

Who hath a wife who hath sorrow? who hath contentions? who hath babblings? who hath words that trouble cause? who hath redness of eyes? who that tarry long at the wine, they that go to seek mixed wine.

But let me exhibit another evil result of intemperance. I allude to the injury it works upon the intellect. The body and the mind, during our mortal existence, are intimately connected with each other. They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

They meet upon such a point. One diseased? The other becomes affected. The body becomes worn and feeble and diseased, when the mind is unsteady, and on the other hand, when the body is diseased and afflicted, the mind becomes feverish, excited, weak. So then, intemperance, affecting the body as we have seen, must also affect the mind.

We are indebted to the Hon. P. Newhall and Charles Frailley, Esq., for Congressional and Legislative documents.

In the letter from Roaring Creek, published by us last week, a typographical error escaped us. Instead of saying 4000 feet of blast in five minutes, it should be per minute, as the writer intended.

We notice that the British Miners' Journal, copies at length the proceedings of the Anthracite dinner, given by Mr. Lyman last fall, and bestows merited commendation on the speeches of Messrs. Kiddle and Farquhar. It considers the quiet evincing, as indicative of the triumph which must attend the great discovery, and a happy omen for the wealth and prosperity of our native state. She is indeed blessed by nature to our utmost wish; if her sons know how to take advantage of those gifts, our situation would indeed be enviable!

We have been amused at hearing that the loco loco incumbent of the Prothonotary's office, at Owingsburg, refused to take a ten dollar United States Bank Bill, last week, as the ten dollar bank was broken, good for nothing, and a monstrous fraud! Now how does this tally with a loco majority in the Legislature compelling that Bank to loan the state four million dollars? Are they to pay off their debts in worthless money, or has the Prothonotary fallen behind the eye, and forgotten that the great loco loco-people, living, wages reducing, bloodhound employing, standing army advocating, sub-treasury defying, administration, has taken the banks, little monsters and big ministers, all under their special protection? We think we know a gentleman about the size of our worthy Prothonotary, who will, before long, be glad enough to take almost any kind of money, and that will be when he finds the "post of honor is the private station."

The gallery pews of the Episcopal Church are very judiciously reserved for the free use of visitors and strangers. This will be an accommodation to that portion of the congregation, who are waiting for an enlargement of the Church, to obtain pews on the main floor.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a dish of splendid strawberries, from the garden of our friend Col. T. J. Baird. For our mountain region, this product is very early, and affords an evidence of the improved condition of our gardens.

The Borough Council held their meetings the first and third Wednesdays of each month, and have made arrangements to occupy the Lecture Room of Mr. Pease, so that in future our citizens may attend their deliberations.

Equestrian Iron Statue.—It has been suggested by Mr. Strickland, that the Washington Monument fund be appropriated to the erection of an equestrian statue of the father of his country, in the Philadelphia Square named after him, and that the material be the anthracite iron of our state. Mr. S. very justly remarks, that the iron masters of our coal region are interested—every body is interested in no noble experiment and commencement, which is to form a new era in the arts and prosperity of our mineral resources, as well as to do honor to whom honor is most eminently due from the citizens of a discriminating metropolis.

It would indeed be a most triumphant heralding of the capabilities of our state resources, if this idea could be carried out. From every specimen of workmanship we have yet seen, in our anthracite iron, we are convinced that the most splendid statue, which the world possesses, could be made of that material. Its peculiar properties cause it to flow as smoothly as silver, and the finest lines of the model could be preserved in the castings. We trust the enterprise of our Philadelphia friends, will not let this matter grow cold, in their hands, and we call on our own Joseph Lyon or Mr. J. M. Saunders, and all those who feel an interest in the iron trade, as well as pride in the accomplishment of the desired tribute to our nation's father, to impress its importance on the public, with that energy for which they are noted.

FOR THE MINER'S JOURNAL.

Coal Companies.

Mr. Editor: I perceive that you and your correspondent "X." are very confident that Lehigh coal, costs that company in New York, much more than is generally supposed,—in fact much more than they ask for it. They offer to sell it at Jersey City at \$5.50 a ton, for Philadelphia money; and their agent in this city offers to deliver it by cars to steamboats and manufacturers at \$5 per ton. Now, if you are right about what it costs the company, I would like you to give some reason why they offer to sell it below cost. It seems to me a very strange course, for intelligent business men to take, and I presume the managers of that company are such. If you are right, they must be losing money on all the coal they sell here. What can be their motive for that, and how long can they continue to do such a business? How is it that they make dividends and sell coal at less than cost, and keep bringing more to market all the while?

