POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 13, 1836.

☞ *Pamphlets, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading, and Handbills of every description neatly printed at this Office, at the lowest cash prices.*

☞ We have forwarded this week's paper to a number of Coal Merchants abroad. If they feel disposed to patronise the Journal, they can retain the paper—if not, they will please return it. The Miners' Journal is the only paper in the United States devoted to the interests of the Coal Trade—and every thing of an important nature, relative to this trade, will be found from time to time in its columns.

☞ We refer our readers to the Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Trade of Schuylkill county. It is an interesting document, and will well repay an attentive perusal.

Coal Companies.—An unusually large meeting of the citizens of the Coal Region, opposed to the incorporation of Coal Companies, was held at the Pennsylvania Hall, in this Borough, on thursday evening last. The proceedings were received too late for this paper. They will appear in our next publication.

☞ We publish in another column President Jackson's Message relative to British mediation. The tone, it will be perceived, is pacific towards France and eulogistic towards Great Britain. The recommendation to place the seaboard in a state of defence should unquestionably be acted upon and does not detract from the pacific character of the Message.

Steam Engine and Rail Road Car Manufactory.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of Messrs Haywood & Snyder, in another column, who have established in our borough a large manufactory, and are now engaged among other things in constructing steam engines.—They have already manufactured a small steam engine, which has proved to be of superior workmanship, and performs admirably, and are now engaged in constructing three additional ones—two of which are intended for collieries and the other for a steam mill. We have no doubt that their establishment will prosper.

Beneficial Effects of Coal Companies.

Noah, in a late paper, complains with great bitterness of Coal Companies, and especially of the Lehigh and Lackawanna Companies. He adverts to the liberal charters, the privileges, and particular facilities granted by the legislatures of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. In New York, he says, the legislature went so far as to grant AN ENORMOUS LOAN to the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, and to assume in a measure the responsibility of the ownership of that canal, by which protection and efficient support it has in fact been prevented from breaking down and becoming a total loss to its original stockholders. He goes on to state that "the Morris Canal and the Schuylkill and Lehigh and other improvements may be mentioned as other works whose direct object was to concentrate on the coal region, in order to make it available by the great Atlantic cities, New York and Philadelphia. By the Philadelphians, we are compelled to confess, the original contract has been to a great degree fulfilled, as the yearly and rapidly accumulating tonnage of coal brought down by the Schuylkill canal demonstrates. But it is a lamentable fact, that the Delaware and Hudson company and the Morris canal, so far as regards the promised pledge of supplying the wants of this metropolis with cheap fuel for all persons, the poor as well as the rich, has proved almost a total failure." So it seems according to the testimony of Major Noah, Coal Companies have proved a *total failure* in New York. This is a well ascertained fact—they must fail every where and in every thing—Coal Companies are evidently the greatest evils ever inflicted on any community, and no wise legislature will ever tolerate them. What right have any set of men to ask our Legislature to incorporate them, when individually are *doing* the very business they only *pretend to carry on!* To raise the price of their stock in the market to what despicable artifices and ruinous expedients will they not frequently descend. No matter how injurious to the public interest and welfare in their effects, or how discreditable in their nature, their schemes and projects must be accomplished—*the stock must go up at all hazards!* Besides, is it not an encroachment on the most sacred rights of individuals to grant charters to stock jobbers and speculators. The plea of necessity must totally fail—experience has shown that individuals are far more competent to carry on the business—that they have carried it on in spite of all the opposition of companies—that they have supplied the market abundantly while companies have failed to do so—that they have sent to market more coal than any company whatever, and nearly as much as all the companies put together. And this region the only one in which individual enterprise has any scope, has become the abode of a numerous population, located in large towns and flourishing villages, a thriving and respectable population dependant exclusively on the Coal Trade, while in the other regions where the monopoly system exists, how different is the picture! The tree is known by its fruits—their buildings consists principally of miner's shanties! The stockholders of course do not reside on the premises, and hence are not interested in any improvements, save such as are necessary to facilitate mining operations. Such are the beneficial effects of Coal Companies. Facts are stubborn things.

