



POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, June 7, 1845.

Volney B. Palmer, at his Real Estate and Coal Agency, No. 69, Pine Street, Philadelphia.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. Alex. Ramsey, for a valuable public document.

We are indebted to the Hon. Thos. Harris, M. D., of the Navy Department, Bureau of Medicine, for a copy of Professor Dap's Report on Metastology.

On motion of D. E. Nice, Esq., E. O. Jackson, Esq., was admitted to practice as attorney in the several courts of Schuylkill County.

STOCKING ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—We were pained to hear of the sudden death of Dr. Bryman. While making a professional visit in the neighborhood of Port Carbon, on Wednesday evening, his horse frightened and ran. The Doctor was thrown from the carriage with great violence, striking upon the head; a concussion of the brain was produced from the fall, of which he died on Thursday morning.

DOINGS OF THE COURT.—The Court of Quarter Sessions sat at Orwigsburg during the last week, His Honor Judge Kinder, and associates Palmer and Hutzinger, on the bench. The business generally was of a light character.

THE REV. MR. GOOLY.—The Rev. Mr. Gooly has been elected Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in this borough, to supply the vacancy made by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Mors, who on last Sunday morning preached his last sermon in the Parish.

THE REV. MR. MORSE.—The Rev. Mr. Morse, who on last Sunday morning preached his last sermon in the Parish, is now in the West, followed by the good wishes and kind feelings of the congregation.

THE REV. MR. GOOLY.—The Rev. Mr. Gooly has been elected Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in this borough, to supply the vacancy made by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Mors, who on last Sunday morning preached his last sermon in the Parish.

DEMONSTRATE FREE PRESS.—We see that this paper is again under the editorial charge of our friend J. T. Werner, Esq. It has always been a well conducted paper, and faithfully devoted to the Whig cause.

SUICIDE.—A laborer, a native of Wales, cut his throat at Minersville in this county, on Sunday morning last. Cause—intemperate drinking. He had been laboring under a depression of spirits and melancholy, for about eighteen months. His name was Zachariah Jones.

PROPERTY IN POTTSVILLE is rapidly increasing in value and especially property on Centre street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have received from Messrs. Greeley & McClrath, No. 3 of Dr. Lardner's popular lectures on science and art.

"DE ROMAN, OR THE COURT CONSPIRATOR," is the title of a new work by Eugene Sue. The works of this popular and excellent writer are sought after and from the fact that the present novel is published as one of Harper's Family Library, we conclude that it is free from the objections which are made against some of his former writings.

"L'ATTEMENT" is the name under which Winchester has published the above work. Both publishers use the same title. The Court Conspirator.

"SERIES OF THE TWO NATIONS" is the title of a new novel by D'Israeli. We have only had time to glance through its pages, but we have read enough to induce a desire to read more, and believe that the work will be found to be intensely interesting.

"DASH AT LIFE WITH A FREE PRESS," by N. P. Willis, is received. We have not yet found time to peruse this volume, but from the favorable notice it has received from the Press, we conclude that it is well worth reading.

"WOMEN," a tale, recently published in Harper & Brother's Library of select novels. Messrs. Carey & Hart have just published, for fifty cents a copy, of "Lives of Men of Letters and Science, who flourished in the time of George III." by Lord Brougham.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.—On Saturday last Messrs. Greeley & McClrath, issued the first No. of their Semi-Weekly Tribune. The ability which is conspicuous in the management of the Tribune in all its departments, render it one of the very best papers published in this country; and to Farmers, Merchants, and Manufacturers, who are not in receipt of the Daily News, this Semi-Weekly issue will be especially useful.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (O. S.) on the 23d inst., refused to send the question, whether a man may marry his deceased wife's sister, to the presbyteries for their decision, by a vote of 79 to 98—Majority, 19.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—OAKS—ON POSITION.—The foreign news, a general abstract of which is found in another column, although not of striking importance, certainly contains matter of considerable interest.

WILMER & SMITH'S EUROPEAN TIMES, has a long editorial article, headed "War with Mexico," in which President Polk, is handled without gloves. We make room for some extracts.

"But whatever diversity of opinion," says the Times, "may exist among Englishmen as to the abstract merits of Republicanism, a war with America—the bare contemplation of such a possibility—is abhorrent to the national mind.

