

POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1836.

For Publishers, Clerks, Carriage, Bills of Lading, and Handbills of every description, neatly printed and published at the lowest cash prices.

We are now busily engaged in making out bills up to the first of July—and would be pleased to receive a visit from all those who know themselves indebted to this establishment.

Owing to the absence of the editor the first No. of the semi-weekly Journal will not be issued until Wednesday the 13th inst.

Great Improvement in Steam Navigation by the use of Anthracite Coal.

We refer our readers to the first page of our paper for an article in relation to the recent experiment of Dr. Nott, in the steamboat Novelty, by which the triumphant advantages of Anthracite Coal over every other species of fuel for steam navigation, have been completely demonstrated. Since the publication of the article referred to, a "Card" has appeared in the New York papers, signed by twenty-two of the passengers, with David B. Ogden, Esq. at their head, confirming the entire success of the experiment. Speaking of this card, the New York Courier & Enquirer says—"We invite public attention to it as announcing to the world an event which, to the people of the U. States, is destined to prove only second in importance to the grand discovery of Fulton himself." Steam boat wood has advanced at least 300 per cent. in New York from original prices, and the demand is so great that in a few years the supply must have failed altogether—in advertising to which subject the same paper says "it may therefore be truly said that Fulton first applied the use of steam to Boats—Nott has perpetuated it."

Every section of the Union that boasts of a navigable river, must sooner or later, feel the direct influence of this great discovery, while indirectly every man in the nation cannot fail to be benefited by it in consequence of the influence it is destined to have in preventing the advance in the price of steam transportation which must have followed the rapidly increasing consumption of the wood of our country. But this is not all—Through this invention we at once arrive at the great desideratum of a direct Steam Navigation between the United States and Europe. The consumption of Anthracite Coal is so comparatively slow and its bulk so much less than that of wood or Bituminous coal, that the great and only difficulty in the way of a line of steam Packets to Liverpool may now be considered as effectually and forever removed. We have not room for further remarks on this important event to-day; but feel a deep conviction that it will be hailed from Maine to Louisiana as a National blessing, and its author considered one of the greatest benefactors of his country.

STEAM MILL—STEAM ENGINES, & COTTON MANUFACTORIES.

The steam flour mill of Messrs. Clemens & Parvin has been in operation about a couple of weeks, and the performance of the machinery, we are happy to learn, fully equals the expectations of the proprietors. The engine is of 15 horse power, and works handsomely. The whole machinery of the establishment is of home manufacture. We except of course, some of the materials. The engine was manufactured in our own borough, in the workshop of those enterprising and skillful mechanics, Messrs. Haywood & Snyder—and we doubt whether any thing superior to some specimens of their workmanship can be produced in any part of our state. We hope that their success in business may be commensurate with their acknowledged merits. We believe the sphere of their business will be greatly enlarged when these become known and appreciated beyond this immediate neighborhood. There are four pair of stones connected with the mill, two pair of which only were running when we last visited it. These stones or burrs, of French manufacture, are of the finest and best quality, and produce flour of a corresponding kind. The mill is capable of grinding one hundred bushels of wheat every 12 hours. We hail this new establishment as taking the lead in steam factories among us—and also because the whole is the result of domestic skill and industry. We look forward, however, to many similar triumphs of the arts in our borough. Nature has decreed that this shall be a manufacturing place. Her fiat must be obeyed. The means abundant and sooner of later they must be called into action. The establishment in question has broken the ground, prepared the way—and other manufacturing enterprises will undoubtedly soon follow. What should hinder the immediate erection of cotton manufactories among us? Where can steam—the great and powerful agent—be applied with more facility and success than in this region? With an inexhaustible supply of the best fuel, at a price so low as to be almost beneath computation—with an already dense and rapidly increasing population, comprising a large proportion of women and children of the laboring classes, with a good steam engine manufactory, with mechanics and laborers of all kinds, women and children without number,—what, we again ask, should hinder the erection of a cotton manufactory among us? The consumption of cotton goods in this region alone is already immense, and is daily augmenting. But an immense district of back country would also require supplies of cotton goods. The dense population bordering on the North and West branches of the Susquehanna, would be rendered tributary for our cotton manufactures—the transportation of which would be facilitated by our rail road and

