POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 13, 1847.

VOLNEY B. PALMER,
At his Real Estate and Coal Agencies,
Corner of Third & Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia,
No. 160, Nassau Street, New York,
No. 16, State Street, Boston, and
South east corner of Baltimore, & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, is our Agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements for the Miners' Journal.

Weekly Circulation,
OVER TWELVE HUNDRED COPIES.

THE TARIFF ACT OF 1842;
The Country demands its restoration.

For President,
General ZACHARY TAYLOR;
Subject to the Decision of the Whig National Convention.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE JOURNAL.

At the commencement of our new volume in January next, it is our intention to enlarge the dimensions of the Miners' Journal, and introduce various other alterations and improvements, with the view of increasing our space for news-matter, and affording additional facilities for our increasing advertising patronage.

We shall arrange the enlargement in such manner as to preserve the present shape of the paper, and introduce three or four columns of additional space. We will thus furnish *more* matter, than is provided by many of the mammoth publications of the more populous towns, and have none of their *uncomfortableness* of shape.

Our arrangements for furnishing the latest intelligence are ample and complete. The Magnetic Telegraph connecting this place with all the leading Cities in the Union, enables us to procure important news to the very latest moment. This is of course a very heavy expense to us, and we may add that this is the only Journal in this section of the State, that has engaged its services. The markets of New York, Philadelphia, &c., are reported to within a few hours of our going to press, thus placing us considerably in advance of the regular publications of the cities.

The character of the newspaper is, as a general thing, a certain index to the character of the people supporting it. Like a minister representing our Government at a foreign court, the people are wont to estimate our character from the conduct and appearance of our representative. A newspaper abroad is regarded as the representative of the people supporting it.

The Miners' *Journal* has a very large circulation among the heavy capitalists of the larger cities, and is looked upon as the immediate representative of the interests of this region. *You*, to render this representative worthy of the position, is our object and should be every citizens pride—for in proportion as the appearance and respectability of a journal is maintained abroad, is the character of the people for intelligence, and substantial integrity established.

☞ *The Great Number* of new Advertisements have crowded out some of our editorial "squibs" this week. The advertisements, however, will be found worthy the attention of the reader.

☞ *The Foreign News.*—A considerable portion of our paper is this morning taken up by the exciting and interesting news from abroad, which we lay before our readers in detail.

●☞ *Webster's Quarto Dictionary*, complete copies of the First Edition of which sold at $16, may now be had at the Book Stores at one-half this sum—gotten up in superior style, and elegantly bound in leather.

☞ *Frederick J. Fenn, Esq.* agent for the Washington monument association, has been in our borough for several days past, receiving contributions from our citizens in aid of that great work.

☞ *Maryland State Faith.*—It is officially announced in the Baltimore papers that the State of Maryland will resume on the first of January next, the payment in cash of the interest on its funded debt, and continue its quarterly payments regularly hereafter.

☞ *The Outside Pages.*—The Tale on the First Page of the present number of our paper is an interesting affair. Every one should read it.

☞ *We acknowledge* the receipt of a beautiful plate of the National Washington Monument, a description of which we will endeavor to give next week.

☞ *Dombey & Son*, No. 13, by Dickens, is among the richest of the series yet issued. The distresses of Capt. Cuttle are painfully ludicrous; and the troubles of Dombey and lady are beginning to foreshadow serious and exciting consequences. To be had at Bannan's.

☞ *The General Committee* for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland, held a meeting in the city of Philadelphia, on the 19th of October last. The Treasurer reported contributions to the amount of $48,949, of which $25,539 were collected in the city.

☞ *Bishop Doane*, of New Jersey, we understand, will visit our region and hold services in the New Episcopal Church of this Borough, on the 12th of December next.

☞ *Andrew Miller*, of Philadelphia, a member of the Democratic Taylor State Committee has addressed a letter to the Chairman, (Hon. J. C. Bucher) withdrawing his name from said Committee, because he believes Gen. Taylor to be a *Whig*, and cannot therefore support him for the Presidency!

☞ *General Taylor Coming.*—Leave of absence having been granted him, General Taylor will immediately set out from Mexico for his home, and will reach New Orleans on the first of December next. He will, it is believed, spend the winter on his plantation, with his family, and perhaps visit the North before returning to his official duties.

☞ *Gratifying Intelligence.*—The Schuylkill Haven *Map* sums up the result of the recent election in this State as follows: "It is now ascertained that in both branches of the Legislature in this State, the Whigs will have the majority.—In the Senate three, perhaps five—in the House certainly two." This intelligence, we need scarcely observe, is in direct opposition to prevailing opinions.

