to whom honor is due. - Several papers are claiming the credit for particular individuals, for having been the first to nominate Gen. Harrison for the Presidency. Whatever credit is due to the percon who first named this distinguished individual for the office by which he has been elected, must be awarded by HENRY K. STRONG, Esq., of Pinegrove, in this county, who as early as November 1834, when editor of the Harrisburg Intelligencer, espoused the cause of Gen. Harrison-and has been one of his unwavering supporters ever since. The favorable result of the contest in the Pinegrove district in this county, is mainly attributable to his untiring devotion to the cause which he had esponsed with so much zeal-and according to the testimony of the editor of the Washington Reporter who was then a resident of Harrisburg. " Mr Strong has not only the honor of writing the first article in November, 1834, but of drafting

The Delaware Coal Co. has declared a semiannual dividend of 4 per cent.

his favor on the 12th of December, 1834."

the first resolutions, and making the first speech in

Bank U. S. Loan .- The Philadelphia Standard of Wednesday last, states that Mr. Jaudon has obtained another toan of \$2,500,000, and in case the Bank should want it, \$2,500,000 can be obtained. This gives the Bank ample means to meet all its engage-

We are also pleased to learn that all the Iron required to complete the Reading Railroad has been purchased—and the Company have obtained a loan supposed to be sufficient to complete the Road. This news will be hailed with peculiar satisfaction by our citizens generally.

The Legislature of Delaware has elected the Hon. Thomas Clayton, and the Hon. Richard H. Bayerd, both friends of Gen. Harrison, to the U. S.

Cal has advanced \$2 per ton in Philadelphia since the freshet.

The Democrate have gained another member of Congress, in Georgia, to supply the place of Mr. Colquitt Loco, who resigned.

Every mail brings accounts of the devastating feets of the recent freshet in various sections of the country. We have heard nothing from the Delaware and Hudiun Coal Company's works.

Mail Robbery .- Several extensive mail robberie have recently been committed on the Western Mail Route, the perpetrators of which, for some time past has eluded the vigilance of the Port-office Agents, Information has however been received that a driver by the name of Cormon, has been arrested, who has made a confession, implicating a Doctor Braddee, his Clerk, and a man by the name of Strayer, of Uniontown, Pa., all of whom have been arrested. The Mail-bags were stolen and carried to Doctor Bradde's office, and then riffled of their contents. The Baltimore Sun says:

"The exact amount of loss by these robberies cannot of course now be known, nor would it be easy of ascertainment; but it is estimated at not less than half a million of dollars, enough to enrich a pretty large number of affiliated plunderers."

Another Democratic Congressman .- On the third trial in the Tenth Congressional District in Massachuseits, Mr. Borden, democrat, has been elected over the present incumbent, Mr. Williams, by a majority of 388. This is the same Mr. Williams, who in advocating the Sub-Treasury Bill, argued that laborers were better without than with meat as their daily food. The people of his district appear to dif- the elast card conspiracy," have both been removed fer in opinion with this honorable gentleman.

The Flood.

The recent freshet extended over a very large ection of the country, and the damages sustained is immense. At Reading the Schuylkill was higher than it has been since the year 1786 and at Easton the Delaware rose thirty-five feet above low water

mark. All the Bridges from Easton to Philadelphia, over the Delaware have been swept away, except the one it Trenton.

The accounts from the Lehigh are appalling .-Later accounts fully confirm the following frightful description of the ravages of the freshet from that quarter :

Extract of a letter received by the private express dated

MAUCH CHUNK, Jan. 7, 1841.

Thursday evening, 11 o'clock. One of the most awful and tremendous freshets that have ever happened in this part of the State has taken place here, It commenced raining last evening, and has not yet ceased. There will be few closed eyes in Mauch Chunk this night. Our town is all affoat. There is a mighty torrent running the whole width of the main street some six feet deep. On one side the inmates have left the lower story and House after house is going down the Lehigh. All three of the Saw-mills have gone. Two stone stables at the hotels also gone, with the bridges, &c. All the canals, locks, &c. Whole houses are passing. One of the large packet boats broke loose and passed down close to the piazza of the Hotel, which is two stories high. What the damage is below we dare not think of, We fear ere to-morrow's dawn many valuable citizens will have found a watery

Friday Evening .- Our darkest forebodings have been more than realized. All our beautiful navigagation, above and below, is swept away. Dams, locks, leckhouses, inmates and all are gone. Those tremendous locks are entirely swept away. The bridges above and below are gone. The large rail road bridge at the end of the Narrows, one at Lehighton, Gap. &c., are all gone. Out of twenty houses, from Squire Sayres to Lehighton, but four remain; and very many of the inmates are gone with them. Those who heard them, say their shricks for help was most appalling. Every account grows more dreadful. The river is a clear stream from mountain to mountain.

Since the above was placed in type, we find the following in the National Gazette:

"More recent information, from credible sources, states that none of the dams or locks between Easton and Mauch Chunk, a distance of nearly fifty miles, are destroyed. Some embankments are swept away and a number of lock-gates are broken. It is reported that above Mauch Chunk two dams and several locks are destroyed, and others much injured; and in many places tow paths and embankments are broken. Numbers of lock houses and tow path bridges, both above and below Mauch Chunk are destroyed."

At Bethleham, the water was four feet higher than it was in 1786. Every bridge, except one, has been swept away between Mauch Chunk and Eas-

Every Bridge on the line of the Beaver Meadow Rail Road from Black Creek to Parrysville have been carried away.

On the Little Schoylkill we learn that every Railroad Bridge from Tamaqua to Port Clinton has either

been greatly injured, or carried away. The Crane Iron Works on the Lehigh were inun dated-chilled up, and the stack almost ruined .- A Furnace at South Easton, in blast, was blown up, and between 20 and 30 houses &c., were carried away.

The New York papers contain accounts of the great damage caused by the raising of the rivers in that neighborhood.—The great dam erected, by the City of New York across the river being part of the works in progress for supplying that City with water, and which is said to have cost between two and three hundred thousand dollars, was corried away by the flood, together with the heavy stone protection wall. 20 feet thick at its base. The mills below the dam, the new bridge crossing the riverabove, three bridges below, over one of which is the post road between New York and Albany, were all carried away. Several dwelling houses both above and below were swept away, and the flood coming in the middle of the night. and with great rapidity, persons were obliged to escave in their night clothes and get into trees for security Three lives have been lost. King's bridge, and pretty much all the bridges, are also carried away. and the mail was sent off by steamboat.

Throughout New Jersey also the destruction of Bridges and other property has been immense.

The editor of the Danville Democrat in reply to our last article, appears to be so elated at the prospect, of the Iron business, and the sight of a few piles of Coal on their wharves, that he has really imagined himself transferred to the Coal Region. Hear

"Our neighbor of Pottsville, the editor, forgets entirely that, in comparison with Pottsville. we are not merely near the coal region, but in it-that coal is furnished here now at Two Dollars per ton, which is as low, if not lower, than the same can be procured at Pottsville."

Friend Cook must be joking. He really cannot be serious in believing for one moment, that Coal can be obtained. as cheap at Danville as at Pottsville. If he is, he must be laboring under a great delusion. Here, if the proprietor of a Furnace is the owner of the land, he can run his Coal from the mine into the Tunnel-head of the Furnace, and with the use of the small refuse Coal for the Engine and hot blast, which is now a great incumbrance at all our mines, smelt a ton of Iron at a cost of not more than \$2 for fuel. The nearest Coal to Danville has to be carried a distance of thirty-two miles over a These officers are all Democratic Harrison men. Rail road and Canal, and handled twice before it arrives at its place of destination-yet we are gravely told that Coal for Iron Works can be procured as cheap at Danville as at Pottsville. The editor admits the Coal costs \$2 per ton, (which is cheaper than they can ever get it again;) at this rate the fuel ter of the Bills, and Joseph Ehrenfried Printer for smelting a ton of Iron at Danville will cost \$6- of the German Journals.

here only \$2. But this is not all. In converting Pig metal into manufactured Iron, no Ore is used-fuel alone is required. This is the reason that Messrs. Biddle, Chambers, & Co. located their Rolling mill in the Coal region—and for the same reason every other prudent person would locate his Iron Works where

fuel is cheap. As regards the ton of pig metal alluded too, we can only state that it was made from Ore procured out of the Coal region, which proved to be of rather an inferior quality. Our Iron men state, however, that they require no better Iron than that smelted from the Ores found in our Coal measures.

The prediction that a Rolling mill will be erected at Danville, before such an establishment will be erected at this place, is not likely to be verified either. For the editor's especial information we record the

Rolling Mill.—We are pleased to learn that our enterprising townsmen, Messrs. Haywood & Snyder, have purchased 32 acres of Land, within the limits of this borough, known as "Young's Hill," and intend erecting a Rolling mill, on a large scale in the course of the ensuing season.

Glentworth, the Tubacco Inspector, and Recorder Morris, of New York, who figured largely in ceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands among the ROLLING-MILLS. from office by Gov. Seward.

Anthracite Coal Trade of the United States.

The following Table exhibits the quantity of anthracite Coal sent to market from the different Regions from the commencement of the Trade in 1820 to 1841, together with the annual increase and consumption.

SCHU	SCHU YLKILL		LEHIGH	Ħ.							
	.]	Mauch	Beaver	Hazle-	Sugar-	Pine-	Pine- Shamo	Lacka-		Annual	Consump-
Years.		Chunk.	Meadu's	ton.	loaf.	grove- kin.		wanna.	Aggregate.		tion.
1820		365		·					365	,	
1821		1,073							1,073	608	
1822		2,240							2,240	1,167	,
1823		5,823							6,823	3,583	•
1824		9,541						د	9,541	3,718	-
1825	5,306	28,393							33,699	23.852	
1826	. 16,836	31,280	11	; ;	:	,			48,115	14,644	:
1827	29,493	32,074							61,567	13,618	
1828	47,181	30,232						•	77,413	15,730	
1829	78,293	25,110						7,000	110,403	27,688	
1830	89,984	41,760			;	1		43,000	174,734	85,917	
1831	81,854	40,966						54,00u	176,820	2,086	177,000
1832	209,271	75,000		٠, ز				84,600	368,871	192,051	318,000
1833	250,588	123,000		<u>. </u>				111,777	485,365	116,494	425,000
1834	226,692	106,244						43,700	376,636	decrease.	456,000
1835	335,685	131,250		·				90,000	556,835	180,199	556,000
1836	443,754	146,502					1	106,000	696,626	139,691	635,000
1837	535,250	192,595				18,000		115,387	874,539	178,013	680,000
1838	434,684	152,699	44,966	16,221		13,000		76,321	723,836	decrease.	7,88,000
1839	442,608	140,651	38,429	34,000	7,350	7,350 20,639	11,930	122,300	817,659	. 61,717	867,000
1840	452,291	102,264	43,619	50,366	29,039	29,039 23,860	15,505	148,470	865,414	47,775	;
	3,779,769	3,779,769 1,473,473 160,631 100,587	160.631	100,587		75,499	27,435	36,389 75,499 27,4351,002,125	6,487,172		Ī

The above Table includes the Shipments from all the Anthracite Regions in the State, except the Wilkesbarre Basin, from which we have no returns. This supply, however, does not effect the Atlantic market—as the whole quantity, which in 1837 was 17,492 tons, is consumed in the interior. The new impetus given to the Coal Trade by the erection of Anthracite Iron Works on the Susquehanga will greatly increase the supplies from the Wilkesbarre Region hereafter.

The consumption of Anthracite Coal in 1830 in the Umted States, was only about 150,000 tons-in 1840, taking the quantity consumed in the Coal Regions into consideration, we can date the consumption at 1,000,000 tons. The increased demand for Coal for Iron Works, Steam Boats, &c., will probably create a market in the next five years for two million tons.

The Coal Trade.

The following is the actual quantity of Coal shipped from the different Regions in the years 1839 and 1840 -

	1009.	1040.
Schuylkill,	442,360	452,291
Lehigh,	140,650	102,264
Lackawanna,	122,300	148,470
Beaver Meadows,	38,429	43,619
Hazleton,	34,000	50,366
Sugarloaf,	7,350	29,039
Pinegrove,	20,639	23.860
Shamokin,	11,930	15,605
	817,659	865,414
Add quantity remaining on hand, April 1.	200,000	150,000
Tons,	1,017,659	1,015,414
D_ the shows statemen	t which	can be relied o

present year is about the same as last year.

The average increase of the consumption for the sult: last eight years, has been about 95,000 tons .-Should the increase in the consumption this year be the same, only about 50,000 tons will remain over at the opening of the navigation next spring-

Quantity of Coal sold on the line of the Canal

between this pla	ace and Philadelphia:
1826.	3,154
1827,	3,372
1828,	3,322
1829.	5,321
1830.	6,150
1831.	I0,048
1832.	13,429
1833.	19,429
1834.	18,571
1835,	17,863
1836.	21,749
1837,	28,775
1838.	30,390
1839.	28,924
1840,	41,223
• • • •	the state of the s

It will be observed that the quantity required on the line of the Canal has considerable increased for the last year. This is caused by the demand for Coal at the different Iron Works on the line.

Legislative. - The Senate was organized by the election of the Hon. Charles B. Penrose, Speaker, George W. Hammersly, Clerk; John B. Wade, Door-keeper; Samuel T. Williams, Sergeant-at Arms; Elliott & M'Curdy, Printers of the English Jouranl; Becker & Bibbichouse, printers of the Gertuan Journal, and Henry Montgomery, printer of the Bills.

In the House, George W. Crabb, Esq., of Philadelphia, was elected Speaker on the third ballot, by a uniform standard to ascertain the bona fide Value a vote of 53 to 44, over Ner Middleswarth. The of Property made Taxable by the aforesaid Act, do Locos, finding they could not elect their Speaker, voted for Mr. Crabb, on the third ballot. Alexander Ramsay, has be en elected Clerk; John G. Patterson Sergeant-at-Arms, and Joseph Shaffer, Door-keeper PRINTERS.

We are pleased to learn that James S. Wallace, Esq., has been ejected Printer of the English Journal-H. Montgomery has been elected Prin-

PRINT'ING.

The work of reform goes bravely on at Harrisburg. Our Democratic members will not disappoint their constituents. A reformation as regards the Public Printing has already been introduced in the House, which will save the State at least \$10,000 annually In 1835,-6 when the Democrats had the disposal of the Public Printing, the same quantity of Printing, which, last year under Loco rule, cost about \$20,000 was done for \$6,000. It is to prevent a repetion of the abuses, that the attention of the Legislature has been called to this subject,

SMALL NOTES.

On Monday last, upwards of 30 petitions were presented from various parts of the State, praying for Law authorising the Banks to issue one, two and three dollar bills.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

Petitions are pouring into our Legislature from every quarter of the State, calling upon the Legisla ture to enact a Law, making the Canal Commissioners elective by the People. A large number of petitions have also been present-

ed in favor of an Asylum for the Insane Poor. PUBLIC LANDS AND THE TARIFF. Mr. Johnson, of Armstrong, has introduced a Preamble and Resolution in favor of distributing the pro-

language, have also been introduced by Mr. Barr, a to find it necessary to advocate good democratic measures, to keep their heads above water.

Institute of Pennsylvania, a work which ought to be in the hands of every practical man in the country, contains an extract from the London Mining Journal exhibiting a number of facts and experiments made by Mr. Richard Evans, of Manchester, on the Anthracite Iron Manufactured by the Ystal-y-fera Company, in the Swansea Valley, in Wales, in comparison with the Iron Manufactured with Bituminous Coal. A number of experiments of various kinds were made, which, in every instance, showed the correct, it will be observed that although the superiority of the Anthracite over the Bituminous quantity shipped during the last season, was 47,- Iron. Mr. Evans submitted a one inch rectangu-000 tons more than the previous year, still the lar bars of 4 ft. 6 in in length, between supports of quantity in the market for the cousumption of the their distances, to the breaking process, to test its texture and strength, and the following was the re-

> Anthracite Iron, No. 1. Ditto of 10 different sorts of Bituminous Iron, Fairbairn & Hodgkinson's lists, 430

Being a superior strength in favor of the Anthracite Iron of 33 per cent. Mr. Evans also states that in addition to the uniformity of strength, it is particularly sound, and free from air holes or defects in casting. which may be inferred from the fact, that it did not produce one waster from any defect in the fracture in the 72 trials; and if it is from excess of carbon that iron acquires the several qualities of uniformity, fluidity, smoothness in the castings, &c., this metal must be highly charged with it. In ultimate deflection and power of resisting impact, it also maintains its superiority at 1,843 and 821, the mean of the ten before mentioned irons giving 1,597 and 694.

From the improvement the above iron appears to mpart, by mixing with inferior irons, of which I have on record, from my engineering friends, several practical examples, I have no hesitation in saying it will come extensively into use for this application alone. This Iron was manufactured from the same

The Commissioners of Schuylkill county, have issued the following circular to the different

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, ?

The Commissioners of Schuylkill county, together with the Assessors, having met this day agreeably to an act of Assembly, passed April 15, 1834, for fixing agree on the following Rates for the County of himself!

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States, and also in favor of a Protective Tariff. Resolutions for the same object, but couched in different Loco from Berks county. The Locos are beginning

Anthracite Iron .- The Journal of the Franklin

Mean of 72 results upon the Ystal-y-fera 444

kind of Ore found in the Coal region of Schuylkill

Assessors:

Orwigsburg.

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PULLING-MILLS & CARDING-MACHINES. \$1,000 Second rate. \$3,000 Second rate, 1,000 FOUNDRIES & MACHINE-SHOPS. \$15,000 Second rate, 1,000 \$10,000 Fourth rate, PUBLIC OFFICES & POSTS OF PROFIT. \$1,000 Third rate. 100 300 Fourth do. HOUSES & LOTS. \$6,000 Fifth rate. 250 4.000 Sixth do. 100 2,000 Seventh do. PLEASURE CARRIAGES. \$400 Fourth rate, 200 Fifth do. PROFESSIONS. \$1,000 Third rate, 100 500 Fourth do. TRADES & OCCUPATIONS. \$500 Third rate. 200 Fourth do.

Second do. SPECULATORS. \$10.000 Second rate, First rate. WARE & FORWARDING HOUSES. \$1000 Third rate, First rate, Second do SINGLE FREEMEN, By the County Commissioners: ATTEST:

POWDER-MILLS,

CLOVER-MILLS,

BREWERIES.

STORES.

2,000

1.000

3,000 Fifth

First rate,

First rate,

Second do.

Third do.

First rate,

Second do.

Second do.

Third do.

Fourth do.

First rate,

Second do.

Third do.

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Second do.

First rate,

C. LAUDERBURN, Clerk,

From the Cincinnutti Chronicle. THE MORMONS. We have received a number of a paper called

Times and Seasons," published at Nauvoo. Illinois. the head quarters of the Mormons in Illinois. We think it proper to notice its contents, that some truth at least may be known about this singular race.-The first article is entitled "Rise of the Church," and it reviews many passages of Scripture history. It speaks of our Saviour as he really was, and of his sacrifice as an infinite atonement' for sin. It appeurs, then, that the Mormons recognize the truth of the entire Scriptures. Their delusion is a matter altogether subsequent to that.

The second article is entitled the 'Gospel,' and it recites the commission to preach the Gospel, and the powers given to the Apostles to accomplish that, such as the miracles of speaking with "unknown tongues," &c. These passages the Mormons, like the Irvingites, take in their literal sense, and as applicable now. This is one of their delusions.

The next article is " Minutes of a Conference" of regularly organized church. The minutes show that they have a regular priesthood, as in other churches. They have elders' and priests.' It also seems that they have different orders of these, as one 'Aaronic' order.

This conference was held at Philadelphia, and the ninutes show these facts: -1. That they call themselves the Latter Day Saints.' 2. That their members are very extensively diffused in the United States and England. 3. That the following are some of the particular facts of their number and condi-

Philadelphia, 255 members; New York, 210; Brooklyn, L. I., 19; Hempstead, L. I., 50; Monmouth county, N. J. 35; Chester county, Penn. 135; Lancaster county, Penn. 84; New Jersey, 116; Oneida, N. Y., 80.

A letter in this paper also states that there were 1800 members present at a meeting in Preston, England. They are also found in Manchester and other

We learn also, from this paper, that they believe the time of the gathering has come. They have, therefore selected certain points where the Latter Day Saints' are to be gathered. A large body are in the neighborhood of Nauvoo III, and this paper states them to be in a flour shing condition. When they locate a place, they cal! it establishing a stake. and accordingly, they have just established one on Ramus, Ill.—This place is 8 miles northeast of Car-

thage, the county seat of Hancock county, Ill. We give these facts that our readers may know some truth about one of the most singular people and

singular features of our social condition. That they are in great delusion, on many points cannot be doubted; and yet, that, like the Irvingites, they believe in sincerity much of the Christian system, is also true. To ignorance, and especially to the want of cultivation of certain faculties of the mind, most, if not all this delusion is due. Persecution will not cure it. Like the Shakers, they will find their proper place when left to themselves.

Dreadful Murder and Suicide .- A horrible case of murder and suicide occurred, a few days ago, in Adair county, Kentucky : the fact of which briefly stated, are as follows: - A farmer named Jacob Burke, residing at Columbia, in that county, lost his wife about years ago, for whom he entertained a more than an ordinary fondness: he became morbidly sensative on the subject of his two little boys, in their lone and motherless condition. One of these was fi e years old and the other seven. To add to his misery he took to drink, and from this cause his mind was measurably destroyed. He determined to take his own life, but unwilling to leave his children behind him, he first, while they were asleep, with an axe nearly severed their heads from their shoulders, and then went to the barn and hung

Confession of a Murderer.—The Lexington, Ky., beserver contains a confession made and signed by ilbert N. Richey who was hung at Carlisle, Nich las county, Ky., on the 25th of November last. he murderer states that he was desired by a Mrs. uller to take the life of one of her neighbors in ugust last, named Mrs. Snap, in consequence of e jealous suspicion of the former, who promised im a reward of six dollars, and all the money she ould thereafter get, besides making other promises various kinds to tempt him to the deed. After reisting some time he at length yielded to the wo-nan's importunities, and on the 13th of August proeeded to the house, of Mrs. Snap, where he found her lone but a neighbor entering before he could execute is purpose, he thought proper to leave the house in ompany with the intruder to prevent suspicion. le however presently returned, and as before was sked to take a seat, Mrs. Snap being then alone the house. He declined and at once knocked er down with his fist. She recovered and ran out it the house, while Richey, who had seized a shoe mile, pursued and caught her about thirty yards rom the house, when he again with a heavy blow rith his fist brought his victim to the ground, and n an instant at one stroke with the knife, nearly evered the head from the body. He was arrested in the 15th, tried and convicted. The murderer ras but 22 years of age.

One Term.—The Harrisburg Chronicle, of Monday

ast. save : Mr. Reed has offered a resolution in the Senate roviding for the alteration of the Constitution so as render a governor of this State ineligible after one erm. Such a measure, we have no doubt, would neet the hearty concurrence of the People of Pennylvania. They have already declared in favor of he principle in the case of the Executive of the Unin, and one term is certainly no less necessary to the urity of our State government.

Newspapers.-'I'here are 1555 in the U. States; Pennsylvania, and 164 in Ohio, &c.,=

The Wealth of England .- It is a common error in this country, to imagine that the riches of England are derived from and dependent upon her commerce; and the influence of this great mistake is shown in the many wild suppositions that have been hazarded, touching the effects of our commercial and financial difficulties upon the financial and political condition of the wonderful little island. The truth is that the merchants of England, with all their great capital and vast extent of operations, hold but a very small portion of the riches existing in the country; and this can be made apparent by a few simple considerations. Look at the squirearchy, for instance: the thousands and thousands of country gentlemen. with their comfortable incomes of three or five or ten thousands pounds per annum, derived exclusively from the soil; and the enormous fortunes of the no-

Estimate, if it can be estimated, the immense amount of treasure in the country, existing in the form of plate and jewels. Why at a single dinner given in London on the 19th of June, gold and silver plate to the value of a million and a half of dollars was exhibited at once : all the property of one individual-the Duke of Wellington. That celebrated personage could have relieved from all their difficulties all three of the great American houses which have been compelled to stop, simply by turning over to them his dishes and tureens, vases and candelabra, without diminishing his income a farthing; and there are fifty noble ladies in London, any one of whom could have put the Messrs. Brown & Co., in ample funds for all emergencies, merely by making them a present of her diamonds.

250 Without taking the crown of jewels into the ac. count, it is no doubt susceptible of proof that in London alone there are gold and silver plate and jewels to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars: and it must be remembered that mighty as London is, the wealth of the kingdom in wrought gold and silver is very far from being centered there. An immense quantity of it is scattered among the castles and country seats of the nobility, such as Alnwick castle, Blenheim, Chatworth, Balvoir, Woburn Abbey, Bowood, and a hundred others which we could name, and among the lovely mansions of the country gentlemen, with which the whole surface is dotted by thousands. Think of the libraries and galleriesthe immense and almost priceless collections of pictures and statues and other costly works of art, in which no country in the world is richer. Why the whole mercantile wealth of England is but an item of comparatively trifling magnitude. The non-payment of our debt, if it were not paid, which thank Heaven it soon will be, so far from inflicting a mortal blow upon the prosperity of the kingdom, would never be felt or thought of, except as a bandy theme for a sarcasm, now and then, directed against republican honesty and honor. The fortune of the Duke of Bedford, or Northumberland, or Devonshire, would clear off the whole of it, and nobody but his grace be a farthing the poorer .- N. Y. Com. Adv.

FATE OF THE APOSTLES.

St. Matthew. This Apostle and Evangelist is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was slain with a sword at a city of Ethiopia.

St. Mark. This Evangelist was dragged through the Streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, until he ex-

St. Luke. This Evangelist was hung upon an Olive tree in Greece.

St. John. This Apostle and Evanvelist was put into a cauldron of boiling oil, at Rome, and escaped death. He afterwards died a natural death at Ephosus, in Åsia.

St. Peter. This Apostle was crucified at Rome, his head downwards, by his own request, think ing himself unwotthy to die in the same posture and manner as his blessed master.

St. James the Great. This Apostle was beheaded at Jerusalem.

St. James the Less. This Apostle was thrown from a pinnacle, or wing of the Temple, and then braten to death with a Fuller's club.

St. Phillip. This Apostle was hanged up against pillar at Hecrapolis, a city of Phyrgia. St. Bartholomew. This Apostle was flayed alive by the command of a barbarous King.

St. Andrew. This Apostle was bound to a cross. where he preached to the people until he expired. St. Thomas. This Apostle was run through the body with a lance, at Coromandel, in the East

Indies. St. Jude. This Apostle was shot to death with

arrows. St. Simeon, zealot. This Apostle was crucified in Persia.

St. Mathias. This Aposile was first stoned and then beheaded. St. Barnabas. This Apostle of the Gentiles was stoned to death by the Jews, at Salonia.

St. Paul. This Apostle was beheaded at Rome, by the tyrant Nero.

Fred. Visitor.

The Morality of the Bible. - It were no over told opinion, that if the Bible were not the word of God and could not be proved to be the word of God, it would nevertheless be the most precious of books. and do immeasurably more for a land than the finest production of literature and philosophy. We always recur with great delight to the testimony of a deist, who after publicity laboring to dis-prove christianity, and to bring Scripture into contempt as a forgery, was found instructing his child from pages of the New Testament. When taxed with the flagrant inconsistency, his only reply was, that it was necessary to teach the child morality. and that no where was there such morality as in the Bible. We thank the desist for his confession. Whatever our scorn of a man who could be guilty of so foul a dishonesty, seeking to sweep from the earth a volume in which all the while himself recured for the principles of education, we thank him for his testimony, that the morality of the scripture is a morality not elsewhere to be found: so that if there were no Bible, there would be comparatively no source of instruction in duties and virtues whose neglect and decline would dislocate the happiness of human society. The deist was right. Deny and disprove the origin of Scripture, and nevertheless you must keep the volume as a text book of morality, if indeed you would not wish the banishment from your homes of all that is lovely, and sacred, and the breaking up, through the lawlessness of ungoverned passions, of the quiet and the beauty which are yet round our families .- Southern Laterary Messenger.

TEMPERANCE.

Messre. HALE & HALLOCK : I have recieved the following items of intelligence by the Acadia, which I should be pleased to see inserted in your paper.

Father Matthew has paid a third visit to Ireland. and administered the pledge to 40,000 persons numbers of them from the highest classes. He says ne was first excited to his works by some from the Society of Friends. A member of that society in England has offered him £1000 to aid him in his work, which he has declined accepting.

Simultaneous prayer meetings for the cause of

Temperance, are to be held throughout West Scotland on the last Sabbath evening of the year.

The Richmond prison, in Dublin, has 100 cells vacant, there having been a diminution of 184 commitments for the last year, and the Smithfield prison is shut up, not being needed. The increase of de-positors in one Savings Bank in 1840 beyond, 39 is

Debt of the Empire State.-The State debt of New York is estimated at \$15,064.746.

Advice.-Young men if you go on a sleigh vide, be sure that you have belles in your sleigh as well as 2,000 267 in New England; 274 in New York; 253 in bells on the horses. Samivel Veller says that "such belles are werry musical."