

# MINERS' JOURNAL

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

POTTSVILLE.  
Saturday Morning, April 3

**Terms of Publication.**  
Two Dollars per annum, payable semi-annual in advance. If not paid within the year, \$2 50 will be charged.  
All advertisements will be inserted until ordered out unless the time for which they are to be continued is specified, and will be charged accordingly.  
Yearly advertisements will be charged \$12 per annum, including subscription to the paper—with the privilege of changing the advertisement at any time, and of inserting smaller notices during the year, and the insertion of a smaller one in each paper for three successive times.  
All letters addressed to the editor must be post paid otherwise no attention will be paid to them.  
All notices for meetings, and other notices which have heretofore been inserted gratis, will be charged 25 cents each, except Marriages and Deaths.  
P. S. Checks, Drafts, Bills of Lading and Receipts of every description, neatly printed at this Office at the lowest cash price.

"I will teach you to pierce the bowels of the Earth, and bring out from the Caverns of Mountains, Metals which will give strength to our Hands and subject all Nations to our course and pleasure.—Da' Jones."—  
Weekly by Benjamin Bannan, Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.  
VOL. XVII. SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1841. NO. 14.

From the Knickerbocker for March.  
**THE WARNING.**  
After the manner of Deane—By R. M. CHARLTON.  
Maiden of the blooming age,  
O'er whose path the sunlight lingers,  
O'er whose brow the dew-drops glisten,  
O'er whose cheek the roses linger;  
Shun the spot where Love reposes:  
Oh, beware! or thou wilt find  
Sharpest thorns amongst his roses.  
Damsel! thou whom Time hath kissed  
Slightly on thy lips of coral,  
By the charms that thou hast missed,  
Learn, oh! learn the simple moral:  
Time may seem to thee unkind—  
Love a brighter fate disclose;  
Oh, beware! or thou wilt find  
Sharpest thorns amongst his roses.  
Warrior from the battle field,  
With thy laurel wreath around thee,  
Arm thyself with sword and shield,  
Fly, ere yet the foe hath found thee!  
Love, for thee, is a well-kept secret,  
Where the eyes of Beauty close;  
Oh, beware! or thou wilt find  
Sharpest thorns amongst his roses.  
Father! thou whose utterance  
Tells of lengthened years and sorrows—  
Tells what soon will be thy fate,  
Ere the sun brings many morrows—  
Love, will seek to thee to bid,  
Ere death's portal'er the close;  
Oh, beware! or thou wilt find  
Sharpest thorns amongst his roses.  
Maiden, damsel, warrior, sire!  
Shun the spell of his enchantment:  
Come not near his hidden fire,  
Ere he has set his hand on thee;  
He is wicked, false and blind,  
He is death's minister to thee;  
Oh, beware! or thou wilt find  
Sharpest thorns amongst his roses.

From the Missouri Evening Argus.  
**EDEN IS MY HOME.**  
By JOHN NEWLAND ABBOTT.  
Oh, I have roamed through many lands,  
A stranger to delight;  
Not friendship's hope, nor love's sweet smiles,  
Could make me pass my journey bright;  
Till on the starry starry shores  
And lit night's calm repose,  
Oh, steer my bark to Jordan's waves,  
For Eden is my home.  
Oh, Eden is my place of rest,  
I long to reach my shore,  
To shake the ripples from my breast,  
And weep and sigh no more.  
To that fair land my spirit flies  
And angels bid me come—  
Oh, steer my bark to Jordan's waves,  
For Eden is my home.  
Oh, take me from this world of woe  
To my sweet home above,  
Where tears of sorrow never flow  
And all the air is love.  
My sister spirits wait for me,  
And Jesus bid me come—  
Oh, steer my bark to that bright land,  
For Eden is my home.

**Foreign Items.**  
The English papers brought by the *Caledonia*, which arrived at Boston last week from Liverpool, are literally barren of intelligence. We can scarcely chide up a score of interesting items.  