canal communications, now in progress or completed. And these remarks are equally applicable to woolen manufactures. The truth is, that we only want some intelligent and enterprising capitalist to turn his attention to the extraordinary advantages held out in this region, to induce him at once to embark in the undertaking. Every day brings forth some new development of the advantages of the application of steam to the manufacturing arts. But our neighborhood also furnishes an abundance of water power, if that agent should be preferred. We have numerous large streams furnishing the necessary fall for mill seats. We have the Schuylkill and its two branches, the West and West West Branch, all within a reasonable distance of each other, and of this place. We have Mill Creek emptying into the Schuylkill at Port Carbon, which furnishes a number of first rate mill seats, together with Tumbling Run, also a stream of some magnitude, whose waters at present are collected into reservoirs by the Navigation Company—with several other streams that might be enumerated. Assuredly the day is not very distant when our great resources, natural and artificial, will be called in to requisition, when enterprise and industry will achieve wonders among us. The time will come when "the wilderness will blossom like the rose," by the influence of agricultural arts, and when our manufactories will not only be as thrifty, but as numerous as those of Pittsburg, or even some of the large manufacturing places of England.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The ensuing Anniversary of American Independence will be celebrated without much ostentation in our borough. We shall have neither processions nor orations. The Light Infantry having taken its departure yesterday for Milton—some of us will feel quite deserted. The Troop, however, remains to console us. We shall have a couple of public dinners, however—one at the Pennsylvania Hall, another at the National Hotel. Pope, speaking of his friend at table, says: "There St. John mingles in the friendly bowl, The feast of reason and the flow of soul." May our friends do likewise—"soberly," as my Lady Grace says—we add temperately and wisely.

Fourth of July at Harrisburg.

We learn from the Pennsylvania Telegraph that on the ensuing anniversary of American Independence, the presence of Gen. William Henry Harrison, the Hero of the Thames, together with the Hon. Francis Granger, and several distinguished members of Congress, are expected at Harrisburg.

The Surplus Revenue.

Upon the supposition that \$20,000,000 will be distributed among the States, Pennsylvania, according to this Bill will be entitled to the sum of two millions forty-one thousand nine hundred dollars.

Frederick Van Raumer, the celebrated German Historian, is preparing an edition of the Life of Washington, to be published in German, at Leipzig.

The steamboat Rob Roy, on her passage from New Orleans to Louisville, one of the flues collapsed about four miles from Columbia, and 17 persons were either killed and missing, and a large number wounded.

"We ask if the recognition, by law, of the principle of distributing money to the States raised by the Federal Government, be not a great innovation on our political institutions?"—Globe.

"Deposit Banks.—The Washington Globe says,—We consider it a fortunate circumstance for the administration, and especially the Treasury Department, that the recent bill, regulating the Deposit Banks, has become a law!"

The foregoing furnishes an admirable specimen of consistency. What reliance can hereafter be placed on any thing emanating from that source. To distribute the surplus revenue among the states is "a great innovation on our political institutions," while there is a prospect of holding on to the cash, but the moment the bill passes, then the Administration and the Treasury Department are warmly congratulated. But the consistency or inconsistency, honesty or dishonesty, of the organ of the administration is of very little importance, since our representatives have done their duty, and in spite of all the arts of corruption, wrestled the public purse out of the iron grasp of the bloodsuckers of the Treasury.

From the Mobile Chronicle of June 11.

