We shall continue sending the paper to our numerous subscribers abroad, as we have been accustomed to, until the 1st of July. In the mean time the accounts of those who are in arrears will be made out and forwarded, and if not paid, together with the advance subscription, we shall be forced to discontinue the paper.

CLUBBING.

In order to accommodate Clubs who wish t subscribe, we will furnish them with this paper, on the following terms-invariably in advance: 3 Copies to one address-per annum..... 85 00

Five dollars in advance will pay for three years subscription. TO ADVERTUSERS.

Advertisements not exceeding a square of twelve, lines will be charged \$1 for three insertions, and 50 cents for one insertion. Five lines or under 25 cents for each insertion. Yearly advertisers will be dealt with on the following terms:

For any period shorter than a year as per Agree-Menty.

All advertisements must be paid for in advance un less an account is opened with theadvertiser, or it is

over the digestion organs become depraved or disqualified for the healthy performance of their duty (and this occurs daily in civilized society) impore blood, and consequently disease are the less an account is opened with the advertiser, or it is otherwise arranged. The charge to Merchants will be \$10 per annum, with the privilege of keeping one advertisement not exceeding one square standing during the year and the insertion of a smaller one in each paper. Those who occupy a larger space will be charged extra. All notices for Meetings and proceedings of meetings not considered of general interest, and many other notices which have been inserted heretofore grastitiously, with the exception of Marriages and deaths, will be charged as advertisements. Notices of Deaths, in which invitations are extended to the the most tormidable diseases are daily cured by the use of Pills compounded and for sale in al-most every hamlet of our country, would certainof Deaths, in which invitations are extended to the friends and relatives of the deceased, to attend the funeral, will be charged as advertisements.

We confidently expect the co-operation of our friends in this our new arrangement.

OLD ESTABLISHED PASSAGE OFFICE 100 Pine Street, corner South Street.

ne Street, corner South Street.

Skin, and a coated tongue, that these pills will not relieve. The following simple narrative will the attention of his friends and the show the benefit derived from these pills in a vethe attention of his friends and the Public in general, to the following arrangements for 1843, for the purpose of brunging out Cabin, Second Cabin, and Steerage Passengers, by the following [Regular Packet Ships to and from Liverpool.

Captains Days of Sailing from Names.

G. Washington, Burrows, Jone 7 Oct 7 Feb 7 13 13 13 13 25 25 25 United States Patrick Henry Deland July ? Nov ? Mar 13 13 25 25 Allen Collins 25 Roscius Aug 7 Dec 7 A'l 7 Virginian Siddons. Huttleston Sep. 7 Jan 7 M'y 7
Thompson 13 13 13
Depeyster 25 25 Ste'n Whitney Days of Sailing from

Liverpool.
G. Washington Burrows July 25 Nov 25M'r 25 Aug 1 Dec 1 A'l 1 13 13 13 25 25 25 United States Patrick Henry Sept 1 Jan. 1 M'y 1 13 13 13 13 22 25 25 Colline Kloscina Independence

Packet Ships to and from Londo ... Regular Days of Sailing from Ships' New York. Chadwick June 1 Oct 1 Feb 1 Mediator 10 . Wellington Chadwick 20 4 20 4 20 Heberd July 1 Nov 1 M'r. Switzerland 20 20 Morgan * H. Hadson Bradish Aug I Dec 1 AT Ontario . 10 · 10 · 10 20 · 20 · 20 Griswold Toronto Sept 1 Jan 1 May 1 :St. James. . 10 • 10 • Montreal 20 . 20 . 20 Gladiator Days of sailing trom

Chadwick July 17 Nov 17 M'r 17 Mediator Wellington Aug 7 Dec 7 A'l' Heberd Hovey Chadwick 27 . 27 Switzerland 7 Jan 7 M' Morgan Bradish 27 . 27 . 2 Griswold Toronto Oct. 7 Feb 7 J'ne 17 17 17 27 27 27 27 St. Jamus Tinker Montreal Nov 7 Mar. 7 J'ly 7 Britton In addition to the above Regular Lines, a num

ber of Splendid New York built Transient Ships such as the 'Adirondack,' Scotland,' 'Russell Glover,' and 'Echo,' will continue to sail from Liverpool weekly in regular succession, thereby preventing the least possibility of detention of delay in Liverpool; and for the accommodic of persons wishing to remit money to their milies or friends, I have arranged the payme . of iny Drafts on the following banks:—

The Ulster Bank, and branches

The Provincial Bank do.

The National Bank All Drafts payable at sight, at either of the a-bove banks, their branches or agencies. ENGLAND. Messrs, Spooner, Atwood & Co

P. W. Byrnes, Esq. Liverpool. Passengers can also be engaged from Liver-pool to Philacelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, by the regular packet ships, on application being made personally, or by letter, (post paid,) ad-

JOSEPH McMURRAY, AGENTS.—In Pottsville, Benj. Bannan, Esq. In Lowell, Rich. Walsh, Esq. In Albany, T. Gough, Esq. In Toronto, U. C., Rogers and Thompson.

