THE MINERS' JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.


# POTTSVILLE.

**Saturday Morning, Jan. 1, 1848.**

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## MOVEMENTS AT THE CAPITOL.

Congress from all accounts, is in *statu quo*. Many of the members have gone home to spend the holidays, and those that remain are holding back, and preparing themselves for the exciting times that are to follow. Nothing has been done in either branch of Congress, of an important public character. For some time past they have done little else than to adjourn from day to day, out of respect to deceased members; and the habit is growing so frequent, that, delicate as the subject is, it appears to suggest some reformation. In the Senate, five deaths have occurred since the last session, and for each deceased individual, a day or more has been lost. In the House the number has been much greater, and the consequence is that the greater portion of the time since the commencement of the session has been taken up with eulogies, funeral ceremonies, et ceteras. It would not be out of place, in our opinion, if a day were set apart every other week, or weekly, for the announcement of deaths, and the consideration of such matters exclusively. Or, if they were announced in the afternoon, near the hour of adjournment, much time and money would be saved.

In the House, the question of Slavery in the District of Columbia has been agitated, and for a day or two past, has created considerable excitement. Mr. Caleb Smith of Indiana, introduced a petition touching the slave trade and its abolition in the District, which was finally laid on the table by a vote of 75 to 70 noes. This, we think, is pretty close work. The Wilmot Proviso has done much to prepare the representatives of the free States for prompt action on the subject, and without a doubt the constitutional power of Congress to interfere with its existence in the District will be thoroughly canvassed at the proper time.

Gen. Taylor is expected to arrive at Washington about the 25th instant. A meeting of his friends was held at Coleman's hotel the other night, and arrangements made for his reception.

Mr. Hunt, of New York, has introduced a resolution in the House, tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. Winfield Scott, for his military services in Mexico.

A dinner to Gen. Shields and Quitman is on the *tapis*, and another to Gen. Taylor, to come off on the 22nd of February, rendered still more interesting as the anniversary of the victory of Buena Vista.

The bill now before the House of Representatives for the relief of Mrs. Ex-President Madison, provides an annuity of $5000, and $20,000 to be invested in the names of trustees, (of whom Mr. Buchanan is one,) to be by them reserved for her sole benefit, to be inalienable during her life, and only to be disposed of by her last will and testament.

The Supreme Court, now in session, has been thronged for some time past. It appears to offer more attractions to the visiter than the Legislative halls. Some of the most eminent lawyers in the country are employed in cases pending before it, and for several days past, Mr. Webster and Mr. Choate of Massachusetts have been engaged before it on a great constitutional question. The former recently made an able effort in behalf of the heirs of Robert Fulton, whose claims are now under consideration.

## THE DIFFICULTY IN THE ARMY.

The rumors which reached us last week, of the difficulties between General Scott and several officers in his command, have been sustained by later accounts from the city of Mexico. An order was transmitted from the War Department in January last, 1847, as follows:

650. Private letters or reports relative to military marches and operations, are frequently mischievous in design, and always disgraceful to the army. They are, therefore, strictly forbidden; and any officer found guilty of making such report for publication, without special permission, or of placing the writing beyond his control, so that it finds its way to the press, within one month after the termination of the campaign to which it relates shall be dismissed from the service.

General Scott in November last, called attention to the above, and remarked that letters had been written by some officers in violation of it, and indulged in some reflections which was construed into a personal application upon certain officers. The effect of this was, that a letter from Col. Duncan appeared in the *North American*, frankly avowing that *he* wrote the letters alluded to, and exonerating the others implicated. Gen. Scott immediately arrested Col. D., and from disclosures afterward made, also arrested Generals Pillow and Worth—upon the ground, as avowed by Duncan, that the offensive letter was compiled "from *two other letters* written by officers of the army."—Gen. Scott, therefore, presumes these three persons to be the guilty parties, and so the matter rests.

The practice of writing letters home has become very common, and it happens that nearly every one has a different story to tell, and a particular individual or officer to extol. Many persons now in Mexico, owe their fame *more* to the letters which they themselves write and have published at home, than any actual skill or courage they may have displayed on the field of battle. Gen. Scott did perfectly right in arresting Duncan, and perhaps the other two—yet he was at fault in making the reflections which he did, and is perhaps, as a general thing, too apt to indulge visions of his own greatness. But as for Duncan, he deserves to be severely punished upon the strength of his letter in the *North American*, for he there breathes a spirit of boldness and insubordination that is as disgraceful to himself as it would be disastrous if the example were followed by others.