It is not a point which appeals to national pride, or prejudice of any kind. Every one feels that this little island has nothing, enough, and opinions, and subjects, which own its way in every part of the habitable globe, that plume themselves on their identification with the British name, without measuring lances with a kindred people, about a few thousand miles of a barren and fruitless waste.

The country feels itself insulted by the new President. He is not a "bungling lieutenant" that gives his opponent such an advantage; but places himself in the wrong by his manner, while he is probably right in his theory.

His men are generally obstinate men. The President has completely himself—"will the Republic sustain him?" He has so precipitated matters that the question must be asked, which he has thrown down the gauntlet, and it has been taken up; he has jeopardized the American claim, and flung to the winds the wisest and masterly activity of Mr. Calhoun, with a far-seeing sagacity, scarcely second only to that of the United States to pursue. He has shown without personal compromise, for he has shown his cards to his opponent, who will work the game accordingly.

The affair might have remained in abeyance another quarter of a century, as it has done during the last half century, and every year would have increased the means, on the part of America, of a successful resistance—decreased, in the same ratio, the power of Britain to sustain, or take forcible possession of the Oregon. The tide of emigration, which is daily flowing to the West, would have peopled it in a few years with the Anglo-American race, who would have held their own against all intruders. These advantages have been lost, and the result is nothing but a barren and fruitless waste, and the settlement of the question by the SPANISH ARMS.

THE REPUBLICAN ON CLIFF SWALLOW.—A correspondent of the United States Gazette notices the advent of this singular bird, which formerly was only known as an inhabitant of the extreme west, but gradually made its way towards the Ohio river, and thence performed annual migrations to the South. Audubon says that it first made its appearance in the neighborhood of Cincinnati in 1819.

In 1815 he had only reached Fort Henderson, which is situated about 150 miles from the Falls of the Ohio—at the longitude of which two places its visits seemed to have terminated, for until within a very late interval nothing more was heard of it. During the last two years, however, a few detached individuals were seen in the vicinity of Albany, and last spring a family of them made their appearance in the lower part of Delaware, and this spring it has been seen in the neighborhood of Philadelphia.

They are called the Republican Swallow, for their peculiar characteristic of building, not by itself, but in company with each other, but with their nests, which are always composed of mud and resembling a gourd or calabash, attached together. A collection of their nests, built as they always are, apart from any other of the varieties of the Swallow tribe, resembles as it were a small city.

Another Chandler remarks—"The Swallow to which our correspondent refers, had made its way towards Philadelphia some years since. We remember seeing some on Dr. Reilly's farm, near Harrisburg, in 1836; and some have been seen in Maryland."

A family of these beautiful and singular little strangers have taken up their residence in our neighborhood, and constructed their republican city under the eaves of an ancient house on the Orwigsburg road about two miles from Orwigsburg. We noticed them first while riding along the road last month; they were busily employed in gathering up mud from the adjoining marshes whetwith to build their tenements; they were in passing along the same road, we observed that the labour of building seemed to be completed. We hope they will be suffered to dwell un molested in their new home.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW JERSEY, assembled at Burlington, last week and after transacting some business and merely local interest however, adjourned.

The attendance was very full, and the proceedings of the Convention altogether harmonious. Bishop Doane was present and congratulated the Convention upon the cheering prospects of the Diocese.

The clergy met at the Bishop's residence, and proceeded in procession to the Church, clothed in their white robes and followed by the pupils of St. Mary's Hall.

A correspondent of the United States Gazette speaking of the Bishop's charge says: "It was a masterly and complete exhibition of the great plan of salvation as developed and applied in the Church of Christ which is His Body. It will be published soon, and I doubt not, attract the attention which it claims of all who would know the truth and the whole truth."

The same writer says: "One or two things I shall mention, which struck me, as worthy of note. The first is the perfect unanimity which prevailed in these times, when the Church too often shares the disturbances of this unquiet world. Not a word was said—not a sound heard—inconsistent with the spirit which should prevail among the followers of the Prince of Peace. Another equally pleasing manifestation of confidence between the Bishop and his clergy and laity—no assumption on the one part, no withholding on the other."