I also beg leave to assure my friends and the public in general, that the greatest punctuality will be observed in the sailing of the above ships together with all others which I may have, and that passengers will experience no delay on their arrival at the different ports where they mean to

P. S.—Free passage can also be secured from the various ports in Ireland and Scotland from which steamboats run to Liverpool.

JOSEPH McMURRAY,

100 Pine street, New York. Gives drafts in sums to suit Applicants, on th Provincial Bank of Ireland, payable at Limerick Parsontown Clonmol. Sligo Londonderry Downputrick Wexford Waterford Omagh Belfast Bandon Galway Ballyshannon Ennis Athlone Armagh Coleraine Strabane, Balline Kilkenny Mallow Dungaryan Moneymore

Youghal London, payable in every town in Great Britain P. W. Brance, Esquire, Liverpool. CITY OF GLASGOW BANK, Payable to own in Scotland.

New York, January 21, EAS .- Fresh Grean and Black Teas prime quality, by the chest, half chest, or by cetall. For sale at prices to suit the times by cetall. For sale at prices to suit the times by May 20.

MINHRS & SJOURNAL.

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"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 AN SDEETET ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE -DE. JOHNSON.

WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA.

VOL. XIX.

THE POCAHONTAS, OR INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

country been the favourites of the physicians for

he cure of the most obstinate and alarming ma

gestion, or the conversion of food into blood, that vital fluid intended for the growth and nourish

ment of the whole system. It follows that when

It has been remarked, that whenever the sto-

mach is not usefully employed it is always at mischief. That individual who would deny that

ly risk his reputation for veracity. The Poca-hontes, or Indian Vegetable Pills cleanse the stomach, purify the blood and remove inflama-

CERTIFICATE.

Having been cured by the use of the Pocahon

forded only temporary relief, after using two boxes of these pills, my disease yielded, and I have enjoyed good health for the last six months.

WILLIAM FOLLMER.

W. T. Epting, Pottsville, George Reifsryder, New Castle, Steiner & Kopp, Schupkill Haven, Hugh Kinsley, Port Carbon, Schualm & Hesrer,

Orwigsburg. Throughout the state a supply can always be had of Fred. Klett & co. Druggists, corner of 2d and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia.

PURE WHITE LEAD. WETHERILL & BROTHER, manufactu

als only mars its value. It has therefore been

years, to supply to the public a perfectly pure

& BROTHER, in full, and on the other. WAR-

THE PHILADELPHIA, READING, an

POTTSVILLE RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and ofter Saturday, April 1st. 1843, the pass or trains will leave at the following hours:

er trains will leave at the following hours:
From Pottsville at 52 A. M. daily.
From Philadelphia at 6 A. M. daily.
Both trains pass at Pottstown. The down train

RANTED PURE-all in red letters.

Milton, April 22, 1843,
Agents for the sale of the above.

ry common disease;

Fromahe New York Tribune. Flowers in a Sick Room. BY MRS. E. J. EAMS.

HE remedies prescribed for the cure of dis-Ye are welcome to my darkened room, eases, have correctly been divided into classes according to their operation upon the human O meek and lonely wild flowers: Ye are welcome as light amid the gloom, sastem. Thus we have one class which causes That hangs upon my weary hours. Here, by my lowly couch of languishment an the stomach to eject its contents, called emelics, another inducing perspiration called disconnections and a third which evacuates the stomach and bowels, denominated callerties, &c. Cathar-Your station take, that I may from your pre ics or purging medicines, have in every age and

sence borrow
Lessons of Hope, and lowly trust,
That He, whose touch revived your bloom, ladies. The wonderful angress attending this ladies. The wonderful angress attending this mode of treatment will readily be understood when we reflect that the stomach and bowels have assigned to them, the important function of direction, or the conversion of food into blood them. Hath the same power o'er this poor dust, To raise it from the shadowy tomb. Thanks for your presence; for ye bring Back to the aching heart and eye, Bright visions of the festal Spring,

Its blossoms, birds, and azure sky. Now, far from each green haunt and sunny nool estranged, Fading and faint, I lie; yet in my heart on changed Glows the same love for you, fair flowers, As when my unchanged foosteps trod Lightly, amid your forest bowers, And plucked you from the dewy sod!

And Thou, who gavest these grateful flowers I bless Thee for thy thought of me! And that through long and patnful hours, My vigils have been shared by Thee. bless Thee, for the kindness and care, which atomach, purify the blood and remove inflama-tion, and have proved eminently useful in curing bilious fever, bittous cholic, inflammation of the liver, rheumatism, dropsy, jaundice, pleurisy, costiveness, &c. &c. Females of sedentary hab-its and subject to indigestion, flatulency, head-ache, depression of spirits and uneasiness, will find relief from the use of these pills. There is not a disease attended with a full pulse, a dry

For the noble, loving heart, that through ills re-mains unaltered. A little while, companion dear, And e'en thy watchful care shall cease, O grieve not when the hour draws near, But thank Heaven, that it bringeth peace. Eams' Place, April, 1843.

MINERS' JOURNAL.