It is a source of deep regret that the friendly relations which for thirty-five years existed between Gens. Scott and Worth, should have been disturbed by either in a manner so unusual and undignified. We may well excuse the little jealousies which are wont to exist in military life, but to expose them thus openly, is altogether disgraceful and undignified.

## LOTTERIES IN MARYLAND.

The lottery system as now conducted in Maryland, promises to yield to that State a very handsome revenue. During the last three years the amount of revenue from this source has increased over the three previous years $45,000—the whole amount received being $63,000. It is believed that for the next three years the amount will reach about $140,000. A large amount of money is annually sent out of this State for these lotteries, and it has frequently occurred to us, that the evil would scarcely be more formidable if the Legislature authorized the holding of them in our own State, as the revenue that could thus be obtained would very nearly equal that of our public works, ordinarily, and besides attracting the sums of money from strangers and citizens of other States, would also keep our money at home. It is a pernicious system, we admit—but one that cannot be defeated so long as it receives countenance it.

## NEW BOOKS.

State-Book of Pennsylvania. By Thomas Burrowes. Philadelphia: Uriah Hunt & Son.

This work has already reached the second edition. It treats of the geography, history, government, resources, and noted citizens of the State, with a map of the State and of each county, with numerous illustrations, &c. The whole adapted to the use of schools, and private readers. The author of this book is known as one of the best writers in the country, and of late years he has devoted his time and talents almost exclusively to the common school system of this State, and to the preparation of books adapted to their use. He was formerly Superintendant of the Common Schools in this State, and in his official capacity did much to give support and permanency to that admirable plan of education. Politics, for a time, (in which he was an active participant) obscured his real merits as an officer, a writer, and a man—but the day has now arrived when the name of Burrowes—at one time scarcely heard but on the lips of the excited politician—will be associated with that of Goodrich, the *Peter Parley* of Massachusetts, and the boast of all New England.

It would be impossible to concentrate a similar sum totum of fact, learning, history, &c. in a like number of pages, that we find in this work. And though brief and concise to a remarkable degree, the style and diction of the whole is such, that we venture to say, no individual in our State, other than Mr. Burrowes himself could have carried out.

The work is neatly bound, and well printed. Price 75 cts. per copy—for sale at our Bookstores.

Songs for the People—issued monthly. Philadelphia: G. B. Zieber & Co.

This publication will fill a vacuum in the musical library, of much importance. It embraces all the popular songs of the present day, with critical notes and comments, splendid embellishments by Mr. Croome, and Biographical sketches of composers and eminent musicians, &c. The work is gotten up in the best style, each number, containing 48 pages, and sold at 25 cts. per copy, or $3 per annum. For sale at Bannan's.

## SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

A singular accident occurred in Baltimore on Monday evening last, resulting in the death of one or two persons, and seriously injuring others. The Kitchen-range or water-boiler in the refectory of Mr. Luther, exploded, breaking everything in the room. The cause is supposed to have been water freezing either in the pipes which filled the boiler with water or the escape steam-pipe. The boiler was full when fire was placed in the furnace, and when steam began to expand, finding no outlet, explosion ensued. We mention this to place our readers, who may have similar articles in use, on their guard. It may be that the pipe which supplied the range was frozen up, and that when it became heated, water rushed in, producing a superabundance of steam which the boiler could not contain. At any rate, it would not be amiss for those who use ranges to investigate their operations and if possible, prevent a recurrence of the accident.

## SERIOUS AFFAIR AT YALE COLLEGE.

A serious affair occurred at Yale College, New Haven, Conn., on Wednesday night, between two of the tutors and two students, resulting in the stabbing of one of them with a sword cane. The stab, however, is not likely to prove fatal The other was knocked down with a bar of iron. This case, it is feared, will prove fatal. The names of the tutors are Emerson and Goodrich, the latter a son of Professor Goodrich, of Yale College. The names of the students are Towers of Philadelphia, and Ewen of Tennessee. The students were arrested and held to bail in $1000 each; they found bail and were discharged.—The affair produced great excitement. Goodrich is not expected to survive.

