POTTSVILLE.

SATURDY MORNING, FEB. 12, 1842.

Job Printing Office.

The subscriber has procured the necessary type, presses &c. and has attached a complete Job Printing Office to his Establisement, where all kinds of Cards, Pamphlets, Handbills, Checks, Bills of Lading, &c., will be printed at the very lowest rates, and at the shortest notice. Being determined to accommodate the public at the very lowest rates, *at home*, he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

B. BANNAN.

The statistics of the Coal Region as published in our Journal of last Saturday, have excited a great deal of surprise. Many of our citizens never before understood how closely the interests of the whole community are interwoven with each other, and how dependent they all are upon the success of the Coal Trade. A blow struck at the mining interests not only injures the operator and miner, but the farmer,—the merchant,—the mechanic and the laborer—all feel the shock and all suffer alike. The population of this County in 1820, was a little upwards of eleven thousand—by reason of the extended operations of the Coal Trade it has gradually increased, until it numbers at present upwards of *thirty thousand*. That of the Coal Region alone, which twenty years since was naught but a wilderness, is at present upwards of *sixteen thousand*. This increase is to be attributed entirely to the domestic coal trade which has sprung up here; and it is a plain and startling fact, that if through any agency this great life-nerve of our society is destroyed, every interest depending upon the success of this trade will be prostrate also.

The arguments which the Free Trade advocates urge against a Protective Tariff are these—that a duty laid on foreign merchandize is a bounty offered to the Miner and Manufacturer, and a *tax* upon the community at large. This position is as erroneous as it is foolish, and cannot be sustained. Experience has proved it otherwise. We know that under the high Tariff of 1828, nearly all foreign manufactures that entered into competition with our own, decreased in price in the same ratio with the increase of duty, and labor was better rewarded then than it now is. The duty almost invariably falls upon the producer, and always, when there arises a competition between other countries to supply a certain article. In support of this position we might instance the article of coffee. At the extra session a duty of 20 per cent. was laid on that article, and yet it is well known that the price has not materially, if at all, advanced. It is true that some few necessary articles which cannot be produced here would be slightly enhanced in price by the levying of a duty, but this is trifling when compared to the encouragement we afford to our own labor and industry.

We are willing for the sake of argument to assume the position taken up by the Free Trade advocates, that a Tariff of Protection is a bounty offered to the manufacturer, and a *tax* upon the people, (all of which we deny;) and now let us inquire into the effect of their scheme. The average price of labor in England, France, Russia, and Germany, does not exceed the amount of twenty cents per day—if we throw our ports open for the free importation of foreign goods, to be able to compete with them, we must reduce the price of labor to the same rate It has been said that the freight on the Atlantic operates as a protection to home industry—this is not the fact—for it is well known that with the present facilities of transportation, a ton of Coal can be transported as cheap across the Atlantic to New York, as it can from this region. Now, by examining the whole receipts for customs during the past year, the average duty upon all foreign merchandize consumed here will be about four dollars for each individual, and yet for the purpose of avoiding this *onerous tax*, as the free trade advocates call it, the laborer, who now receives his dollar per day, must have his wages reduced to twenty cents, which (allowing him 275 working days in the year) makes an annual difference against him of 220 dollars, and this sum is to be sacrificed for the purpose of saving a *tax* of from four to five dollars yearly—paid to protect the manufactures of his country, and to insure his own labor against the low rates of labor in Europe. But then we are told that every thing will fall in the same ratio. Nothing is more plainly erroneous. We are dependent upon other countries for our Tea, Coffee, Spices, Medicines, and numerous other articles, the prices of which will not be affected by the reduction of wages in this country. Another considerable item is that of Bread stuffs, the value of which cannot be controlled by the same causes which affect the price of labor. A foreign demand—a failure of the crops, may in a single year double the value of all bread stuffs; throughout all this the rate of wages remain stationary—so long as the products of the pauper and serf laborer of Europe is thrown into our ports free of duty. All of these are Anti-Tariff doctrines; they denounce a Tariff with great vehemence, and yet when called upon for a substitute, these are their expedients.

We hardly dare anticipate the result to our region, if the provisions of the Act of 1832 are allowed to go into effect. A host of enterprising citizens engaged in the business, thousands of laborers depending upon it for subsistence, a large and valuable farming interest which rests on the Coal trade entirely for its support—all will be ruined to benefit the foreign manufacturer. And this is the kind of policy we, as a people, are doomed to suffer—the nation bankrupt, States groaning under burdens they cannot long sustain—whole districts (that might, if protected, furnish a splendid revenue) prostrated, whilst the Government—the only power which can relieve—looks idly on, nor attempts by a single act to avert the impending ruin.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—Upwards of two hundred persons have already applied for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law in New York. No measures have been taken in Pennsylvania as yet, to organize a Court for such purposes.

