POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 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.

Printing in different colors executed at a short notice.

Card Press.

A Card Press has been added to the establishment, which will enable us to execute Cards, of almost every description, at very low rates

B. BANNAN.

Important.

Let every citizen bear in mind, that it is not only his *interest*, but his *duty*, to purchase every thing that he can at home. By pursuing such a course, he encourages the mechanical industry of his own neighborhood on which the prosperity of every town and city mainly depends—and besides, every dollar paid out at home forms a circulating medium, of which every citizen derives more or less benefit, in the course of trade. Every dollar paid for foreign manufactures purchased abroad, is entirely lost to the region, goes to enrich those who do not contribute one cent to our *domestic* institutions, and oppresses our own citizens.—To obviate this evil is one of the objects contemplated by the establishment of the Home League.

Miners' Bank.

Many of our readers are aware that several communications have appeared lately in one of the Philadelphia penny papers, written with the evident intention of injuring this institution in the estimation of the public. Our citizens generally being well aware of the source from whence these slanders emanated, and the unprincipled character of the writer being sufficiently known and appreciated in this region—we have forborne until this, taking notice of his paltry attempts, and would, even now, suffer it to pass in silence were it not that our friends abroad may be ignorant of his true character, and by giving credence to his assertions be led into losses in consequence. When it is known that this individual openly declared to one of our most respectable citizens his intention of breaking down this institution if in his power, no one can be at a loss to understand the malicious motives which have prompted him in his false, partial and garbled statements.

In order to place the condition of the Bank before the public in its true and correct light, we publish the following statement as made to the proper authorities under the oath of the officers in November last. We are aware that a general disposition exists, (and not without some cause,) to put but little faith in Bank statements. Independent of other reasons, the character of the gentlemen connected with this institution place them far above such suspicion. They are well known in this community as men of honorable and high moral integrity, and who not being engaged in any other business, have no interest unconnected with the institution itself.

State of the Miners' Bank of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, made to the Governor November 2, 1841.

DR.

Bills discounted,		$319,181 43
Judgments,		65,493 52
Real estate, (at cost.)		47,313 85
Miners' Bank stock,		15,175 00
Mortgages,		8,468 68
Bonds received,		1,783 11
Bills on demand,		4,400 00
Loan to Commonwealth,		10,300 00
Do. per act, 4th May, 1841,		36,595 00
Taxes and repairs,		339 48
Costs,		122 91
Expense,		1,924 95
Do. per issue per act 4th May,		754 40
Due by other Banks,		175,341 18
Due by agency in Philadelphia,		49,423 81
Notes and checks from other banks,		15,837 58
Specie,		10,538 48
Miscellaneous,		223 81
		$793,157 19

CR.

Capital stock,		$199,745 00
Notes in Circulation,		383,730 00
Due depositors,		172,144 61
Contingent Fund,		12,919 42
Dividends unpaid,		1,322 29
Rents received,		823 49
Discounts received,		9,791 39
Due to other Banks,		10,758 00
To the credit of the Tr. of Com'lth,		479 39
Do per act 4th May, 1842,		1,413 60
		$793,157 19

The following is the statement made by the officers of the Bank to the Legislature, in March, 1842, a garbled portion of which being published, in the aforementioned paper, gained credence with many, thereby giving rise to the depreciation of its notes and injuring the institution in the estimation of our friends abroad. It will be seen by this, that notwithstanding the assertion that it had scarcely any assets to meet its liabilities, it had bills discounted, due by other Banks, agency in Philadelphia, and specie amounting to $341,000 in round numbers, to meet a circulation of $249,775, and amount due depositors and other Banks amounting in all to $320,000. This is independent of the Relief circulation, amounting at that time to a little upwards of $27,000. It will also be observed by the statement that the liabilities of the Bank were reduced from the 24 of November to the 1st of March from $565,000 to $318,000—being a reduction in about four months of $247,000, while at the same time the quantity of specie was slightly increased in its vaults.

State of the Miners' Bank of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, made to the Legislature, March 1, 1842.

DR.

Bills discounted,		$267,611 31
Judgments,		65,493 52
Bills on demand,		17,375 00
Bonds and mortgages,		3,468 68
Bonds receivable,		1,783 11
Loan to Com. Penn'a,	$10,300 00	
Do. pr. act 4 May 4, '41,	49,936 00	
Treas'r. Commonwealth,	9,987 00	
Do. pr. act, May 4,	533 88	
		70,756 88
Miners' Bank stock,		15,175 00
Due by other Banks,		37,780 69
Due by agency in Philadelphia,		17,703 38
Real estate,		47,353 85
Profit and Loss,		798 98
Taxes and repairs,		195 55
Costs,		102 80
Expenses,		2,011 88
Notes of other Banks,		7,950 00
Checks of other Bank and drafts,		2,432 43
Specie,		10,735,33
Sundry Relief Notes,		1,626 00
Miscellaneous,		127 17
		$570,594 56

CR.

