

POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1838.

Our Pamphlets, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading, and Handbills of every description, neatly printed at the Office, at the lowest possible 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.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The late Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in our borough by the customary demonstrations of public rejoicing. The approach of the National Jubilee was welcomed by the firing of cannon at an early hour, which was continued at intervals throughout the morning. Our streets resounded during the day with the lively strains of the Pottsville Band. Their music was spirited and appropriate. The rising generation partook very freely of the general rejoicing. Their squibs and crackers, which they threw about in unusual quantities, and in every direction—doubtless afforded them fine sport, but we regret to add, were a serious annoyance to passengers, whether on foot or horseback. A large share of worriment fell on the canine race, who testified their impatience at the frequent explosions around them by loud yelpings and barking. This juvenile sport, especially in crowds, should not be encouraged, being somewhat of a practical illustration of the fable of the boy and the frogs. We would also notice in this place the fact, that the general harmony of the day was somewhat disturbed in the latter part of it by scenes of personal violence and tumult—circumstances so common elsewhere, that they are never noticed. But with us they are a rare occurrence. The truth is, that notwithstanding the mingled and dense character of our population, on festival days we are in a remarkable degree exempt from such scenes. Our town is celebrated for the peaceable demeanor of its inhabitants. We trust that nothing hereafter may occur having a tendency to forfeit our well-merited reputation. We understand that some new and efficient police regulations are about being adopted.

In the course of the morning the First Troop of Schuylkill County Cavalry paraded in our Main street, and afterwards repaired to Coscaque, and after spending sometime in refreshment there, returned to our borough and gave us some specimens of pistol firing on horseback, several rounds of which were given with great regularity. A number of them subsequently joined a party of our citizens at the Pennsylvania Hall, where a dinner was prepared. This was a rich feast in which appeared all the various delicacies and luxuries of the season. The winds, vegetables and wines were at excellent, and the whole reflected the highest credit on the active host and amiably hostess of the establishment. We understand there were several other excellent dinners given in our borough. At the Pennsylvania Hall the company was organized by the appointment of a President and Vice President, when a number of patriotic and appropriate toasts were drunk, and some good songs sung. Not having received copies of the toasts, we are unable to give them to our readers. We may mention, however, that Dr. Wott and the Novelty were freshly remembered in the flowing cups of the company. As a sign of the times we may also add that the name of Harrison occurred more frequently than any other—there being but one solitary toast in favor of Martin Van Buren, and that drunk (though the wine was good) with terrible wry faces and general repugnance—yet the hero of New Orleans was enthusiastically received. The company were in good spirits, and all seemed to enjoy themselves, and like the knight of old, "sans peur et sans reproche." In the evening the dark vault overhead was illuminated by a number of rockets and fireworks, which made a brilliant and beautiful display. On the whole, the day passed off pleasantly. We must not, however, omit to mention the most interesting spectacle which occurred. We refer to the lengthened procession of the numerous scholars and teachers of the Methodist Sunday School. As they moved down our Main street on their way to a neighboring grove to listen to a suitable discourse, and partake of refreshments—their parents and guardians must have looked upon them with feelings of unalloyed gratification. Their mode of celebrating our National Anniversary was a highly appropriate one—a simple, pure and doubtless acceptable homage to the Great Author of our Independence—the Giver of every good and perfect gift—a mode at which the revolutionary heroes themselves may have looked down and smiled with approbation, and calculated under the parental guidance of their benevolent instructors—in the language of wisdom—to train them up in the way they should go, that when they are old they may not depart from it.

Accident.—At Lewisburg, during the celebration of the late Fourth of July, Mr. McCool, a respectable individual of that place, met with a very serious accident, by the accidental discharge of a cannon—his arm being so much shattered that an immediate amputation near the shoulder became necessary. The cannon went off unexpectedly, and while the individual in question was in the act of ramming. Another person lost two of his fingers by the

NATIONAL LIGHT INFANTRY.