A disgraceful scene recently took place in the U. S. Senate on an incidental debate on the Bankrupt Bill, in which Senator Benton, as usual, figured largely.

A National Tariff League Convention has been called, to assemble in New York on the 5th of April next. We will publish the call next week.

The Loco Focos in Congress from the North are getting sick of the position they assumed, in uniting with the South against John Quincy Adams and the right of petition.

☞ A large press of advertisements has encroached considerably on our miscellaneous columns this week.

☞ Read the articles on our first page on the subject of a Tariff, and the growth of Cotton in India.

The Pennsylvanian and Spirit of the Times, have taken ground against the Resumption Bill in its present shape.

THE MAIL DELAYS.—The Postmaster General has addressed a letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, with reference to the complaints of irregularity in the newspaper mails. He says that the special agents of the Department are actively engaged in investigating the causes of these delays in their respective districts, and suggests the similarity of the names of different Post-offices, and the haste of distribution as among the causes of this irregularity He also recommends that the name of the county as well as of the particular Post-office, to which a package of papers is sent, be put upon the wrapper, and invites information or suggestions on this subject from Postmasters and Editors through the United States. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

For the information of the Post Office Department, we would state that the mail between Philadelphia and Pottsville is carried in an open one horse sulkey, or wagon,—It leaves Philadelphia at 1 o'clock, A. M., without any protection but the driver.

The immense trade of this region, and the limited Bank facilities we possess, renders the transmission of large sums of money between the two places necessary—but so unsafe is the present mail considered, that our business men are compelled to transmit all the letters containing money by private conveyance on the Rail Road, and the Department looses the postage. If no change is made before the commencement of the shipping season next spring, our citizens will be compelled to employ a person to carry the packages and letters on the Rail Road between the two places. This we are aware would be contrary to the post office law—but if the Department will not protect the property of the people transmitted in the mail, it has no right to complain if the people take the necessary means to protect themselves.

So completely unprotected is this mail considered, that the Post Master in Philadelphia assured us but a few days since, that he expected to hear of its robbery every morning.

In compliance with the request of the Post Master General, we have performed *our duty* in communicating *one* of the evils this community is laboring under at present—and it is to be hoped, therefore, that the Department will perform *its duty*, and correct the evil complained of forthwith.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY RAISED.—During the exciting debate in Congress, caused by the presentation of the petition for a dissolution of the Union, Mr. Botts of Virginia, charged the present Secretary of the Navy, Judge Upsher, with having been in favor of the dissolution of the Union. The Secretary, in a letter to Henry A. Wise, published in the Madisonian, denies the charge, and intimates pretty strongly that *his* associations have been quite different from those of Mr. Botts—and does not recollect having ever held a conversation with him upon any subject. Mr. Botts, in a communication in the National Intelligencer, reiterates the charge in the most positive manner, and stands ready to prove it. As regards the intimation thrown out by the Secretary, Mr. B. thinks that before the subject is dismissed, there will be no ground for the Secretary hereafter intimating that he does not know him.

COAL TAX.—A public meeting was recently held at Pittsburg, where the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we are most decidedly opposed to taxing coal, as it would be highly oppressive on the laboring community; we therefore instruct our representatives to vote against any tax that will militate against the interests of the industrious classes.

The mere proposition to enact such an unwise and iniquitous law, is calculated to do our State serious injury, and will more than counterbalance all the good our *wise* and *enlightened* legislature is likely to accomplish at Harrisburg this winter.

DEFORD'S RESUMPTION BILL.—This Bill has passed the House by a vote of 63 to 14, and has been sent to the Senate for concurrence. It is generally believed that it cannot pass that body in its present shape. We are as anxious for a speedy resumption of specie payments by our Banks as any person can be, but the present bill will fail in accomplishing the object for which it is intended, so far as the banks are concerned; but the effects upon the community at large would be such, that it could scarcely be characterised by any other name than *legislative swindling*.

JOHN M. BOTTS has replied to the letter of Judge Upsher in a communication, which occupies four columns of the National Intelligencer. The testimony brought forward to sustain the charge made against the Judge, that he was in favor of a dissolution of the Union, is generally admitted to be pretty strong and conclusive.

The Secretary has since promulgated a Card through the same medium, requesting the public to suspend their opinion for the present, until he has time to bring forward rebutting testimony.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—Individuals having money to invest, will seldom find a better opportunity of investing it to advantage than in building Railroad Cars on the conditions offered by the Philadelphia and Pottsville Railroad Company. The Cars can be built and leased to the different operators, and the owner can receive the deduction made by the Company, without interfering with any occupation he may choose to follow.