You say they borrow money from year to year. But who will lend them money, if it is understood that they do a losing business? I must think that you are in some great error about the cost of their coal: for it seems to be madness for men to go on in this way. Yet they may have a motive for it that I do not understand, and that you may be able to point out; and if so, I wish you would, for it is important to my interests to know the facts.

A NEW YORK DEALER.

If our correspondent has been with attention the articles of "X," and our previous comments, he need hardly be reminded that our estimates of the cost of Lehigh Coal delivered in New York, are actually less than those furnished by the President of the Company, and therefore at present selling prices they actually offer it below cost. The reasons for such conduct are manifest to all, who are acquainted with the concerns and views of the company. As early as 1830, Josiah White, Esq. one of the acting managers of the Lehigh Co. expressed his determination "to make the grass grow in the streets of Pottsville," and all the subsequent endeavors of the company, under his directions, have been to put down the Schuylkill Region, to remove all rivalry and competition, and pave the way to a mammoth monopoly of the Anthracite Coal Trade of Pennsylvania. Nor were these exertions directed against our region alone; they were directed against Beaver Meadows, Hazleton &c. were opposed as long as possible, excluded from the use of their Canal, and blocked out from a market, until the attention of our Legislature was called to it, and they were compelled by the strong arm of law to open their canal to rival regions. But the huge fabric, which the envy of Josiah White, sought to erect, was too unwieldy for completion, and after years of fruitless endeavors, the prime mover has found the task hopeless. The red ash coal of our Schuylkill Region has ever commanded a higher price in the N. Y. market than the Lehigh white ash, sometimes as much as \$2.50 per ton, and though by underselling our operators, they have compelled some of them to abandon the business in despair, yet their rivals have been hydrate-headed, and others have sprung up in their places. Another inducement then to sell coal below cost, was the hope that by throwing the Lehigh white ash into market at so much lower rates than our red ash, consumers would be induced by principles of economy to buy their staple. They

have therefore stopped at nothing to gain these ends—it never has been the object of the managers to do a fair business, but to attain a monopoly. And what have been the effects of these "visionary" endeavors? They have impoverished their coal lands to the amount of 1,400,000 tons, the quantity sent to market, and have placed themselves \$2,775,000 in debt, above the actual cost of their improvements. This is, clear as figures can make it, as thus—the cost of their various works was:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Lehigh Canal (\$1,500,000), Slack water Nav. & Rail Road (1,200,000), Coal Lands (70,000), R. Road to Summit Level (28,000), to Nesquehoning (16,000), Total \$2,814,000.

And the various loans amounting in addition to the capital stock to \$5,558,000 or \$7,774,000 more than the cost of improvements, while \$1,400,000 more of coal has been dug from their coal lands, and of course decreased their value! The above cost of Slack Water & Rail Road, includes of course the Wilkes-Barre Road, which requires about \$300,000 more to complete it, and then will never pay the cost of superintendence, being one of the wildest and most visionary schemes ever started in our country. The whole amount of toll that can ever be realized, will hardly defray the expenses of their stationary engines erected to surmount hills, and force an outlet that nature never contemplated. We may also remark, that the company have realized on town lots sold at Mauch Chunk and other building places, enough probably to pay for the improvements, made in the Coal Region. But from the whole aspect of the above facts, the inference is plain, that the actual loss on their Coal operations, has been the difference between the amount of their loans and capital expended, and the cost of their improvements, and this vast sum has been expended in attempts to bolster up an immense monopoly.

This state of things has long been known to us—we have ever had a watchful eye on the operations of the Lehigh Co. and have been ever prepared to repel such difficulties as were thrown before the onward course of our region. Situated as the representative of a rival interest, we have obtained from noticing the rash courses of that Company, until the magnitude of the interests involved, has brought it before the public from another quarter. Now, all reserve is removed, and we feel it our duty to expose the system, which has so long been used as a means of deception and stock-jobbing speculation. "A New York Dealer" may see at a glance, how they have declared dividends, and why they keep bringing more coal to market. They must continue their losing game, as long as loans can be raised, or exposure is the consequence. And it is on the brink of that exposure they now stand—the public are on their guard; loans can no longer be raised, without the assurance that a sinking fund is devoted to their liquidation; the coal business is now so well known, that precise estimates can be made by business men, to detect the paper profits of such air bubbles, and confirmation has been piled on confirmation that every cent of the capital stock has long been sunk, and that the value of their improvements would not cover their loans.