The Liverpool papers are filled with accounts of the loss of the *Ship Governor Fenner*, a notice of which appeared in last week's paper. Capt. Andrews of the G. F. we understand, is about instituting a suit at Liverpool against the owners of the Nottingham steamer for the damage sustained by the loss of his vessel.  
The Penny Postage, which it was prophesied would not pay its expenses, has yielded £441,000 net revenue in the first year of its experiment. So that, judging from the revenue returns of Post office expenses already published, and making an allowance for increased expenditures occasioned by the extended use of railways, the first annual gross receipts under the new system have been more than half the annual receipts under the old.  
Daniel O'Connell has presented to his parish church a magnificent painting representing the murder of Thomas A. Becket.  
The state of trade in the manufacturing districts of England is rather more depressed than by the advice received by the steamer President. In the cotton and woolen trades, piece goods and yarn were difficult of sale, and price had a downward tendency.  
Such of the merchants of Liverpool as are engaged in what is termed the "American Trade," have strongly recommended the British Government to modify the duties on certain articles imported into Great Britain from the United States. This recommendation is in its origin, doubtless to the one recently made in this country in relation to *gar* tariff.  
The London Times announces the failure of the extensive house of Montefiore & Brothers. Their liabilities are estimated at £100,000 sterling.  
The statement is generally discredited that Sir John Harvey has been recalled, and will be succeeded by Sir William Colebrooke.  
The Note Reviewer says that the spirit for emigration seems to be upon the increase, owing, no doubt, to the want of employment and low rates of wages.  
The late Miss Elizabeth Kibble of Paisley, Scotland, directed in her will that the sum of £7,500 be applied in founding an institution in Paisley for the reclamation of juvenile delinquents.  
Major General Sir Neil Douglas has been offered and accepted the command of the forces in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.  
The Earl of Howth was recently thrown from his horse, while hunting, and severely injured.  
An extensive failure is announced at Liverpool. The liabilities of the house, which was engaged in the drysaltery and turpentine distilling business, are variously stated at 70,000, and 80,000. Upwards of 40,000 are owing to different houses in Liverpool.  
No less than two hundred and forty-six children have been buried to death during the past year in the city of Westminster and eastern division of Middlesex.  
The Queen has been pleased to appoint Robert Leste, Esq., to be surgeon-general in ordinary to her majesty, in the room of Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., deceased.  
The English papers now are less rabid when they chance to speak of the arrest of McLeod by the Americans.

The following capital story appeared in the *London* magazine several years ago. Unlike many old stories, it will be read with great interest.  
**THE FIRST AND LAST DINNER.**  
Twelve friends, much about the same age, and fixed, by their pursuits, their family connections, and other local interests, as permanent inhabitants of the metropolis, agreed, one day when they were drinking their wine at the Star and Garter at Richmond, to institute an annual dinner among themselves, under the following regulations: That they should dine alternately at each others houses on the first and last day of the year; that the first bottle of wine uncorked at the first dinner, should be recorked and put away, to be drunk by him who should be the last of their number; that they should never admit a new member, that when one died, eleven should meet, and when another died, ten should meet, and so on; and that when only one remained, he should, on those two days, dine by himself, and sit the usual hours at his solitary table; but the first time he so dined alone, it should be the only one, he should then uncork the first bottle, and in the first glass, drink to the memory of all who were gone.  
There was something original and whimsical in the idea, it was eagerly embraced. They were all in the prime of life, closely attached by reciprocal friendship, fond of social enjoyments, and looked forward to their future meetings with unalloyed anticipations of pleasure. The only thought, indeed, that could have darkened those anticipations was one not likely to intrude itself at this moment, that of the hapless wight who was destined to uncork the first bottle at his lonely repast.  