THE BETTER CURRENCY.—The keepers of the shaving shops, recently destroyed by the mobs in Cincinnati, and Louisville, Ky., were regular dyed-in-the-wool locofocos, and were engaged in furnishing the people with the *better currency* which they promised the country. Lougee, one of the number, was but recently a member of the Albany Regency.

BEECHWOODSMAN.—We have heretofore neglected to notice the receipt of a neat, and apparently well conducted paper with the above mentioned title, published at Honesdale, Pa., by Messrs. Rodgers & Wolf. It is a decided advocate for the protection of American labor and industry, and is therefore worthy of the support of the community.

Senator HEADLEY presented a remonstrance from citizens of Columbia County against a tax on Coal, on Friday last. And the Intelligencer gives it as their opinion that the project will not be seriously entertained in the Legislature after the manner in which the people have spoken against it.

NEW YORK MIRROR.—This old and sterling publication continues to be as attractive as ever. The engravings are executed in a style of elegance unsurpassed, and the contents will rank with that of any other publication of the day. Can it fail to be patronized?

Mr. Lyell, the celebrated Geologist is now lecturing to crowded houses in Philadelphia. Could he not be prevailed upon to deliver a lecture or two on Geology in our Borough. He would be well patronized.

Girard Bank Notes are selling in Philadelphia at 25 and 30 per cent. discount, and Pennsylvania at 8 and 10 per cent.

A State Convention, to take into consideration the propriety of disposing of the State Improvements, has been called, to assemble at Harrisburg.

MERRY'S MUSEUM for February has been received. Its contents are rich and varied, as usual.

The Hagerstown mob story turns out to be a hoax.

Fresh shad, caught in the Delaware, were served up at Trenton on Saturday last.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—Governor Porter sent a Message to the Legislature on Saturday last, on the subject of the State Interest and the stoppage of the Pennsylvania Bank, from which we make the following extract, embracing all of general interest:

"Late on the evening of the 1st of February, a successful arrangemt was made, by which, I have reason to believe, the payment of the interest due his now been commenced, and will be completed as soon as the funds can be arranged for the occasion. This arrangement consists in the application of the available funds of the Bank of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Foreign Bills of Exchange, of the value of	$116,000
Specie,	234,000
Bills receivable and soon available,	150,000

And the proceeds of a requisition made upon the other Banks, which will be sufficient to pay the balance of the interest due, the whole of which will be assuredly met in the course of a fortnight or three weeks. The State Treasurer, by himself and assistants, will make the payments of interest at the Bank or at the Treasury.

It is well known from my repeated communications on the subject to the Legislature, that I have long entertained the most serious apprehensions of the security of the State's investment in the Bank of Pennsylvania; and, to provide against the probability of its delinquency, I took the precaution on the 25th day of November last, under the authority of the resolution authorizing a loan, passed 5th of May, 1841, to call upon the banks, which, by the terms of their charters, was bound to loan a sum not exceeding 5 per cent of their capital to the Commonwealth, and hold themselves in readiness to advance the balance, which might legally be required of them on the first of February inst.

The amount of deposites to the credit of the Commonwealth in the Bank of Pennsylvania and its branches, was about $850,000. The amount of available funds received from that institution, as stated, is $500,000. The balance is in progress of being secured, by the transfer of notes and securities to a considerable larger amount than that sum, falling due at short dates. They may not all be reduced to cash in less than nine months or a year from this time. Any surplus received from this source, will, of course, be returned to the Bank. But I have no doubt the State is secured from any ultimate loss of her deposits. Her greatest suffering has been from the injury to her credit in postponing, even for a day, the payment of the interest due her creditors."

COMMON SCHOOL REPORT.—Our acknowledgments are due to Col. Straub, and S. H. Clark, Esq., for copies of the Eighth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools. From this Report we glean the following:

The whole number of Scholars attending the Schools in 1841, numbered,	
Males,	156,225
Females,	128,244
Total,	284,468

The average number of pupils in each School was 44—and the average expense for each pupil, per quarter was $1 26.

The number of male teachers employed was 5,234—and females 2,368—making the total number of Teachers employed 7,602. The average salary of the male teachers was $18 91—and that of the females $11 45.

The whole number of School Districts, in the State, exclusive of the city and county of Philadelphia, was on the first of June last 1,072. Of this number 917 have accepted the provisions of the School Law, and 155 have rejected it.