The Lehigh company commenced operations in 1820, and the greatest quantity sent to market in any one year (1835) is tons	131,250
The Lackawana company commenced operations in 1829, and the greatest quantity sent to market in any one year is,	111,777
For the last two years there has been a great decrease in their supply.	
The Schuylkill region commenced operations in 1825, and sent to market in 1835	335,685
Of which quantity individual operators sent 243,000 tons, and the three companies only 91,000 tons.	
The Lehigh company in 16 years sent to market	683,962
The Lackawanna company in 7 years sent to market	434,077
The Schuylkill region in 11 years sent to market	1,379,508

Alleged Bribery and Corruption, at Harrisburg.—A very considerable excitement has been created at Harrisburg, by certain statements of Col. Krebs, of this county, relative to certain attempts made to corrupt his integrity by offers of large sums of money, as inducements to vote for the U. S. Bank Bill. A committee we understand was at once appointed by the Senate with power to send for persons and papers, so that the whole matter might immediately undergo a public and thorough investigation. We learn from a gentleman who was present when Col. Krebs was called upon to make his disclosures to the Senate, that he stated that as an inducement to vote for the bill, James L. Dunn, Esq. of Reading, who owns a considerable body of lands adjoining the Danville and Pottsville Rail Road, offered him four or five thousand dollars, provided he was enabled to sell his lands at a certain price in consequence of the passage of the Bank Bill, with an appropriation in favor of said work—and also that Henry W. Conrad, the Representative from this county, came to him & informed him that now he had an opportunity of making himself independent—that he could get $20,000 if he would vote for said Bill—and that Burd Patterson, Esq. of this borough, would make arrangements by which he would receive the money within two weeks after the passage of the same. These are said to be the statements of Col. Krebs on the floor of the Senate. The first intimation we received on this subject was in the shape of a rumor, concerning a letter which was read at a public anti-bank meeting held at Orwigsburg, in which Col. Krebs stated that large sums of money had been offered to him by the agents of the Bank; but that the Bank was not *rich enough* to bribe him!! Mr. Patterson, who is a gentleman of unquestionable honor and integrity, immediately upon the receipt of the above intelligence, set out from this place for Harrisburg. From our intimate knowledge of this gentleman, we are perfectly well assured that he will be enabled to exculpate himself in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to every candid and honorable mind. THE TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLAR BRIBE will, in our opinion, turn out to be a BASE SCHEME of Henry W. Conrad, to obstruct the passage of the Bank bill. We call upon our readers to mark the result of this prediction—founded also upon a knowledge of the individual of whom we speak. We are truly sorry to see that the communications of such an individual should have been deemed sufficient to authorise Col. Krebs to impeach the character of a man of the standing of Mr. Patterson, whom he must know to be incapable of the act imputed to him; and the unfortunate object of the heartless calumny of Henry W. Conrad. A few days, however, will clear up the whole affair so far as Mr. Patterson is implicated—and the foul slander will recoil with ten-fold effect upon the malignant author of it. We are informed that the Bank question is now the all absorbing subject at Harrisburg—no other business being attended to but this—the House adjourning every morning, after an hour's sitting, to the Senate.

United States Bank Bill.—The latest news is that this Bill passed the Senate on the second reading by a vote of 21 to 12. In the course of the debate Mr. Reed having remarked that the people had decided by a majority of 25,000 against the bank two years ago. Dr. Burden in reply told a very apt and pleasant story to the following effect:

A quaker riding along a road, found his passage obstructed by a fence; he turned out, and by making a small circuit, passed the obstruction. A year afterwards he was travelling the same road, and on the same horse, and on coming to the spot, the horse turned out, as he had done before. "Verily horse, (said the quaker) thou hast a good memory, but a very poor judgment." He said a large meeting had been held in Philadelphia, and a committee appointed to come up here to instruct him. But two, however, of their committee had made their appearance, and they returned to their homes, converted to the bill."

Mr. Penrose stated that several of his constituents had come to Harrisburg with feelings of enmity towards the bill, under the influence of false statements, but subsequently approved of his course, and desired him to support it. He also stated that he had received an anonymous letter threatening him with assassination if he voted for its final passage, nevertheless he said if the desperado were at the door he should vote for it. In the course of the debate relative to taking up the bill, Mr. Penrose adverted to "the *great Globe itself,*" as interfering with the affairs of Pennsylvania, with severity, and on the following day, on the first reading, when Messrs. McCullough and Leet pronounced the repeal of the state tax a humbug, Mr. Penrose replied in such a manner as to silence every opponent of the bill—showing that the picture drawn by Gov. Wolf of the prosperous state of our finances was false—that unless the bill passed, the state tax would not only have to be continued, but the improvements must stop, and that before two years the state tax would have to be quadrupled. Mr. Dickey said, among other things, "that he had been heretofore misled by the views of Gen. Jackson in relation to the Bank—but had since studied the variations in stock—his opinions had changed, and he could no longer support Gen. J's views in relation to this institution."