Genl. Samuel Houston, commander-in-chief of the Texas army, left New Orleans to resume his command in the army of Tuesday last. He took his passage on the Chapin for Natchitoches; but her cylinder head blew out on the following morning, without injury to the passengers, which will probably detain her several days. The General had almost entirely recovered of his wounds. He was invited by the citizens of New Orleans to partake of a public dinner, but he declined to do so on any festive occasion, whilst there was a single enemy of his adopted country within her limits. The Mexican government, not discouraged by the ill success of their renowned champion in arms, are preparing for another vigorous campaign. In that event, Santa Anna will be shot, and the whole Mexican army put to the sword, and in all probability the whole empire will come in a state of anarchy. Thousands of volunteers will give battle to the Mexicans in Texas, if they do not appear at the gates of the great city of Mexico itself.

The Bill regulating the Public Deposits and providing for the distribution of the Surplus Revenue, passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday night, by a vote of 155 to 38. The amendments made to it in the House were concurred in by the Senate on Wednesday, with only one or two dissenting voices.

Table with 3 columns: State, Year, and Vote. Lists states like Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Tennessee, North Carolina, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, Alabama, Maine, Maryland, Vermont, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Rhode Island, Delaware, and New Hampshire with their respective years and votes.

The President has signed the Bill.

Pennsylvania.—The following comprehensive and just notice of the condition, resources, and prospects of the "Key-stone-State" is extracted from an address recently delivered by Jesse R. Boyce, one of our most enlightened senators. Her civil architecture stands pre-eminent—her moral architecture is a model for the world—Her civil code stands second to none—Her system of criminal laws is unrivaled—Her medical integrity is without a blot—Her sons have on the wave and in the battle field sustained the glory of the American flag—and among the bravest of the brave have exhibited Pennsylvania, without fear and without reproach.

The physical advantages of our territory are unsurpassed by any soil on which the sun shines. There is more wealth in the bowels of her earth, than would buy any state in the Union—the mineral coal—the iron—the salt, are alone resources for industry, which will place us on a level with the most prosperous nations. Our canals and rail roads are testimonies of the wisdom, courage and enterprise of our citizens—and our commercial prosperity, great as it is, is yet in its earliest infancy.

Among the thirty-eight names recorded as having voted against the Deposit Bill in the House of Representatives, that Bill which Genl. Jackson has approved, but which MARTIN VAN BUREN wished to kill, we observe two from Pennsylvania, namely Mr. ASH and Mr. BEAUMONT.

Both of these men, we hesitate to say, have betrayed the interests and misrepresented the wishes of their constituents, verily they will have their reward. There is no State in the Union that has deeper interest in the completion of her various internal improvements, or that is burdened with so heavy debts as Pennsylvania, and consequently no state had stronger reasons for desiring the passage of this bill, and yet two out of twenty-five of her representatives voted against this bill—or in other words, against giving the people their own money!—Com. Herald.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the United States Gazette, dated

Washington, July 26, 1836.

It is said that the President has stricken from the roll of the Navy, the name of Sherburne, the midshipman who killed young Key. The President will have done right if he has done so; and he would do better still, if he was to strike from the rolls all those who, by exciting Sherburne to fight, under the penalty of being scolded and branded as a coward, were the chief cause of producing the calamitous issue of that duel.

From the Harrisburg Chronicle.

REUBEN WHITNEY.—The history of this favorite of the New York faction, this secret agent of the League of Government Banks, is likely to be a public one. One of the Washington papers cites a specimen of a letter, forwarded under a figure of KING GEORGE, and signed by Whitney, as President of the Kingston Bank. It also gives the following history of that individual. "The letter of this New York gentleman states that Whitney was domiciled in Canada during the late war; that he took the oath of allegiance to Great Britain, and acted during the war, or part of the war, as Commissary for the British Army. Such was the satisfaction given to the Canadians by the conduct of Whitney during the war, that a short time after its conclusion a bank was established at Kingston, and, as if to reward him for his zeal in the British cause, he was made president. The sequel however shows, that he who is a traitor to his country will be faithless in all the relations of his station."

The letter states that Whitney, as President of the bank, necessarily had great control over the funds of the institution. That he took the notes of the bank and made large purchases of sheep, land &c. and held them for a time, and sold them, and getting paid in other money, absconded, and fled to the United States. The people in Kingston, fired with indignation at the villainy of the man, erected a gallows and hung him in city."