The State Appropriation to the School fund in 1841, amounted to $259,400 84—to which must be added the tax assessed for School purposes in the accepting districts for 1841, $397,952 01, which makes the Common School Fund for the year 1841 amount to the sum of $647,352 85.

A DISGRACEFUL PICTURE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York American, in a recent letter gives the following heart-sickening picture of matters in the capitol. He says:

"There is a general determination among the friends of peace to adjourn every day at four o'clock. It is firmly believed by most experienced and judicious persons, that a candle-light sitting would bring on riot, fighting, use of knives and pistols, and murder in the Hall of Representatives. Several of the southern members, I know, are armed, and on the first blow, deadly weapons would gleam throughout the Hall, and pistol balls would soon whistle among them.

"I fear you have not the least conception of the slumbering, latent horrors of the scene. At a distance, you cannot know the hundredth part of the heinous facts which we shudder at knowing here, many of whom are yet reeking from the murders which gave them honor and eminence in their own country, I am prepared to see the hall drenched with blood in a general *melee*, on such a provocation as one hasty word may give.

One southwestern member has already threatened the life of another; and the latter now goes armed, with the determination to take the life of his threatened foe, if he comes within a certain distance of him."

Surely this is overcharged! If not, we can only say, Shame! Shame!!

THE RIGHT OF PETITION.—The National Intelligencer of yesterday, in an article relating to the condition of thing in Congress, and the long debate had upon the question of the right of petition, very justly observes—

The right of petition we consider, in the first place, too sacred to be subjected to the influence of the opinion of the member as to the object which may be embraced by any genuine petition, couched in respectful language addressed to congress.

As to the right of a Member of Congress to present every such petition transmitted to him we conceive the right to be undeniable.

The right of either House of Congress to entertain such a petition, or to refuse to entertain it, after a knowledge of its contents, we conceive to be equally unquestionable.

With regard to the duty of a Member of Congress to present or decline presenting, a petition, (genuine and respectful in its terms,) we consider that to be a question within the breast of each individual member, acting upon his oath, and upon his responsibility to his constituents.

A NEW PROJECT.—Mr. Farrelly has presented to the Senate a bill to provide for the vesting of all the canal and railroad property of the Commonwealth, and all the moneys arising from that source, as well as all funds applicable to that object, in the Commissioners of the Internal Improvement Fund, to be used as a fund to sustain the public works—the effect of which will be to separate the whole system from the State credit and treasury, and to throw the works upon their own credit and resources. The bill will be given in our next.—*Har. Int.*

☞ George Washington Dixon commences at eight o'clock this morning the feat of walking for forty-eight successive hours, on a platform fifteen feet long by three wide. Several have tried it and failed. If he keeps upon his feet forty-eight hours, he is to recieve four thousand dollars. If he goes through thirty-six hours, he is to have five hundred dollars, as a present.—*N. Y. Aurora.*

BOZ FESTIVAL IN BOSTON.—Mr. J. M. Field ("Straws") being called upon for a song, gave the following original and characteristic production, to a popular air:

The very last observations of Weller, Sen.

Remember not I says, Boz,
You're goin' to cross the sea;
A blessed way aways, Boz,
To vild Amerikey;
A blessed set of savages,
As books of travels tells;
No Guv'ner's eye to watch you, Boz,
Nor even Samivel's,

They've 'stablish'd a steam line, Boz,
A wi'lent innovation;
It 's nothin' but a trap to 'tice
Our *floatin'* population;
A set of blessed cannibals—
My warmin' I repeats—
For ev'ry vun they catches, Boz,
Without ado they *eats!*

They'll *eat* you Boz, in Boston! and
They'll *eat* you in New York!
Wherever caught, they'll play a bles-
Sed game of knife and fork!
There's prayers in Boston now that Cu-
Nard's biler may not burst;
Because their savage hope it is,
Dear Boz, to *eat* you first!

They lately caught a *prince*, Boz,
A livin' vun, from France,
And all the blessed nation, Boz,
Assembles for a *dance!*
They spares him thro' the ev'nin', Boz,
But vith a hungry stare;
Contrives a early, *supper*, tho'
And then they *eats* him there!

Just think of all yours, Boz,
Devoured by them already;
Avoid their greedy lures, Boz,
Their appetites is steady;
For years they've been a feastin', Boz,
Nor *paid* for their repast;
And vont they make a blessed feast
When they catches *you* at last!

Lord! how they gobbled "Pickwick"—fate
Which "Oliver" befel;
And watering mouths met 'Nic,' and 'Smike'
And watering eyes as well!
Poor 'Nell' was not too tender, Boz,
Nor ugly 'Quilp' too tough;
And 'Barnaby'—and blest if e'er
I thinks they'll have enough!