It was also greatly struck with the hospitable provision made for the entertainment of all attending the Convention. And the hospitable mansion of the Bishop, seems consecrated to this sacred use. On the first day the Clergy were all gathered around the simple board, and on the second day the Laity found the same welcome place. In the evening, both Clergy and Laity met together with all attending the Convention. And I thought the influence of these friendly meetings, diffused a warm and friendly feeling over us. Our faith should sanctify the social relations of life, and that is no untold benefit which makes it a means of pointing out to all hearts a kin's love towards fellow-men. Our just and noble hearts have been heartily and cordially united, and we feel that the spirit of the Convention will be a permanent blessing to the Church and to the world."

THE SECRETARY OF WAR has left Washington to attend the annual examination of the Cadets at the Military Academy, West Point. During his absence, the duties of his office will be discharged by the Secretary of the Navy, as Acting Secretary of War.

THE PROBABILITY OF A WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES, occupies the public mind on the other side of the Atlantic, to the exclusion of every other topic. The arrivals from the western World, are looked to with absorbing interest.

Wilmer & Smith's European Times, has a long editorial article, headed "War with Mexico," in which President Polk, is handled without gloves. We make room for some extracts.

"But whatever diversity of opinion," says the Times, "may exist among Englishmen as to the abstract merits of Republicanism, a war with America—the bare contemplation of such a possibility—is abhorrent to the national mind.

It is not a point which appeals to national pride, or prejudice of any kind. Every one feels that this little island has nothing, enough, and opinions, and subjects, which own its way in every part of the habitable globe, that plume themselves on their identification with the British name, without measuring lances with a kindred people, about a few thousand miles of a barren and fruitless waste.

The country feels itself insulted by the new President. He is not a "bungling lieutenant" that gives his opponent such an advantage; but places himself in the wrong by his manner, while he is probably right in his theory.

His men are generally obstinate men. The President has completely himself—"will the Republic sustain him?" He has so precipitated matters that the question must be asked, which he has thrown down the gauntlet, and it has been taken up; he has jeopardized the American claim, and flung to the winds the wisest and masterly activity of Mr. Calhoun, with a far-seeing sagacity, scarcely second only to that of the United States to pursue. He has shown without personal compromise, for he has shown his cards to his opponent, who will work the game accordingly.

The affair might have remained in abeyance another quarter of a century, as it has done during the last half century, and every year would have increased the means, on the part of America, of a successful resistance—decreased, in the same ratio, the power of Britain to sustain, or take forcible possession of the Oregon. The tide of emigration, which is daily flowing to the West, would have peopled it in a few years with the Anglo-American race, who would have held their own against all intruders. These advantages have been lost, and the result is nothing but a barren and fruitless waste, and the settlement of the question by the SPANISH ARMS.

THE REPUBLICAN ON CLIFF SWALLOW.—A correspondent of the United States Gazette notices the advent of this singular bird, which formerly was only known as an inhabitant of the extreme west, but gradually made its way towards the Ohio river, and thence performed annual migrations to the South. Audubon says that it first made its appearance in the neighborhood of Cincinnati in 1819.

In 1815 he had only reached Fort Henderson, which is situated about 150 miles from the Falls of the Ohio—at the longitude of which two places its visits seemed to have terminated, for until within a very late interval nothing more was heard of it. During the last two years, however, a few detached individuals were seen in the vicinity of Albany, and last spring a family of them made their appearance in the lower part of Delaware, and this spring it has been seen in the neighborhood of Philadelphia.

They are called the Republican Swallow, for their peculiar characteristic of building, not by itself, but in company with each other, but with their nests, which are always composed of mud and resembling a gourd or calabash, attached together. A collection of their nests, built as they always are, apart from any other of the varieties of the Swallow tribe, resembles as it were a small city.

Another Chandler remarks—"The Swallow to which our correspondent refers, had made its way towards Philadelphia some years since. We remember seeing some on Dr. Reilly's farm, near Harrisburg, in 1836; and some have been seen in Maryland."

A family of these beautiful and singular little strangers have taken up their residence in our neighborhood, and constructed their republican city under the eaves of an ancient house on the Orwigsburg road about two miles from Orwigsburg. We noticed them first while riding along the road last month; they were busily employed in gathering up mud from the adjoining marshes whetwith to build their tenements; they were in passing along the same road, we observed that the labour of building seemed to be completed. We hope they will be suffered to dwell un molested in their new home.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW JERSEY, assembled at Burlington, last week and after transacting some business and merely local interest however, adjourned.

The attendance was very full, and the proceedings of the Convention altogether harmonious. Bishop Doane was present and congratulated the Convention upon the cheering prospects of the Diocese.