☞ *Franklin House*—During our recent sojourn in the city of Philadelphia, we stopped at the Franklin House, now in the management of Mr. P. Soule, and one of the finest Hotels in that or any other city. The arrangement of the rooms, &c. is unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the country, and are admirably adapted for the convenience of families. The *table d' hote* is too well known to need commendation at our hands. The situation of the house is in the centre of business, public amusements, railroad and steamboat landings, and the fashionable promenade of the city. We know of no Hotel in Philadelphia better adapted in all respects to our citizens, than the Franklin—and we may add, that it is there where railroad men, coal operators, and merchants generally "most do congregate."

☞ *Philadelphia Art Union.*—We would call attention to the prospectus of this institution, in our advertising columns this morning. Every effort calculated to improve and cultivate the taste of the people for the Fine Arts, should be supported by all in the common spirit of *patriotism*. The peculiar operations of the above association are, we believe, admirably adapted for this object; while every one contributing $5, pays so much towards the cause of Art, he receives the full worth of his money in engravings which the society will issue periodically. We have been appointed Secretary for this county, to attend to the interests of the association, and it will afford us much pleasure to receive contributions, and forward names of persons desiring to become members.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK.—Returns from this State continue to reach us, but in such obscure shape that it is not worth while to lay them before our readers. Suffice to say, that the triumph of the Whigs is great and universal throughout the State,—and the election having been the first held since the adoption of the new constitution of that State, may be regarded as a fair expression of the popular sentiment of the people upon the great political questions at issue. All the officers of the State government, (including the Judges of the courts, prosecuting attorneys, prison inspectors, &c. which before were appointed by the Governor) were elected by the people, and a large majority of them are Whigs. The Whig majority for Governor, Canal-Commissioners, &c. is about 30,000. The Legislature is Whig by nearly two-thirds.

MASSACHUSETTS—The Whigs of the glorious old Bay State have carried everything before them—the State has been swept of Locofocoism like chaff in a hurricane! They have one hundred majority in the House, and the Senate is *unanimously* Whig! There were three or four candidates for Governor, and the Whig majority over them all will be about 2000! Caleb Cushing, who became a locofoco under Capt. Tyler, was the locofoco candidate for Governor. He is now in Mexico, holding a general's commission under Polk, and for that reason it was believed he would run.—There is no question as to his running—but unfortunately for the anticipations of the locos, he run behind the Whig candidate upwards of 12,000 thus far, and how much more remains yet to be seen.

NEW JERSEY—The locofoco candidate for Governor in this State has been elected by about two thousand majority. The Whigs have a majority in the Legislature.

LOUISIANA.—Lassere, and Landey, locofocos, have been elected to Congress from this State. The House as far as heard from was about balanced.

MICHIGAN—The locofocos have been busy in this State. They have carried the Governor, the Delegation to Congress, and both branches of the Legislature.

TENNESSEE.—The Whigs have a majority in the Legislature of this State, but they have already had nine ballotings for a United States Senator, without success, being divided upon two candidates.

GEORGIA.—The Legislature assembled on the 1st inst. The Whigs succeeded in electing all the officers of both houses. Gov. Crawford's Message is a voluminous document, and is dedicated entirely to the affairs of the State, the fiscal condition of which he represents as eminently prosperous.

CONNECTICUT.—The Whig Convention, on the 3d inst. nominated for Governor, Clark Bissell; Lieutenant Governor, Charles J. M'Curdy; Secretary of State, John B. Robinson; Treasurer, Joseph Gilbert; Comptroller, Abijah Catlin.

FLORIDA.—Three counties still remain to be heard from; but it is ascertained that the Whig majority in the Senate will be 5, and in the other 4 or 6. This secures the election of a Whig U. S. Senator, in place of Mr. Wescott.

A HIGH COMPLIMENT.

Dr. Thomas W. Evans, of Lancaster, left that city on the 1st inst., for France, under the following interesting circumstances, which are detailed by the *Intelligencer*.—Dr. Evans goes to France at the instance of Dr. John Y. Clark, a nephew of the late Stephen Girard, who has been a resident of Paris for the last twenty years. Before Dr. Clark came to America, he was requested by a number of eminent French families, to bring with him upon his return, an able and skilful American Dentist; having seen some specimens of work performed by Dr. Evans, as well as tested his skill by operations on his own mouth he was so much pleased with his ability as an operator, as well as the perfect knowledge which he evinced of his profession, as to offer him at once the most powerful inducements to accompany him to Paris. The specimens of work of which we have spoken, and for which Dr. Evans has already been awarded a premium from the "American Society of Dentists," are certainly the finest we have ever seen. The Dr. has proven, by actual experiment, that every tooth that is capable of being plugged at all, may be filled without the use of amalgam, whatever the size or shape of the cavity; by an effort of his skill the foil is rendered as dense as molten gold. The specimens which we examined, were teeth that had been plugged in the mouth and afterwards extracted. The Dr. has our best wishes for his success, and although we regret the loss our community must sustain in his departure, we hope he will meet with that patronage abroad to which his ability and skill so eminently entitle him. *Bon voyage.*

Since writing the above, we learn that a silver medal has also been awarded Dr. Evans for specimens of work exhibited at the "American Institute," N. Y.