The following communication from the per of a young and rather talented citizen of our Borough, we publish at the request of the author, reserving to ourselves the privilege of making a few remarks relative to the subject which has drawn it forth.

tas Pill of an alarming disease of the liver of several years standing, I deem it a duty to make my case known to the public, for the benefit of others. I had taken various remedies which af. The writer of the subjoined article, is, evident ly to us, hasty and indiscreet. He has become awfully scared at a phantom of his own creation and, with all the comical valour of a Quixotte, has tilted away at his chimera until he has succeeded in achieving an immortal triumph overnothing. We will not accuse him of being affected with the troublesome disease of cacoethes scribendi, but we do say, and with all good hunour, that if he had reflected more soberly and dispassionately upon the matter, he would never have committed the egregious blunder into which

his foolish preipitancy has hurried him. The paragraph in the Miners' Journal, which has drawn down upon our poor devoted heads this rere, No 65 north Front street, Philadel-phia, have now a good supply of their warranted fearful battery of invective, and to which O'Connel is indebted for the following lengthy and o pure which lead, and those customers who have been sparingly supplied in consequence of a run on the article, shall now have their orders laborate specimen of adulation, was a condensed article from other papers, giving, as near as we E. Cobb 13 13 13 No known substance possesses those preserval access to, the true position of parties, in Irefand thrompson Nov 1 Mar 1 J'ly 1 Depeyator 13 13 13 13 white leads hence any admiriture of other material countries. ers, and yet notwithstanding the peculiarly con he steady aim of the manufacturers, for many vincing properties of the accompanying commu nication, we have seen nothing to deny the truth white lead; and the unceasing demand for the article is proof that it has met wih favor. It is invariably branded on one head - WETHERILL of the inference. We have always avoided and shall continue to avoid taking any part with the Repeal movements in this country, or interfering in any way with the difficulty which exists be tween England and one of her possessions, and it is only necessary to say that we concevie ourselves bound by our duty, as American citizens, to adhere to this resolution. As a true chronicler of occurrences, we have endeavored to act impartially, and, as far as our judgment sustains us

wil persevere, At the same time we would have it distinctly understood, that, es far as sympathy for the suf ferings of oppressed Ireland goes, we are not be hind even J. Charles Neville, Esq., and should rejoice at her enthalment from all syranny, as blessed augury for her people. Yet we must be allowed to differ with him widely in his estimate of O'Connell's character. We have learned from various circumstances to look upon that man's actions with a distrustful eye, and view him as anything but the devoted, uncompromising, selfsacrificing patriot which the following communi cation would fain have us to believe him. We are American in this feeling, and there are but few republicans, acquainted with O'Connel's course, who will not echo the sentiment. We have not been blinded into affection for him by his apparent self-abandonment to Irish interests; nor have we forgotten, in the excitement of his present career, egotistical attempts to interfere with and promote faction against our American institutions-we have looked upon his assumption of control over Irish American citizens, with an entirely different eve from our correspondent and must confess that his frequent and repeated nsults to our government have been productive in us of considerable prejudice against the man. We have neither, space or inclination to go into a recapitulation of those various outrages, for they are as familiar to our correspondent as to us, but we give the following extracts to show that we have not dealt in bare assertion.

At a meeting of the Loyal National Repeal Association, on the 23d of December, 1840, O'-Connell in a slanderous abolition speech, uses the following language:

And yet the country which did this called itself free. They boast of their Washington; but they should remember that to the last day of his life, he bore the stain of having property in slaves. It was true he did by his will make his slaves free, but that was confingent upon another event—the death of his hady. She, poorlady, fearing that her death might be brought about in some unintelligible way, if such in eyent continued contigent, had the wisdom at once to make free her slayes."

It is unnecessary for us to say that such a libe pon the great and good father of his country, is alculated to inflame the breast of every American sgainst the slanderer. But to come down to later events-we would ask what American, understanding the principles of our Government and nowing the duties of men as citizens, can read the following without warm and honest indiguaion. They are extracts from another abolition speech delivered before the Loyal National Reneal Association, on May 11th, 1843:

the person who keeps a slave (cheers.) I would not shake hands with a pickpocket—I would not consent to treat with familiarity the petty larceny scoundrel : Yes, I will say, shame upon every man in America who is not an anti-slavery man; shame, and disprace upon him! I do not care for the consequence, but I will not restrain my honest indignation of feeling, when I pronunce every man a faithles miscreant who does not take a part for the abolition of slavery.

But good Heaver, I rushmen, he found to justify, or suber to millisite; for no one could date attempt to

of rather to palliate; for no one could date attempt to ustify a system which shuts out the book of fuman knowledge, and seeks to reduce to the condition of a slare, 2,500,000 human beings—which closes against

them not only the light of human science, but the rays of divine revelation, and the doctrines which the Son of God came upon earth to plant. The man who will do so, belongs not to my kind (hear, hear.) Over the broad Atlantic I pour forth my voice, saying, "Come out of such a land, you Irishmen; or if you remain, and dare countenance the system of slavery that is supported there, we will recognize you as Irishmen no longer."

"There is not a man amongst the hundreds of thousands that belong to our body, or amongst the millions that will belong to it; who does not concur in what I stated. We may not get money from America after this declaration; but even if we should not, we do not want blood-stained money."