The clergy met at the Bishop's residence, and proceeded in procession to the Church, clothed in their white robes and followed by the pupils of St. Mary's Hall.

A correspondent of the United States Gazette speaking of the Bishop's charge says: "It was a masterly and complete exhibition of the great plan of salvation as developed and applied in the Church of Christ which is His Body. It will be published soon, and I doubt not, attract the attention which it claims of all who would know the truth and the whole truth."

The same writer says: "One or two things I shall mention, which struck me, as worthy of note. The first is the perfect unanimity which prevailed in these times, when the Church too often shares the disturbances of this unquiet world. Not a word was said—not a sound heard—inconsistent with the spirit which should prevail among the followers of the Prince of Peace. Another equally pleasing manifestation of confidence between the Bishop and his clergy and laity—no assumption on the one part, no withholding on the other."

It was also greatly struck with the hospitable provision made for the entertainment of all attending the Convention. And the hospitable mansion of the Bishop, seems consecrated to this sacred use. On the first day the Clergy were all gathered around the simple board, and on the second day the Laity found the same welcome place. In the evening, both Clergy and Laity met together with all attending the Convention. And I thought the influence of these friendly meetings, diffused a warm and friendly feeling over us. Our faith should sanctify the social relations of life, and that is no untold benefit which makes it a means of pointing out to all hearts a kin's love towards fellow-men. Our just and noble hearts have been heartily and cordially united, and we feel that the spirit of the Convention will be a permanent blessing to the Church and to the world."

THE SECRETARY OF WAR has left Washington to attend the annual examination of the Cadets at the Military Academy, West Point. During his absence, the duties of his office will be discharged by the Secretary of the Navy, as Acting Secretary of War.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Great Western arrived at New York, at about noon on Sunday, bringing out news from Europe thirteen days later.

The news is of considerable interest. The aspect of commercial affairs is on the whole favorable, and it will be seen that the news from this country by the steamers Great Western and California, produced a very good effect upon the money market.

The news from China by the Overland Mail, extends to the 10th of February, but business was now in a state of stagnation in consequence of the Chinese holidays.

Wilmer & Smith's Liverpool Times of the 17th has this paragraph: "LOUISIANA SUGAR.—Just as we were going to press, it has been reported that the Custom-house, with our usual very good authority, that an order has been received from the Board of Customs, refusing admission to Louisiana Sugar at the low duty."

The Texan Secretary of State, Asher Smith, has arrived out as resident Minister in France and England.

A war between England and Brazil is looked for. Davenport and other harbors at present are assuming a very warlike appearance, every vessel being refitted and made ready for sea.

STILL LATER.—The fine steamship Cambria, Capt. Jenkins, arrived at Boston on the evening of the 1st, in twelve days from Liverpool, having sailed on the 20th ult., having about 90 passengers, and bringing out dates three days later.

The produce markets generally are a healthy state. American provisions hold an encouraging position except in the article of butter. With the exception of the great American staple, cotton, all other articles of commerce, speaking generally, are going on favorably at remunerating prices.

The Queen, it is now finally determined upon, will not visit Ireland this year.

The arrival of the bark Muskingham at Liverpool from Cincinnati, with a cargo of American provisions, was an occasion of considerable comment by the English press.

FROM VALPARAISO.—The barque Kathleen, Capt. Diefler, arrived at New York on Thursday, six days later from Valparaiso. Peru is at length tranquil. The civil war is at an end, and the country is beginning to rise. A line of pack-trails has been established between Callio and Lima, which run regularly once in two weeks. English steamers run from Jamaica to Chagres. Passengers and goods are transported across the isthmus in 24 hours, where they meet the packet and proceed to Lima without delay. The yellow fever prevailed slightly at Guayaquil. San Blas, Mexico, has been visited with a dreadful epidemic. It commenced with violent headache, followed by fever, and then discharges of blood, with which the patient dies. Twenty to twenty-five persons die daily from its effects. A memorial for the establishment of a National Bank in Chili, is in circulation.

REVOLUTION—CALIFORNIA.—The New York Sun says that the revolution is progressing in Upper California, and as we have before stated, the Mexican authorities, have been driven from that portion of the Republic. The revolutionists were about organizing a republican government, with a President and a representative legislature, modelled after the Legislature of the United States.