We cannot dismiss this subject, without expressing a hope, that our Legislature will see the necessity of reforming this abuse, of declaring dividends out of capital stock or from loans. It is a fraud in the broadest sense of the word, and community should be protected from such imposition, by a law declaring it a penal offence.

Cast Iron Rail Road.—We have thus far delayed making any comments, on the cast iron rail road, laid on the Greenwood addition to the Mount Carbon Rail Road, more than the mere mention of its completion. This was for the purpose of obtaining the estimates of its cost and other data which we presumed would be of interest to our friends; these have been politely furnished us by Andrew Russell, Esq. agent for the Greenwood property, and by their aid we lay the following facts before the public:

The length of the road from the Mt. Carbon Road to the Steam Mill, which has been relaid with cast iron rails is 1200 feet, a double track, making 4800 lineal feet or 1600 yards of rail. In this distance there are 9 full turnouts or crossing places, which require 486 lineal feet or 162 yards of rail, exclusive of the plate. The Rail is called the house joint pattern, and is cast in lengths of six feet; the pattern was first made for 70 lbs. of iron to the yard of rail, but was altered by increasing the size and strength of the flanges to 80 lbs. to the yard. The quantity of rails used in constructing the whole road, was about 62 tons; they are laid on sills which are 3 feet apart from centre to centre; these being again supported on the graded road by square blocks of stone under the end of each sill, where the rail rests on it. The sills cost 42 cents each, and the cost of laying the road, including grading, of which but little was required, it being laid on the old track, was 80 cents per panel of 3 feet. Cost of putting in each turnout, for labor and workmanship is \$5.

The road has now been in use some weeks, and heavy trains of loaded coal cars have passed over it, and it does not appear to give way in the least, nor has a single rail broken. It is believed by all to be strong enough for any road, where horse power alone is used. What effect the frost in the fall may have on it, is yet to be tested.

Taking the foregoing data, as the basis of a calculation, a mile of Rail Road, laid with these cast iron rails, will cost as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Cost. Includes 1760 panels of 3 feet at 80 cts (\$1,408.00), 1760 sills at 42 cts (739.20), 36000 lbs. of bolts and spikes at 10 cts (360.00), Costingencies (92.00), Total \$2,609.20.

Cost per mile \$8,000.00

These rails were cast by Mr. William Lyman, at his furnace on the island; it was originally contemplated to make them at the blast furnace, but as that blew out shortly after the contract was made, Mr. L. erected a small cupola, for the purpose, and made them Anthracite Iron of his own smelting.

The recent forgeries on the Philadelphia Banks, have been traced to Dr. Eldredge, a person of education, whose career in crime has been of no ordinary grade. From all accounts, he has for the last 15 or 20 years been a deprederator on the public, but justice has at length overtaken him.

A Novel Charge.—A military court of equity is sitting in Baltimore, to examine into charges preferred against Major Andrew, Commissary, and Capt. Dusenbury, Q. M. by Samuel Harker, a loco editor of that city. These charges are that the officers have purchased supplies for the army from Whigs, instead of partisans of the administration!

Suppose, by way of comment on the above, we had Van Buren and Forsyth's standing army of 200,000 men, forced upon us, where would be our republican liberties, where would be our equal rights? Sold in the shambles to the highest loco-bidder, at the same time with the army contract.

John Haviland, the Architect, is about to erect a new John at Harrisburg.

A New Expedient.—The Harrisburg Chronicle tells a circumstance, connected with our Legislative Session, which must not be lost. Senators Myers, Gardner, and Hays, and Messrs. Neff, Hoge and Field of the Assembly, visited Linglestown in the vicinity of the capital. While there Mr. Neff got hold of a drum, upon which he proved to be so very adept, that one of his audience expressed the wish to know where he had become so skilled on the drum. He said that he was a drummer in the last war under Gen. Harrison. Much curiosity was naturally felt to hear something about old Tippecanoe expecting he possessed sufficient regard for his own character and the military fame of the country, and that his regard for truth and justice, would induce him to state, what every man in whose bosom lingered one spark of courage or generosity, who ever served under him, has cheerfully testified to. But they were deceived in his character, or rather he showed them that he was utterly reckless of any such burdensome appendage as character. In answer to an inquiry as to General Harrison's conduct in battle, he stated that his practice was to order his soldiers into battle while he withdrew to a place of safety!