I'll tell you vot you does, Boz,
Since go it seems you vill;
If you would not expose, Boz,
Yourself their maws to fill;
Just 'Maryat,' or 'Trollope,' Boz,
Within your pocket, hem;
For blow me if I ever thinks
They'll ever *swallow* them!

All sorts of Items.

(*Original and Selected.*)

A DEPOT.—It is said that the authorities at Washington have decided upon purchasing a mile square between Albany and Schenectady, for a United States Gunpowder Depot, to be surrounded with a brick wall six feet high, enclosing twelve magazines, to contain 500 barrels each.

Prentice says that *Wise and Proffit* are excusable for their course—for Wise is a fool, and Proffit *like-wise*.

Algiers, it is said, is to be constituted a vice-royalty, and the Duke de Nemours to be made Viceroy.

The hair-dressers of Philadelphia have it in contemplation to close their shops on the Sabbath.

What is there in man which obliges him so often to say to his conscience, *be still?*

They who "repudiate the *bonds*" of matrimony, disgrace a "single *State*," and ought to be punished.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—A friend of ours lately kissed his wife's maid, and did'nt discover his error till the girl cried out, "mistress is coming."

"You're a great *bore*," as the log said to the auger.

A WISE JUDGE.—Judge Thatcher, of Boston lately uttered the opinion during the progress of an important trial before him, that "doubtful things are very uncertain." The Boston Post is half inclined to doubt the wisdom of the observation.

The Wire Bridge at Fairmount, Philadelphia, is now in full and successful operation, and does honor to its constructor, Mr. C. Ellet, Jr.

William Lyon Mackenzie has opened a law office in Rochester; and says that, believing that no good can come from further interference in Canadian politics, he intends to devote himself hereafter to the study and practice of the law.—The most sensible project William has conceived for a long time. With his dogged perseverance and wonderful industry he may become a very good and successful lawyer.

MR. JOHN M. BOTTS has addressed a letter to "*Lysander Barrett*" and ninety-two other citizens of *Lewis* county, *Virginia*, assigning his reasons for refusing to present a petition praying Congress that a portion of the Public Lands may be set apart sufficient for a Colony of such persons of color to settle upon as shall be freed by the Government or otherwise.

Our passions never foresee, even when they reason.

Remorse is a pang which warns us of some internal disorder; it serves like physical pain to the preservation of life.

DISGRACEFULL.—In the Ohio Legislature on the 22d ult., a petition for divorce was presented, when a "Mr. Byington inquired if it would be in order to move that the *petition be sent to HELL!* Mr. McNulty moved that *the gentleman from Pike be appointed the special messenger for its despatch!*"

The "BOZ BALL" is all the rage in New York. Over 3000 tickets have been sold, the number to which the "show" is restricted.

Virtue is a plant whose root is in heaven and whose flowers and fruits perfume and embellish the earth.

THE ENGLISH POST OFFICE.—There are about 5000 persons employed in the London Post Office, of which 824 are letter receivers, and 752 letter carriers. The average number of letters posted daily is 30,370; of newspapers, 85,510. There are 3,938 post offices.

THE LEARNED BLACKSMITH.—This popular character is at present lecturing at Providence, R.I.

NEWSPAPER BORROWERS.—May theirs be a life of single blessedness—may their path be carpeted by cross-eyed snakes, and their nights be hounted by knock-kneed tom-cats!

YUCATAN.—We learn from reliable verbal information, that the province of Yucatan has relapsed into a state of dependence upon the Mexican Government We learn further that when the Yucatanese Congress decided upon acknowledging the supremacy of Mexico, and the event was celebrated at Merida, and the other towns of the province, by the firing of cannon, illumination, and other manifestations of rejoicing.—The precise terms upon which the re-annexation was effected have not transpired, but they have reference to certain privileges of local legislation which SANTA ANA has conceded to the province of Yucatan.—Thus ends this farcical attempt to establish freedom in a province which is never destined to enjoy the prerogatives of rational liberty, until its institutions are derived from a genuine republic, and its population exhibits the capacity for self-government which distinguished the people of this country.—*N. O. Bee.*

A tremendous thunder storm passed over Syracuse, N. Y. and the adjoining towns on Friday night. A similar storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, passed over Pottsville during the same night.

OPINIONS ABROAD.—We publish the following letter from our correspondent in Richmond, (Va) for the purpose of showing the views entertained abroad, with respect to the *wise* project of Taxing Coal entertained by the Committee of Ways and Means in our Legislature:

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, Jan. 31, 1842.

Dear Sir:—I perceive by your last Journal, that a project is seriously agitated to subject the Coal trade of Pennsylvania to a burthensome tax, as a means of raising a fund to enable the State to meet the interest on her public debt.