A new School Bill has been reported in our legislature, based on the New York and Massachusetts School Bills. The Bill has been favorably received, and it is believed that it will be substituted in place of the one now in force.

The Washington correspondent of the United States Gazette makes the following allusion to Mr. J. Q. Adams:

Mr. Adams was in the Senate Chamber to-day, but oh, how changed. Time was, when every Senator hastened to greet him when he entered the chamber, respect and veneration gleaming from every eye, and eloquent in every gesture.—To day he walked round the chamber, and none so mean to do him homage. His countenance was pale, and sickened over with a pale cast, his body was bent; and his step faltering. Mr. Southard seemed to be the only Senator who recognized the Ex-president, who evidently shunned contact with Mr. Webster, and walked across the Senate chamber that he might not fall into his way. The purpose of his visit was to have some motion made by one of the Senators from Massachusetts. After waiting some time, Mr. Davis came in, and Mr. Adams went up to his seat, received a cold but civil salute, explained his business, retired, unnoticed, as he had entered. I could have wept over this wreck of greatness.

FOR THE MINERS JOURNAL.

SCENE PAINTING.

Many a statesman in Europe, on the establishment of the Federal Constitution, amused himself by predicting, depicting, and picturing its closing scenes; its catastrophe was also most vividly colored by many of our own enlightened citizens, who judged of what ambitious and unprincipled men *would* do; by pondering on history, and reflecting on what they *had* done. So severely was the constitution assailed, and so talented and powerful were the assailants, that all the energies of Jay, Madison, Hamilton and others, had to come forth in its defence.

If our politicians had studied the compilation entitled "the anti-federalist," as diligently as they have studied "the Federalist," our liberties would be better understood at the present day, and the safety of the people better established; for we should not thus long have trusted to this erring charter of our rights; or, such as it is, it would have been held to its own arms. Neither might nor magic, would have been suffered to convert a constitutional target, into an executive two-edged sword; nor "APPOINT," like a nose of wax, be rendered at pleasure into "INSTRUCT:" nor would the legislative power be torn forth of its strong hold, to be devoured by the ravenous combinations of executive messages and vetos.

Some of the sages of Europe considered that even the constancy of Washington might not resist the temptation that was before him, had he not at the close of the war, rejected the supreme authority, which *while holding to their arms*, the victorious and suffering armies of his country, urged him to assume: his eloquent and magnanimous speech to them, turned their purpose aside; his closing appeal to their patriotism,—"had this day been wanting, the world had never seen the last stage of perfection, to which human nature is capable of attaining," roused all their love of country, and they nobly disbanded: pure and spotless, they left to their country the liberties for which they fought; covered with more glory, than arms ever achieved, they returned ragged and penniless to their labors and avocations.

Washington and his successors are safe in the applause of the world, for they exercised the highest office in the country, for the welfare of their country: but "the ides of March are come"—"yes, Cæsar, but not gone:" so the predicted period of our downfall has arrived—but not passed.

The predicted periods were various,—"*fifty years*"—"*until a popular military man shall reach the Presidency,*"—"*a limited time*"—"*until the people shall lose the remembrance of their liberties in the general prosperity of their country*"—"*until a new generation shall be on the stage and forget the sufferings and patriotism of their fathers*"—"*until the decay of public spirit among the people*"—"*until their public men shall cease to be actuated by public virtue*"—"*until the citizens of this new republic shall consider it to be no more their duty to defend the free institutions of the republic, than it is the duty of the subjects of a despot, to defend the institutions of despotism.*"

It will be marked by future ages, as one of the most singular coincidences in the history of mankind, that the fulfilment *of all* these various predictions, should concentrate into one period, all converge to one common centre; rendering the catastrophe of the brief performance, in as strict accordance to rule, as any tragedy that was ever represented.

But to the painting of the scenes: some of these will be recognized as having already passed, some are now before us, and the others are shifting into view. In your paper of the 16th, there was a bold sketch from Patrick Henry, and a correct tracing from James Madison; we shall now conclude the exhibition by a drawing from M. Condorcet, as it stands in his "Commentaries on Montesquieu," edited and published by W. Duane, 1811.