It was high summer when this frolic compact was entered into; and as their pleasure yacht skimmed down the dark bosom of the Thames, on their return to London, they talked of nothing but their first and last feasts of ensuing years.—Their imaginations ran out with a thousand gay predictions of festive merriment. They watched in conjectures of what change-time would create.  
As for you, George, exclaimed one of the twelve, addressing his brother-in-law, I expect I shall see you as dry, withered, and shrunken as an old eel-skin, your mere outside of a man! and he accompanied the words with a hearty slap on the shoulder.  
George Fortescue was leaning carelessly over the side of the yacht, laughing the loudest of any at the conversation which had been carried on. The sudden manual salutation of his brother-in-law threw him off his balance, and in a moment he was overboard. They heard the heavy splash of his fall, but they could be said to have seen him fall. The yacht was proceeding swiftly along; but it was instantly stopped.  
The utmost consternation now prevailed. It was nearly dark, but Fortescue was known to be an excellent swimmer, and starting as the accident was, they felt certain he would regain the vessel. They could not see him, 'I they listened. They heard the sound of his hands and feet. They hailed him. An answer was returned, but in a faint gurgling voice, and the exclamation, "Oh God! struck upon their ears. In an instant, two or three, who were expert swimmers, plunged into the river, and swam towards the spot whence the exclamation had proceeded. One of them was within an arm's length of Fortescue; he saw him: before he could be reached, he went down, and his distracted friend beheld the eddying circles of the wave just over the spot where he had sunk. He dived after him, and touched the bottom; but the tide must have drifted the body onwards, for it could not be found!  
They proceeded to one of the nearest stations where drags were kept, and having procured the necessary apparatus, they returned to the fatal spot. After the lapse of above an hour, they succeeded in raising the lifeless body of their lost friend. All the usual remedies were employed for restoring suspended animation but in vain; they now pursued the remainder of their course to London, in mournful silence, with the corpse of him who had commenced the day of pleasure with them in the fulness of health, of spirits, and of life! And in their severer grief, they could not but reflect how soon one of the joyous twelve had slipped out of the little festive circle.  
The months rolled on, and cold December came with all its cheering round of kindly greetings and merry hospitalities; and with it came a softened recollection of the fate of the poor Fortescue, eleven of the twelve assembled on the last day of the year, and it was impossible not to feel their loss as they sat down to dinner. The very irregularity of the table, five on one side and six on the other, forced the melancholy event upon their memory.  
A decorous sight or two, a few becoming ejaculations, and an instructive observation upon the uncertainty of life, made up the sum of their posthumous offering to the names of poor Fortescue, as they proceeded to discharge the more important duties for which they had met. By the time the third glass of champagne had gone round, in addition to potatoes of fine old hock, and capital maderia, they had ceased to discover any thing so very pathetic in the inequality of the two sides of the table, or so melancholy in their crippled number of eleven.  
Several years had elapsed, and our eleven friends kept up their double anniversaries, as they might aptly enough be called, with scarcely any perceptible change. But, alas! there came one dinner at last, which was darkened by a calamity they never expected to witness; for on that very day, their friend, companion, brother almost, was hanged! Yes, Stephen Rowland, the wit, the oracle, the life of their circle, had, on the morning of that day, forfeited his life upon a public scaffold, for having made one single stroke of his pen in a wrong place. In other words a bill of exchange which passed into his hands for £700 passed out of it for £1700.  
It would be injustice to the ten to say, that even wine, friendship and a merry season, could dispel the gloom which pervaded this dinner. It was agreed beforehand, that they should not allude to the distressing and melancholy theme; and having thus interdicted the only things which really occupied all their thoughts, the natural consequence was, that interminable contemplation took the place of dismal discourse; and they separated long before midnight.  