Now we can hardly imagine that our corres-

Now we can hardly imagine that our correct pondent has forgotten a certain circular containing sentiments nearly allied to the above speech, which was signed by O'Connell, Mathew, and Madden, and was promulgated throughout the United States in 1842, directed to the citizen Irish of this country. Our correspondent will, at the same time, remember that he himself, being greatly outraged at the tone of said circular, decmed it necessary to pen and advocate certain resolutions adverse to it, the second and third of which we subjoin:

"2nd. Resolved, That we do not form a distinct class of the community, but consider our selves in every respect as CITIZENS of this great and glorious republic—that we look upon every attempt to address us otherwise than as CITIZEN apon the subject of the abolition of Negro slavery or any subject whatsoever, as base and iniquious, no matter, from what quarter it may pro-

3. Resolved. That we hereby in the most une quivocal manner condemn the said address, and regard it (to use its own language) as the most tremendous invasion of the feelings of Irishmen n America-and whether it emanated from the pen of Daniel O'Connell or from any other source whatever, we cannot find language too strong to censure and treat it with the scorn it deserves. We do not comment upon this seeming inconsistency on the part of our correspondent, but would only say that as the said circular has since been acknowledged by O'Connell as his production, the language of the above resolutions apply

We would now, in closing this introduction remark that the publication of the subjoined communication is entirely, gratuitious on our part. There is a want of courtesy, and an asperity of This in connection with the demon of intemperstyle in the article, which completely absolves us ance, and the failure of the French on two occa-from any obligation to publish it; yet notwith sions to effectuate a landing on her coast, were the standing its personal tone we insert it willingly, as it gives us an opportunity of defining our position relative to the question, and of telling some facts which the writer seems to have forgot-

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

NEBS' JOURNAL. Sir:-I noticed in your poper of the 10th inst., a few editorial remarks on the subject of the repeal of the legislative union existing between Great Britain and Ireland, which appear to me to be very partial in their tendency. As I do not wish any who may read this communication to suppose that I bring any unfounded charges against you, I will give your remarks in full, and then examine them in detail. "The news from Ireland is of importonce. O'Connell seems disposed to deluge his country with blood, without even the faintest hope, of schieving the object he has in view. The Protestant Irish generally do not appear to take any part in the repeal movement, they prefer the misrule of England to Roman Catholic tyranny." I would not accuse you of direct malico in publishing that which every one who is acquainted with the career of one o the most uncompromising patriots the world has ever witnessed, knows to be false: namely, that O'Connell seems disposed to deluge his country with blood, without even the faintest hope of achieving his object. But if I do not accuse you of direct malice, I must say that you have not gi ven that attention to that illustrious orator's life. which an intelligent Editor, willing to inform the public mind correctly, ought to give to any subject upon which he night comment. You do not seem to be aware of the atrocity of the charge which you bring against him. O'Connell seems disposed to deluge his country with blood without even the faintest hope of success. You here charge him with a deliberate design cooly and intentionally formed to desolate his country and to consign her to utter ruin. To deluge his native land with blood, which, from the force of the exression, means her total obliteration; without even he faintest hope of success. This sir, is an enormity of crime which if he were capable of committing, should transmit his name to the execustion of posterity. But what could be his object in accomplishing this crime! Would it tend to his popularity? would it ensure his elevation? Would exalt his family to the Peersge? No sir, but His name should stand on high Exalted o'er his loss abhorred compeen

And festering in the infamy of years. But his name needs no elevation. It is enshrine in the hearts of his countrymen! His remains will need no Mausoleum! His epitaph will be the freedom of his native land!! I ask what was you motive in making this charge? Upon what foun-

dation was it based? Did you ever hear of his receiving any bribe? of his accepting any official or profitable station under the British Government You may have heard of his having done so-bu I assert fearlessly that you never were informed from any authentic source; the very opposite the exact truth. In 1829 he procured Catholic emancipation; during the struggle for that he was daily exposed to incarceration in the Tower, and finally was actually arrested and imprisoned. Did that cool the ardor of his patriotism. No sir, his voice was heard from within the walls of his prison house, urging the people to the assertion of their rights, and supplicating the throne of England to redress their grievances. This proved two things: first that he was no cowardly demagogo or traitor; second, that no matter what violence was used towards him, that he at least was resolv ed to preserve the peace. After the Catholic emanci pation Bill passed, Mr. O'Connell was offered the situation of the Master of the Rolls. Subsequen ly he was tendered the Lord Chief Justiceship o the Common Pleas, at that time held by Lord Randell Planket. Time after time has he been offered the dignity of King's Counsel (to any and all of which offices he was ineligible until after the passage of the above Bill,) and all of which he reected with becoming firmness, if not with disdain, from the enemies of his country's freedom. If he was the character you represent him to be, there was enough to tempt his cupidity. If he was a demagogoe, here was enough to make him turn traitor. But let us go back into the earlier periods of life, and see what basis you have for your