The National Light Infantry returned from their excursion on the country on Thursday evening last. They were escorted into town by the Troop and a procession of citizens, and afterwards partook of a sumptuous entertainment prepared for them at the Pennsylvania Hall. A particular account of their excursion will be drawn up and published in our next. They visited in their route Sunbury, Northumberland, Lewisburg, Milton and Danville. The warmth of their reception at Lewisburg, Milton and Danville made a deep and lasting impression on their minds. The kind attentions and unbounded hospitality of the citizens of these flourishing towns excited in their bosoms the most lively emotions of gratitude and esteem. The Light Infantry, and we may add the citizens of our borough generally, have been laid under obligations which no language can adequately describe, and no time obliters. It is to be hoped, however, that an opportunity will be ere long afforded us to make some return for the numerous civilities they have received. A visit from either of their military companies to our borough would be hailed with universal satisfaction and pleasure. Such visits have a tendency to strengthen the mutual cordial feelings which should exist between the inhabitants of neighboring places, and to encourage the best of military systems.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, published by Theodore Tilton, N. York. We have received the May number of this celebrated Magazine. The contents are as follows: "The School of the Heart and other Poems, by Henry Alford; the Dying Flower, by Frederick Ruckert; Ballads from the Gorman of Ulmland; Translations from the Greek Anthology, by Wm. Hay; the Marriage and Registration Bills; Ascension Day, by J. F. Hollings; Hints to Authors, No. VII; Alcibiades the Youth, Scenes VII—X; Early Rising; Extracts from the Journal of an Alpine Traveller, No. VII; Foreign Results of Democratic Ascendancy in France and England; Reminiscences of Stobart, part I; Irish Tales, on the late Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; Shakespeare in Germany, part IV—the Historical Plays—the two parts of Henry IV."

The Washington correspondent of the United States Gazette, gives an account of a quarrel between Dr. Sutherland and Mr. Williams, a young member from Kentucky, in the House of Representatives, morning on the night of the 3d inst. which it was supposed would result in a duel. Williams, it is stated, misbehaved; he was called to order and requested to take his seat by Dr. Sutherland who was in the chair, which he refused to do when the Speaker said, "You will remain upon the floor until you have apologized to Sutherland." The Speaker took the Chair—Williams not only refused to retract, but disclaimed the explanations of his friends, when the House, by nearly a unanimous vote, passed a resolution of censure.

The Creek War.—Despatches lately received at Washington from Gen. Scott, state that from 800 to 1000 Indians, including women and children, have surrendered. The belief prevails that the war is by this time at an end.

Col. Fanning still alive.—The Pensacola Gazette of the 18th states on the authority of Capt. Trepan, of the Texian army, that Col. Fanning was not among the slain, but with a physician of his own force was preserved, and is still a prisoner with the Mexicans. The story seems highly improbable, no mention having been made of it by the Mexican prisoners.

We have received the Speech of the Hon. Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts, relative to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the states. This gentleman has distinguished himself already by several able addresses, and commanding that the present session is the first in which he has ever appeared in Congress, his constituents have no small reason to be proud of their representative, and felicitate themselves on their choice. His reply to the coarse and vulgar vituperation of Mr. Hardin, of Kentucky, was a masterpiece of temper and eloquence, and afforded him a complete triumph. The speech before us occupies a pamphlet of forty-one pages. We have had time only to glance over the contents. It embraces a very ample field of matter. The doctrines appear to us to be sound, the sentiments patriotic, the information extensive and accurate, and several portions highly eloquent. We subjoin the following extract, taken at random from the speech, as a specimen:

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Mexican Intelligence.—Late arrivals at New Orleans from Mexico, bring intelligence of the gathering of forces to make another attempt upon Texas. An expedition under Gen. Cortez, consisting of 5000 men, had arrived at Saltillo and another of 3000 under Gen. Valencia, was to have embarked at Vera Cruz for Copano, nearly in June, but had been delayed in consequence of 400 Texians having taken possession of the latter place. The New Orleans Bulletin says: Verbally we have been informed that Gen. Urrea had been appointed Generalissimo of the Mexican army against Texas; and that the Mexican Congress and Government had resolved to abandon Santa Anna to his fate. The latter however may be doubted, as we have a proclamation of Urrea, dated Matamoros, June 5th, who outlives himself "General of Brigade, and commanding the reserve division of the Mexican army."