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

This body will assemble at Harrisburg on Monday next. The locofocos, as is generally known, have a large majority on joint ballot, and they will, in all probability, nominate officers in caucus from their own party, and elect them. There are several persons spoken of in connection with the speakership of the house, and also for Clerk—but there is no certainty as to who will be nominated. A State Treasurer will also have to be elected in a short time, and the present efficient incumbent will doubtless retire.

There will be much important business brought before that body at the ensuing session—not the least interesting to the people of this county, will be their action on the Removal bill of last session. It is idle, however, to speculate upon movements not yet made. It will be time enough when they occur.

## THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston a few days ago, with later dates from Liverpool. The news is important in a commercial view, but has little miscellaneous interest. There has been further failures, but the bullion of the Bank of England was increasing, and the rate of interest had been reduced to 6 per cent. Cotton had declined, and as one consequence, there was more activity in the Manufacturing Districts. The London *Times* of the 4th says: "Money out of doors, today has been easy, and bills, maturing in all January, have been discounted at 5½ per cent."

The same paper, speaking of the Corn Market, holds this language: "The corn market still continues dull for buyers. The rates this morning remained as on Monday last; but if sales to any extent had been attempted, a decline of 2s must have been submitted to."

The Liberal party in Switzerland have been triumphant, and in Ireland the picture of distress, and suffering and crime is truly awful. The Pope has opened the new Council of State of the Vatican. The Royal Bank of Liverpool has resumed business under favorable auspices. These are among the chief items.

The effect of the news upon the New York and Baltimore markets was a slight depression. A decline in flour was asked for and obtained in a slight degree.

## THE COAL TRADE.

We will furnish our readers with the annual Coal statistics next week. We could not obtain the official quantity sent by Rail Road during 1847, as the year only closed last evening after our paper was put to press.

The following is the official quantity of Coal sent to market from the different regions, except from the Schuylkill region, which will be increased about 2000 tons. We have received no return as yet from the Shamokin region.

| | 1847. | 1846. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Schuylkill—Rail Road, | 1,347,974 | 1,233,562 | 114,412 |
| " Canal, | 232,889 | 3,440 | 229,449 |
| " Pinegrove, | 67,457 | 58,926 | 8,531 |
| | 1,648,320 | 1,295,928 | 352,392 |
| Lehigh Region, | 643,973 | 522,990 | 110,983 |
| Lackawana, " | 388,000 | 320,000 | 68,000 |
| Wilkesbarre, " | 261,293 | 192,503 | 91,293 |
| Shamokin, | no return | 12,572 | |
| | 2,964,691 | 2,343,993 | |
| | 2,343,993 | | |
| | 620,698 tons. | | |

## EDITORIAL OLLA PODRIDA.

☞ *A Great Invention.*—What will *not* the genius of the everlasting Yankee improve? An invention has lately come out by which kissing is made easy to the very humblest capacity!—The improvement, and the *modus operandi*, is this: The lady sits in a chair—at the back of which is a wooden bowl, in which her head reclines, her lips being uppermost. Her beau gracefully bends down and she receives the salute full upon her lips so easily and so sweet!

☞ *General Shields*, while at Augusta, Ga., remarked, "that though he entered the army prejudicial against General Scott, he considered him, after his experience under his command, as having no *living* superior in the qualities of a great commander." His career in Mexico, leaves no doubt as to the truth of General Shields' remark.

☞ *Pretty well to do.*—Mr. Boone, editor of the Missouri *Metropolitan*, is not only clerk of the Supreme Court, with numerous fees; and State Printer, with numerous fat jobs; but he is Chaplain of the Penitentiary, and as such receives a salary of $20—not to be sneezed at in these hard times.

☞ *Small Pox.*—The Legislature of Indiana has adjourned until the first Monday in February in consequence of the small pox prevailing at Indianapolis. The Hon. Andrew Kennedy, late member of Congress, is down with it, and scarcely expected to recover.

☞ *Carey & Hart's* great book establishment has frequently puzzled visiters in Philadelphia as to the "why and the wherefore" of its being closed on *Saturdays*. The reason is, that Mr. Hart is a believer in the religion of the ancient Hebrews, and observes his Sunday on that day.