opinions. In or about 1783 when the Catholic

emancipation association was formed, O'Connell

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1843. out funds and almost without hope, he supplied it with Protestant rights, but has published his writ ten declaration that the hereditary rights of the Prowithmoney from a fortune by no means ample, testant established church shall be held sacred. If ind so he continued to do until about 1816, when this is true, and it most certainly ie, how can t became strong enough to support itself. Final-Protestants prefer British misrule to Cutholic tyy in 1825 the people of Ireland rendered to Mr. ranny,-but setting all this aside, if repeal were O'Connell a voluntary but uncertain contribution, granted, there would be no choice, as every citizen provided he would give up his practice at the bar being restored to his most invaluable rights would, (at a time too, when, in the language of a cotemunder a proper system of franchise, enjoy them in orary, his minutes were guineas.) and devote his common; neither Protestant or Catholic, Presby. whole time and talents to the interests of his counterian or Methodist, could exercise one jot or tittle try. The amount of this contribution does not more than his fellow citizen. But some can behold at any time exceed his actual expenses, which danger where there is none, some minds are not must be enormous when we consider his numerous formed for the contemplation of great events and family, his constant travelling, and the money he cannot understand them. But allow me to recall must expend in carrying out his political designs. to your mind the late thrilling tribute to Ireland, You will recollect also the manner in which he devotes his time to attain his useless object. (verily which burst from Henry Clay: "It would seem he toils for vanity.) He is emphatically indefating that Ireland was a part and parcel of America, igable—up early and to bad late—constantly tra- which had been severed from her by some terrible relling, speaking, organizing and counter plotting convulsion of nature, their valor-their devotion the designs of the British Government. These to liberty identified them as our brethren." Here are some of the services Mr. O'Connell gives to spoke the Philanthropist, the lover of universal freedom-the man of comprehensive mind, who, lookhis country. Ingratitude is the worst of crimes-Ireland would be guilty of it if she did not reward | ing beyond the narrow limits of general sight, could contemplate the electric spark of freedom him-end more than all if she did not support him. In the next place, let us examine impartially and I through the gloom of oppression. Let us not forget the eloquent appeals made to Congress in befairly your assertion of his being without the faintest hope of achieving his object! In 1783 and half of the liberties of Greece and of South Amerfor some years following up to the time when the ica, made by Henry Clay and Daniel Webster .-French abandoned the chimera of the invasion of Forget not that France sent her soldiers and her England, he Irish volunteers sustained the treasure to accomplish American Independence, drooping spirits of the British Government. If before you slur by your unfounded remarks the England depended upon her then, her strength is cause of Ireland. Sir. I would not dwell so long panifest. In 1798, when the Irish nation did on this subject, but that I am desirous to effice in not number one half of her present population, she some degree the effect of publications which have was near obtaining a total separation from Eng- appeared from time to time in yours as well as othland, but two postilential influences, brought des- er papers, which are as unfavorable to the cause of Ireland as they are unjust. But if we may be fruction on her patriote: one was religious animosity, the seeds of which were sown and nourished allowed to draw any inferences from the past, we may easily perceive whether the Protestants emwith care and skill by the British government .-The civil war of that year was commenced by the bark with all their hearts in their country's cause or not, I have only to mention the names of Grat-Presbytorians in the north of Ireland. All denomtan, Emmet, Rowan, Nevin and Fitzgerald to inations were quickly uniting to cast off forever the yoke of England, but the brands were thrown bring into the arena a force not only sufficient to among them, and instead of a struggle for liberty, it refute all calumny, but to fix the gaze of admirbecame in a great measure one of religious intoling millions upon men whose intellect, integrity and patriotism win for their spirits the same enerance: Protestants were united against Catholics. thusiastic reverence which is the involuntary tri-

actual causes of her failure. But what are her

-6 millions of which are pledged to total absti-

nence-there is more intelligence and union apublic, trusting that in so doing, I have not inmong them-they have a perfect knowledge of their dulged in abuse or descended from the dignity of former want of success, and therefore will act with truth, while pleading the cause of freedom and my more circumspection, and be careful not to be led To BENJAMEN BANNAN, EDITOR OF THE MI- away by religious feeling or intemperance. All native land. I teg to remain, sir, one who will be ever ready to maintain the principles containparties know that by their union with England cd in the abovetheir trade has been annihilated -their prosperity J. CHARLES NEVILLE. suppressed, and their independence invaded. But extrinsic of all these; France is looking on with From New Works. a zealous eye, Russia for the part which England has taken with Persia, and in Turkey against her THE LOST HUNTER. maratime and commercial interests, would be no unwilling participator in any measures which We are not to overlook the British East India roubles and the jealousy of European powers of er tremendous violations of all the laws of nather an excellent character.] Perhaps'—said uncle Tominy—you know my tions in that quarter, and especially in China.-The Canadas too, are ripe for the assertion of their wife's father had considerable land on the Blue ndependence. 1 will forbear saying anything of Fox River in Ohio ; so as we two wanted a leatlehe United States as a nation, as I would not agimore elbow room, I says one day to Nancy. Nantate any unfriendly feeling, to disturb the tranquilcy,' says I I dad' spose we put out and live there. ity at present existing between this Country and Game's mighty plenty there, and there's fine water and plenty a fish, and plenty a wood; and we England, but this much I will say, that the symkin lay in store enough at Squattertown to last athies of the mass of the people, as individuals and as republicans, are with them. The Chartists also, are combining to root up the seed and tree of their hereditary eristocracy-Scotland disgusted with England's intolerant interference in her eclesiastical affairs, is beginning to agitate the bene fit of her legislative union with that country. And already does she send contributions from Edinnile off. The Ingins, poor critture, kim a huntin burgh, Aberdeen, and Glasgow to swell the reseal fund of Ireland. Tell me, sir, are these statetheirn nearer nor twenty miles. but they never nents true or false, and then tell me and the peodid us harm-no, not a hait-(little bit)-and ple at large, is Mr. O'Connell disposed to del-Nancy got so used to their red skins that she neve uge his country with blood, without even the faintminded them. There's bad Ingine that will stral st hope of ochieving the object he has in view.' and may be massurkree: but most when they Sir. the overwhelming facts I have stated will find a rate sinserityhearted white, would a blame confound you, and they are apparent to every obsight sooner sculp themselves than him. And servant eye. But I do not derive my strongest do believe me and Nancy was beliked by them arguments from England's physical weakness, but and many's the ven'sin, and turkey fotch'd as a from Ireland's moral strength. No civil war i sort present, and maybe a kind of pay for breadontemplated by them-they will resist by the stuffs and salt Nancy used to give them. Sartin, ion-payment of taxes. (The legitimate phiect of nded, a white would now and then be killed: but this repeal fund is to support those whose properwhen all the circumstansis was illusterated, it was y is taken from them and sold for the payment of inerally found the white was agressur, and was exes; this is well understood, and we see by the and Nancy had a secret conscience that the white last accounts that in the district of Cork slone sides with the red skins myself, and shooting down the whiskey devils that made them drunk-but I'll not enter on that now. Well, I hunted and fish'd about whule days, he livelong blessed day, while Nancy she'd stay alone a readin Scotts Family Bible: so that she got three times right spang through it, from kiver to kiver -the whole three volumes, notes, practical observations, marginal references, and all!