This is the man who controls the Deposit Banks. Such power, in such hands, is truly formidable to the liberties of the people. It is a monster more fearful than any which the people have been invoked to destroy.

Table with 2 columns: State and Miles. Lists states like Maine, Massachusetts, Massachusetts and R. Island, Connecticut, New York, New York and Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, Maryland, Maryland and Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Virginia and N. Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana with their respective mileages.

It appears from a letter published in the Globe of yesterday, written by Elias Bondinot, one of the leading men of the Cherokee Nation, that there is no foundation for the reports of hostilities on the part of those Indians, and that the friends of the treaty, on their return to their homes, have been kindly received by the people.

From the Penn. Telegraph.

"COFFEE AND PISTOLS FOR TWO."

Early on Monday morning last our town was thrown in an unusual commotion by a report that the office of the Reporter was beset by a mob, who had engaged in mortal combat with clubs, dirks, pistols, &c.

Upon repairing to the scene of action, it was found to be a squabble between the owners of the establishment, (Mr. Wharton of Reading, and editor Patterson) for possession, which resulted, by the force of superior numbers, and the promise of a compromise in favor of Patterson. On inquiry into the facts of the matter, we find them to be as follows: Mr. Wharton was the owner of the "State Journal" establishment, conducted by Crabb & Barrett, which at the late Union and Harmony Convention, was united with the Reporter. Mr. Wharton becoming an equal joint stock partner of the same. The contract was made for three years, but Patterson, desirous of being the sole editor and proprietor of the concern, in the Reporter of last week, took the liberty to publish a dissolution of the co-partnership, and announced himself as the sole editor and proprietor, without the knowledge and liberty of Wharton. The paper containing this notice reached Reading on Saturday evening. On Sunday evening Wharton, with two other gentlemen, arrived hereafter of themselves, after taking counsel, they entered the Reporter office,—proclaiming Wharton's right and ownership to the establishment, to the workmen, and ordered Patterson to retire and give peaceable possession, which the latter refusing to do, he was politely helped out at the back door, receiving in his flight the application of the understandings of the company to his oblique angle, in a half bent posture. The doors were then fastened, and Wharton requested the workmen who chose to remain, to continue their work under the new director. In the mean time Patterson, in a state of perturbation scarcely to be described—with hat off and hair streaming, which for brilliancy almost eclipsed the rays of the sun, ran a distance of half a mile, in quest of a pair of trousers, and otherwise, a posse of some twenty men, set to retake possession of the establishment. The new possessor had hardly got his arrangements made, when Patterson and his party appeared in front of the office and proceeded to enter into an arrangement that would be satisfactory to Wharton. Thus ended the affray. Pistols were drawn levelled by both parties, but although there were some bruises and black eyes, no lives were lost nor blood shed. We understand that Wharton's establishment was purchased the same day for Patterson. Some further particulars with which we are acquainted, on this subject, we defer until our next.

Taking the veil at Georgetown, D. C.—On Saturday week, three young females underwent the impressive ceremony of taking the veil, before renouncing their connexion with the world, and entering a life of absolute devotion and prayer.—It took place in the chapel of the Convent of Visitation, which was crowded with spectators, and a great number of Protestants attracted by the novelty of the scene. The ceremony was said to be highly affecting, and made a deep impression on all. The Metropolitan gives the following description of a part of the ceremonies:—"After the irrevocable vow had been pronounced, the Archbishop put the cross and chain, the sacred symbol of their profession, on the neck of each, and afterwards the solemn veil, the immortal type of their holy life. The nuns were undressed to the waist, and the solemn typification of their spiritual decorement, the newly admitted Sisters severally lay down at their full length, with their faces to the earth, and as if actually dead, were covered completely with a pall, while all the sisterhood, with lighted tapers in their hands chanted their requiem, and the service of the dead was performed by the priests and congregation. This over, they were called upon by the Archbishop, created in his full canonicals, and the mitre on his head, to walk in the vestibule, when the pall was removed, and while the whole edifice resounded with hosannas of gratulation, the buried forms arose, and in the full dress of their profession, crowned with wreaths of flowers, and bearing lighted tapers in the hand, walked in procession, and the greeting of the nuns into whose society they had been thus solemnly inducted."