Some fifteen years had now glided away since the fate of Rowland, and the ten remained; but the usual hand of time had written sundry changes in most legible characters. Ravenlocks had become grizzled, two or three heads had not as many locks altogether as may be reckoned in a walk of half a mile along the Regent's Canal—one was actually covered with a brown wig, the crown's feet were visible in the corner of the eye—good old port and warm maderia carried it against hock, claret and red burgundy, and champagne, stews, hashies, and ragouts, grew into favor—crusts were rarely called for to relish the cheese after dinner—conversation grew less boisterous, and it turned chiefly on politics and the state of the funds, or the value of landed property—spolies were made for coming in thick shoes and warm stockings—the doors and windows were more carefully provided with list and sand-bags—the fire more in request—and a quiet game of whist filled up the hours that were wont to be devoted to dinking, singing, and riotous merriment. The rubbers, a cup of coffee, and at home by 11 o'clock, was the usual cry, when the fifth or sixth glass had gone round after the removal of the cloth.—At parting, too, there was a long ceremony in the hall, buttoning up great coats, trying on woolen comforters, fixing silk handkerchiefs over the mouth and up to the ears, grasping sturdy walking canes to support unsteady feet.  
Their fifteenth anniversary came, and death had indeed been busy.  
Four little old men of withered appearance and decrepit walk, with cracked voices and dim, rayless eyes, sat down by the mercy of Heaven, (as they themselves tremulously declared,) to celebrate, for the fiftieth time, the first day of the year; to observe the frolic compact, which, half a century before, they had entered into at the Star and Garter at Richmond. Eight were in their graves! The four that remained stood upon their confines. Yet they chirped cheerily over their glass, though they could scarcely carry it to their lips, for more than half full; and cracked their jokes, though they articulated their words with difficulty and heard each other with still greater difficulty. They mumbled, they chattered, they laughed, as if a sort of strangled wheezing might be called a laugh; and when the wines sent their icy blood in warmer pulse through their veins, they talked of their past as if it were but a yesterday that had slipped by them,—and of their future as if it were a busy century that lay before them.  
They were just the number for a quiet rubber of whist; and for three successive years they sat down to one. The fourth came, and then their rubber was played with an open dummy; a fifth, and what was no longer practicable; two could play only at cribbage, and cribbage was the game. But it was little more than the mockery of play. Their palsied hands could hardly hold, or their fading sight distinguish the cards, while their torpid faculties made them doze between each deal.  
At length came the last dinner; and the survivor of the twelve, upon whose head four score and ten winters had showered their snow, ate his solitary meal. It so chanced that it was in his house and at his table, that he celebrated the first. In his cellar, too, had remained, for eight and fifty years, the bottle they had uncorked re-corked, and which he was that day to uncork again. It stood beside him; with a feeble and reluctant grasp, he took the frail memorial of a youthful vow, and for a moment memory was faithful to her office. She threw open her long vista of buried years; and his heart thrilled through their light. Their lusty and blithesome spring, their bright and fervid summer,—their ripe and temperate autumn,—their chill, but not too frozen winter. He saw, as in a mirror, how one by one, the laughing companions of the merry hour, at Richmond, had dropped into eternity. He felt all the loneliness of his condition, (for he had eschewed marriage, and in the veins of no living creature ran a drop of blood whose source was in his own;) and as he drained a glass which he had filled, to the memory of those who were gone, the tears slowly trickled down the deep furrows of his aged face.  
He had thus fulfilled one part of his vow, and he prepared himself to discharge the other, by sitting the usual number of hours at his desolate table. With a heavy heart he resigned himself to the gloom of his own thoughts—a lethargic sleep stole over him—his head fell upon his bosom—confused images crowded into his mind—he babbled to himself—was silent—and when his servant entered the room, alarmed by a noise which he heard, he found his master stretched upon the carpet at the foot of the easy chair, out of which he had slipped in an apoplectic fit. He never spoke again, nor once opened his eyes though the vital spark was not still extinct till the following day. And this was the LAST DINNER.

From the *Troy (N. Y.) Daily Whig*.  
**LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS.**  
The Lowell Journal of Wednesday, contains an interesting sketch of this flourishing city, occupying a space of five columns.—We have made below an abstract of it, and regret that we cannot find room for the whole of it.  
The town of Lowell was incorporated March, 1825. On the spot now occupied by the city, the population at the time the first purchases were made for manufacturing purposes, did not exceed 200 souls. In 1828, it reached 3,532; in 1830, it was 6,477; in 1833, it was 12,369; in 1836, it was 17,638; and by the census of 1840, it was 20,981. It is now only 20 years since the project of using the waters of the Pawtucket Falls originated with several enterprising gentlemen of Boston and vicinity. The increase of population has, therefore, exceeded a thousand a year, for 20 years. Probably it will continue to increase at the same rapid rate, for ten years to come. The city charter was obtained in 1835.  
Lowell is connected with Boston by the Middlesex Canal and the Boston and Lowell Rail Road.—Distance, 26 miles. It is connected with Nashua, N. H. by a rail road 15 miles in length, which will soon be continued to Concord N. H. about 30 miles further.  
The great corporations of the city are 11 in number, and the capital invested by them, 10,600,000 dollars. The Lock and Canal Company, are the proprietors of the water power. Its capital is 600,000 dollars. The dam across the Merrimack, and the various canals in the city, by which its waters are conveyed to the mills, were made by it. With two exceptions, it built all the mills, boarding houses and machinery of the other corporations. It has two shops, a smithy and foundry, and gives constant employment to 500 men, and when building mills and boarding houses for new corporations, to 1200. Its principle building is called, "The Machine Shop." It turns out manufactured articles to the amount of 250,000 dollars per annum. The stock in this corporation has been, if it is not now, probably the best in the world. Besides selling a vast amount of land, on which the principal part of the city now stands, at prices varying from one eighth of a dollar to one dollar per square foot, which was purchased at one or two hundred dollars the acre, the profits on all the mills and boarding houses it has built on good contracts for the other corporations, and the profits on the immense manufactures of its shops, consisting principally of full sets of machinery for cotton and woolen mills, locomotive engines, *et cetera*, it reserves and receives an annual rent for the water power disposed of for each mill.  
The aggregate capital of the remaining corporations is of course 10,000,000 dollars. Besides these

establishments, there are the Lowell Beachery; the extensive Powder Works of O. M. Whipple, Esq.; the Flannel Mills; the Whitney Mills, where blankets of the very best quality and finish are made; a Bating Mill; Card and Whip Factory of White & Co.; an extensive Bobbin Factory of the Messrs. Douglas; Playing Machines of Brooks and Picking; extensive Carriage and Harness Manufactory of Day, Converse & Whittridge; Sash and Door Factory of J. H. Rand—employing together a capital of about \$400,000 and 400 operatives. The whole number of males employed in all the manufacturing establishments in the city is about 2500, and of females 7000. Very few children are employed. It is provided by the laws of the Commonwealth that all youths employed in the mills, under 14 years of age, shall attend the schools three months out of twelve, every year. The average wages of females is 2 dollars per week, clear of board; and of males, common hands 80 cents per day, clear of board. All are paid monthly. The total amount of average monthly wages, out of which board bills must be paid, is about 170,000 dollars, making a yearly aggregate, paid to operatives, by all the corporations, of 2,000,000 dollars.  