The compliment, doubtless, would have been still better appreciated if the *Intelligencer* had added that the recipient is quite a *young man*. That it is eminently deserved, however, no one who has experienced his professional skill, will doubt.

☞ *Messrs. Haywood & Snyder* have recently erected an upright or vertical-beam engine, of thirty-five horse-power, for the Glendon Iron Company of Boston, which affords another striking proof of the superior skill of our Machinists. This is the first, or nearly the first, engine of that character ever erected in our Borough, and is intended to work in conjunction with another, of different construction, and ninety horse power. Wrought iron has been substituted in many parts of it, where cast-iron is commonly used—by which the symmetry of the whole is secured, a better polish obtained, and other desiderata which our Machinists only know how to attain. The castings, however, are even superior—it would seem impossible to give them a clearer polish or a more elaborate finish.

Messrs. H. & S. have already manufactured to the order of the Glendon Company upwards of five hundred tons of Machinery, and are yet engaged for about fifty tons more. With the exception of the Montour Works at Danville, and those at Phœnixville, the Glendon works will be the most extensive in the Union—the machinery for all of which were manufactured in our Borough, and by the above enterprising firm. With a high appreciation of Yankee ingenuity and mechanical skill, we shall be disappointed if the sight of this engine, in their midst, will not be regarded as an object worthy their *curiosity!*

We may add, that the Manager of the Montour Works, having examined this engine a few days ago, immediately ordered one of the same style for that Company.

We also observed several other engines in the shops of these gentlemen, several of them destined for remote sections of the country—thus evincing the reputation they have acquired abroad.

There is perhaps no section of country in the Union where a larger amount of castings, steam engines and machinery generally is annually executed, than in our immediate region. And the great experience of our Machinists, and the widespread fame they are continually acquiring, will increase the amount of work to such an extent that our region will soon become one of the principal workshops for the Union at large.

☞ *Bicknell's Reporter* gives a letter from London, in which it is stated that the Royal Bank of Liverpool had loaned the principal portion of its capital to three individuals. Some of our own banks are in the habit of loaning rather liberally in the same spirit. They favor the few and neglect the many. A bank, to discharge its legitimate duties, should have an eye to the business of the community at large, and not become a mere instrument in the hands of a few capitalists and brokers.

☞ *Trial of Col. Fremont.*—The trial of this brave young man, charged with disobedience of orders, insubordination, &c., in his scientific explorations in California, commenced before a Court Martial in Washington City, on Wednesday of last week. The testimony, thus far, seems to indicate a finding of guilty.

☞ *Letting out a Link.*—The following refers to Capt. Philip Kearney, a nephew of Gen. Kearney who lost an arm at Cherubusco. His private income is $30,000 per annum; the enjoyment of which he left to serve his country on the battle field. He was some years since one in a commission, to visit Europe, to report upon the cavalry tactics of the several governments of the old world. In the prosecution of this duty, a portion of the commission visited Algiers, where they were hospitably entertained by the French officers, among whom was one of the sons of Louis Philippe. Soon after the return of the commission to France, a number of the French officers who had thus entertained them, visited Paris; and, as an expression of their appreciation of the generous treatment which Capt. Kearney and his associates had met with, he resolved to proffer them a banquet. The invitation was promptly accepted. The Captain felt himself the head of the American army, and determined that the feast should be worthy of the American name. He accordingly ordered a full set of silver plate prepared for the occasion, upon which his initials, as an officer of the army, were engraved; and when his guests arrived, they were astonished at the magic like magnificence of the scene which presented itself. It was the most costly banquet ever spread by an American (with a single exception) in Paris, and well it might be, for it cost the Captain over $50,000. He is, in his whole deportment, quite unostentatious; but he "let out a link" upon this occasion, not to claim *eclat* for himself but in honor of the American name. The motive was appreciated by his fellow officers, and secured their grateful thanks.—[*Albany Evening Journal.*

☞ *Meeting of the Patriarchs.*—The meeting between the Hon. John Quincy Adams and the Hon. Albert Gallatin, at the New York Historical Society Rooms, on Tuesday night, seems to have created a strong impression: When the two venerable men met and grasped each other by the hand a "tablet of unutterable thoughts" was plainly traced upon their several countenances, and it was with evident reluctance that they loosened their friendly hold. Each of these men is upwards of eighty years old, and yet their minds are as active as they were fifty years ago. Excepting Mr. Clay, they are the only Americans now living who placed their signature to the treaty of Ghent, more than thirty years ago—Adams, Gallatin, and Clay—are the men, and they are among the greatest men of the age.