"I shall even suppose this same *single chief* elected in a similar manner for a limited time, and no precaution taken respecting *his* disposing of the public money and troops, though always under the direction of the legislative power. This office becomes immediately too important to be disposed of without competition; factions are formed, and contentions follow; the avenue of *ambition* is laid open, and the period of election becomes a period of exasperation; the competitors will themselves become violent; individuals on both sides will endeavor to render themselves formidable, and *the idea of election* ceases when power alone operates. * * * * * Capable men are then no more at the head of affairs, and if there should be such a person, it will be an ambitious man more dexterous than his competitors. He holds in his hands all the *real* power, and it will be employed exclusively for himself: he is too much elevated above his fellow citizens to have an interest in common with them; and he stands only in need of the opportunity to perpetuate his power, the people require tranquillity and happiness; *his* element is bustle, disorder and contention.

WAR, which rendering his talents necessary, gives him more power, his interests may not be necessary to the interests of his country, as military renown cannot make them prosperous, and external advantages are not required by their internal possessions—conquest cannot give them quiet; but it becomes impossible *now* to change this chief for another. This effect is so easily produced in such circumstances, that no man possessed of such power, has ever failed to keep that power during his life,—or he has been forced from it, at the expense of great public calamity.

We are now arrived at the second supposition, that of a single chief invested with the executive power for life. I have not much to say upon this; it will be perceived that all which I have urged on the preceding cases, is still more applicable to this. Arrived at this point, we must content ourselves to live in a state of convulsion and insecurity, and even see society itself menaced with dissolution, till the chief is suffered to become hereditary, as has been the case in Holland, and *every where else.*" J.

SPIRIT OF THE VAN BUREN PRESS.

From the Harrisburg Reporter, and State Journal.

Freedom of Pennsylvania.—*Your* SEAT OF GOVERNMENT *is in the hands of the* VILE MINIONS AND PURCHASED SLAVES OF EUROPEAN LORDS AND AMERICAN ARISTOCRATS, *who are* NOW *besieging the Capitol in myriads and striving to introduce their poisonous bribes amongst those who have charge of your liberties!*

From the Bedford Gazette.

We still have confidence in the virtue of the Senate to reject the monster scheme to prostrate Pennsylvania at the footstool of the monied power, but, should the GOLD of the Bank BUY votes enough to give it a charter, then we say to our brethren of Philadelphia, raise THE ODIOUS INSTITUTION TO THE GROUND, AND THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA WILL HELP YOU TO STREW SALT OVER ITS FOUNDATION!

From the Pittsburg American Manufacturer.

It is reported here that John Dickey, the Jackson Senator from Beaver, will go for the charter of the Biddle Bank. Can there be truth in the report that this Senator will betray his constituents? We are no advocates for punishment beyond law, but we fearlessly say that LYNCH LAW WOULD BE TOO MILD A PUNISHMENT for any base traitor of this class. LET THEM BEWARE!

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, February 8.

The following was received from the President.

British Mediation.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Government of Great Britain has offered its mediation for the adjustment of the dispute between the United States and France, carefully guarding that point in the controversy which, as it involves our honor and independance, admits of no compromise. I have cheerfully accepted the offer. It will be obviously improper to resort even to the mildest measures of a compulsory character, until it is ascertained whether France has declined or accepted the Mediation. I therefore recommend a suspension of all proceeding on that part of my special message of the 15th of January last, which proposes a partial non-intercourse with France. While we cannot but highly appreciate the elevated and disinterested motives of the offer of Great Britain, and feel a just reliance on the great influence of that power to restore the relations of ancient friendship between the United States and France, and know too that our pacific policy will be strictly adhered to, until the national honor compels us to depart from it, we should be insensible to the exposed condition of our country, or forget the lessons of experience, if we did not efficiently and sedulously prepare for an adverse result.