there is a deficiency of 30,000 pounds sterling.) It is by this powerful wespon and the non-usage of British manufactures, that they intend to regain their rights. If, therefore, a civil war is commen ced, England must begin it. Now for your next section let ue see how it accords with truth, viz: that the Protestant Irish generally do not appear to take any part in the repeal movement. By the last files of trish papers, I perceive that on the 6th of May last, a statement which was published in Dublin, of that date, contained the numbers and names of those who became members of repeal asociations, among whom were many Protestants never so many more hooks beside, for we always of various denominations-several Lieutenants of Counties-members of Parliament and Magistrates toted our books wherever we went. And when I (17 of the latter have been stripped by the Britfished I used to larn sarmins by heart out of ish government of their Commissions for partici-Chrismas Evans, and president Davy's and Mr. pating in repeal meetings.) Allow me also to inform you that some of the President's Secretaies and other officers of repeal associations are Protestants, 1 can mention of my own knowledge several influential gentleman who take an active part-snd one in particular, whose name has een rendered glorious in the annals of war, viz: Colonel Evane, formerly member for Dublin of the House of Commons, and subsequently commander in chief of the English and Irish volunteers, who maintained the cause of the present Queen of Spain against Don Carlos. Also, repeal movements are not local; we hear of them in the north where nearly all are Protestants, as well as in the couth; this fact among all the co-existing ones I have mentioned, demonstrates your position to be false. We now come to your last assertion, viz: That they prefer British misrule to Roman Catholic tyranny. Upon what you prelicate this last and gravest of your charges I am at a loss to conceive. If Ireland asks for a rereal of the legislative union does it follow that she seeks dismemberment from England! No sir, far from it; the people universally disclaim any such intention. Mr. O'Connell disclaimed it in the most emphatic manner in his last address, as published

ling till I'd got from home, mayhap, a matter of two miles; but the snow was so thick in the six that I never could dissarn the birds, and sway they kept going florry-wurry about seventy yards a head-till I give up the hunt and turn'd to go home for fear Nancy might be waiting breaklest. Yes, Tommy Seymour, I did wait breakfast

Never mind, Nancy, my dear child, I got back at last you know, replied uncle Tommy, and continued, Well, I turn'd to go back, but I dad if I could jist exactly tell where I was precisely, the snew had so teetolly kivered my tracks, and it was now snowing so bodsciously fast as to kiver as fast as I made them. But I took a sharp look of timber, and fixing on a course, I kept my lines for near two mile-yet, I dad, if I could strike the cabin and couldn't tell whether it was too high or too low ; and so up I went a short quarter, and lown a short quartor, as near as could be guessed circumlecating for three hours, but no cabin was to be seen. Well, says I, I dad, if I sint about as good as lost; and so sits down in a tree top to reconsiderable, and take a fresh state—but soon starts up and hollows like the ole Harry-but nothing ives no enswer and all was snow !-- anow ! not emite of noise, only my breathing and a sort of ttinpatin sound of my heart ! I found it would-'t do to stand still as begin to crawl in a lectio. and so off I sets at a venture; for the cabin must , says I, somewhere near; and sometimes I connited it to be ahead of mi, but all of once it vanished, and I seed it was only a case of fantis-magery-and that I, Tommy Seymour, was actually.