In the evening he visited the Park Theatre and was greeted in a most enthusiastic manner by the crowded house. The venerable patriot made his appearance just as the curtain had fallen on the first act of "La Somnambula." He was immediately recognized by several gentlemen in the pit. The honored name passed in an instant over the house, and inspired by one common impulse the auditory burst into three cordial shouts of welcome. The "old man eloquent" bowed his acknowledgments, and another cheer shook the walls of the Theatre. It was altogether one of the most unaffected, sincere and thrilling exhibitions of patriotic feeling which we ever witnessed. It was no expression of heated partizanship, but the spontaneous manifestation of popular love and reverence for one of the purest of American Statesmen.—[*N. Y. Tribune.*

ITEMS OF GOSSIP.

☞ *The Harrisburg Telegraph*, a Scott paper, closes an article on the Presidency with this language: "But having surveyed the ground, we have become impressed with the opinion that in the event of the support of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency by the Whigs, under existing circumstances, Gov. Seward would have to be the candidate for Vice President, to ensure the support of the North, and the success of the ticket.

☞ *Why is the editor* of the Louisville Journal's career through life like a celebrated tune? Because it is the rogue's march.—[*Alabama Flag.*

Why will the editor of the Flag; at the close of his career through life be like a tune of Paganini's? Because he will be "executed on a single string."—[*Prentice.*

☞ *Important Decision.*—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have decided that a will to which the "mark" of the testator is made, is void and insufficient. According to a law of the State, when a man cannot sign a will himself, his name must be signed to it by some person in his presence, and by his express direction.

☞ *The License Law.*—The ground upon which the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania declared the recent license law to be unconstitutional, was, that the Legislature could not delegate its powers of legislation to the vote of the people.—Judges Coulter and Burnside dissented from this decision.

☞ *State Treasurer.*—The *Pennsylvanian* of yesterday notices the following gentlemen as candidates for the office of State Treasurer: Hon. William Bigler, Gen. G. W. Bowman, Hon. Arnold Plumer, Nimrod Strickland, Esq. and Col. Asa Dimock.

☞ *Count D'Orsay* has sent his portrait of Queen Victoria to Boston for exhibition. It is at the Horticultural Hall, in School street. Count D'Orsay is probably the most distinguished amateur artist of the day.

☞ *Taylor Convention in Ohio.*—The people of Ohio have called a mass convention at Columbus on Washington's Birthday, to select Electors for President who will vote for the "Old Man" for that office.

☞ *Good Recommendations.*—Mrs. Mowatt, the actress, carried out to England with her letters from Mr. Clay to Lord Morpeth, Mr. Bancroft and other influential persons. Mr. Davenport accompanies her.

☞ *Beauties of Life.*—A person being asked what was meant by the realities of life, answered, "real estate, real money, and a real good dinner, none of which could be realized without real hard work."

☞ *A Washington letter* to the Baltimore *Patriot* says it is expected that Gen. Taylor will visit Washington during the winter, in order to hold a consultation with the Secretary of War on the subject of the campaign in Mexico.

☞ *Edwin Forrest.*—This distinguished tragedian, who has no equal in some of his characters, is now playing a two week's engagement at Marshall's Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, to overflowing houses.

☞ "*Miss Brown*, I have learned how to tell fortunes," said a young fellow to a fading spinster. "Just let me have your hand, if you please!"—"La! Mr. White, how sudden you are! Well, go and ask my father!"

☞ *A Volcano has commenced* an eruption on a small scale, at a place called the Narrows, in Look Out Mountain, Ga. Some of the inhabitants, it is stated, had removed from the neighborhood.

☞ *Mr. Constable, publisher* of Edinburg, has given the large sum of £10,000 for the manuscript left by the late Dr. Chalmers. Among them is a commentary on the Bible as far as the book of Jeremiah.

☞ *George W. Hamersly, Esq.*, intends establishing a Whig paper, in the City of Lancaster, and will advocate the claims of old "Rough and Ready" to the next Presidency.

☞ *The Editor* of the Lehigh (Pa.) *Reporter* crows over an ear of Corn which he has received. It contains twenty-seven full rows, and over 1,300 grains.

☞ *An Exchange Paper* says that cucumbers can be made into pickles while growing, if you get a cross old maid to look over the fence at the vines three times a week.

☞ "*Mr. Webster* has no popularity out of his own State."—*Washington Union.*

But he has that which Polk cannot claim—popularity *within* "his own State."

☞ *They go for Him.*—The delegates lately elected by the Whigs of Connecticut to the National Convention, are all for Mr. Clay.