It is also reported that he had been organized to raise an army of 15,000 men; and that 8000 had been raised in one day by subscription in the city of Mexico to equip them—the loans or donations to the government still continuing. Extract of a private letter from Matamoros, under date of 8th ult. by the schooner Haleyco. "The states of San Luis, Zacatecas, Durango, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas are preparing to unite and initiate the example of Texas by declaring their independence. A general meeting is looked for soon. Since the capture of SANTA ANNA, the opposite political party has been very busy, and in many instances expressed their sentiments fully to that effect. They express much anxiety lest the Texians will be persuaded to make the treaty which has been talked of, and so let loose again the dogs of war. They say they never can be anything but revolutionaries in the country so long as Santa Anna lives. And many are the Mexicans who would think it a blessing to the nation to have him executed. On the 23d May the courier dispatched to Mexico with the news of SANTA ANNA'S capture, then with Texas, and the disappearance of Santa Anna, proposition—say they have men and money enough, and will carry on the war. There have about a thousand troops returned, and more miserable objects were scarcely ever beheld. They protest against the Texian war, and say they will not return. Many of the officers openly speak their minds on this subject, and declare they will not undergo another campaign, and that the Texians are too sure a shot for them. United States Bank notes circulate freely among the officers who have returned. The prisoners under sentence of death are still held as prisoners, in close confinement, in spite of the conditions to the contrary in the surrender of Santa Anna. A sequel is greatly feared from the miserable soldiery who have returned from Texas. They are in a most miserable condition and very insulting to foreigners."

The Bill relative to the Indian Treaty appropriations passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 127 to 65. The execution of the Cherokee Treaty met with a strenuous opposition from Mr. Adams and others. We understand from the correspondent of the Sunday Morning News, that the Treaty contains the following provisions:

The treaty, independently of its surreptitious character, is very liberal in its terms to the Cherokee. The first article of the treaty gives them five millions of dollars in full for their lands east of the Mississippi. The second article gives the Cherokee, under the patent and perpetual guarantee of the United States, seven millions of acres in Arkansas, and the free and unannexed use of all the country west of the western boundary of said tract as far west as the sovereignty of the United States extends.

Another article binds the United States to protect the Cherokee nation from all present and foreign enemies, and against intestine wars between the several tribes, and against infraction and intrusion from citizens of the United States. Article 7th allows the Cherokee a delegate to the congress of the United States. Article 8th stipulate to remove the Cherokee to their new homes, at the expense of the United States, and to subvert them one year after their arrival there. Article 9th provides for the payment to the Cherokee of the full value of their improvements on their lands, including all established farms; and provides for the payment of the value of the missionary establishments to the respective missionary societies, and for the removal of the teachers and ministers to the west, at the expense of the United States. Article 10 establishes large and permanent funds for the support of schools, and an orphan asylum for the Cherokee. The stocks in which the money is to be invested to be selected by the president and purchased out of any money in the treasury. Finally, there is a provision that all those Cherokee who do not choose to remove may remain, as citizens of the United States, and receive, per capita, their portion of the general benefits of the treaty, and also the value of their own improvements, &c.

Cherry.—Tax Coars.—We perceive that our western brethren are loud and loggish in their complaints of the crop, particularly the wheat. The crop in this section of country has not failed, and our wheat is in the best of health. On the contrary, our farmers tell us that they are promising beyond any former season, and bid fair richly to reward their tiller.—Fitting Ad.

Steam Navigation at Tampa.—The New York Courier says:—We have just received from Tampa, Fla. a report that Captain Cook and his assistants of the Atlantic Steam Company, have completed all their arrangements for establishing a Line of Steam Packets between this Port and Liverpool, and have actually contracted with Messrs. Brown & Bell for a boat suitable for that purpose, the building of which will commence immediately. They have also contracted with Mr. F. A. Searcy for the engine, the frame of which will be constructed for burning a substance called "oil shale," which is found in abundance in the vicinity of Tampa. This information will, we are quite certain, give very general satisfaction both here and in Liverpool; and we may add that at the meeting of the late Legislature the Company will probably apply for an act of incorporation with a capital of two millions of dollars.