Capital Stock,		$199,745 00
Notes in circulation,		249,775 00
Issued pr. ac't May 4, '41,	$49,936	
On hand,	22,643	
		27,293 00
Contingent Fund,		15,152 36
Due other Banks,		6,593 26
Depositors,		63,780 10
Dividends unpaid,		2,984 16
Discounts received,		5,685 16
Rents received,		286 43
		$570,594 56

We stated two or three weeks ago, that the circulation of the Bank did not exceed $160,000, and that she had curtailed her liabilities upwards of three hundred thousand dollars. We did not obtain our information *officially*, but from a person conversant with the affairs of the institution. This statement having been impugned, we made application to the Cashier of the Bank, who gave us yesterday the following memoranda of the circulation and deposites of the Bank, which can be certified to under oath:

Circulation,	$166,465 00
Due Depositors,	19,925 93
Total liabilities,	$186,391 93

The amount due from and to other Banks is but trifling, and would not vary the above statement materially.

By examing the authenticated statements it will be observed that the liabilities since November last, have been reduced about $350,000—and that the circulation only exceeds that which we stated, about six thousand dollars.

Let the public impartially examine the above statements, and then judge whether there is any cause for the numerous attacks made upon this institution, and whether it is not in as solvent a condition as that of any other Bank in the State.

After the above was in type, the following paper signed by a number of our citizens, and which was drawn up but a few hours before our paper was put to press, was handed in for publication. The number no doubt will be greatly increased in the course of the ensuing week—in fact we do not know of a single business man in the whole community who refuses to take the notes for Coal, Merchandize, Wares, &c., at par.

TO THE PULLIC.

We, the subscribers hereto, Merchants, Mechanics, Laborers, and others in Pottsville and parts adjacent, are desirous of manifesting our conviction in the solvency and final ability of the Miners' Bank, do make known to all whom it may concern that we will receive at par all notes of said Bank in payment of dues or in exchange for our Coal, Merchandize or Labor, at par.

June 10th, 1842.

Frack, Seltzer, & Co.	Coal operators.
Jacob Kline,	Carpenter.
John Reiger,	Butcher.
J. Sillyman, Jr.,	Merchant.
D. Kercher,	Carpenter.
W. C. Leib,	Merchant.
John M. Crosland,	Boat Builder.
Potts & Bannan,	Coal operators.
Thos. C. Williams & Co.,	do.
Samuel J. Potts,	do.
Benjamin F. Pomroy,	Machinist.
T. & J. Beatty,	Merchants.
Benjamin Bannan,	Pr. & Bookseller.
B. T. Taylor,	Merchant Tailor.
Samuel D. Leib,	Hatter.
W. L. Lance & Co.,	Coal Dealers.
E. Q. & A. Henderson,	Merchants.
Troutman & Sillyman,	do
Jno. S. Morris & Brothers,	do
Fox & Dobson,	Hatters.
Byron Phillips,	Tin smith,
Elias Derr,	Morocco Dresser.
Samuel Hartz,	Merchant.
Hiram Parker,	Merchant Tailor.
T. & W. Pollock,	Merchants.
Samuel Christman,	do
John Roch,	Flour & Feed Store.
Francis J. Parvin,	Miller.
Henderson & Farrell,	Founders.
C. W. Pitman,	Teacher.
Abraham Pott,	Farmer.
Charles Gillingham,	Contractor.
James Gillingham,	Merchant.
George Gensely,	Baker.
John Seitz,	Butcher.
D. H. Leib,	Collector.
Charles Ellet,	Coal Dealer.
Robert Smith,	Plumber.
C. W. Clemens,	Merchant.
Edmund Ellis,	Sawyer.
Henry Boyer,	Blacksmith.
Benjamin Weller,	Wheelwright.
Henry Harzed,	Farmer.
J. Ford Whitney,	Agent.
Joseph Weaver,	Inkeeper.
George W. Snyder,	Machinist.
John Stratton,	Coal Dealer.
L. F. Whitney,	Miller.
Jenkins Russel,	Carpenter.