"The following are the names and ages of the proficients, and the conventual by which they are to be hereafter distinguished. Mary McGerry, now sister Mary Theodosia, aged 26, Sarah Jenkins, now sister Clara Agnes, aged 18, Olivia Stonestreet, now sister Mary Filomena, aged 17."

Mr. Brooks, in one of his late letters from Europe, thus speaks:—"Newspapers are precious and scarce. The postage is immense. A stray Gallegano (an English newspaper printed in Paris, may now and then be seen, and the sight of one is a precious treasure, but almost all I learn from the United States is in the little journals of Italy, which are about as large as the eighth part of the National Intelligencer of Washington. They tell me the union is breaking up; that riots and wars are desolating the whole land; that the slaves are rebelling, and that a servile war is threatened. And they rejoice loudly, as they hold up this administration as the folly of men attempting to govern themselves. Nothing so much delights them as to see the Republic, as they call it, of the impossibility of a republic, even when founded under the best circumstances. The Lynch law is declared the only remedy. The Mississippi gamblers, lynched as they were, are nevertheless compensated with an immortality in every department of war in Europe. The slave missionaries are wearing a crown of glory here, as martyrs of a mad doctrine. It is true, all these things are, I have no means of telling, but I see in the little Italian journals, which are as practically occupied with such of our affairs as tend to discredit all republican institutions. And, perhaps, one of the greatest pleasures of travelling is to read such news of one's own country in a foreign land, particularly when it is probable that it is at least founded on fact. The emperor of Austria, it is said, has sent this occasion to inspire his Italian subjects with horror of all republican institutions, by making it optional with some state prisoners in Italy—whether they will choose the punishment of death at home, or banishment to the United States!"

A doomed Wagon.—A Mr. Swift was killed by lightning at Hatfield, Mass. a few days since, while driving his wagon with a pair of horses. His two horses were killed by the same bolt. It is singular that the same vehicle had twice been previously struck with lightning both times with fatal consequences to the horses. About two years since it was struck, in Hatfield, and three were killed, at another time it was struck and two horses killed in this same region. It is hardly to be wondered at that "people are almost afraid to see it," as the Hampshire Gazette says is the case.

Hubbard, the person who set fire to the United States Treasury Department at Washington, was arrested in this city yesterday. He was traced to this place by an officer named Kelly who suspected that he would probably call at the post office for letters directed to certain individuals, communicated the name to the Postmaster, who caused him to be arrested. The moment he presented himself, he confessed his guilt and promises to make known his accomplices.—N. O. Bee, Jan. 10.

Fanny Wright Darmann, and her husband, have been in this city for a week past.—Phil. Herald.

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Mr. BANNAN.—As one of the visitors at the examination of the pupils of Miss Clark's Female Seminary, on last Tuesday, I take pleasure in being able to express through your valuable paper, my great delight at the manner in which the exercises were conducted throughout, and in so doing, I am confident that I do but speak the united feelings of a highly respectable audience.

Besides the classes in mental and common Arithmetic, Geography, Geometry, Grammar, Chemistry, Astronomy and Botany, I was gratified particularly, with those on Geology, Natural Philosophy, and English and American History. The reading was fine.

The lesson in Calisthenics is calculated in an eminent degree to instruct while it delights; a graceful address is as important as almost any other branch of a polite education, for without this, neither the natural endowments of the person, nor the acquirements of the mind can be set forth to advantage.

The whole examination was particularly close and alike creditable to the young ladies, and to the ability and faithfulness of their respected Teacher.

Jackson and Reform.—Mr. Randolph remained nine days at St. Petersburg. His embassy cost \$24,000.—Mr. Buchanan remained nine months—"his excursion cost \$30,000.—Mr. Wilkins staid three months at the same cost—\$30,000.—Total for one year and nine days, \$84,000.—This, remarks the Albany Daily Advertiser, was all done by an administration that came into power under the flag of "Retrenchment and Reform."