☞ *A Greek Maiden* being asked what fortune she would bring her husband, answered,—"I will bring him what is more valuable than any treasure—a heart unspotted and virtue without a stain, which is all that descended to me from my parents." How beautifully expressed.

☞ *The Dallas Locofocos* in Lancaster, are about establishing a newspaper to support the claims of that individual for the Presidency.—The *Intelligencer* now favors Mr. Buchanan, who appears to be in the ascendant with the party in this State.

☞ *The Hon. J. R. Poinsett*, formerly Secretary of War, subsequently Minister to Mexico, has recently written to Washington; that the attempt to sustain our army by contributions, derived from the external and internal commerce of Mexico, will prove ridiculous.

☞ *Death of Mr. Fairfield.*—Intelligence reached Philadelphia on Sunday last, of the sudden death of this gentleman in Washington City, on the 25th instant. He was a United States Senator from Maine, and a few years ago occupied the gubernatorial chair of that State.

☞ *The great case* involving the constitutional power of the States to impose a tax upon passengers arriving from foreign and coastwise ports, is now being argued before the Supreme Court of the United States. Daniel Webster is one of the counsel.

☞ *Steps are about* to be taken by Congress to regulate foreign coins out of circulation. If any measure can be devised for banishing the small and depreciated Spanish coins, the public will be greatly the gainers by it.

Go to bed early, get up early, get married early, and—that's all.—*Miltonian.*

No it isn't! There are generally some *squall* matters belonging to the latter which should be taken into account.

☞ *Mr. William Kelly*, the keeper of the Elephant Columbus belonging to the Menagerie of Messrs. Raymond & Waring, and who was injured last week during the temporary infuriation of the animal, has since died of his wounds.

☞ *Novel Newspaper.*—A paper has been started in Princeton, Bureau county, Illinois, on a novel principle. It is edited by a Whig, a Democrat and a Negro Liberty man. They divide the paper into three parts, and each advocates his doctrines.

☞ *We heard of a gentleman*, says an exchange, who, last year, planted his onions close to his poppies, and the consequence was, they grew so sleepy that he never could get them out of their beds.

☞ *The Philadelphia Councils* are composed of gentlemen of refined taste. They recently passed an ordinance, requiring the Telegraph poles to be neatly painted, in a uniform style, &c.

☞ *It is a fact*, perhaps not generally known, (and it affords us great pleasure to promulgate it), that money, like manure, does no good until it is spread!

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

PROCESS OF COINING.—The process of coining gold is very accurately yet succinctly described in a letter to the *Boston Post*. We condence the description as follows:—The minors have to grind the gold rock fine, keeping it wet constantly, and as it becomes fine it washes off. They have a hard kind of stone for grinding. They then mix quicksilver with it, and that collects the gold dust. It is washed out, dried, and goes through some kind of a heating process. The gold dust is then usually sold to the superintendent of the mint. To find the value, each parcel has to be *assayed*. The assaying is the most curious and scientific of all the business in the mint. The melters take the gold dust, melt it, and cast it into a bar, when it is weighed accurately, and a piece is cut off for the assayer. He takes it; melts it with twice its weight of silver, and several times its weight of lead. It is melted in some small cups made of bone-ashes, which absorb all the lead, when a large part of the silver is extracted by another process, and the sample is then rolled out to a thin shaving, coiled up and put in a sort of glass vial called a mattrass, along with some nitric acid. The mattrasses are put on a furnace and the acid is boiled some time, poured off, a new supply put in, and boiled again. This is done several times till the acid has extracted all the silver and other mineral substances, leaving the sample pure gold. The sample is then weighed, and by the difference between the weight before assaying and after, the true value is formed. The gold after it has been assayed, is melted, refined, and being mixed with its due proportion of alloy, (equal parts of silver and copper) is drawn into long strips, in shape, not unlike an iron hoop for a cask; the round pieces cut out with a sort of punch, each piece weighed, and brought to the right size by a file, if too heavy, when it is milled, or the edge raised and put into a stamping press, whence it comes forth a perfect coin, bearing the endorsement of "U. S."

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.—The Richmond *Whig* publishes an extract from a letter of the Hon. Henry Clay, of the 6th ultimo, to his friend in Virginia, which he presumes to publish, unauthorized though it be by the same distinguished author:—"I have this moment perused an able pamphlet from the pen of Mr. Gallatin, in which, without any concert between us, I find that he takes similar positions to those which I had previously occupied. He fortifies them by a striking array of facts and powerful arguments.