FIRE.—Our borough was thrown into confusion again on Tuesday morning last, by another alarm of fire, which proved to be the Boat-building establishment of Mr. Joseph Shelley, situate at Mount Carbon. The fire was not discovered until it was impossible to stop its progress, and although every exertion was made to arrest the progress of the flames, yet a considerable amount of property was destroyed. All the buildings along with a new boat, which was on the stocks at the time perished. Two new boats just built, caught fire from the building and were considerably injured before the flames could be extinguished. The whole amount of property consumed is estimated at about $2500. No insurance.

The cause of the conflagration has not yet been discovered.

LUXURIES.—One of the advantages derived from the completion of the Railroad is the improved state of our market. Vegetables of all kinds such as Green Peas, new Potatoes, Strawberries, &c., can be had now at Philadelphia prices—and should any of our citizens long for a luscious bowl of Strawberries and Cream, they can be accommodated at Mr. John S. C. Martins, who serves them up in quite a handsome style.

FENCING.—Mons. Souville, teacher of the rapier, cut and thrust and broad sword, is now giving lessons to quite a number in our borough.—Besides the healthful effect such exercises produce, a perfect knowledge of the use of the sword is considered a graceful and elegant accomplishment.

ANTHRACITE FURNACES.—We learn from the Danville Democrat, that the three Anthracite Furnaces at that place have all blown out in consequence of the low price of foreign iron, and the want of encouragement caused by the pressure of the times.

PENNSYLVANIA HALL.—We understand that Col. Johnson has disposed of his interest in this establishment, and that the Hotel in future will come under the management and control of the new purchasers, Messrs. Peters & Weaver.

☞ Several articles have been unavoidably crowded out this week.

Gen. High has been re-elected Brigadier General and Jeremiah Shappell Brigade Inspector.

PHRENOLOGY.—Our borough has been thrown into quite an excitement during the past week in consequence of the visit of Dr. Wooster, Phrenological Lecturer, to this place, who has been lecturing to large audiences and a class composed of many of our most respectable citizens, as well as professional men and men of science. Although we object to a portion of the lecturer's style and manner, yet upon taking the whole matter into consideration, we are prepared, judging from the few lectures we, ourselves, listened to, to coincide with the other members of the class in pronouncing him a competent, scientific, and forcible speaker, and that all who attended have been benefitted by the course.

At the close of the lectures the Dr. was arrested by an officer charged upon affidavit with having made an improper examination upon the person of a young girl in his room, and has been held to bail to answer before a judicial tribunal for the offence. This matter has created quite a sensation and considerable indignation is manifested by the citizens in relation to it. As it will have to undergo a full legal investigation, we forbear saying anything calculated either to allay or increase the feeling which exists, but hope that a thorough investigation will take place and that full justice will be done either by acquitting him, or punishing him as the merits of the case may be.

BOROUGH ORDINANCE.—Our indefatigable Chief Burgess has desired us to state that the Committee of Council to whom was referred the petition in favor of repealing the ordinance against Swine running at large, has reported against the object of the petitioners, and that all Swine running at large in the streets of the borough will be taken up and disposed of agreeably to the ordinance, on and after the 18th inst.

We are aware that there is a difference of opinion with respect to this ordinance among our citizens—but upon mature reflection, we have no doubt the Borough Council will receive the thanks of a large majority of the community for refusing to repeal the law. The impression that the ordinance bears hard upon the poor is erroneous, because it is notorious that swine penned up will subsist on much less food than when running at large. The poor who live in rented houses with bad fences round their garden plots, generally suffer more from the depredations of swine than those who live in their own houses and can afford to keep up good fences.

LOCAL.—The few showers we have had lately have given quite a delightful appearance to our neighborhood. Every thing looks brighter and happier, probably from comparison. The mountain foilage bears a more refreshing aspect—the wild laurel is putting out its beautiful flower with a renewed boldness—and the rose bud in the garden is tempted to break forth from its delicate covering into blushing expansion. One should live in a mountain land, to learn to admire nature in its beauty and sublimity. There is a delightful mingling of the grand with the delicate, which gives one a higher and finer conception of nature, the towering peak rising sternly to the heavens, carries with it an impress of strength and majesty; whilst the green, living trees and the carpeting of fern, wild honey suckles and other beautiful plants, bears one on to the bountiful Providence and the kind prodigality of the all-wise Architect. A thunder storm rolling along our valleys and rumbling over our mountain tops is, in itself, a sovereign remedy for infidelity; and if any doubt it, they can easily have their scepticism removed by paying a visit to us.

There has been a meeting of TAX PAYERS held at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county. It was well attended—and was held without distinction of party. From among others we clip the following resolution.