The peace of a nation does not depend exclusively upon its own will; but upon the beneficial policy of neighboring powers; and that nation which shall be found totally unprepared for the exigencies and dangers of war, although it come without giving warning of its approach, is criminally negligent of its honour and its duty. I cannot too strongly repeat the recommendation already made, to place the sea-board in a proper state of defence, and promptly to provide the measures for amply protecting our commerce.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Presidential Election of 1832 is often referred to as evidence of Mr. Van Buren's popularity. Let us see how the matter stands. In 1832 there were 1,290,498 votes polled by the people, in this order:—

Jackson and Van Buren,	603,512
Jackson and Barbour,	12,722
Jackson and Wilkins,	90,983
Clay and Sergeant,	328,561
Wirt and Ellmaker,	254,750
	1,290,498

Here are the figures. Mr. Van Buren is proven to be that most detestable thing in the eyes of a genuine collar man—a minority Vice President. Should he not carry out the doctrine of his party and resign? It is a little strange, that the man whose friends are so stoutly declaiming upon the necessity of *majorities* in all cases, should have been elected to the two most important offices he ever held, by *minorities*. Mr. Van Buren was chosen Governor of New York by a *minority* vote, and he now fills the office of Vice President by no other tenure. He received at the election of 1832, as the figures show, 41,737 votes less than a majority. We hope to hear no more about minority Presidents, while Mr. Van Buren is a candidate.—*Missouri Republican.*

Population of the State of New York.—The Secretary of State reported to the House yesterday, an abstract from the returns of the census of the last year, with a view to the action of the legislature in the apportionment of senators and representatives. The report shows the following aggregates:

Entire population of the State,	2,174,517
Males,	1,102,658
Females,	1,071,859
Male aliens,	82,319
Paupers,	6,824
Persons of color not taxed,	42,836
Population, (deducting three last)	2,048,541

Increased Since 1830, 255,385 or 13½ per cent.

The great "Democratic party" in Connecticut is certainly dropping apart like the rotten particles of a ripe pear. The great meeting held recently at Hartford, resolved that the appointment of John M. Niles to the United States Senate, and Gideon Wells to the Post Office are disapproved of by the Democratic party of Hartford; and, "in our opinion, by the Democracy of the state." We doubt it not at all—We do not believe that the rational and respectable portion of the Jackson party in that state, are prepared any better than the Whigs, to be governed by a tribe of Tartars in the guise of Agrarians.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Setting out in Life.—The anxiety of accumulating something for their children, if not enough for the entire support, at least, enough to set them well afloat in life, is very common among parents. It is injudicious,—and arises from paternal weakness. Educate your children well and you have done enough for them;—teach them to *depend* upon their own strengths—and this can only be done by *putting* them upon their own strength,—in no other way can they *acquire strength.*—Setting a young man afloat upon the wealth accumulated by his father is like tying bladders under the arms of a swimmer—or rather, one that cannot swim without them;—ten chances to one he will loose his bladders, and his sole dependance,—and then where is he?—Teach him, while young to swim a little with his own strength and then chuck him into the stream of life to take care of himself without any extraneous help.—Under such circumstances, he will be likely to buffet the waves with far more success.—*Salem Observer.*

From the American Monthly for Feb.

RECOLLECTIONS.

We sat together—all alone—
At evening, in the silent bower;
And far the silver starlight shone
O'er sleeping sea and folded flower.
I know not truly how it came
That we were sitting thus together;
But Love, I know, is hard to tame,
And often breaks from Wisdom's tether.

We talked at first of careless things,
The weather and the last new novel.—
And both were sure the pomp of kings
Was nought to friendship in a hovel.
With now and then a trembling pause,
(Our subjects were not very many)
And so—I know not how it was—
At last we did not talk of any.

But though we spoke not, all the while
Our eyes were sweeter converse keeping;
And Love, with many a winning smile,
Betwixt the half-shut lids was peeping;
And though the bower was dimly dark,
I saw the heaving of that bosom,—
O! it was passing sweet to mark
The opening of Love's early blossom.

In truth, we never meant the thing,
When first we sought that shady bower,—
'Twas sudden as a breeze of Spring—
'Twas natural as a budding flower.
Alas, that faithless eyes should own
The thoughts our inmost bosoms harbor;—
'Tis dangerous, love, to sit alone
At twilight, in a silent arbor!

That trembling hand was clasped with this—
That check was resting on my shoulder;
And then the long, long, thrilling kiss,
When Love grew wild and I grew bolder!
Long years have seen us far apart,
Yet still upon my memory lingers
The beating of that gentle heart,
The clasping of those pretty fingers.

ERAH.

FROM ENGLAND.

Correspondence of Hudson's Merchants News Room, New York, Feb. 5, 1836

LONDON, Dec. 22d, 1836.

The French journals are still filled with remarks on the probable tendency of the President's message. They announce with evident satisfaction, that an offer of mediation made by Lord Granville, on the part of our Government, had been at once accepted. I have reason to believe that no such offer has been made, but the French wish it, and their "wish was father to the thought."