The Pensacola Gazette states that the U. S. cutter Jefferson, under the command of Capt. Jackson, arrived there on the 13th ult. in 12 days from Tampico. All intercourse was forbidden there between vessels of war and the shore. Merchant vessels are permitted to enter the harbor but not to depart. This seems to be the case at present at all the Mexican ports. While the Jefferson lay off the harbor, intelligence was received at Tampico of the capture of General Santa Anna. The flags of the vessels in port and of the fortifications, were hoisted at half-mast, in sign of mourning for the event. Active preparations were making to assemble a large military force to march upon Texas. Every department of Mexico was required to furnish its quota of troops for this service, to be assembled at Matamoros. Much excitement prevailed among the inhabitants of all classes. Apprehensions were entertained that Santa Anna and his fellow prisoners had been put to death by the Texians, and resolutions were publicly adopted and promulgated by the provisional government, that no act or concession of Santa Anna to the Texians would be regarded as valid. Capt. Jackson was not even permitted to communicate with Mr. Robertson, our Consul at Tampico, except through the commanding general, Gomez. The U. S. schr. Grampus, Boorman, commander, arrived at Pensacola on the 18th ult. from a cruise on the Spanish Main.

WARS IN TEXAS FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

We make the following brief outline of these wars from an article in the Lexington Reporter. Their history according to the writer shows that the Mexicans have not advanced in military tactics since the days of Montezuma, and that in morals they have retrograded. The United States and the Mexican soldiers met in 1809 or 10. Col. Lanasu commanded at Baton Rouge. To avenge the wrongs done by this officer to Col. Reuben Kemper, 40 Americans under Gen. Philip Thomas, took Baton Rouge with Col. Lanasu and his garrison of 120 men. Col. Kemper then proceeded into Texas to aid the patriots of that province against the Mexican government. A party of 550 men, under Col. Rose and Lt. Col. Kemper, then took Goliad and its garrison of two Mexican companies without an loss. In two months after 1500 Mexican troops besieged the Texians, but were attacked, defeated, and all taken. This little army, flushed with confidence, set out in 1812 for the conquest of Mexico. The Mexicans were in force to the number of 3000 near San Antonio, but were completely routed and cut to pieces by Rose and Kemper. Two companies of Frivier were sent prisoners, but a Spanish officer broke in upon by young Spaniard whose father had been shot, and who in revenge murdered them and all their officers. In March, 1812, a force of 400 Mexican troops appeared at Red River and the Texians were obliged to go against this army though seven times greater than their own. The victory was complete and only 3 men lost by the Americans. In August, 1812, Gen. Toledo arrived and took command of San Antonio, and with Rose's force of 400 and 300 Indians, attacked another Mexican army of 4000 and routed them. These former successes may be said to have severed Texas from the mother country. In September, 1835, Gen. Santa Anna took Goliad, and 1500 Americans taken from him by 175 Texians, and 500 farmers under Gen Austin marched against Co. A party of 92 men under Fanning and Bowie were attacked by 500 Mexicans—but the latter were defeated with the loss of 401 men and 1 piece of artillery. The conquest of Alamo by Milam, and the capture of Cos and 1100 men followed. In point of physical and moral superiority and bravery, the superior of 1000 Americans to 10000 Mexicans. The Mexicans in fact are of an inferior race, Moorish, Spanish, Indian and Negro blood combined. Gen. Toledo told the writer of the article that with 2000 such troops as he commanded at San Antonio, he could readily make the conquest of Mexico.

SEVERE RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

We learn from the passengers arrived this morning from New Bedford, Massachusetts, that a severe accident happened yesterday, at about 1 o'clock, P. M., on the Boston and Providence railroad, within about three miles of the former place. It appears that just as the Providence train for Boston was making the turn near what is called the old Tremont House, not far from the intersection of the Branch Rail Road from Dedham, the train from Boston for Dedham suddenly came in view.

The engines of both trains attempted to stop the engines, but not according to the order in the freight contract. The cars of the Providence train ran upon and almost mangled each other. The passengers were of course thrown into frightful peril, and several were severely injured, and others slightly. The passengers who left New York in the Benjamin Franklin on Tuesday, were in the train, among whom were a number of seamen and marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, bound in charge of officers, for the public service in Charleston. About twenty of the seamen and marines were wounded—ten severely, and the others slightly. Among the former, was a lieutenant, whose leg was so badly broken that immediate amputation was necessary. It was apprehended that his lives would be lost—but all is uncertain, and no written accounts have been received. The train from Boston was delayed by the accident five or six hours. The engines were pretty much smashed to pieces.