If there is among the voluminous records of *political quackery*, (furnished by our State and Federal Legislatures during the last twelve years) one case more glaring than all others—it is this: If Pennsylvania had an overflowing Treasury, and a proposition were started to offer a *bounty* of 25 cents per ton on all Coal, and $5 per ton on all iron produced within, and transported beyond the State, I could understand and admire the policy of the measure. But that the Legislature of that great and enlightened State, can allow itself to be seduced, by the prospect of a merely temporary and but partial relief, to adopt the suicidal policy of thus strangling in its infancy, this giant interest—is what I cannot comprehend and will not believe. *If the State shall thus sacrifice her domestic interests*, (the source of wealth to her citizens and of strength to herself) *to meet the interest on her debt*, I pray you, how can she ever be enabled *to provide for the payment of the principal.* It would be the most ruinous usury to which she could resort. It would be preying upon her very vitals for her daily food—to become *the cormorant of her own heart.*

Pennsylvania, if she wishes to realize the high destiny which nature holds in reserve for her, must set herself seriously to work, by every means in her power, *to develope the rich resources of her highly favored Territory—to foster and encourage the domestic arts and home industry of her people—to facilitate by all means the transportation of her products to tide water—and stimulate her citizens by every expedient, to supply within themselves, as far as may be, their own domestic wants.* Let her not follow the example of the foolish farmer in the fable, (who sought at once to realize the whole harvest of golden eggs) by ripping up a branch of domestic industry that is destined, in good time, to make her a heavy drawer on her sister States for the proceeds of a valuable export.

These suggestions I throw out with perfect freedom, because, as you know, I have no individual interest in the matter, and claim only that general interest which I feel as

A FRIEND TO HOME INDUSTRY.

Sayings and Doings at Washington.

NUMBER XXXI.

Correspondence of United States Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1842.

J. R. Chandler, Esq.,—I have good news for you and your readers:—A majority of the House have come to their senses at last!

After some parliamentary manœuvering this morning, Mr. Adams gave way to a motion to lay the whole question of privilege, which has occupied the House for the last two weeks, upon the table, and, whether the members from the South had become convinced that they were in the wrong, whether they found they had caught a tartar in Mr. Adams, or whether they were frightened at the immense file of documents he laid on his desk this morning, and were fearful that he would, before he had done with them, annihilate both themselves and their "peculiar institutions," I cannot tell; but from some cause or other they cried peccavi, and, after so long *refusing* to lay the subject on the table, were now glad to get rid of it, and of their very troublesome customer, Mr. Adams, in that way; and so, by a vote of 144 yeas, to 52 nays, THE WHOLE SUBJECT WAS LAID ON THE TABLE. where it will lie to the end of time, ere they burn their fingers with it again, or attempt to muzzle the lion of the North.

The editor of the Savannah Georgian has embodied in the following short paragraph a large mass of statistical information concerning industry, as exhibited in the Russian empire. He says—

The Russians are the largest landholders in the world. Their country covers one-fifth of the surface of the globe. Their forests spread over nearly five-hundred millions of acres, and their plains, or steppes, are almost unbounded in extent. The Russians, however, have turned much of their attention of late to manufactures. They have now nearly 7000 workshops, or manufactories, employing 412,931 masters and workmen. Of these establishments, 606 are for woollen goods, 221 for silks, 446 for weaving, 1,918, for feather dressing, 444 for candle making, 486 for metalic hardware, and the rest for saltpetre, sugar, potash, chemical, color, tobacco and paper works, The internal trade circulates through the means of such busy and crowded fairs as are held at Novargoep, whither goods are often brought to the value of nearly £8,000,000, of which at least one-tenth comes from China.

The five other fairs of Corennaja, Irbit, Rostow, Krochensh, and Rommy, in the governments respectively of Karsh, Perm, Poltawa, and Jakutzk, presented wares, taken altogether, in 1839, to the estimated amount of £2,500,000. The total of Russia imports from foreign countries, for 1838, came to something under £11,000,000, of which one twelfth came by land; one fourth consisted of consumables; one half was for the use of manufactories, and one fourth was manufactured goods. The gross exports, for the year 1838, came to nearly £14,000,000, of which a fifth passed through Riga, a tenth through Odessa, a twentieth through Archangel and Taganrog.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. American writes the following passage concerning Mr. Adams on Thursday:

Lord Morpeth was again a devoted and wrapt auditor. He has not missed a day since the affair began. It was beautiful to see a British Minister of State sitting here and looking up to learn from this source, the unwritten, deeper history of his own country, as well as of Europe. For such it was, when Adams gave the history of the movements at the Court of the Emperor Alexander, caused by *his* agency, which eventuated in the Russia-British alliance, resulting in the overthrow of the great Napoleon.