☞ *An Exception.*—"The tree is known by its fruit"—except *dog* wood, which is better known by its *bark*.

☞ *The Whigs* of Mifflin county recently assembled at Lewistown, and passed resolutions in favor of Gen. Scott for President.

☞ *What is* the color of grass when covered with snow? Invisible geeen.

☞ *The proposition* of dividing Texas into two States, is already entertained.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Washington—Five days Later from Europe—Continued Failures and Depressions—Corn Market More Cheerful—Further Decline in Cotton.

New York, Nov. 9.

The arrival of the American mail steamer Washington, with five days later news from Liverpool, brings information of continued failures in the produce market, among bankers and brokers.

There does not seem to be the least amelioration of the condition of affairs as reported by the Caledonia. The Bank of England remains powerless or unwilling, and has as yet afforded but little relief.

The Corn market looks somewhat more cheerful. Flour is in fair demand at the prices current on the sailing of the Caledonia. Corn is about one shilling per quarter better.

Cotton has again receded, and is down fully one-half of a penny in the five days, prior to the departure of the Washington.

In the political world there is nothing new.

Since the sailing of the Caledonia a complete paralysis has seized every branch of business.—The earnest applications of the Liverpool commercial bodies for aid from Government have been met with expressions of sympathy, but no remedy has been provided. Mills are stopping and thousands are getting thrown out of employ, and the sale of goods to any extent is impossible.

The money market since Tuesday last has continued in the same agitated state. Consols for money opened on that day at about 79¾, and having receded about ¼ per cent. rallied again to 79¾, and finally left off at 79½ to 79½. After the heavy fall of public securities, the tendency is apparently upwards.

The Bank accounts still exhibit the most unfavorable appearance. The billion has decreased in both departments about £21,900. The paper circulation has increased £759,532; the rest has decreased 792,120, whilst the other securities have decreased £2,474,147. Our advices from London represent the pressure for private discounts yesterday, as greater than at any former period.

Stocks, however, did not fluctuate so much as on previous days. Consols opened at 79¾ to 79¾ for money, being a slight decline upon the closing prices of yesterday, and advanced to 80¼ to 80⅜d; for account, the first price was 79¾ to 80¼, and after ascending to 80⅜ they left off at 80⅛ to 80¼. Business on the foreign stock market still continues limited.

A deputation of the principal London Bankers headed by Mr. Masterman had an interview with Lord John Russell on the 23d. Sir Robert Peel had a conference with Ministers on the same day, after which he went to windsor Castle. The impression seems to be universal that the Government will not interfere to aid the mercantile interest, and the general opinion seems to be that government ought not to interfere. Nothing more of importance.

The cholera is making fearful ravages in Russia. The reports from all parts of Ireland teem with the most alarming accounts of distress and outrage. In Limerick a collision has already taken place with the military.

Assassinations, robberies of arms, plundering of provisions, and general insubordination of the people, are the main subjects of all the communications which reach us from Ireland.

Although the present phase of politics on the continent of Europe is of a more placid appearance, by the last accounts, yet the prevailing excitement in Switzerland, and the unadjusted question in Italy, render every movement of the great powers of Europe of the greatest interest. By the last accounts from Switzerland, the rival cantons were on the very brink of war. Austria had established a strong cordon of troops along the frontiers, and it was reported that the three great Northern powers, in accordance with France, would interfere, at the last moment, in order to save the effusion of blood.

This intervention is to be entrusted, it is said to France, and Austria and England and Russia are to aid and assist them. The overland mail brings nothing of importance.

IRELAND—The reports from all parts of Ireland still teem with the most alarming accounts of distress and outrage. In Limerick a collision has already taken place with the military. An attack was made by about 800 of the populace in a body on the Rathkeale workhouse. A small party of dragoons interfered to prevent the attack. A conflict ensued, some of the soldiers were wounded, and they were forced to retreat. The infantry and police were then called out, the riot act was read, and the rioters were dispersed, after two of them being made prisoners, and another stabbed by the police. This is the first of, we fear, numberless affrays, which most inevitably result from the present alarming state of things. Assassinations, robberies of arms, plundering of provisions, and general insubordination of the people, are the main subjects of all the communications which reach us from Ireland.

The government seems perfectly prepared for an outbreak, by the active and judicious disposition of the troops stationed in various parts of the country; but, alas! these indispensably prudent arrangements will not save the people from their own violence. That endeavors will be made in England once more to relieve the Irish people by subscription, we have no doubt; but with the population of Lancashire progressing with accelerated rapidity to a state of equal destitution with the Irish, the claims of the poor upon property must prove again this winter a frightful drain upon the resources and capital of the country. Parliament, we feel convinced, must be immediately assembled, to take into consideration the state of the country.