A New Bishop.—We learn from a Paris paper, that the Rev. JOHN HOOKER, pastor of St. John's Church, has been appointed E. C. Bishop of Delaware. The Bishop-elect is a native of New York, and has been for many years Bishop Co-adjutor of Philadelphia, is to be Bishop of Pittsburgh—a new diocese having been formed of the western part of Pennsylvania. The change which has taken place in the administration of the affairs of the Catholic Church in this State, is, we are informed, made not only with the concurrence, but at the special request of Bishop Kenrick—who takes very little, not merely the functions of those who have been previously mentioned, but also a sensible character emerges from others, who fill with him in the current of his creed.—Fitted. U. S. Gazette.

DEATH OF JAMES MADISON.

This venerable patriot expired at his estate at Montpelier, Virginia, on Tuesday last, the 28th of June, at the advanced age of near 90 years. Words could scarcely do justice to this last of that consecrated band, who has been truly and emphatically called "Ultimus Romanorum." His country's history is every where filled with the marked events of his illustrious and unspotted life. Not only as one of those fearless champions, who in the very earliest period of our struggle with the mother country, stepped forward manfully and offered his life, his fortune, and his splendid abilities in her defence—but immediately afterwards as a distinguished and most efficient member of the great Provincial Congress which declared our independence, and carried us safely and successfully through that dark and gloomy period of our history. Drawn forth from his retirement in after life by the solicited suffrages and spontaneous gratitude of his countrymen to various distinguished offices, and afterwards to the exalted trust of administering that government, in foundry whose institutions he had mainly contributed, he presided over the destinies of our country during the whole eventful period of the last war, and then full of honors and the good wishes and benedictions of his fellow citizens, retired permanently to the shades of private life, from whence, in the fullness of a good old age, he has been translated to another world, leaving behind a name that will be revered by every friend of liberty, and to the human race to the latest hour of posterity. To scan the comprehensive mind of our eminent public servant of this eminent individual, would be far beyond our limits of ability. As a patriot, a statesman and a citizen, his associate labors with such men as Jefferson, John Adams and Hamilton, and the high posts he has successfully filled, point out alone, without reference to his admirable writings, his extraordinary merits.—Noel.

Sev. Recs.—The New York built steamboat Champion made her first appearance at our port on Thursday last. The novelty of her construction, added to the reputation she enjoyed as the fastest boat on the western waters, attracted crowds of citizens to examine her. On Saturday she left for Alton, on a pleasure excursion. Her decks and hold were of course crammed with passengers. "She walked the waters like a thing of life, "And soon'd to dare"—all steamboats—"to the strife." In due time she reached Alton, discharged her host of passengers into the dusty streets to "meet their weary hour," and about 4 o'clock, P. M. cut off her way to return. For "grandeur" she had a few hundred yards above her landing place, passing the Paul Jones, then lying at the wharf. The hero of the German ocean could not withstand the temptation—she quietly cut loose and "hurried" for St. Louis. The Champion perceiving the "rum," made all haste in putting about and giving chase. The distance between the two boats, on starting, was estimated at about one-fourth of a mile. When the Champion reached St. Louis, the Jones was lying at the wharf as quietly as when she left her at Alton. It is said that Capt. Mir, of the Champion, took out his watch, and computed the number of minutes it would require to pass the Jones. But the thing could not be accomplished, "no way he could mix it up." We bespeak a banner gate, for the Paul Jones, with a steamboat vessel, and the motto "Champion"—St. Louis Register.

Accident of Burckhardt.—Burckhardt, after having had an audience of the pacha of Egypt, was called back, and the pacha said to him: "You are a fighting man with too much purity, to have learned an Englishman, and are travelling about to write a book, say at least in it, that you did not succeed in deceiving an Oriental. You have learned every thing very well but I have found you out by your feet, which are not those of an Arab, but have long been tramped in shoes." On the road to Mecca provisions are often scarce. Burckhardt continued very destitute, to pass some bread, which had been left, in his stores. Upon this, a Turk said to him, "Now I have discovered you: you are a Christian dog, and because you did not trust Providence, for a single day, you have stolen the bread."