The weekly produce of the mills 2,265,560 yards of cotton cloth, of which 70,000 are of the coarsest kind, called negro cloth. The rest is mostly common, coarse, and fine sheetings, shirtings, drillings, and cotton flannels. A large portion of the finer goods is manufactured in calicoes at the Merrimack print works, and a small portion of the coarser fabric is printed at the Hamilton print works; 1,800 yards of broadcloth and 9,000 yards of cassimere are produced per week, by the Middlesex Company; and 2,500 yards of carpeting and 150 rugs, measuring one yard and three fourths each, by the Lowell Company, making a weekly aggregate of 1,265,560, and a yearly of 65,509,120 yards. Thus it will be seen that this city manufactures a fraction over 4 1/2 yards of cloth per year, for every man, woman and child in the United States, allowing the population to be 15,000,000. 27,000 yards of cloth are dyed and printed per week.—The consumption of cotton, per week, in all the mills, is 1,025 bales, or 412,000 pounds. The yearly consumption of wool is, in the Middlesex Mills, 600,000, and in the Carpet 439,536 pounds, making together 1,039,536 pounds. The Middlesex Company consumes, per annum 3,000,000 teazels. All the Companies consume, per annum, 11,660 tons of anthracite coal, 3410 cords of wood, 500,000 bushels of charcoal, 65,289 gallons of oil, 600,000 pounds of starch, and 3000 barrels of flour for starch.  
There are two Banks in the city, besides a Savings Institution. The Lowell Bank has a capital of 400,000 dollars, and the Railroad Bank of 800,000 dollars. In the Savings Institution are deposited 386,000 dollars, of which 250,000 dollars belong to operatives in the factories, mostly females.  
There are in Lowell 18 religious societies, viz: two Episcopalian, two Methodist, two Free Will Baptist, two Christian, two Universalist, three Orthodox, three Baptist, one Catholic, and one Unitarian. Fourteen of these societies worship in elegant churches, viz: three Orthodox, two Baptist, two Methodist, two Universalist, one Episcopal, one Free Will Baptist, one Christian, the Roman Catholic, and the Unitarian. The others occupy convenient halls. The fourteen churches or meeting-houses, with their furniture and dressings, cost not less than 250,000 dollars. The eighteen societies raise, and expend for parochial and charitable purposes, at least 40,000 dollars per annum.  
There are thirty free public schools in the city, kept the year round. One new grammar school, and several Primary schools will be put in operation during the present year. There are now twenty-two Primary schools, and seven Grammar schools; one High school;—in the latter young men are fitted for the University, and instructed in the higher branches of education. There was expended in 1840, for the support of free schools in Lowell, the sum of 21,439 dollars.  
The Catholics form one-eighth of the whole population of Lowell. Five of the Primary school teachers, and three in the Grammar schools are Catholics. In consequence of the just and liberal policy of employing a fair proportion of their nomination in the public schools, the Catholic Priests and parents take a deep interest in them; and their children consequently attend, but mostly where Catholic teachers are employed, though there are no regulations on the subject.  
According to the report of the Auditor for the year ending Dec. 31, 1840, the city debt is 143,450 dollars and 10 cents. The real estate owned by the city, cost and is worth 166,503 dollars and 98 cents. The whole amount of debts due the city, is 26,208 dollars and 04 cents. The amount of personal property held by the city, is 9,803 dollars and 67 cents. The appropriations, for all purposes, during the year were 98,340 dollars and 46 cents. Of this sum, 47,198 dollars and 98 cents were for the support of the public schools, and the building of new school houses. In 1820, the valuation of the property on the spot where the city now stands did not exceed 1000 dollars; in 1840, the assessors' books show it to be 12,406,000 dollars.  
The Middlesex Mechanic Association own a building and library worth 25,000.  
The City Hall cost 20,000 dollars. The Market-house 46,000 dollars. The Alms House, 18,000.  
There are seven printing establishments in the city. The following is a list of the publications, viz: The Lowell Courier, tri-weekly, and the Lowell Journal, weekly, Whig—the Lowell Advertiser, tri-weekly, and the Lowell Patriot, weekly, Democratic—the Literary Souvenir, neutral—the Banner, Free Will Baptist—the Star, Universalist—the New England Christian Advocate, Methodist Anti-Slavery—the Lowell Offering—the Ladies' Pearl, literary monthly Magazine—the Young People's Library. Lowell supports 24 lawyers, and 28 physicians and surgeons.  