Nothing has occurred to induce us to alter the tone of the observations we made respecting this country on the 19th inst. Several other murders are recorded in the papers that have reached us since that time. On the 9th inst. a young man named Bergin, son of a respectable farmer, was shot at Lisvernan, in the Glen of Aherlow, county of Tipperary, by a care taker, who has since absconded. It seems that the caretaker accused the deceased of poaching, and that high words ensued, when the former shot Berin dead on the spot. On the 8th a man named Timothy Reynolds, was brutally murdered near Balinamuck county Longford. No cause is assigned for the murder, and nothing appears to have dictated the act but feelings of the greatest atrocity and inhumanity.

From the many cases of outrage which are being perpetrated in the county of Clare, it is evident that some combined movement against the laws of the land and the well-being of society is now in progress among a portion of that population; and, from present appearances, it is thought that during the ensuing winter there will be no security for life or property unless some effectual means be adopted in order to suppress the rising spirit of insubordination. The state of the county of Limerick, is most alarming. On the 11th inst. a meeting of the peasant laborers took place at the hill of Garryfine, whence they proceeded in a tumultuous body to Buree, firing shots in the village, and drove the stock of Mr. Robert Fetherston, a magistrate; broke the gate and drove the stock of Mr. George Massy, at the Globe; also the stock of the Rev. Mr. Ryan, parish priest of Rodhill; and tore and trampled the turnip field of a farmer near Kearney, in the same neighborhood. Many of these marauders were armed. Some of the cattle have since been restored.

FRANCE.—The reform agitation spreads space in France. A grand reform banquet took place at Melun, at which six hundred guests sat down. The usual speeches were spoken, and received with the customary demonstrations of enthusiasm. The manifestation was, however, signalized by the admission of the toast of the king, which hitherto has been always omitted at similar meetings. On the present occasion it was given in the following form, and with the following adjuncts: To the constitutional king! "The charter will henceforth be a reality," said a former king. Be the word of a king sacred, as his person is inviolable!

The Senators Adouin and Delva (men of color,) presented to the King of the French, on Tuesday, letters accrediting them as Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Hayti to France, for the exchange of the ratification of the convention of the 15th of May last.

Le National, a newspaper of the democratic party in France, had been seized in Paris, on the 21st ult., for containing an article which was incriminated by the government's censure.

M'lle De Luzzi, who played so terrible a part in the crime of the Duke of Praslin, is kept in secret at La Conciergerie of Paris. The French press is very much outraged by this unusual detention.

ITALY.—From Italy there is a little of novelty. Letters from Rome, dated the 12th ult., state that although the Pope was satisfied with the present situation of affairs, he had in no respect relaxed in his efforts to place the independence of his people and his States on a solid and durable foundation.

It is stated that the evacuation of Ferrara is again indefinitely adjourned. According to them, the Pope demands the complete evacution, including the citadel. This Austria refuses. Negotiations were nevertheless still continued, and new propositions had, it was said, been transmitted from the Vatican to Schoeubrunn, which, it was hoped, would lead to a favorable conclusion.

The Duke of Lucca has abdicated his sovereignty. The act of abdication, dated Modena, the 5th ult., and ratified by the Hereditary Prince, was published at Florence on the 11th, with a *motu proprio* of the Grand Duke announcing the incorporation of that duchy with Tuscany.

The accounts from Naples are contradictory but their general tenor would lead to the inference that the insurrection had been crushed.

SWITZERLAND.—Civil war appears imminent in Switzerland. The radical cantons have all directed their representatives in the Diet to vote for enforcing the dissolution of the Sonderbund, or separate League, and obedience to the Diet, by force if necessary. Both sides are arming, and no hope is entertained of a peaceful solution of the question.

The Frankfort *Journal* of the 17th ult., announces that the three Northern powers, acting in accord with France, will interfere in the affairs of Switzerland. The intervention will be entrusted to Austria and France, and the other powers will aid and assist them. This extreme decision is not to be adopted until an appeal shall have been made to them by the Sonderbund. The powers regard such an appeal not only as a justification for an intervention by virtue of the Treaty of Vienna, but likewise as a duty.

France is mingled in the preliminary disputes in consequence of her government having agreed to supply arms and ammunition, and all other warlike supplies, to the cantons of the Sonderbund.

On the 19th the Diet was to discuss the draft of a proclamation, and nominate the superior officers of the Federal staff. The military measures adopted by Berne and rendered the league more circumspect, and the last accounts from Frelant, the Catholic district of Argau, stated that the attempts made by the emissaries of Lucerne to induce its inhabitants to side with the league, had completely failed.