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette states that upwards of five hundred dogs have been killed in that city within the last two weeks, by the corporation officers.

MARRIED.

At Mount Carbon, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bruner, Henry Yethake, Esq. President of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, to Miss Eliza Seely, of Carlisle, Pa.

At Mount Carbon, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bruner, George M. Totten, Esq. of New Haven, to Miss Harriet J. Seely, of Carlisle, Pa.

In Minersville, on the 30th of June, by the Rev. D. Thomas, Mr. Charles Vaughn, to Miss Susanna J. Holstein, both of said place.

On the 24th day of July, by the same, Mr. William Williams, to Miss Elizabeth Owens, all of the same place.

On Saturday the 26th June, by the Rev. Mr. Halable, Mr. William B. Lebo, of Tamaqua, to Miss Priscilla Master, of McKeansburg.

An adjourned meeting of Pulaski Lodge, will be held at the Hall on Monday evening, July 17th, 1838, at the usual hour.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR.—The subscriber 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 24th day of JULY next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in Orefield, for the hearing of me and my creditors, which and where they may attend if they think proper.

JULY 9 SAMUEL HOFFMAN, 34-3

TO MINERS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Little Schuylkill Navigation Rail Road and Coal Company, in Tamaqua, until the 15th inst. for digging a Tunnel through the Coal district at right angle with the veins, near the town of Tamaqua. The work will be commenced as soon as possible. For particulars inquire of JOHN K. SMITH, Tamaqua, July 9, 34-3

CHAS. MARYLAND'S WORKS. COMBUSTIBLES in an iron safe, for sale by J. B. BROWN, 24

The Coal Trade.

Shipments of Coal for the week ending on Thursday evening last.

Table with columns for Coal Company Name, Boats, and Tons. Includes entries for Delaware Coal Co., T.C. Williams & Co., G.H. Potts, J. Bull & Co., S.B. Rees & Co., Hodgson & West, etc.

LITTLE SCHUYLKILL COAL TRADE.

Table with columns for Coal Company Name, Boats, and Tons. Includes entries for July 1 Miami, W. Swift, J. Mahoney, etc.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAIL ROAD.

The following is the amount of Coal transported on this road for the week ending June 25, Per last report, 15,145

WEST BRANCH RAIL ROAD.

The number of tons transported on this road for the week ending on Thursday evening last. Per last report, 38,523 tons. Total, 32,128. R.C. HILL, Collector.

Mill Creek Rail Road.

The following is the amount of Coal transported on this road for the week ending on Wednesday evening last. Per last report, 15,596. Total, 17,008. GEORGE HADESTY, Collector.

DELAWARE & HUDSON COAL TRADE.

Arrived during the week ending this date, 119 Boats with Coal, 11385. Total, 14675. A. D. W. HARDENBACH, Collector.

Lchigh Coal Trade.

Despatched from Marsh Creek for the week ending the 30th inst. 101 Boats carrying 6303 tons. 756 do per last report, 34,174. 657, 32,777.

Coal Freight—July 8.

Pottsville to Philadelphia, \$1.00. Schuylkill Haven to Philadelphia, 1.00.

Pottsville Water Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a third meeting of Five Dollars on the Pottsville Water Company, will be held at the Treasury, on or before the 30th July inst. By order of the Board, WILLIAM RAGGERS, Treasurer.

Carts and Horses Wanted.

WANTED several Carts and Horses for coal to the landing. Apply at the Pottsville Water Company, July 9.

DOMESTIC MULLERS.

100 PIECES of Mashed and Dressed Mullers, for sale at the Store of J. BILLYMAN, 24 April 16.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned, that any person who shall be situated on the Mount Carbon Rail Road, or in the vicinity thereof, who shall be guilty of any offence, shall be liable to be arrested, and carried away to the Court, and thereupon to be punished as the Court may see fit. ROSE WOODHEAD, Agent of the Mount Carbon Rail Road.