Resolved, That as soon as the Legislature shall have taken measures to effect a sale of the public works and apply the proceeds to the extinguishment of the debt, we will cheerfully submit to all necessary taxation to maintain unsullied the faith of our good old state.

A similar feeling is becoming quite prevalent throughout the State—and we hope the Legislature now in session, will pass the Bill we published a short time ago, providing for a sale of the works. Such a measure would contribute more towards establishing the credit of the State on a firm basis, than all the other means within the power of the Legislature. It is self-evident to every person who has paid any attention to the subject, that the public works never will pay for the expenses so long as they are under State management.

Temperance seems to move along wonderfully in Pottsville. Reading ditto (*retrogade.*)—*Berks & Schuylkill Journal.*

Retrograde indeed! *that* you do! so noxious is the vapour you breath to temperance,—we understand one or two of our Washingtonians were tempted from their salutary pledges during the Encampment. They have returned, however, to a purer atmosphere, and have no doubt before this, repented and reformed. Our Washingtonians should send a deputation down among your topers and thus avenge themselves for the stigma thrown upon their members.

THE AMERICAN MECHANIC.—This is the title of an excellent weekly paper, published by Rumrill & Porter, in New York and Boston. It is devoted to the mechanical and scientifical interests of the country—each number contains several cuts and illustrations of the different inventions and improvements in science and mechanics, as well as being an excellent family paper.—Subscriptions at one dollar and fifty cents per annum, will be received at this office, where all who desire it, can see the publication.

BRIGADIER GENERAL'S ELECTION.—Quite an excitement has been occasioned in Philadelphia, in relation to this long looked for election. The friends of the different candidates made use of great exertions for the purpose of insuring their respective elections; and the result of the polling shows a majority of 502 in favor of Cadwalader. The whole number of votes polled were upwards of 8,000.

Bulwer's new work—EVA; A TRUE STORY OF LIGHT AND DARKNESS, is just received, published entire in the Brother Jonathan. Price 12½ cents, for sale at this office.

James's new Novel—MORLY ERNSTEIN, OR THE TENANTS OF THE HARTZ, will be received and for sale this afternoon. Price 20 cents.

MERRY'S MUSEUM, for June, is now received and ready for distribution.

IMPORTANT MOVE.—The National Intelligencer states—that the Committee of Ways and Means have recommended the postponment of the great reduction of duties, which is to take place on the first of July, to the first of August, to give time for the consideration of the Tariff Bills.

GOLDEN SWAN HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA.—Our friend Mr. Charles Weiss, keeps a capital hotel—and we advise all those who are visiting Phildelphia, and wish to be well accommodated, and fare sumptuously at ONE DOLLAR PER DAY, to give him a call.

The advertising custom of the London Times newspaper, is stated to amount to one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum.—*Exchange paper.*

Ours don't amount to quite that sum.

☞ The Legislature commenced at Harrisburg in extra session, on Thursday last.

Important Project.

The following memorial to Congress which is at present circulating extensively throughout the States, deserves the careful perusal and consideration of every good citizen. The project first originated in 1832, at a public meeting in Pottsville, called for the purpose of taking measures in opposition to a reduction of the tariff. The plan, in substance, was submitted to the meeting by a worthy and intelligent citizen of this place, Mr Joseph Lyon, who now resides in Philadelphia, as a preventive to the great evils which it was plain would follow the proposed reduction. Our readers will perceive the immense advantages which will be derived to the States from such a course of policy.—A permanent, well based currency—a Tariff of revenue, sufficient to protect home industry and pay the interest on the issue of stock—and by such a distribution among the States with the proviso, that the whole, or three-fourths at least, shall go towards paying the State debts, thus restoring the stocks to their par value and guarding the community, in future, against the heavy losses which the depreciation occasions. It is a generally received opinion that many of the states, unless assisted by the general government, will be forced, no matter how odious it may be, into repudiation. Shou'd the following project go into operation, no such necessity can possibly exist. General credit and State credit will thus be established on a firm and supportable basis—confidence in our currency and institutions will be restored, and the wheels of Government will roll on harmoniously and securely. We earnestly express a hope that the project will succeed, and can safely say that we have never seen a measure so admirably calculated to relieve the country from its present difficulties as this is.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

The States and the Nation.

AN INTERESTING MEMORIAL.

We invite attention to the following. Copies are circulating in this city for signatures. The interests alluded to are important, and the plan throughout is entitled to respectful consideration.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The subscribers, citizens of the United States, and resident in the State of by this their Memorial respectfully represent:

That although our nation is in full possession of health, peace, and abundant harvests, we are far from the enjoyment of that happiness which is the only proper object of enlightened legislation.