DISTRESS IN MR. CLAY'S FAMILY.—It is announced in the Aton Telegraph that the domestic afflictions of the distinguished statesman, Henry Clay, have lately been greatly added to, by his youngest son, becoming deranged. This makes the second son that is now an inmate of the lunatic asylum. It is also stated that Mr. Clay has become a communicant in the Episcopal church in Lexington.

A magnificent present to Her Majesty of England is in contemplation by the jewelers of Birmingham, who intend to present Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with a valuable and unique specimen of their handy work. The present for the Queen consists of an armband, a bracelet, a pair of ear drops, and a buckle adorned with diamonds; and that for Prince Albert of a seal, ring, and chain, after the substantial fashion of the fine old English goldsmith.

HONORABLE CONDUCT.—The following communication appears in the Boston Mercantile Journal. It speaks volumes.

In the year 1813, an amiable, promising young man was unfortunate in business in Boston. It being winter, but little encouragement seemed to offer here, and he soon after left for the South. Within a few days he was voluntarily seized by a creditor, and taken to a debtors' prison, with a letter saying, "It gives me as much pleasure that I am able to pay, as for you to receive it. Every thing I am worth has been carried off by hand and close application since you and I met. I find on inquiry that he is now the senior partner of one of the most respectable auction and commission houses in Philadelphia. Well may that city be proud of such other citizens."

The Rev. Dr. Tyng preached before his new charge at St. George's Church, New York, on Sunday. The True Sun says "the church was crowded to excess. The discourse was liberal in tone, powerfully written, and most effectively delivered. The Rev. Doctor presented most vividly to his audience the distinctive characteristics of high and low church Episcopacy." He advocated the propriety of extempore prayers to be used at the discretion of the clergy and laity on special occasions and at the family altar. His declaration of his own opinions was candid and manly.

The stables and carriage houses of the Empire Line of Omnibuses at New York, were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, together with thirty horses and a number of stages. The flames spread to a block of small frame buildings adjoining, and about fifty of them were consumed.

The steam saw mills in Canal street, corner of Elm street, New York, were also partially consumed, soon after the fire above noticed had been extinguished.

All sorts of Items.

Mr. FORTNER had been playing at Dublin with success. On the 15th ult., he appeared as "Spartacus" in Dr. Bird's tragedy of the Gladiator, and was called for at the end of the play.

ASTRONOMY FOR THE MILLION.—What are the celestial globes!—A woman's eyes. What are the belts of Jupiter!—His suspenders, I suppose.

The REAL NAME of "Fanny Forester," the writer, is Miss Chubbuck.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE will assemble on Wednesday at Concord.

The new Louisiana Constitution limits the Legislative sessions to 60 days.

Major Tochan, of Poland is about to engage in the practice of the law at the New York bar.

A live Seal was taken in a seine in the bay at Providence, R. I. a few days since.

N. P. Willis and Robert Owen were among the passengers in the Britannia, which left Boston on Saturday, for Liverpool.

ICE.—Was formed at Utica and Albany, and in the suburbs of Philadelphia, on Thursday night last.

In Augusta (Ga) a cow was recently delivered of three fine healthy calves. The cow and trio were at last accounts, doing "as well as could be expected."

AMERICAN COIN.—The new Postage law will bring into general use the ten and five cent silver pieces, and the Spanish pips and shillings taken by their weight for their value, will get into the crucible and be made into dimes and half-dimes.

Immediate preparations are to be made for a Magnetic Telegraph between Utica, Boston and New York.

A magnetic Telegraph is to be erected in Kentucky between Frankfort and Lexington. Orders have been sent to Cincinnati to prepare the wires.

Movements are already making in different sections of the country for celebrating the 4th, of July.

The Southern American says that the fruit crops in that Section promise to be a fair one, and grain wears a promising appearance.

THE FIRST STATE ELECTIONS IN Florida was held on the 26th ult. Returns from St. Augustine show that the Democratic ticket for Governor has succeeded by about thirty majority.

GERMAN LEAGUE.—According to the late census of German States, included in the Customs Union, the population, which was twenty-seven and a half millions, has increased \$875,000 souls in three years, or by 31-100 per cent.

REVIEWER.—The editor of the True Sun of New York is engaged in reviewing Capt. Wilkes' Narrative of the Exploring Expedition, and pointing out what it calls discrepancies and defects.