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bute to the brave and patriotic from the days of

Miltiades and Leonides to the present time.

now take leave of this subject for the present, not

topics connected with it, but content myself by

placing this plain statement of facts before the

And, I dad, it she did'nt read clean through all our

church histories, Milnursis, and Mush beemisis,

and history of the Baptisis and Methodisis, and

Walker's and that was a kind of help in preachin

Well,' continued he, one morning early in

December, I says to Nancy, Nancy, I dad, says

we are out of meat, and go where I seen the tur-

kies roosting last night : you mind the morning.

Bless you, Tommy Soymonr, I'll never forget

-I was near losing you, then, Tommy.

.Well, Nancy, I'll go on with the story.'

This was one of the interlocutories that always

varied and interrupted uncle Tommy's narratives,

and nothing could excel the intense interest that

the hundreth time. But uncle Tommy went on:-

And so I slips out of bed-it wasn't day quite-

Nancy, my dear, don't you !'

prospects now-she has 8 millions of inhabitants deeming it necessary at this time to discuss other

Yes! Tommy, and I couldn't give you any help!"

Nancy ! child, I wouldn't a had you there for

he universal world. Well,' resumed he, there I was teetolly lost ! couldn't stay still-yet what use to walk on 1 And if I fired my gun, and Nancy heerd it, and I didn't git back, may hap she'd think the Ingine had killed me, and then she'd come out and git lost toe !- and with that idee, thinks I may be she's out now !-- and then I gits bodaciously sker'd and ho'lows sgin like the very ole Harry ! and walks and runs this way and that way-tho en w blinding my eyes-but all was of no use-I was lost ! But it was only about Nancy here, I thought at this time; and I dad, if I din't ketch myself a crying tike I child,-and, wished to ba lost by myself without her coming out in such a storm !-- (We here stole a look at aunt Nancy--could not catch her eye as she had her works bag over her face : but I ded, as uncle Tommy used to say, if we didn't feel a leetle tender ourselves. And so, generous reader, would you have felt, hearing the tremulous thrill of the venerable old man's voice and seeing his eye affectionately prined toward that dear old lady that for so many years had shared his wanderings and sorrows.) Well, I must a become crazy, running round and hollowing and crying-and all of no uso-when all at once it quit snowing and I was specifed up. hoping the sun would shine out next, and could take a course for Squattertown or the Ingin acttlement. But it kept dark and cloudy and I begins to feel week from fatigue and hunger-(albeit I war'nt sker'd on that pint, as I had old Bet along) -- and so allowing it was about one o'clock, I determined to strike the Blue Fox, and keep down stream to the settlement on its bank thirty miles down. Well, off I sets to strike the river, and in about four mile comes to a little pond with couple of duck swimming about. I stopp'd in my tracks-knock'd out damp primin-puts in resh--and slams away and kills one duck : and the other flies away. And I gits the duck to land by pitching sticks in but not wanting to lose time, I kept on going ; and so picked off the feathers and sucked a little of it raw, till it 'most made ma sick, and I thought it would be better to keep and cook, it at night--which was now coming on black as thunder. Well, it was time to look out for a camp; and just about dark I come across a trace [The following is from 'The New Purchase,' a what had been twisted off by a harrikin, and was lodged the butt ind on the stump ton. The narrator of the adventure is the hero the ground was putted much of a dry brush heap of it, a western pioneer and preacher, and altoge- For all the world !: there never was sich a place! Providence seemed to have blow dit jist for me ! I could have camp'd there a week ! And so we brushes away the snow and makes a fire in the top ! and near the stump under the trunk, makes a comfortable bed out of chunks and brush wood : and then I goes to the fire and sits down to cook my duck-

But, I dad, if I could help thinking about our cabin and every time I think of Nancy !-- I-more nor six months on a stretch,' And sure, but I know'd there was a divine Providence and enough, as I'm a livin man, off we sets and puts | a heavenly Father - and so I prayed, and then cas up a chain in the centre of the track, and that give one half of my duck, keeping the other; as game us room for the present : for the nearest white | was mighty skerse and no human beings was in ettlement warnt nearer nor four mile, and Squat- that direction till I struck the Blue Fox. And ertown, the county seat, was nigh on to twelve then making a little fire near mybed for my feet, and kivering my powderhorn with a hankerchief over our track, albeit, there was no regist town of to put under my be id for fear o' damp and spark, I raps up in the ole camlit, and laid own, and was

soon fast asleep. Well after a white I gits to dreaming I was lost in a prararee, and that the grass had tuck fire, and that I was a king of sufficiented and scorch d'; and I dro med I heefd the awful rouring of flames, and seen a burning whirlwind coming towards ma, and that so ske'd me that I woke right up-and 1 dad ! as 1 m a livn man ; if the woods ail around me wasn't os light as day ! And my tree was all a living blaze and burning splinters was tumblin on my ole camblit !-- ey! and my cotton hankerchief round my powderhorn was jist beginning to smoke and scorch !-- 1 dad! my friends kotch'd doing something agin their laws-and me and bruthrin"-(Helo, undle T. insensibly glid. ed into his preaching tone and manner) - but this dearved his fate :-- and sometimes I felt like takin | was a most mutrakuasus dream !! and show'd the nature of Providence and his care-or I'd a roon been burnt to death or blow'd up! And I didnit sleep no more but kneeled down and thank'd God for the deliverance; and then kept sitting near the fire till day, and then I once more started