Our present distress arises from the *non-fulfilment of contracts*: extending from those of some of our most important sovereign States, down to the smallest engagements of obscure individuals: and this by no means through lack of value in possession, but from want of that in which said obligations are dischargeable, viz. ready money. And we declare it as our firm belief, that honest debts cannot be paid; noble industry is turned idle; private faith is broken up; and public credit is perishing—solely for want of a PROPER CURRENCY!

A *sufficient* currency we cannot have by coin; a *sound* currency we cannot have without a proper *basis*; this basis may be found in the due appropriation of a small portion of the immense and unvalued national domain.

The public lands now unsold have been estimated at government price to be worth $2,000,000,000; we ask for the present anticipation of only one-tenth of this vast property, by the creation of two hundred millions of National Stock, at such interest as shall at once command capital at par; and the immediate distribution of this Stock among the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, by an equitable allotment, viz:

For each Senator one million: this will appropriate fifty two millions; leaving the balance to be divided on the basis of representation, as follows, assuring a representative for the District of Columbia and one also for each of the Territories, we shall have $600,000 for each representative, and a fractional balance of the whole of $400,000, which balance might be divided equally between the three territories and the district of Columbia, and the allotment would then stand thus:

Dist. of C.	600,000	Maryland	6,800,000
Florida	700,000	Virginia	11,600,000
Wisconsin	700,000	N. Carolina	9,800,000
Iowa	700,000	S. Carolina	7,400,000
Michigan	2,600,000	Georgia	7,400,000
Arkansas	2,600,000	Kentucky	9,800,000
Maine	6,800,000	Tennessee	9,800,000
N. Hampshire	5,000,000	Ohio	13,400,000
Vermont	5,000,000	Louisiana	3,800,000
Massachusetts	9,200,000	Alabama	5,000,000
Rhode Island	3,200,000	Indiana	6,200,000
Connecticut	5,600,000	Illinois	3,800,000
New York	26,000,000	Mississippi	3,600,000
New Jersey	5,600,000	Missouri	3,200,000
Pennsylvania	18,000,000		
Delaware	2,600,000		200,000,000

In order to secure a full confidence in the above as an investment we recommend an UNCONDITIONAL PLEDGING of the avails of actual sales of the public lands for the regular redemption of this stock, and a sufficient increase of duties on foreign merchandize to insure payment of the interest with rigorous punctuality.

All sorts of Items.

(Original and Selected.)

Charles Dickens and lady, sailed from New York for Liverpool, on Tuesday last.

The Loco Focos of Illinois have nominated Sidney Breese one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, as their candidate for Governor, in the place of Mr. Snyder, deceased.

CHANGE OF OFFICERS.—The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Rail Road Company, on Wednesday evening elected M. Brooke Buckley, Esq, President, and George D. Blaike, Esq, Secretary.

☞ The following beautiful lines are extracted from a temperance song, written by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, and published in the Musical Library.

"The FEET of earthly men have trod
The juice from the bleeding vine:
But the stream comes pure from the hand of God.
To fill this cup of mine."

They are about to try a young and beautiful girl in Westmoreland county for burning a barn belonging to her faithless lover. Will the jury be so ungallant as to convict her?

The present lord mayor of London is said to have been a journeyman mason in Nashville, some forty years ago.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.—A paragraph in a foreign paper says that in Germany the seeds of the grapes are fast coming into use as a substitute for coffee.

SATISFACTORY DEFINITION.—A little girl asked her sister "what was *chaos*, that papa read about?" The older child replied, "why it is a great pile of nothing, and no place to put it in."

An Artillery Company of Salem, Mass., were so obliging as to loan the insurgents of Rhode Island, about forty muskets. Since the campaign has closed they have demanded their return, but only half of them can be found. There appears to be a general impression that they are deserving of their loss.

Some editor has nominated governor Dorr for president, and Thomas Allen, of Ohio, for vice president. This ticket is a very available one. Dorr *runs* well.

The Caddo Gazette contains the following advertisement:

"Dr. W. W. George, having subdued his *political aspirations*, will devote his undivided attention to the duties of his profession."

From the N. Y. Aurora.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

The steamship Columbia, Captain Judkins, from Liverpool, May 19, arrived at her mooring at six o'clock on Thursday morning.

There is no improvement to notice in trade—on the contrary, the dullness which had for some time prevailed has, if possible, increased. People seem to have made up their minds to enter upon no business transactions whatever until the new tariff shall have passed into a law.

The only remarkable feature in the proceedings of the British parliament, is the introduction of a bill by sir James Graham, to continue the new poor law five years longer, and to abolish the unions constituted under what is commonly called Gilbert's Act, in order that the law may be uniform throughout the country.