The general interest (though less completely intelligent) in the perfect beauty and value of the appeal to the past, was not less impressive and all absorbing. The whole House drew together around him and sat at his feet like children, transfixed and admiring. Wild, furious Sotherners, and treacherous nothern Loco Focos forget their rage" and baseness for a time, to pay this involuntary tribute to "the old man eloquent." As he stood pouring out the torrent of wisdom and patriotism, the blush of shame tinged many a dark face, and stern brows, usually knit at him in hate, relaxed their scowl to the ingenuous bland expression of esteem and veneration. At some time of the softer passages of the often touching recital, gray headed men bowed down their heads and wept, while the workings of other faces still fixed on the beloved, much abused old man, betrayed the tender emotions that did honor to their better nature. (These are facts,)

"Ah! happy, if those tears of theirs
Could wash a Nation's *shame* away."

STARTLING AS WELL AS STRANGE.—Virginia is divided by the Blue Ridge in two distinct sections, one occupied by planters, and slaves, and the other mostly by an intelligent white farming population. A Washington correspondent says among the wonders of the day at Washington is the novel and extraordinary phenomenon presented in the notice of a petition from *Virginia* for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia! It is signed by *ninety-three* men in Lewis county, which is in the northern part of the interior of the state—a free-laboring, grain-growing district, which has been much filled up lately with the sturdy Northern farmers who have been emigrating thither from Pennsylvania. A significant portent and a notable sign of the times!—*Phil. Gaz.*

☞ Advertisements crowded out this week will appear in our next.

Our Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. POTTSVILLE, Feb. 11, 1842.

Wheat Flour, pr Bbl.	$6,00	Bacon,	per lb.	7
Rye do	cwt. 1,62½	Pork,	"	4½
Wheat,	bshl 1,30	Hams,	"	10
Rye,	" 65	Potatoes,	bushl	62
Corn,	" 65	Plaster,	ton	5,00
Oats,	" 45	Hay	"	18 to 20
Eggs,	doz 13	Timothy s'd,	bshl	2,50
Butter,	lb 15	Clover "	"	5,00

POTTSVILLE ATHENIAN INSTITUTE.—A meeting for debate will be held at the room of the Institute on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock: question, "Should the Legislature enforce an immediate resumption of specie payments." On Friday evening at 7 o'clock, Carl Holzer, Esq will lecture before the Institute, subject, "Remarks on the Alleopathic and the Homoepathic systems of medicine, or the old and new school of the healing art." The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Feb. 12 THOMAS FOSTER, Sect'y.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the county of Schuylkill:

The Petition of William C. Barber, respectfully sheweth, that your petitioner occupies a commodious house situate in the township of Norwegian, well known as a Licensed Inn or Tavern, which is calculated for a Public House of entertainment, and from its neighborhood and situation, is suitable as well as necessary for the accommodation of the public, and the entertainment of strangers and travellers. That he is well provided with stabling for Horses, and all conveniences necessary for the entertainment of strangers and travellers. He therefore respectfully prays the court to grant him a License to keep an Inn or Public House of entertainment there. And he will pray &c., W. C. BARBER.

We, the undersigned citizens of the township of Norwegian, aforesaid, being personally acquainted with William C. Barber, the above named petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which the License is prayed, do hereby certify that such house is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers or travellers; that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers. We therefore beg leave to recommend him for a License agreeably to the Petition.

John Spohn,	Edward Ellis,
W. Haggerty,	Abraham Troxel,
A. Bolton,	Charles Kinsley,
Peter Aurand,	W. Boyd Hull,
Hugh Kinsley,	D. B. Haas,
William Kisheier,	A. Heebner.

February 12, 7—3t

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county of Schuylkill:

The petition of James Laing, respectfully sheweth, that your Petitioner occupies a commodious house situate in the town of Port Carbon, well known as a Licensed Inn or Tavern, which is calculated for a Public House of entertainment, and from its neighborhood and situation, is suitable as well as necessary for the accommodation of the public, and the entertainment of strangers and travellers. That he is well provided with Stabling for Horses, and all conveniences necessary for the entertainment of strangers and travellers. He therefore respectfully prays the Court to grant him a License to keep an Inn or Public House of entertainment there. And he will pray, &c., JAMES LAING.

We the undersigned citizens of the town of Port Carbon, aforesaid, being personally acquainted with James Laing, the above named Petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which the License is prayed, do hereby certify that such house is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers or travellers; that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers. We therefore beg leave to recommend him for a License, agreeably to the petition.