A society for promoting the abolition of capital punishment has been organized in Philadelphia.

The Evil must be Corrected.

MR. EDITOR.—In the Journal of last week, there was an article headed "An evil to be corrected." The evil referred to, is INTemperance.

A notice of this kind was loudly called for.—Your correspondent could not have touched upon a subject half so important, at the present time, to the prosperity and reputation of our borough.—He has merited the thanks of every good citizen, that he has dared to speak out, in these days of defect and degeneracy, on the subject of intemperance, and give warning of the progress of that destroying monster in our midst. It is a fact, that cannot be disguised or denied, that intemperance already prevails to an alarming extent, and is rapidly on the increase; and unless some vigorous measures are adopted speedily, our community will be utterly degraded, disgraced and ruined.—Our streets are already obstructed by the reeling, fallen drunkard; our children are seen gathered around the miserable inebriate at the corners, gazing with filthy curiosity and impious oaths, at his grotesque and hideous form of vice, too soon alas! to be embraced; indeed, already embraced by many of the youth of our borough. There is good reason to fear that in this respect, we have already gained unenviable notoriety, and it is this, that makes our peril so imminent. Our young men are becoming drunkards; many of them, are drunkards; and more of them are drunkard apprentices, passing through their novitiate, at our unscrupulously bad, and justly execrated Porter, Ale and Beer shops. For the number of these boys traps, Pottsville stands unrivalled. Your correspondent says, we have laws to correct these evils; but alas for the administration of the law, these stepping stones of iniquity, are suffered to traffic in this manner, without fear of consequences! We hope this gentlemanly and gentle hint, to the "administrators of the law," will have its desired effect.

Something must be done to correct this evil. It must be done now; or it will soon curse every father at his own fireside! Our Borough Officers must do their duty. The Chief Burgess, the Magistrates and Constables, are sworn to see the law and ordinances observed. Nor are they to wait until complaints are entered, nor idle themselves, to avoid seeing a violation of the law. A good officer, to whom the guardianship of the public welfare is committed, will strive to abate every public evil; he is under obligation so to do!

The moral and temperate portion of our community must do something. They cannot be guiltless, and sit idle. The question of Cain, so often and self-complacently put, "Am I my brother's keeper?" will not excuse them. The blood of the perishing, will cry against them. Yet what are we doing? Nothing! absolutely nothing! It is a population of several thousand, there is not an organization, to stay the desolations of intemperance. Not a Temperance Society in Pottsville! I blush while I record it. I feel that we are disgraced, and earnestly desire, that there will be a simultaneous movement, to retrieve our character, by uniting ourselves together, to arrest the rapid stride of this giant of ruin.

It is said by some, that drunkenness is a sign of the revival of business. And is such the character of our population; can they not have a penny in their pockets, without hastening to the counter of the rum seller, to purchase merral and physical degradation! Then may business never revive! Better an empty pocket, a helpless hand, shoeless feet and a breadless family, than money to feed the drunkard's bottle. But such need not be the case, and will not be the case, if we unite and do our duty. Business may flourish in our Borough and neighborhood, without being attended by the cause of intemperance. Those whom we have elected to guard our public interests, must see to it, that our licensed dealers in death, are kept strictly within the letter of their warrant, and not permitted to encourage "our young men, to spend their earnings, for liquid instruments of suicide."

And they must see that the TRIPPING HORSES in our town are suppressed, and if possible, shut up every Porter, Ale and Beer shop, within our limits, and they should be sustained by the moral portion of the community, and we have no doubt they will be sustained, if they engage in this work of public good.

J. M. C. need not fear writing away his popularity, if he continues to write such articles, as the one now referred to. He will secure popularity, and not a mushroom popularity either, but one based on correct principles, and tendered by its wise and virtuous. We hope soon to hear from him again, on the same subject, and also to see the good effects of his philanthropic efforts.

ANTI-BACCHUS. Pottsville, June 2d, 1845.