SPAIN.—*The Royal Reconciliation*—Narvaez may be skillful; lucky he certainly is. Within ten days he has effected two results, which were ardently desired and diligently sought by preceding ministries, but which mocked their reach. He has got rid of the favorite; he has brought back the king. These achievements may, indeed, turn out rather specious than solid; meantime, let us look at the hopeful side of the future. The reconciliation of Queen Isabel and her husband is an event which deserves to be recorded with some detail. It seems that the present cabinet no sooner succeeded to power than it bent its chief attention upon that subject.

The instrument upon which Narvaez turned his eyes was Monsig Brunetli. The muncio willingly undertaking a mission so suitable to his character, repaired on Saturday to the Pardo, where he had a long interview with the king.—The fruits of Monsig Brunelli's good offices soon appeared in a letter of felicitation addressed by D. Francisco de Assis to the queen, upon the occasion of her birthday. It was also understood that the good prelate had succeeded completely in bringing the king to consent to re-unite himself with the queen at the palace of Madrid without delay—the grand obstacle to his return having been removed. This result having been communicated to her majesty, she gave her permission for the king to return, which was brought by Narvaez yesterday morning to the Pardo.

Narvaez returned to the Pardo at three in the afternoon, accompanied by Monsig. Brunelli, and an hour or two after was seen re-entering Madrid with his royal prize. A second coach followed with the high officers of the king's household the Marquises of Atcanices Castelar and Palacios. The Captain General of Madrid waited an escort of the cavalry at the Puerta de Hierro, and the political chief at the royal residence of Florida, accompanied with another escort of the mounted civic guard. At the latter place the coaches were exchanged for others, which had been sent from the palace. The party arrived at the palace, cheered on their way by some *vivas*, at half past four.

The Queen stood waiting for her consort in a balcony of the palace, towards the street from which the carriages issued. She was accompanied by the Infanta, the Duchess of Sesa (the King's sister) The *servidumbre* testified their gratification at the King's return by a waving of handkerchiefs from the palace windows. When the party had alighted at the principal gate, Narvaez and Brunelli went on ahead to announce the arrival to the Queen, who, advancing to the door of the royal department, with much emotion, threw herself into the arms of her husband. The Duches of Sesa having retired, the royal couple remained alone for a considerable time. At length Narvaez was sent for, and the King retired to his apartment, it is hoped not to begin again his sulks. I forgot to say that, upon entering the palace, the consort was received with all the honors due to his rank, and the Ministers and high dignitaries of the palace stood waiting for him on the great staircase, and conducted him to the door of the royal apartment.

This at least a great scandal has ceased to offend the public eye, and apparent harmony has been restored to the domestic interior of the palace. This is, no doubt, a great step towards the settlement of a question which assumed an aspect menacing enough for the future repose of Spain. It is, perhaps, considering the fatal delays that would have attended other arrangements, the most satisfactory solution which the so called palace question could receive at present.

☞ *Kind-heartedness of Gen. Taylor.*—We have been permitted to make the following extract from the "Scouting Expeditions" of the Texas Rangers, (by Saml. C. Reid, Jr., Esq., of the New Orleans Bar, in press by Zieber & Co., of Philadelphia,) which is truly characteristic of the Hero of Monterey and Buena Vista. "Calling on the commanding General, soon after our recovery, to ascertain the chances of transportation, he remarked after some pleasant conversation, that he was perfectly deluged with letters, and that much of his time was occupied in making replies. 'And, Sir,' said General Taylor, smiling as he handed us two letters, 'to show you the diversity of subjects to which I am called upon to respond, you may look at these.' One of them was from a boy 14 years of age, giving a sort of history of himself and family; and desiring to enlist in the service, he had written to the General, to ask his advice on the subject! The other was from an Irish woman, who wanted to know, *if her son Mike was killed*, as she had not heard from him since the late battles! We feel sure that such letters would not have received attention at *Washington*, but both of them were answered by the General, carrying out the maxim, that nothing is beneath the attention of a great man; and we left him impressed with the great goodness of his heart."—*Home Journal.*

☞ *Seeing the Elephant.*—The City *Item*, of of last Saturday, says—"While the immense procession of the menagerie and circus was passing through Chesnut street on Monday, a merchant and all his clerks, in a certain fashionable establishment, ran to the front door to see and admire. Meanwhile, a gentleman who had no taste for natural history, and probably had already been in the cage, walked in the back way and walked off with a pocket book containing $400 in cash and a large amount of valuable papers. The gentleman and his clerks thought this was paying rather a high price for seeing the elephant.

☞ *When Lord Ellenborough* was Lord Chief Justice, a laboring bricklayer was called as a witness; when he came up to be sworn, his Lordship said to him, "Really, witness, when you have to appear before this Court, it is your bounden duty to be more clean and decent in your appearance." "Upon my life," said the witness, "if your Lordship comes to that; I'm thinking I'm every bit as well dressed as your Lordship." "How do you mean, Sir?" said his Lordship, angrily. "Why faith," said the laborer, "You come here in your working clothes, and I'm come in mine."

MISCELLANY.

☞ *Dreadful Accident.*—The accident last week on the Boston and Worcester railroad is thus noticed by a Boston paper: About 2 o'clock, P. M. just after the train had left Boston, and when near the Iron works upon the mill dam, (Brooklyne,) the brake on the forward second class passenger car became unmaageable or broke, and when the train approached the bridge, the wheels fell through, and the car striking the abutment was instantly smashed to pieces, and thrown off the track. Seven of the passengers in this car was instantly killed and their bodies mangled in the most horrible manner, leaving scarcely a limb unbroken. Others escaped with slight injury, by clinging to the fragments of the car. The car belonged to the Western Railroad, and was not provided like the Worcester cars, with safety chains. Of those killed we are enabled to learn the names of but two; Mr. Richard Warren, of Jefferson, Me., and Mr. George Frye, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. From their dress, they are supposed to have been all laboring men. The bodies of those killed presented a truly shocking and heart-sickening spectacle. For some distance the road was strewn with mutilated remains of the unfortunate men. Another account attributes the accident to the improper adjustment of the switch, and states that most of the killed were Irishmen. One man had a brother killed by his side, and a nephew in front lost his life at the same time.

☞ *A singular Story.*—An exchange paper tells the following singular story, which says the N. Y. *Globe*, we are satisfied is no less strange than true—as we know Mr. Weeks personally, and know also that "his word is as good as his bond:" A young lady from New York went into the fields near Jamaica, with a red shawl on, which so excited some turkeys, that they made an attack on the fair owner. A small dog that was with her, seized the leader of the bipeds by the wing, and his teeth became entangled in the feathers. An eagle of tremendous size, who had been noticed about the neighborhood for some days, observing what was going on, descended from his "home in the skies," and with one fell swoop carried off turkey and dog. His flight being somewhat impeded by his load, an unfeeling sportsman took advantage thereof; and, at a shot brought down eagle, turkey and dog! In the jaw of the eagle was found a trout weighing two lbs!

☞ *A Tailor M. P.*—O'Connell was often defeated by Orangemen in his endeavours to get elected M. P. for Dublin; but times are changed. Tom Reynolds, the taylor, O'Connell's Grand Marshal of Processions, got himself nominated for a bit of fun, as he makes a capital speech. He made grand hits at the Tory candidate, who expected no real opposition, and created such an enthusiam that a poll was demanded. Members of Parliament get no pay, and have to pay the sheriff for election expenses. Tom had not a penny in his pocket, and the sheriff demanded $4,115 for his share. The citizens raised it instantly—300 poll clerks volunteered to, as did 200 carmen to carry voters to the poll. The tailor beat the Tories, and poor Tom Reynolds represents, in the Imperial Parliament, the renowned capital of Old Ireland, Tom's a Repealer, of course.—[*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ *Horrors of War.*—The following from the army correspondent of the Mobile Daily *Advertiser*, is one of the most horrible instances of the atrocities to which war gives rise, that we have ever read of: "Some scenes that we occasionally witness here, would shock the morals of any robber in the States. A few days ago, just at nightfall, a Mexican came running into the hospital, crying most piteously, and making all sorts of jesticulations. We followed him to his house, when a sight shocking to behold burst upon us. On the floor was lying a Mexican, pierced in the breast by a ball, and the blood gushing forth from the wound. Holding his head was his wife and little children. He had been shot by a discharged volunteer, because he refused for gold to barter away the virtue of his daughter, a beautiful girl who stood by, her hair disheveled, and great drops of grief coursing down her olive cheeks.

☞ *Virginia Destined to be Free.*—The Norfolk *Herald*, alluding to a statement in the Parkersburg (West Va.) *Gazette*, that large numbers of citizens of the Old Dominion are leaving her territory for the Far West, says:—"Now in this there is nothing that should cause regret in Virginia. Let those who are lured by the prospect of gain, or who really believe that they can better their condition by emigrating to the new States, follow their bent—and take their slaves along with them! The vacuum may cause a momentary weakness, but it will only be to recruit with two-fold vigor. The place of every slave will in time be filled by a hardy, industrious, tax-paying musket-bearing-freeman, of the right stuff to people a free State, which Virginia is destined to be, one of these days, and the sooner (consistently with reason) the better for her own good."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—*Taylor's Counterfeit Detector, and United States Money Reporter*, the best in the United States, containing fac simile engravings of all the Gold, Silver, and Copper coins in circulation with their value attached: corrected monthly. No merchant or dealer ought to be without it.

☞ Persons enclosing one dollar to the subscriber will have the Detector mailed monthly one year to their address. B. BANNAN,
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