Charles Angel,	E. Allen.
J Ford Whitney,	Joseph Robinson,
John T. Simpson,	Henry Guiterman,
John Bailey,	Lewis Heilner,
William Gould,	Joseph Strauss,
L. F. Whitney,	Peter Aurand,
Adam Hertzog,	George Dougherty.

February 12, 7—

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the county of Schuylkill.

The petition of John T. Simpson, respectfully sheweth, that your petitioner occupies a commodious house, situate in the town of Port Carbon, now occupied by E. Colehan, well known as a Licensed Inn or Tavern, which is calculated for a Public House of entertainment, and from its neighborhood and situation, is suitable as well as necessary for the accommodation of the public, and the entertainment of strangers and travellers. That he is well provided with Stabling for Horses, and all conveniences necessary for the entertainment of strangers and travellers. He therefore respectfully prays the Court to grant him a License to keep an Inn or Public House of entertainment there. And he will ever pray, &c., JOHN T. SIMPSON.

We the undersigned citizens of the town of Port Carbon, aforesaid, being personally acquainted with John T. Simpson, the above named Petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which the License is prayed, do hereby certify that such house is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers; that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers. We therefore beg leave to recommend him for a License, agreeably to the Petition:

Charles Angel,	J. Ford Whitney,
James Laing,	John Bailey,
William Gould,	L. F. Whitney,
Adam Hertzog,	Abraham Pott,
Hugh Kinsley,	Jacob Sadara,
George Dougherty,	Edward Colehan.

February 12, 7—

To the honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the county of Schuylkill:

The petition of John Prevost, of the Borough of Minersville, in the county of Schuylkill, respectfully showeth: That your petitioner is desirous of keeping a public house, in the house now occupied as such by John Daniels, situate on Sunbury street in the Borough of Minersville. That he has sufficient house room, and other conveniences for the entertainment of strangers and travellers. He therefore prays your Honors to grant him a License to keep an Inn or Public House of Entertainment there. And your petitioners will pray, &c.

JOHN PROVOST.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the borough of Minersville, do hereby certify, that the Tavern applied for by the above named applicant, is necessary to accommodate the Public, and entertain strangers and travellers; and that the said applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room, and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers. We therefore beg leave to recommend him for a License agreeably to his petition.

Joseph Weaver,	John Moon,
John Daniell,	W. N. Robins,
Jacob F. Thumm,	S. W. Kauffman,
J. E. Sorber,	Charles Taylor,
Samuel Heilner,	John F. Kumsius,
Abraham Trout, Jr.,	Jos. L. Yoder.

February 12, 7—

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of C. Ashley & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of James J. Blakslee, who is duly authorised to settle the accounts of the firm.

CHARLES ASHLEY, GEO. PARMLEY,
JAMES J. BLAKSLEE.

February 12, 7—3*

LAST NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of Hazzard & Strauch, are requested to make payment to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of March next. All accounts unpaid after that date will be sued out, without any exception.

GEO. C. WYNKOOP,
F. W. HUGHES,
February 12, *Assignees.*

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the county of Schuylkill:

The petition of Hugh Kinsley, respectfully sheweth, that your petitioner occupies a commodious house, situate in the township of Norwegian, well known as a Licensed Inn or Tavern, which is calculated for a Public House of entertainment, and from its neighborhood and situation is suitable as well as necessary for the accommodation of the public, and the entertainment of strangers and travellers. That he is well provided with stabling for horses, and all conveniences necessary for the entertainment of travellers and strangers. He therefore respectfully prays the Court to grant him a License to keep an Inn or Public House of entertainment there. And he will pray &c.

HUGH KINSLEY.

We, the undersigned citizens of the township of Norwegian, aforesaid, being personally acquainted with Hugh Kinsley, the above named Petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which the License is prayed, do here by certify that such House is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers or travellers; that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers. We therefore beg leave to recommend him for a License agreeably to the Petition.

Edward Colehan,	Peter Aurand,
Wm. B. Hull,	Henry Rhoads,
L. F. Whitney,	George Dougherty,
James Laing,	D. B. Haas,
Lewis Heilner,	John Simpson,
Andrew Weiman,	Abraham Heebner.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, trading under the firm of Holmes, Ley, & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts and accounts due to or from the late firm, are to be settled by A. Holmes, James Myers, and John Strimpfler, trading from this day under the firm of Holmes, Myers & Co.

A. HOLMES, WM. GRAEFF,
CHARLES LEY, I. HARVEY.
J. STRIMPFLER.

February 12, 7—3

**Office of the