CONCRETE.—A number of typographical errors having occurred in the annexed portion of the following article, we republish it, as it may be of some importance to some of our operators:

"Before closing this long year, I must introduce to your notice and the Coal Operators of our region, a most valuable and important discovery, lately made here by a man by the name of Bart, and which I have informed, he has obtained a patent, through the aid of some friends; it is called the "Patent Indestructible Water Pipe." I must be seen to them, and was surprised at the great simplicity of the invention, and the great value it must be to our operators, who are obliged to use the water from the mines, that is more or less impregnated with iron and sulphur. It will convey the water through these pipes, as pure as the fountain from which it is sprung, without any of the deleterious effects of lead or other metals. The invention is simply this; you take for example a stone pipe, and fill it with hydraulic cement or water lime, as instrument shaped like a cone, is then introduced, and run through the pipe, which leaves a coating of the cement, which becomes as hard as a rock in the course of an hour; the pipe is then put in a rough box, and the cement is poured around it, the same as grouting stone work, and in a short time you have a stone pipe that will last forever. Now what is to prevent the boilers of our Engines, from being protected in that way; that once accomplished, we should not have an instance of a boiler breaking for years, and years to come; the discovery is most invaluable for engines and towns, that have the water introduced into them; the first expense would be the last, as it considers them indestructible. The following prices you will perceive, are not very onerous; 3 inch bore, 8 cents; 1 inch 11 cts.; 1 1/2 inch 14 cts. and so forth, up to 7 inch; which is 62 1/2 per foot, other sizes in proportion."

YOUR FRIEND, N.

THE BISHOPRIC OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Dr. Potter, it is endorsed on a slip from Albany, has accepted the Bishopric of Pennsylvania. The Albany Citizen of Friday evening says.—"We have a rumor, based on good authority, that Dr. Potter, accepts the Bishopric of Pennsylvania, and the editor has written to the same effect, to the New York Commercial Advertiser. We therefore presume our original prediction as to his first acceptance, was correct."

A number of changes have been made in the Custom House at Philadelphia.

A number of changes have been made in the Custom House at Philadelphia.

A number of changes have been made in the Custom House at Philadelphia.

A number of changes have been made in the Custom House at Philadelphia.

A number of changes have been made in the Custom House at Philadelphia.

A number of changes have been made in the Custom House at Philadelphia.

A number of changes have been made in the Custom House at Philadelphia.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—The steamship New York Captain Wright arrived at New Orleans on the 24th ultimo, in thirty three hours from Galveston. She brought over fifty passengers, among whom were General Sam Houston, ex-President of Texas, and family, who, it is said are en route for the Hermitage. The United States Squadron, under the command of Commodore R. F. Stockton, has arrived and anchored off Galveston. The Princeton, St. Mary's and Porpoise arrived on the 12th instant, 15 days from Hampton Roads. The Saratoga got in three days after. The Porpoise is the largest man of war, other than Texas vessels built expressly for that navigation, that has ever entered the harbor of Galveston. The Princeton, St. Mary's and Saratoga were left at anchor outside the harbor.

The most important intelligence is an proclamation from President Jones, recommending the election of delegates from each county in Texas to meet at Austin on the 4th of July next, for the purpose of considering a petition for the annexation of Texas to the United States, and any other proposition which may be made concerning the nationality of the Republic and should they judge it expedient and proper to adopt provisionally, a constitution to be submitted to the people for their ratification, and a view to the admission of Texas, as a State into the American Union, in accordance with the terms of the proposition for annexation already submitted to this Government by that of the United States.

GREAT FIRE AT QUEBEC.—A fire broke out at Quebec on Wednesday, the 25th of May, in Richardson's Tannery, in St. Vague's Suburbs, and at the last accounts it had spread over nearly all St. Roch Suburbs—the flames continuing to rage, with a strong wind blowing. A letter written at Quebec on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P.M., says—

A population of about ten thousand souls will be without house or home to-night having lost almost every thing.

MARRIAGE QUESTION.—It appears by the following paragraph that the Western savages have decided for themselves the question, "may a man marry his wife's sister?"

"The custom of the Ojages is, to have as many wives as can be afforded. In the case of three daughters, the man who marries the eldest is entitled to both the others, grown or otherwise. If you ask, he claims them as soon as they become old enough, without further ceremony."—St. Louis Recaller.

LOW SPIRITS, CAUSED BY THE PRESENCE of impure spirits in the blood.—It is the state of the blood, which renders the system susceptible of any thing tending to disease, and is caused by the impurities of the blood, and the presence of morbid humors, of various kinds. The cure is, to give the system a healthy tone, and to drive out the impurities. The cure is, to give the system a healthy tone, and to drive out the impurities.

THE