A promotion in the French navy is talked of, but ere it be formally announced, the Government will wait for further information relative to the President's Message. Should hostilities take place, it will open the war with some *eclat.*

The Cambers open in ten days, but so important is the present crisis considered, that 379 deputies have reported themselves present. The whole chamber consists of 459, leaving only 80 absentees.

A signal instance of the vanity and meanness which actuate the French Government has just been made public. The widow of Admiral de Rigny ordered that the funeral of her husband should be *de premiere classe*, which would cost about 2500f. The Government ordered that the ceremony should be of a far more sumptuous character, in order to attract the public gaze. Their orders were punctually executed, and the expense amounted to 32,000f. When the Undertaker applied for this sum to the widow, he was naturally referred to the officers of Government for payment. He received no satisfaction in that quarter, as "no funds had been set apart for the demand," and so the matter rests.

To give you an idea of the vast importance attached in France to your slightest movement, I mention that the French funds rose, in consequence of brandies having fallen in New York. If war was about to take place, the produce of France would have become dearer.

In England matters have gone against the Government during the week. Ministerial candidate was defeated in Northamptonshire, being in a minority of 571, and so certain are Ministers of a similar result in Gloucestershire, that no contest will take place there.

Meetings of the Troy party have taken place in different parts of England, all averse to the present Ministry, and apparently confident of a speedy change. The most remarkable one was at Birmingham, the very hot bed of Radicalism. Sir R. Peel was in the neighbourhood, but took no notice whatever of the meeting.

Nearly one hundred members of Parliament were present last week, at the formation of a Central Agricultural Society." Their object is to enquire into the causes of agricultural distress and devise means for lessening it.

5 o'clock.

P. S. The Cabinet, it is thought, are of opinion that Ministers will not be able to maintain their position during the session. That the King has expressed himself decidedly averse to a dissolution of Parliament, though many think that such a step would be wise on the part of ministers.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.

Expect news of a change of ministry, or a sudden dissolution of parliament. In the House of *Lords*, the majority is sweepingly against the government. In the Commons, the ministerial majority of *ten* has dwindled down to eight. Northamptonshire has returned a Tory, by a large majority, in the place of the late Lord Milton, and, in Gloucestershire, another Tory will walk over the ground. *Ministers must have new parliament*, or run the chance of the defeat in the next session. The present Parliament has summoned by the Tories, and the new elections would undoubtedly terminate in favor of the Melbourne Ministry.

The King is said to be disinclined to any dissolution,—that is, he wishes his Ministers to be defeated, *that he may again have a Tory administration.*

This week all England is in a fever of political excitement. The municipal elections take place on the day after to-morrow, and the success of Reform Socially, will materially influence the prospects of Reform Generally.

It is rumored that England and France have addressed a note to Russia, informing her that the integrity of Poland must be maintained.—Lord Durham's mission is said to be far from pacific, and his object to procure on the part of Russia the renunciation of the Turkish treaty of Unkiar Sselessi.

The Emperor of Russia it is said, is very much occupied in inspecting his naval establishments, where an unusual degree of activity is observed especially at Cronstadt, Revel and Aibo, at Ochta and St. Petersburgh. All this seems to correspond with the anxiety manifested by England to prevent a war between France and America. France is alike interested with England in obtaining the abrogation of the privilages granted by the Porte to the Russians.

The Earthquake—recently got up in Purchase street, Boston—is represented by certain envious persons in other parts of the city, to have been, after all the noise, no "great shaker."—*N. Y. Transcript.*

The Anti-Masons of Massachusetts have had a Convention, and nominated Martin Van Buren as their candidate for the Presidency.

A New Farce.—We see announced in the Washington papers, "a new comedy, written by Mrs. ANNE ROYAL, entitled "The Kitchen Cabinet, or Life in Washington."

A Literary Curiosity.—Taylor, the water poet, who lived in the time of Charles I, gives the following line as reading the same backwards and forwards:

"Lewd did I live & evil I did dwell."

and adds, "I will give any man five shillings for as many as he can make in English." We do not know that the prize was ever claimed.

Pottsville Post Office.

Office open daily from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 10 P. M., except Sundays.

On Sunday, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9—from 12 to 1—and from 6 to 9 P. M.

Time of arrival and closing the mail.