Money is abundant. Good bills can be discounted at three per cent.; and many of the first merchants, instead of employing their capital in the ordinary way of business, are seeking for its investment on loans—fortunate if they can obtain 4½ per cent.

THE CABOL MISSIONE.—Her Majesty's minister's are in possession of a late dispatch forwarded by Major Pottinger to the authorities at Calcutta. The despatch in question, we understand, adds nothing to what was previously known of the state of affairs in Affghanistan; but it completely exonorates General Elphinstone, assigning the blame of the late disasters to a different quarter, or rather to different quarters, for the council of war comes in for a share.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.—The Liverpool Albion of the 16th says that the steamship Great Western arrived at that port on the 11th, in 12 days and 7½ hours from New York.

A great fire is announced to have befallen the Austrian town of Steijer, not far from Liutz, where 400 houses were consumed, and three-fourths of the inhabitants, who were celebrated for their iron manufactures, were left without shelter.

Mr. Washington Irving delayed his departure for Spain, in consequence of a special invitation to the queen's ball

The dowager Duchess of Richmond expired on Thursday week, at her residence, in Upper Portland place, in her 74th year.

Lady Wilhelmina Stanhope is about to bestow her hand on the Earl of Mansfield, who has been for some years a widower.

The late rains have produced the most beneficial effects on vegetation in all parts of the country.

From the best information received by the last mail from Hamburg, the loss, by the late fire in that city, of the three principal fire offices in London, are £300,000 sterling, £200,000, £150,000—a sum much greater than was first anticipated, but which will be paid in the course of the week. The losses of the Hamburg fire office and the Prussian fire office in Hamburg, are much heavier than the above.

ENGLAND.

Every eye is now turned to Sir Robert Peel, to watch his course of conduct with respect to the bribery committee just appointed.

THE ROYAL MASQUE.—The ball masque given by her majesty on the 12th May, says the London Observer, to the nobility and gentry of the land, was one of surprising brilliancy and magificence. Nothing equal to it has been witnessed for ages. It was a spectacle which no other country but England could have got up; and it must have filled the minds of all the foreigners who beheld it with the most enlarged idea of the splendour of this country. The number present were computed at 1,800, comprising all the beauty, the loveliness and the fashion of the land.

Her majesty were a crown of gold, studded with large jewels of various colors, the points of the crown being formed with the vine leaf. From the crown were suspended orcillettes of diamonds. Her majesty wore two rows of large pearls around her neck. The mantle of cloth of gold was fastened by a broad gold band, extending the whole width of the chest, studded with large jewels of various colors, while a similar band, studded in the same manner was laid down the whole length of the chest, the effect of the whole being that of a large jewelled cross; the manner with which the surcoat was covered in front forming the back ground. The effect of this was very beautiful.

Prince Albert wore a crown, similar in design to that of the queen. His mantle of red velvet, bordered with gold, and edged with pearls, was fastened across the chest with a broad and jewelled gold band. The tunic of blue, embroidered in gold, was fastened around the neck by a jewelled collar of great brilliancy. The same magnificent mode of termination was adopted at the wrists.—A beautiful girdle, supporting a diamond hilted sword, completed the leading features of Prince Albert's costume.

IRELAND.

A piece of gold, weighing five ounces and a half, the heaviest piece of unwrought gold yet found in Ireland, was pitched up in the Wicklow mines recently.

A baker in Belfast announces that he has imported a large quantity of flour from America, advertises that he can sell "*Six and a half pounds of the best bread* ever made in Ulster for *one shilling!*"

The Limerick Chronicle states that Mr. Quintin Dick, ex-member for Maldon, has transferred £95,000 from the British to the Irish funds, preparatory to residing in Ireland.

FRANCE.

One hundred and twenty persons killed and many maimed and wounded.—A deplorable catastrophe took place on Sunday evening week, on the Versailles and Mendon railway, by which one hundred and twenty persons were killed, or have since died of their wounds and many maimed and wounded.

In honor of the king's fete the waterworks in the gardens of Versailles were playing on Sunday, which attracted immense crowds from Paris. The train to which the dreadful accident occurred left Versailles for Paris at half past five o'clock in the afternoon, and was crowded with passengers.—"There were," says one account "seventeen or eighteen wagons, with two engines before and one behind. The velocity was excessive."