A young girl at New York recently died with such mysterious symptoms as to induce a post mortem examination of the body. It was discovered that her life was terminated by the habit of chewing slate pencil and India rubber, a practice of general prevalence among school children.

Substantial Fame.—A very pretty compliment was paid to Mrs. Edward Knight, the vocalist, at her recent benefit, at Vicksburg, Mississippi. She played in the Soldier's Daughter, and sang the "Vicksburg Volunteer Banner Song," at the request of that corps, who were present, and whose officers came on the stage with their banner, and placed a wreath on Mrs. K's head. In the wreath were found two notes, each \$100.

A young gentleman addressed a young unmarried lady the other day on the appearance of fine weather after the long winter. "I congratulate you," he exclaimed, "Oh, you vile wretch, would you insult me?" "By no means," returned the gentleman, equally confused, yet unable to explain. A few minutes elapsed when the sun pouring into the window settled the difficulty.—Yach.

Eloquence.—Speech of High Constable Hays to the voters who recently struck in New York, "Go home and plant potatoes.—Go home or go with me. I don't want to see you here. If your employers don't give you wages, don't work—keep home and lay quiet. Make no riots here. I don't allow them things. Come, march home with you—your wives and children want you. No way this to raise wages."—N. Y. Paper.

We understand that the grand jury of the Mayor's Court have presented the Walnut street Theatre as a nuisance. If this be true, we rejoice at it, for it shows that we have more men among us yet who are not entirely destitute of moral courage. A vile place is scarcely to be found in our city, if all the accounts which we hear be true. The wretched place, that it has not long since been presented and slated.—Philad. Her.

New States.—On Monday last, the bills for the admission of the territories of Michigan and Arkansas, passed the house of representatives, having previously passed the senate, and, being now signed by the president, have become laws. Seven thousand chairs are exported from Boston every week.

The real personal estate in the state of New York is estimated at five hundred and thirty millions of dollars. There are fifty-six daily newspapers in the state of New York. Their circulation is equal to about 30,000 daily.

A New York paper says that there are in that city about three hundred young lawyers who do not earn \$300 per annum. Few mechanics, it is presumed, make less than double that amount, and yet it is not as fashionable to be a mechanic as it is to be a lawyer.

The Bank of the U. States has established an agency in Providence for the purchase of domestic exchange. The Editor of the Eastern Democrat puts a dozen queries to us, and concludes with calling us "brandy barrel." If he has that opinion of us, no wonder he is so fond of pumping us.—Pretoria.

Ignorance is Bliss.—Mr. J. Blim, of the Pa. Courser, thinks that "Gen. Harrison will not get the vote of a single State in the Union. Pretty Good."—"What dat you pic up dere Sambo?" "Dolla' Pompey." Well just leff 'em down agin. I only put 'em dare to try you."

John Randolph once said in the Senate of the United States, that he would rather have John Marshall's good opinion than a British Peerage or a French Marshal's baton.

Gen. James Hamilton of South Carolina, has addressed a letter to the editor of the Charleston Mercury, on the story that he was plotting to deprive Houston of the command of the Texian army, which he denies.

Texian Flag.—The Texian Flag is a plain red ground, with a single white star in the upper left corner, and between the points the letters TEXAS.

Charles E. Hawkins, Esq. is Commodore of the Texas Navy. They have four vessels in the commission, the Invincible, Independence, Liberty and Brutus. Gen. Ripley now a member of Congress from Louisiana, lost a son in the battle which terminated in the defeat and death of Co. Fannin and his comrades in Texas.

Texas.—The United States Telegraph of Friday says: "We saw Col. Carson, Secretary of State of Texas, upon the floor of the house this morning. He was greeted with great cordiality by his numerous friends."

Col. Read, the deliverer of the garrison of the Withlaeochie Block House, has challenged Gen. Scott. The offence was a charge of cowardice, advanced by the latter against the former. A duel is expected.