for the river. Howsomever, to make a long story short, I walked on and on the live long blessed day, and never heard or seen a living crittur; and I never came to any river but at night I comes to a log that had been chapped aff and this give me course age. And so I makes a fire, and eats now the to other half of my duck-for I was somehow sartain 1'd find a cettlement in the morning. Well, I slept the second night along side this log, and by daybreak I jumps up and fecls samething a kind of moving in my old camlit-and, I ded! if it wasn't a snoke what the fire had smoked out of the log and what had crept into me to be warm !-I, I do believe I'll jist take old Bet (a rifle) -as | But I only shook out the reptile and never killed him, thinking only of some settlement-falthough it was the snake, brother John told about, that made me think of my edventure) - for the sarcumstance of the chopp d for astisfied me, some was near, as it was no tomory news cut, but was done with a white man's axe. Well, I starts off puttee considerable peert and briek, considerin I wes weak, and, all at once, as I'm a livin man, if I didn't hear a listk ! And so I stops and list most affectionate and devoted wife-(wife and tens-and there was another-and another-and child to him) -- took in the stories, though heard I was sociain it wasn't no fox or wolf but a dog -and then, I dad ? if I didn't streak off that way like gressed lightmin!-and begun and holler'd and slips on my clothes, and fixes my old gun and fixed !- and the dog baik'd louder, and kept by the fire and then opens the door to set out, on coming hearer and nearer and I a running and when I dissamed a leede eptinkle of snow and a a hollerin till all at office right of a cead me was likelihood for a snow storm. Howsomever, this human cabin !! If live a thousand years—(and did'nt faze me, only I steps back for my old cam- none of us, my brufaren, will live half that long.) -I'll never forget that moment-and if ever d need the thing alore I'd git back egin. thank'd God with a rale einemity heart, 'twas. Well, I starts for where I'd seen the turkeys, then. But while was reconsiderating whose and gitting near, eneaked round a bit but soon settlement it was for things looked a kind of famifound the critture had been too quick, and like lier, the dog what had kept on harkin, now bust has not only disclaimed any intention to interfere comeveryfly, and so on I kept creeping alonly a me 1 and why do you think I because the poor

preakfasts at Reading, and the up train at Norristown or which 15 minutes are allowed at each station. for which 15 minutes are allowed at each station.

PARES.

1st Class Care. 2d Class Care.

Between Philadelphia and Pottsville \$3 50 and \$2 50.

Between Philadelphia and Reading \$2 25 and \$1 75.

Excursion Tickets, good for two days only.

Between Philadelphia and Pottsville. \$5 00.

Between Philadelphia and Reading, 3 00.

April 1. MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS. MRS. MORGAN, in Market street, next door to Mr. Wolfinger's tavere, respectfully informs the citizens of Pottsville, and the public enerally, that she has just received a new and rence Braid, Needle Straw, English Straw, and rence Braid, Needle Straw, English Straw, and Finted Lawn Bonnets, with a fine assortment of men's and boys' Leghorn and Sea grass Hate, all of which will be sold much lower than the usual prices for cash. Bonnets altered and done up on the most reasonable terms.

Pottsville, April 13.

20-ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. LEFTERS of administration to the estate of Eleanor Ann Bishop, late of Pottsville, de ceased, having been granted by the Register of Schuylkill County to the subscriber, all persons having claims against the said estate will please present them for settlement, and those indebted to the said, will make payment to the subscriber, residing in Morris's Addition, Pottsville, May 27, 22— CHAS, ELLET.

PUBLIC SALE. DURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Cour of Schuylkill county, the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of Lawrence Lawler, late the borough of Pottsville, in the county of Schuyl-kill, deceased, will expose to sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 8th day of July next, at 11

o'clock in the forencen, at the house of Wm. Mortimer in the Borough of Pottaville, and coun-A certain Lot of Ground situate in the Boro of Pottsville, County of Schuylkill, on the Southest corner of Centre and Maucir Chunk streets containing it front 20 feet, and depth 120 feet. The impr

Pare a Two Story Stone Dwelling House, Frame House and Stable, late the estate of said deceased. Attendance will be given and the conditions of sale made known by JEREMIAH KELLY, By order of the Court. JOHN H. DOWNING, Clerk. Orwigsburg, May, 28

DISSOLUTION. the subscribers under the firm of Bennett &

scriber, who offers for sale Red, White and Grey Ash coal, at reduced prices. JOS. F. TAYLOR. Minersville, Jane 5.

lit cloak-little thinking, as I fixed it on, how I'd need the thing afore I'd git back agin. in this country, and the Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, one of the most infigencial of that body; Padd's fier, wasn't there. I heard them, how out of the bushes, a yelpin and a presion around was but a very young man. Yet when it was with-

" As an individual, I would not hold converse with HE copartnership heretofore existing between Trales Cootabill Enniskillen Taylor, Schuylkill county, and Jos. F. Taylor, Philadelphia, is this day dissolved by mutual con sent. Those having claims against the late firm are requested to forward them to Minersville, and those indebted, to settle with either of the parties who are each authorised to act therein.

DANIEL R. BENNETT,

JOS. F. TAY LOR.