When between Bellevue and Mendon, the axletree of the first machine broke, and stopping, the second ran over it, killing the stroker and breaking the first machine in pieces, spilt its fire on the ground. Instantly six or seven wagons were broken in pieces, and the rest, running over the live fires of the broken engines, burst into flames. It is the custom on the Left Bank railroad for the doors of the wagons to be closed, without any possibility of opening them, except by keys in the hands of the conductors. No conductors were forthcoming, and thus the inmates of three of the wagons were burned. From the account, it is clear that, for the custom of locking the passengers in the carriages, so awful a loss of life would not have taken place.

The Paris papers of the 17th are completely barren of news.

The war party approve highly of the language of the American envoy. The Presse expresses its hope that the United States, under no circumstances, will disavow the solemn engagements to resist by war the right of search, in order to defend the independence and freedom of the seas.

ANOTHER CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—Another conspiracy has been detected to assassinate the King of the French. A number of persons have been arrested in Paris, amongst others the notorious Considere. Among the projectiles seized were several intended for the destruction of the king, by being thrown in the carriage, and to assassinate, of course, as many of his family as might happen to accompany him. It is stated that the information which led to the detection of this plot was given by the mistress of one of the conspirators, who has been since murdered and her body thrown into the Seine.

SPAIN.

A recent letter from Madrid mentions a rumor of great importance. It says, we have good reason here to believe that the queen's mother and Louis Philippe are already engaged in securing the aid of the pope to contract her *nolens volens* to some one Bourbon prince of their own choice, as soon as she has completed her 12th year, on the 10th of October next. This scheme like others of Louis Phillippe, will prove a failure.

PORTUGAL.

The chances of a commercial treaty between England and Portugal were becoming greater every day. The 29th ult had been kept as a holiday, being the day on which Don Pedro first discovered the charter.

GERMANY.

Awful Conflagration—Destruction of one-fifth of the City of Hamburg by Fire.—The city of Hamburg, the great commercial emporium of Germany, one of the most flourishing on the continent of Europe, is a heap of ruins.

The fire, which broke out on Wednesday night, the 4th instant, and which there is every reason to believe was the work of an incendiary, extended to fifty-two streets, most of which were reduced to ashes. On a rough calculation, the loss of property was from three to four millions sterling, but it is believed that the total loss will be double that amount. No person can tell how many lives were lost, but a great number of persons must have perished. The canals through the city were dry, so that no water could be found. The fire raged from Wednesday night to Saturday morning. On the latter day, at nine o'clock, the Danish, Hanoverian, and Prussian troops entered the town, and being well supplied with gunpowder, commenced blowing up the houses to arrest the progress of the flames. This was completely affected by Sunday morning. The Senate ordered every person to leave the town, and nothing could exceed the heart rending spectacle of thousands of poor people, frantic with their losses, and without the means of procuring food or shelter.

It is stated in the latest account that sixty streets, courts, and alleys, and fifteen public buildings, in all about 1,500 houses have fallen a sacrifice. The number of lives lost is said to be between 250 and 300.

GREECE.

EARTHQUAKE IN GREECE.—The letters from Athens of the 28th ult. state that several violent shocks of earthquake were felt in various parts of the Peloponnesus; on the 18th, at Sparta, the shock lasted from 25 to 30 seconds each. The inhabitants ran terrified out of their houses.

On the same day, in the course of the night, four or five other slighter shocks were experienced. Beyond the Eurotas an immense rock fell from Mount Menelas, near the village of Drouchis.

An old tower situated in the town of Magousees, was thrown to the ground. At Mistra the soil trembled with more violence than at Sparta and a portion of the Hellenic College and several houses were destroyed. The water of the springs and wells became turbid, and an enormous rock, having detached itself from the summit of old Mount Mistra, rolled with terrific noise into the town.

At Calames the first shock, felt at half past nine o'clock, lasted between forty and fifty seconds, and there were ten others from that hour until midnight, at intervals of three-quarters of an hour. Most of the houses were damaged, and several in the neighborhood actually give way. Upwards of fifty dwellings were thrown down at Areopolis, and fifteen towers crumbled at Gytylus. Many persons were buried under the ruins of their houses in the province of Maina.

At Androusa several churches fell in. On the 25th ult. at about 4 o'clock A. M., another shock was felt at Patras, which lasted a minute and a half. The *Courrier Grec* announces that a red rain had fallen at Tripolitza and elsewhere, and that the minister of the interior had collected information respecting that phenomenon which would be submitted to the examination of the medical board.