From a recent census, it appears that the population of Louisville, Ky. is 27,000; being an increase of 4000 since last year.

WHO SHALL BE MARRIED? The Taunton (Mass.) Reporter tells the following story of judicial and (we doubt not) judicious interference to prevent a marriage. The idea of incompetency to support themselves, is one of the finest strokes of political economy that we have seen.—What would be done in this part of the country, should an inquest of that nature be held upon all "proposals"? We copy the article.—U. S. Gaz.

"To marry, or not to marry, that's the question." "Two worthy magistrates of this county have been engaged a couple of days in this town, trying the question whether a man and woman should be permitted to enter into the honorable and responsible estate of matrimony.—Evidence was adduced as to the competency of the parties to support themselves, and also as to the intellectual capacity of each. The Justices and the court seem to have determined, from the fact that they could live upon love—as is proved in many novels, plays and poems. They accordingly decided that the parties should not be allowed to marry—though they could not prevent them from living—and thus two fond and affectionate hearts are forever to be kept asunder by the stern decree of the law." A forty old bachelor who comes almost every day to read the marriages in our exchange papers, has been looking and laughing at the other inquiry of the learned magistrates of Taunton, viz: The intellectual capacity of the parties, which he says is satisfactorily disproved by the very act upon which they were entering. Yet that same bachelor always nibbles a goodly portion of the wedding cake which he finds on our table.

MARRIED. At Port Carbon, on Sunday, the 26th June, by Wm. B. Hull, Esq., Mr. James Peton, to Miss Mary Ann, both of Norwegian towns in Schuylkill county.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Lists items like WHEAT FLOUR, RYE FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, BUTTER, EGGS, LARD, HAMS, CORN CHOP, BACON, BEFSWICK, FEATHERS, COMMON WOOD, MACKEREL, SALT, and LIME with their respective prices.

Fresh Fruits, &c.

JUST received and for sale, wholesale and retail, very low, by the subscriber, a fresh assortment of Oranges and Lemons. Smyrna Figs. Prunes—finest and plain boxes. Bunch Blooms, Sultans and log raisins. Citron, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon. Ground Cinnamon and Ginger. Sugar, Butter and Water Crackers. An assortment of Confectionaries. Hand, Soft and Paper shell Almonds. Blanched do. Tamarinds and Dates. Perfumery, Teeth and Hair Brushes. Fish-hooks and sugar lines. Violins, Flutes and Fife. An assortment of Toys, &c. JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.—THE subscribers has applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county, for the benefit of the several Acts of Assembly passed for the relief of insolvent Debtors, & that the said Judges have appointed Monday the 25th day of JULY, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in Orwigburg, for the hearing of us and our creditors, when and where they may attend if they think proper. ROBERT RATLIFF, JAMES ROBSON, ROBERT ELLISBURY.

Miners Wanted.

WANTED immediately 50 Miners, who are accustomed to sinking and driving in rock, to whom \$1 50 a day will be paid. Also

Wanted 50 Quarrymen, to whom \$1 25 to \$1 50 a day will be paid at the Tunnel and Rock Cutting, on section 24 of the Philadelphia and Reading; Rail Road—good hands can have constant work for one year, and wages paid every month by JAMES APPLETON, Contractor.

Housekeeper Wanted.

WANTED a suitable woman as housekeeper, who is capable of doing the work of a small family. To one who can come well recommended, good wages will be given.—Apply at this office. July 2

Stray Horse.

CAME to the stable of the subscriber, residing in Mercersburg, a black mare, supposed to be about 8 or 9 years old, with a small star in her forehead. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold according to law. PATRICK O'NEILL.

ROUND IRON.

FOR Sale, a quantity of one inch and some of three quarter inch round iron intended for coal stems, &c. J. SULLYMAN, Jr.

WESTERN BACON.

30 Hhds of Ham, Shoulders and Flitch, superior article well cured, and in prime order, for sale by J. SULLYMAN, Jr. No. 141 North 3rd Street, Phila. July 2