"I am not surprised at the imputation of unworthy motives to me for the delivery of my speech. That has been so long made, that I should have been surprised if it had not been made. Will they charge the publication of his

SKETCH OF POPE PIUS THE IX.—Cardinal Mastai Ferretti was elected Pope, June 16th, 1846, and assumed the title of Pius IX—He at once entered, says the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, upon a course the reverse of what his predecessor had pursued. He went through the streets on foot, which the five preceding Popes had never done. He preached, which no Pope had done before for three hundred years. He sought the society of men of talents and information, and spent much time with them and with the officers of the government, discussing the projects of reform. He gave audience without the ordinary ceremonies, and appointed days on which the meanest subject could have free access to his person. Nor were these mere tricks to gain popularity, but the fruit of an honest desire to be acquainted with the wants of his people, that he might relieve them. A common soldier brought to him a loaf of miserable bread, and said it was a fair sample of their rations.—Pius took the loaf and laid it on the plate of the minister of war, whom he had invited to dinner, and as the astonished functionary turned pale, charged him with the fault: After that he went through the barracks, found 4000 loaves of a similar character, which he distributed to the poor; he degraded the minister, imprisoned the bakers, and gave each soldier money to buy bread for himself. On the 16th of July, just one month after his elevation, appeared the first great public act of his administration, in a decree of amnesty for political offences, which restored to liberty, their country, their homes and the rights of citizenship, the victims of previous tyranny, to the estimated number of 6000. Many of them were in great poverty, and a subscription was started in Rome for their relief. Marini, governor of the city, represented to the Pope that a dangerous political motive had prompted the movement. The Pope called for the subscription paper, put down his own name for 100 and Marini's for 10 scudi, and ordered it to be handed around amongst the nobility. Renzi, the leader of an insurrection at Rimini the previous year, called on him to return thanks for the restoration of his liberty, and was received as a son rather than a rebel, and during a long and affectionate conversation, Pius took from his desk a copy of Renzi's revolutionary proclamation, and said that although parts of it were wrong, it contained many useful suggestions of which he should avail himself. He sent out circulars to the Governors of the provinces, requiring them to investigate and report upon the temporal and religious condition of the people, and the methods of improving them, especially with regard to the diffusion of education, and the establishment of a military school for poor boys at Rome. With the same object, he re-instituted a board of education, which had been first established by Leo X, but never called together since his time. He appointed a number of committees, partly of ecclesiastics and partly of learned laymen, each charged with the investigation of some subject which concerned the public welfare and the drawing up of plans for ameliorating the condition of the people. Among the subjects were the following:—Reform of the municipal organization—Reform of the criminal and civil code, the commission on which have already reported in favor of trial by jury—suppression of vagrancy—improvement of forests and rivers—construction of railroads—the condition of the Jews in Rome—the tariff on imports—the duties on salt and other articles of home production—the sanatory condition of towns, and the erection of gas works. He proposed also to his council the abolition of capital punishments, and secularizing of the state officers, which had long been monopolized by the clergy. The cardinals who composed this council were some of them shocked at the decided radicalism of the Holy See, and one of them told him that if he did not alter his system, the people would demand a constitution. "And why," was the answer, "should I not accede to their desire, if a constitution is necessary to the welfare of my subjects." By the intentions of the new Pope what they may, he has so managed both his private conduct and public acts, as to gain the unbounded confidence of his people, and produced such good conduct, order and quiet among them, as to astonish even his best friends.

His personal appearance is extremely benignant, and he is said to unite with a perfect self-command an indomitable resolution and perseverance. He is entirely absolute in his authority; but he recently summoned his cardinals for advice. On taking a ballot by balls, placed in a box, it was found that the black balls which negatived his proposition, very much exceeded the white. He wears a small white cap, and it is said, that, having put all the black balls together, he took his cap and placed it over them, saying at the same time to his surprised cardinals, that now the balls were all white, and thanking them for their advice, dismissed them.