Of the literary character of the factory girls, some inference may be drawn from the following statement in the Lowell Journal:  
"It would doubtless surprise the agricultural and commercial communities of the South and West, to know that a monthly magazine, printed on an imperial sheet, 8vo., that in literary merit would compare well with the average literary journals of the country, is published in this city of spindles, looms, bannets, and anvils, every article being original and written by 'Factory Girls.' Yet such is the sober truth. It is called 'the Lowell offering.' This work was started as an experiment—3200 copies of No. 1 were printed; 3800 of No. 2, and 4500 of No. 3. The first edition of No. 1 was soon exhausted, and a second edition of 2000 has been published, and will soon be taken up. The account given in the work itself, of its origin, object, &c., may be

fully relied on. The editors are two respectable clergymen of the city, and pastors of large and flourishing societies, whose statements are entitled to implicit credence. The editors and publishers of this work have opened no subscription list, but it may be considered as permanently established.  
"The senior editor of the Offering will publish, in due season, an Annual, entitled, 'The Garland of the Mills,' every article of which will be written by 'Factory Girls.' A large number of the articles are already in his hands. From what I know of them, and the writers, who will furnish all that may be wanted, I have no doubt the work will rank in literary merit, with the average of the Annals, as it will also in its beauty of type, paper, and binding. Such a work will be no less a *brandy* than *the Printer*. It will probably be placed in the hands of the *Printer* in July. It will be of the common size of those beautiful and interesting publications."  
**REFORM IN IRELAND.**—The following extract from a letter dated Dublin, January 2, and received by the editors of the Knickerbocker, from Mr. Wilson, the eminent vocalist, whose concert in our Atlantic cities must be fresh in the recollection of many, will be read with interest:  
"It is some four or five years since I was in this quarter of the world; and the change which is now perceptible on the face of men and things is astonishing. You of course have heard of Father Mathew, and his total pledges, perhaps thought of it as I did, that it was all humbug; that the Father must be a fanatic, and that it was such a thing as would soon blow over. But it is not so. It is ascertained that upwards of three millions of souls in Ireland have taken the pledge; the consequence of which, is that instead of the hundreds and thousands of beggars that were wont to infest the streets, some of them with scarcely any clothing upon them, you scarcely now see one. It used to be difficult to discover what was, or had been, the original color or texture of a poor Irishman's coat; in fact, it was a thing to baffle all research. It is now far different. The lower orders are comparatively well clad and clean. The distilleries are all turned into flour mills, and the public houses have vanished. On last St. Patrick's day, although the streets were covered with dense crowds of people, there was not a tipsy man to be seen. In former times, an Irishman would have considered himself disgracing his saint, his country, and himself if he did not get betsy drunk on that day. All this reformation has arisen out of the exertions of Father Mathew, who I hear is an excellent fellow, and anything but a bigot. He is now erecting a chapel at Cork, out of the proceeds of the sale of shilling total pledge medals, that will cost nearly eighty thousand pounds, and which, when finished, will rival in magnificence of design and beauty of architecture, any other building in Europe. The taking of the pledge is not confined to the lower orders. Many who move in the first circles of society have taken it; and what astonishes me most of all, is that many of the carmen have taken it, who used to be 'screamers' in the drinking way."  
**TAVERN LICENCES.**—The following is the bill relative to Tavern Licences as it passed both Houses of the Legislature.  
AN ACT supplementary to the various acts relating to tavern licenses.  
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That every person intending to apply for a tavern license in any city or county of this Commonwealth, from and after the first day of April next, shall file public notice of the same by at least three publications in two newspapers where the application is made in any of the cities, and in one where the application is made in any county of this Commonwealth, from and after the first day of April next, shall file public notice of the same by at least three publications in two newspapers where the application is made in any of the cities, and in one where the application is made in any county of this Commonwealth, from and after the first day of April next, shall file public notice of the same by at least three publications in two newspapers where the application is made in any of the cities, and in one where the 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