Mail from Philadelphia arrives daily at 10 o'clock, P. M.—closes daily at 10 o'clock, P. M..

Mail from Mauch Chunk arrives daily at 10 o'clock, P. M.—closes daily at 10 o'clock, P. M.

Mail from Harrisburg arrives Monday and Thursday at 9 o'clock, P. M.—closes Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

Mail from Northumberland arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 o'clock, P. M.—closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock P. M.

Mail from Danville arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock, P. M.—closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock, P. M..

Mail from Bloomsburg arrives Tuesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock P. M.—closes Sunday and Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

Mail from Minersville arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M.—closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

MARRIED.

In this borough, on Sunday evening last, by Strange N. Palmer, Esq. Mr. THELLWELL RUSSELL, of Port Carbon, (late of Monmouthshire, Eng.) to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Joseph Ravely, of Pottsville, (late of Northumberland county, England.

DIED,

In this borough, yesterday morning, very suddenly, Mr. JACOB BUCKWALTER, Merchant, aged 47 years.

His numerous friends and acquaintances, are particularly invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow, (Sunday) at 3 o'clock, P. M. from his late residence.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Pottsville, Feb. 12, 1836.

WHEAT FLOUR, by the load, was worth on Friday $5 75

WHEAT 1 20 per bushel, in demand

RYE FLOUR 1 75 per cwt. in demand.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR 1 50 per cwt. in demand.

RYE, by the load 75 cents by the bushel—ready sales.

RYE CHOP 75 cents per bushel in demand.

OATS 40 cents—ready sale

POTATOES 30 cents per bushel in demand.

CORN—60 cents per bushel in demand

TIMOTHY SEED—$2 00 per bushel.

FLAXSEED—$1 40 per bushel in demand.

WHISKEY—31 cents per gallon.

BUTTER—16 cents per pound—in Kegs 10 cents

EGGS—12 cents per dozen.

LARD—12 cents per pound.

TALLOW—8 cents per pound.

HAMS 12 cents per pound.

CORN CHOP 60 cents per bushel in demand.

BACON—9 cents per pound.

BEESWAX—18 cents per pound.

FEATHERS—40 cents per pound.

COMMON WOOL—40 cents per pound.

MACKEREL, by the bbl. No. 1, $8 50—No. 2, $7 00

SALT— 62½ per bbl.; 80 per bushel.

PLASTER, is worth $6 50 per ton.

HAY $16 per ton.

Notice.

ALL persons having any demands against the Overseers of the Poor of the borough of Pottsville, will please to present the same on or before the first day of March next, to

BENJAMIN SPAYD,
Overseer of the Poor of the borough of Pottsville.
Feb 13 13-3

SURGICAL.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, And others afflicted with

Hernia or Rupture.

THE attention of the Medical profession and others interested are respectfully invited to the report of the gentleman, comprising the Philadelphia Medical Society, appointed to investigate the merits of the various instruments now before the public assigned for the successful treatment of this disease, and effecting radical cures. Published by authority of the Society in the present No. of the American Journal of Medical Sciences.
Feb 13 13-2

Notice to Contractors for Transporting Coal on the Schuylkill Canal.

THE Little Schuylkill Navigation Rail Road and Coal Company, will receive sealed proposals at their office, 59 south 3d st., until the 20th inst. for transporting Coal, the approaching season, by their boats from Port Clinton to this City.

No applications need be made without good security can be offered, and respectable references given.

Philadelphia, Feb 13, 1836 13-2

First Troop of Schuylkill County Cavalry

WILL parade on Monday the 22d day of February, 1836, at Mortimer's Hotel, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By command

JAS. P. WOLLASTON, F. S.
Feb 13 13-2

TO DISTILLERS.—Wanted by the subscribers, 150 Bbls. Rye Whiskey, for which the highest Market price will be paid.

MILLER & HAGGERTY.
Pottsville, Feb 13 13.

WANTED to purchase a Lot of ground suitable for a Burying Ground, in the immediate vicinity of the Borough of Pottsville. For further particulars enquire at this office.
Feb 13 13-3

LONDON CORDIAL GIN, received and for sale by
Feb 13 13. MILLER & HAGGERTY.

NICHOLSON'S CARPENTER'S GUIDE, Tenth Edition, just received and for sale by
Feb 13 13. B. BANNAN.

CLOVER SEED for sale by
Feb 13 13. MILLER & HAGGERTY.