THE CITY OF MEXICO.—Tobey's North American, published in the city of Mexico, contains the following sketch of the city that contains "them halls:"—"What a strange idea one forms of the city of Mexico before seeing it—taking opinions from books and correspondence of tourists—and, withal, how erroneous. We had pictured a low, dirty, sickly town, half covered with water and entirely inundated with mud and other *et ceteras* in unison. What was our surprise on first entering the Grand Plaza, perhaps the most magnificent in the world! There stood the grand cathedral, a monument of art—a mine of wealth. There, too, was the palace, indescribable in its grandeur and extent—the red-white-and-green flag of the republic still floating upon it. There were the Halls of Justice, the palace of the Governor, the long portals where fabrics of every nation are bartered for the products of the country, including its yellow and bright castinas. And there were groves of trees, and murmuring fountains, sparkling in the bright sun like brilliants! Such temples! such palaces, such portals, such almedas, such fountains! God of Heaven! what an Eden is this! and how little is it appreciated by the thousands who daily behold and enjoy its beauties! Governed by good men and inhabited by an educated people, it would be the garden of the earth. But as it is—what climate is more lovely? where, as here, do the flowers bloom so brightly? the birds ever sing so sweetly!

Mexico! there are none among your wayward children who can appreciate the gifts that God has lavished upon them. Health, wealth and every enjoyment that man can covet are their inheritance; yet they are not happy. The iron foot of military tyranny has scourged the land in its length and breadth. Atila boasted that the grass never grew upon the ground trodden by his war-horse. Santa Anna can repeat the boast, and no one will say no. His very name is a blight upon his native land. But Mexico begins to hope for better times. Gleamings of peace and disenthralment are already breaking the darkness of her eastern horizon, and daily growing brighter. God speed them.

BISHOP HUGHES AMONG THE PURITANS.—The reports of the dinner of the Sons of New England, at the Astor House, New York, contain the speech of Bishop Hughes on that occasion. He was drawn out by the following toast, from the President: "The present Sovereign Pontiff of Rome, Pius IX." Mr. V. P. Fessenden, in repeating it, added, "we are glad to find anything of New England about him."

This called up Bishop Hughes, who recognized the compliment as one most highly appreciated. In reference to the Pope, he had reason to believe him to be a man eminently qualified for the great work to which he was called. As to myself, said he, I have not the honor to be a son of New England—yet I can claim the right of being a Down-Easter. To express the embarrassment he felt in these, to him, new circumstances, he referred to an old English legend.

I must remember how you have appealed to me in past times, and how I, no doubt, must have appeared to you; for no doubt some of you have seen my name in the newspapers. Well, there was a man, as the story goes, named Giles Scroggins; and going home from town one night, after transacting his business, he felt happy; and something came over him, and he fell a sleep. Some neighbors took the horse from his cart. On awaking, from his slumbers he said, "Am I Giles Scroggins, or am I not! If I am I have lost a horse; if not, I have gained a cart." Barring all the antecedents and some of the circumstances, I feel in the same condition as Giles Scroggins did. I think that I, who am used to Bishop Hughes, should find my[illegible] of the New England Society[illegible] Pius IX proposed, is an[illegible] the toast being rec[illegible] is indeed enough[illegible] to things as th[illegible] I never e[illegible] honor[illegible]

MR. ADAMS AND THE WAR.—So many reports have been circulated in relation to the views of Ex-President Adams, that the following Washington letter, which we copy from a late number of the Boston *Advertiser*, will be read with interest:—"Many think it strange that Mr. John Quincy Adams does not say something upon the present war. Those who are interested in the total subjugation of Mexico, have given out that he was about to come out in favor of taking the whole of Mexico. No such idea ever entered into his head. He wishes sincerely that this war could be terminated, but the constitution leaves the termination of it to the President and Senate. For the House, therefore, to step in between the constitutional treaty making power and the subject discussed, he thinks, would be wrong. Congress has the power to make war; the President and Senate have power to conclude a peace. The fact that the President usurped the power to bring on this war, while Congress was in session, is no reason why the House should usurp the prerogatives of the Senate in dictating or advising the terms of peace. The House of Commons in England have, during the existence of a war, declared that peace ought to be made, and if I rightly understand Mr. Adams, he thinks the House of Representatives might do this, and he would support it. He never was in favor of subjugating Mexico, and I rather think that Mexico offered to Mr. Trist to give up as much of her territory as Mr. Adams would be in favor of receiving.