Now we need hardly say, that this assertion was a falsehood from first to last, Neff is probably about 30 years old, so that in 1813, he was at three year old drummer. We suspect with the Chronicle, that he was born a drummer, as the Hon. Felix Grundy was born a veteran democrat. One would suppose from the distinguished figure he cuts in the House, that he was a remarkable baby. With what fine effect he might commence some of his eloquent speeches—Mr. Speaker, I was born a baby, I have lived a baby, and by the blessing of God I will die a baby!

The Rev. Dr. Whittingham, Professor of Theology in the N. Y. Episcopal Seminary, has been elected Bishop of the diocese of Maryland, at a recent Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The remains of Goffrey, the inventor of the quadrant, have been removed, with other "bones of his buried ancestors" from near Germantown, and deposited in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Mons Adrien Jr., well known to the public, has been the victim of Lynch law. It appears that at Montgomery, on the Alabama river, a Mr. Dr. McLeod, made wanton overtures to Adrien, which were at first resisted, but at length the "Joseph" of his nature caved out, and he consented to an elopement. The husband followed, fired at, and missed him, when the unfortunate man jumped overboard, and was drowned.

Gen. Rogers, late Speaker of our Senate, has been dangerously ill.

Another Congressional Fracas.—Kenneth Rayner, and Wm. Montgomery of N. C. have had a stiff cuff in the Rotunda, originating from some quarrel growing out of a publication in the Globe. Can nothing be done to silence the libels and falsehoods of the official sheet? Hardly a week passes without the time of Congress being consumed by enquiries into garbled reports and misrepresentations, which have occupied its columns.

Barrenness.—The Reading Democratic Press, published on Tuesday last, the stale slander that Gen. Harrison voted to sell debtors at auction, to serve out their indebtedness, even after the N. York Evening Post, and other papers of the party, have retracted the accusation as unfounded.

What is the use of getting married?—Northwich Aurora.

When a man suspends the use of his senses by falling in love, it legalizes the suspension.

Express Mail.—The New York Courier and Enquirer, of 22d May, reached us on Wednesday, after eleven days travel. How it journeyed we know not, as there was no Philadelphia mail at all that night.

Tomato Wine has been made in Connecticut, from the medicinal qualities of the plant we may infer its value to invalids.

Consistency.—The objection made by the loco to Mr. Pease's resolution in favor of a uniform bankrupt system, was that they were opposed to the doctrine of instruction! Since when, we wonder, were the loco averse to this system? Perhaps Senators Grundy and Anderson can give us the information.

The Improvement Bill, which passed the House by a vote of 48 to 41, appropriates over \$3,000,000. It requires the United States Bank to loan four millions at 4 per cent, on pain of forfeiting its charter. Whether this bill will ultimately be a law, is of course doubtful, for the Warwick of our Legislature are complete "setters up and pullers down."

Walking is the best possible exercise. Habituate yourself to walk very far.—Jefferson's Memoirs.

This is perhaps one of the tenets of that "Jeffersonian democracy" which has "habituated" the administration sub-treasurers to perform such "tall" walking.

Henry Frick, Esq., has withdrawn from the Milloniam, which he established in 1816, and conducted to the present time.

Philadelphia Loan Co.—Bills of indictment have been found against George Schott and Theo. M. Moore, late President and Cashier of this institution, charging them with conspiracy to defraud.

Direct Tax.—We have but room to state that the Bill, directing a tax to be levied directly on certain articles has passed both houses. Its operations and effects will be noticed next week.

Augusta, (Ga.) has been inundated by a freshet in the Congaree.

More Furnaces.—Four furnaces for making iron with Anthracite Coal are now in progress of erection on the line of Morris Canal at near Stanhope, 36 miles from Easton.

Shamokin.—A letter from this place says that "business has resumed measurably in Shamokin. One locomotive has been making two trips per day for a week past, and in a few days another Locomotive will be running. Miners have got into employment after a long rest. Rapid preparations are making for the erection of two Anthracite Furnaces in the place; one of which will be put in blast, perhaps in September next. Iron ore has lately been discovered near the site of said Furnace. Strangers have begun to flock in from different parts, business no doubt will be brisk and active for the season."

Questions for the late Post Master General.—Mr. Kendall says, in his letter, that he "has not been fortunate enough to accumulate wealth in a public office." We have a different impression, which, if erroneous, we should be pleased to have corrected; and we, therefore, being humble searchers after truth, respectfully enquire if Col. ALLEN, a mail contractor, has not been travelling through Illinois and other parts of the West, purchasing farms for the head of the Post Office Department? what the said high functionary would take for a certain farm bought by his agent Mr. Wm. L. May, of Illinois? And finally, whether he would consider \$300,000 a fair equivalent for his share in the profits of the Mississippi Land Company?—N. Y. Times.