NATIVE SILK.—We find in the Cincinnati Gazette the following statement of facts showing the progress of the Silk business in this country, as indicated by the bounties annually paid in the several States:

In Ohio the bounty paid to silk growers in

1839 was	$ 71 10
1841 "	2681 76

The whole amount of reeled silk produced last year is set down at 3000 lbs. In Massachusetts the bounty paid in

1836 was	$ 85 20
1839 "	439 99
1841 "	4675 10

In New York the increase in the quantity of cocoons produced has been very rapid, in 1840 being 2,000 lbs., while in 1841 it was 6,126 lbs. In Pennsylvania the bounty paid in

1840 was	$2101 89
1841 "	4118 55

The Rev. Frederick A. Ross has probably raised more silk than any other person in the country. During the last year he sold 300 lbs. of reeled silk in Burlington, (N. J.) for $1600. A silk Filature has been recently established in Philadelphia.

FOREIGN GOODS.—The New York Express says that the exports of foreign goods have been unusually large within the last ten days. The causes which, are said to produce this are—

1. The fact that no Tariff will probably be passed before the 30th of June, and then the importers can re-enter them at a lower rate of duty.

2. The very low prices which some of them bear, were rendering the sale of them entirely out of the question without great loss.

3. The low prices inducing many importers and shippers to try the South American market.

4. The news of the late decision of the Supreme Court, that goods are liable to seizure after having been regularly passed at the Custom House and the duties paid and the goods sold to other parties, has induced the owners to order the goods for re-shipment to Europe.

The amount of debenture to be paid by the Government to the owners of goods will be very great, and will form a large item in receipts and expenditures.

A DREADFUL STORY.—The Mount Holly Herald states that a man and his wife lately living in Chester Township, in that County, "were last detected of having thrown three of their children into the fire, and there let them remain until they were burnt to ashes. This was done directly after each child was born, for the third successive year."—*Phila. Inquirer.*

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.—Impurity of the blood causes pain and inflammation on that part of the body which from any cause may be weakest, and therefore predisposed to the seat of the disease, or place where the impurity of the blood deposites itself, thus causing Dysentery, when it settles upon the coats of the intestinal tubes, producing a glair which keeps up the continued irritation. This is removed by purging with Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills. No other way of curing ought to be employed save purging; the cure is then a real one it is a positive removal of the cause of Dysentery: and the same reasoning holds with every appearance of the only one disease—impurity of blood.

Purchase in Pottsville, of Wm. Mortimer, Jr. and of the agents published in another part of this paper.

Married.

On Thursday evening, the 9th inst., by Rev. William Barns, Mr. DANIEL F GLASSMIRE, to Miss CAROLINE MILLS both of Pottsville.

Deaths.

On Wednesday morning, 7th inst., HARRIET ANNA HARTZ, daughter of Samuel and Harriet Hartz, aged 3 years, 2 months and 18 days.

THE COAL TRADE.

There is but little change in the Coal trade, except that the shipments have increased a little. It continues to drag as heavily as ever, and the prices are ruinous to all engaged in the trade. The Philadelphia Commercial List, states that Lehigh Coal, by the cargo or in large lumps is selling at $3 95 to 4 25 per ton, cash; Schuylkill white ash at $3 75 a $4, and red ash $4 to $4,50 per ton, cash and 4 mos. By retail, white ash is selling at from 4 75 to $5, and red ash $5 a 5,25 per ton for broken and screened and egg Coal.

Coal freights to Boston has declined to $1 50, and vessels are becoming more plenty in the Schuylkill upwards of forty having arrived thereon Wednesday last.

Freights to Philadelphia and New York remain the same.

The shipments of Coal from the Lackawanna region amounts to 62,438 tons.

Schuylkill Coal Trade.

Shipments of Coal for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

From Pottsville and Port Carbon,	10,016
" Schuylkill Haven,	1,500
	11,916
Per last report from Pottsville & P. Carbon,	55,709
" " " from Schuylkill Haven,	41,013
Total,	108,628

Freights.

Pottsville to Philadelphia,	75
to New York,	$2 10

The freight from Schuylkill Haven by Canal, from 5 to 10 cents per ton less than from Pottsville and Port Carbon.

Little Schuylkill Coal Trade.

Coal shipped from Port Clinton, to May 28th, 1842

		Boats	Tons
June 1	Monster	54	
" 6	Albatross	56	
" 7	Johnson	57	
" 8	T P Hazard	55	
" 9	W. H. Harrison	50	
		—	—
		5	276
	Per Last	37	2011
		42	—
		37	
	SOLD.		
" 7	Jefferson Day	50	
" 8	Hope	50	
		—	—
		2	100
	Per Last	6	227
		—	—
		50	327

J. & R. CARTER.

3 Boats		165	
22 "	Per Last	1202	
			137

ANDERSON, BROWN & CO.