And yet Mr. Adams is not blind to the course things are taking. He sees great danger in continuing the war. If we continue to hold possession of Mexico, some of the people of Mexico may be induced or coerced to ask for admission into the Union as States. Though this would be a mere cheat, it would entirely alter the question.

THE GREAT ROBBERY.—The Village *Record* gives a few further particulars in relation to the robbery of Dr. Darlington. It seems that all the notes stolen were of one bank—the bank of Chester County—and a considerable portion of them were known and marked. It would be very difficult for any of them to be put into circulation without being detected. The *Record* has been informed by a highly respectable gentleman who was in the car at the time the robbery was discovered, that after he had taken his seat, he observed three men, two of whom were closely watching the other, and from their manner, supposed them to be policemen watching a thief or pick-poket; that the person who seated himself by the doctor was those watched; that he had been seated but a very short space of time, until he arose and hastily passed out of the car, when the other two arose and passed out; and that it was not more than one minute after they had gone out, until the doctor began the search for his trunk, but not hearing his say what he was searching for, did not know until some four or five minutes had elapsed that anything had been lost, but as soon as the robbery was made known he related what he had observed, but the villains were then out of sight. These were no doubt the robbers. Telegraphic despatches have been sent in all directions, and such other measures adopted as we think must soon procure the arrest of the villains and thirecovery of the money. From inquiries made, we are satisfied that the robbery will not affect the credit of the Bank.

POPES, KINGS AND QUEENS.—Rev Dr. Bird, in a recent lecture, published in the Hartford Charter Oak, speaks of certain princes in the following terms:—The Pope is a man of fine talents, the best Pope Rome has had for many a day. He is enlightened and liberal in his views, and though strongly attached to the Roman Catholic faith, yet desires that Italy should take a higher stand among the countries of Europe. The Queen of England is a proud woman. She does not possess great talents, but is smart—and every hour is becoming a better Queen. In private character, the four worst monarchs in Europe are the Kings of Hanover, Holland, Bavaria, and Naples. These Kings are notoriously vicious. The others are generally moral, many of them exemplary in private life.

THE ART UNION.—At the Art Union Lotter in New York, on Friday evening, the total number of pictures distributed was 282, beside 300 medals, for one of which 9,666 subscribers stood their chance, being more than twice as many as last year. The receipts of the Union for the year were $46,757 41; the 272 pictures and 300 medals cost $31,251 37; printing, commissions, salaries, freights, rents, insurance, &c. cost the Union $12,752 47 more, leaving in the Treasury a balance of $1,747 75.

TELEGRAPHIC WEDDING.—A gentleman of Cincinnati and a lady of Philadelphia, were married in the latter city, on Thursday night last, and the fact being communicated by telegraph, the wedding feast was held simultaneously in Cincinnati and Philadelphia. The "joy greeting" and the response were telegraphed, the Cincinnati *Commercial* says, and, therefore, though strange as it may seem, this wedding celebration had participants in persons separated by nearly a thousand miles! What will science do next?

A NEW AGENT TO PREVENT PAIN.—Dr. Simpson, an English physician, has discovered a new agent to prevent pain, which is considered far superior to Ether. A full account of it and the formula were received by the last steamer. The action of the Chloroform is much more rapid and complete than Ether, usually requiring only about twenty inspirations. Its perfume is most agreeable, and the odor is not attached to the clothes. It can be applied upon a cloth or sponge, and its inhalation is perfectly harmless.

## COURTING-HOUSE ALMANAC FOR 1848.

| | Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | 30 | 31 | | | | | |
| Feb. | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | 27 | 28 | 29 | | | | |
| March | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| April. | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | |
| May. | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | |
| June. | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | | |
| July. | | | | | | | 1 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | 30 | 31 | | | | | |
| Aug. | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| Sept. | | | | 1 | 2 | | |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| Oct. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| Nov. | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | | |
| Dec. | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | |


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 genuine Gold and 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,
Oct 2 40] sole agent for Schuylkill Co.

ANOTHER HOME CERTIFICATE.—*Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry*, is all it profes-es to be, The Greatest Medicine in the known World. Of all the cures that have ever been recorded, we may safely say the annals of medicine cannot furnish one to surpass this, which now stands as a living proof of the Curability of Consumption, even when life had been despaired of.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir,—For the good [illegible] I feel myself in duty bound to [illegible] which your Compound Syrup [illegible] on me. For my part [illegible] know it. I was [illegible] of blood, [illegible] years [illegible]

[illegible] AUDIUS HARPER, Secretary.

[illegible] given that an application will [illegible] Legislature, for a Bank to be [illegible] Minersville, Schuylkill County, [illegible] Bank of Schuylkill County [illegible] Hundred and Fifty Thousand [illegible] of increasing it to Two Hundred [illegible]

MICHAEL WEAVER,
SAMUEL HEILNER,
JONAS BAST.

[illegible] 27.—6mo

[illegible] ERS AND OTHERS.—I wish [illegible] an experienced miner to sink a [illegible] about 150 feet) or to obtain information [illegible] the subject to give direction to [illegible] I be pleased to receive communications from competent and responsible [illegible] or lease the coal privilege. Address [illegible] O. O. GREGG, Pittsburg, Pa.

[illegible] Stichter having associated with [illegible] tly, in the Hardware business, [illegible] under the firm of STICHTER [illegible] old stand corner of Centre and [illegible] Streets, by strict attention to business, [illegible] to merit the patronage heretofore extended [illegible] the firm. Persons in want of Hardware and Iron [illegible] would do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing, as they are determined to sell cheap
May 21 STICHTER & ESTERLY.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—*Estate of John Bower.*—Letters of administration on the estate of JOHN BOWER, late of Lykens township, Dauphin county, deceased, having been granted by the Register of said county to William Bower, of Pinegrove, Schuylkill county; Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, to the undersigned Administrator, or to John Miller, of Berrysburg, Dauphin county, and those having claims are requested to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. [Dec18-51-6t] WILLIAM BOWER.

*additional new advertisements see next*

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.—When jaded, worn down with fatigue, and suffering from long confinement, bad air and excessive labor, the poor man goes home, feeling as wretchedly as well he may, it has often excited surprise to witness the effects of a simple dose of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*. They check the tendency to disease at once, and restore to the working man his wonted health.

Sold in single boxes at 25 cents each.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—The genuine for sale by THOMAS D. BEATTY, corner of Centre and Norwegin streets, sole agent for Pottsville. For other agencies, see advertisement in another column.

Principal office, 169, Race street, Philadelphia.

Remember, the only original and genuine *Indian Vegetable Pills*, have the signature of WM WRIGHT.

THE GREAT MEDICINE OF THE DAY: Doctor Townsend's SARSAPARILLA.—This medicine has the peculiar fortune of being recommended and prescribed by the most respectable physicians of the country, and only requires a trial to bring it into general use. It is put up in quart bottles, and is six times cheaper than any other preparation. Doct. Townsend is a physician of great reputation in Albany, N. Y. and the Physicians generally in that city prescribe it in their practice. The following is a certificate from some of them:

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union

This is to certify that we, the undersigned Physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and we believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. H. PULING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. P. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.

Dr. Seymour, the writer of the following, is one of the oldest and most respectable Physicians in Conn.

Hartford, Ct., May 21, 1846.

Dr. TOWNSEND.—Dear Sir: "Townsend's Sarsaparilla," finds a ready sale in Hartford—is highly esteemed by all who have made use of it, and we have reason to believe its good qualities will be daily appreciated by a discerning public. I have daily calls for it, and hope you will be remunerated for your exertions to render service to the afflicted. I am sir, your obedient servant, HARVEY SEYMOUR, M. D.

☞ The General Agency for the sale of the Sarsaparilla is at Bannan's Bookstore Pottsville, where Druggists and others can be supplied wholesale at the Manufacturers prices. It is also for sale in Pottsville at

| | |
|---|---|
| John G. Browne, Drug Store. | |
| Clemens & Parvin's, | Do. |
| John S. C. Martin's, | Do. |
| E. J. Fry, Tamaqua, | Do. |

J. B. Falls Minersville.

☞ See advertisement in another column. A circular containing a large number of certificates from Physicians and others can be examined at Bannan's Bookstore. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 Bottles for $5.

POTTSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.—In accordance with an established custom, the new Academy of Pottsville will be dedicated to the cause of literature and science on New Year's day. An address especially design