What have we seen at the present session of Congress?—Kendall's Globe Address.

No investigation of the Post Office accounts!

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, the organ of the Custom House and Post Office, speaking of Gen. Harrison, has the following piece of acrimony,—which we extract as a specimen of the foul means to which the Van Buren press is compelled to resort, for capital in the pending contest. We will venture to say, the article was either penned by a British Tory, or the son of one, who keenly feels the drubbing his father suffered at the Thames! But bear the unmanly and mendacious libel!

Always a coward, always a fox to the people, always as rapacious as Vipers, and as INFAMOUS AS ARNOLD, we know not whether most to scorn his imbecility, to hate his principles, or wonder at his impudent effrontery.

We do not feel disposed to say much on the atrocity of this paragraph; it is in perfect keeping with the Van Buren mode of warfare—they use no argument; blackguarding and falsification are their only weapons. We, however, offer to the thing which we penned the above, the following remarks from the "American Sentinel,"—a paper which has suffered much abuse from its administration confidants, because it has dared to be candid and afraid to stoop to falsehood and detraction. Its editor says:

"We have been fretfully complained of, also, for declining that method of political warfare which relies chiefly upon personal abuse of opposing candidates, and of distinguished men in the adverse party. We dare not war after that fashion. We can choose our man and with becoming zeal advocate his elevation to trust and power, but we dare not abuse the great and good men who may compete with him. Every such man is the property of his country; his talents, his fame, his deeds of wisdom in the cabinet, or of valor in the field, are his country's,—and ebe, the proud mother of these children, is never more injured, never more afflicted with Rachel-like bereavement, than when rufianism would pluck them from her bosom and tarnish their glory."

The Difference.—Self first, and the country after, seems the rule of action which governs Van Buren; but Gen. Harrison, it has ever been, "our country first, and self the last consideration!" Van Buren, plans no scheme without first weighing how far it will benefit his personal advancement, and the strength of the party; he makes the public convenience but a contingent to the preservation of power, and the people may suffer under the pressure of these various schemes, without hopes of redress or amelioration. But the whole life of Gen. Harrison has been one of devotedness to the "safety, honor, and welfare" of the people; his personal advancement has never been regarded; but with a single eye to the public good, he has steadily pursued that path most conducive to the general happiness, and to the establishment of the broad principles of political freedom. The contrast between the selfishness of Van Buren, and the patriotism of Harrison is exhibited in every prominent action of the men, and must have its effect upon every friend of his country.

The Sub-Treasury Bill which was first introduced by our worthy and enlightened President, is growing so fast into the good graces of the people, that the federalists are endeavoring to deprive Mr. Van Buren of all the merits, and placing them to their own credit.—Democratic Press.

The "federalists" our friend does not mean Buchanan or Ingersoll, but the opponents of Martin Van Buren, and says they are trying to deprive Van Buren of all the merits of this scheme! This is the most reckless attempt at perversion we have yet had pressed upon us. There is not an opposition print in the Union which does not condemn the sub-treasury, as dangerous to our liberties, and placing an irresponsible power in the hands of the Executive. To deprive this bill of its "merits" would indeed be a magician's work, for merit it has none: it is the office holder's scheme, to obtain control over all the revenue of our country, and then grind down the laborer and mechanic, reduce their wages to six pence a day, and place our country on a par with those whose bondage and slavery are hereditary. We seek not to place such things "to our own credit"—we war against the scheme—which of all others originated by the present administration, is the most odious and corrupt.

What next?—Tippecanoe! Steel Pens are made in New York.—Richmond Compiler.

They will be used at Washington, for investigating the corruption of the different departments.

The latest humbug of the Whigs is "Tippecanoe Walking sticks."—Loco paper.

They are premonitory of Van Buren walking papers!

A flood of demoralization has swept over our land.—Kendall's Address.

True, for the country has been flooded with Globes, and we shall soon have an extra-flood.

Content for the People lies at the bottom of their whole scheme of electioneering.—Kendall's Address.

How low must you be degraded then, who lie below the contempt of the people!

The locos are nettled at the idea of Harrison Conventions being counted by the acres.

We should presume such reports would prove heart-achers to them!

A Log Cabin has been raised at Berwick: