全国的企业企业的

POTTSVILLE

Saturday Morning, July 18

close money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."—Amo Kendall.

Some of our subscribers may not be aware that they may save the postings on subscription money, by requesting the postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing such money, he being able to satisfy himself before a letter is scaled, that it contains nothing but what refers to the subscription.

[Am. Farmer.]

35 A \$5 current bill, free of postage, in advance, will pay for three year's subscription to the Miners' Journal

We are never so happy as when about to per petrate a DUN: it is a necessary and social interchange of compliments between the publisher and has friends and parrons, on the broad maxim of "ask and ye shall receive." We never do ask but for our due, we have semi-annual terms for asking attentien to our terms, and one of these is the lat of July. We therefore shall feel indebted to those who are indebted to us, if they will pay us a visit and pay their subscriptions. As the times are hard, we hardly dare press them this time, but if they cannot pay the whole, a part will do this quarter, and what is left will come right next quarter. We are so much engaged on the mechanical department of the Journal and Log Cabin, that we cannot spare time to call on our friends, and must therefore urge them to call on us. We cannot do justice to the cause in which we are laboring, if subjected to done from our creditors; if therefore we are relieved from financial troubles. we shall work with renewed energy for our patrons

We have enclosed Bills to a number of our Mineraville friends, which, if not convenient to call at this office, they will please pay over to Mr. John Provost, who will please act as our agent in Minera-

" Quist," probably next week.

We are requested to state that the Rev. Dr. McCarrer, will preach at Port Carbon to-morrow morning and evening, at the usual hours.

A large press of advertisements has crowded out the "Temperance Record," and several other atticles.

Don't forget the meeting at thrwigsburg on the 28th inst. It is expected that Mr. Baer, the celebrated Buckeye Blacksmith, will be there.

We invite the attention of our readers to two communications in this paper on the subject of the clusively shows, that Rail Road Iron cannot be manufactured in this country, even with the great advantages derived from the process of smelting from with Anthracite coal, unless the duties are increased on foreign rail road iron, or a great reduction in sages takes place. This is worthy the attention of

our Legislators. The other gives a description of Meesra. Reeves & Whitaker's establishment at Phonizville, where the process of manufacturing neils from the ore, in the short space of twenty-four hours, is actually accomplished by the above named gentlemen, since the introduction of Anthracite as a fuel in their Furnace. Some of the nails and bars of iron manufactured at this establishment, can be seen at the Pennsylvania Hall. The ore from which these nails and bars are made, is of the kind termed woold short," and we are assured that the iron made is of a superior quality, without subjecting at to the a second process," which is absolutely ne ceasary when smelted in a charcoal furnace, to produce a good article.

"M Change-what shall we do far change!"-is becoming the general cry in this neighbourhood among business men, and in fact among all classes, and we can assure our readers not without a cause—in this BIX." respect, our "spfferings is intolerable," and how are we to be relieved! The post offices operate as a complete drain. In these reservoirs, nearly all the small change in the community is collected, and then transmitted to the office holders at Washington and elsewhere, who under the present " democratic" administration, claim all the gold and silver for themselves, and leave the rags for the people. We must have change from some quarter, or we will soon be compelled to close our places of business.

Crane Iron , Works .- The first Anthracite Furnace at the Crane Iron works near Allentown. we are pleased to learn, has been blown in success. fully by Mr. David Thomas, the superintendent. This makes the fifth furnace blown in exclusively with anthracite in the United States, four of which are now in full blast. The other, Mr. Lyman's of this borough, is undergoing the necessary repairs which suggested themselves during the experiment. and will be ready to blow in again in about two

A Magnanimous Opponent.-Col. Richard M. Johnson, the brave old soldier, (whom the locos refused to nominate as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, at their National Convention, because, it is said, that that nice man, Mr. Van Buren, did not think him quite nice enough for that station,) has done the "handsome thing" in New York also In alluding to the battle of the Thames, he said:

" There were no cowards there; and yet I know not why I should speak of this, for true courage is but a common quality of the American Heart." to the evening the Col. dired with the Common Council at the American Hotel. Gen. Sacford made some public remarks in the course of the evening; and adverted to the useful employment of the militis during the late war. Col. Johnson, in repl , af-

ter recounting the principal incidents of the battle of the Thames, said: "When mygallant Commander (HARRISON gave the orders for the charge, I knew we could do the

business in thirty minutes. Se much for the charge of "cawardice" against Gen. Harrison. The locos must try something else.

The Keystone of Wednesday last says; Commonwealth vs. Lieb, Associate of Schuyllill County .- We understand that this case, in which the Supreme Court of this State reversed the decision of Judge Porter, declaring the act of the last legialature classifying the Associate Judges, to be unstitutional, is removed to the Supreme Court of the United States for revision.

Memrs, Strangs and Brown, of North Carolina have resigned their seats in the United States Senate.

The Delaware Coal Company has declared a semiannual dividend of 4 per cent. Nearly all the opponents to Gen. Harrison

now, are those who opposed him during the war. Col. Johnson has withdrawn from the Vice Pre-

the Hon. Wm. R. King has been elected President pro tempore of the Senate. The Locos have defeated the General Bankrupt

Bill in the House of Representatives. The Louisville Journal states that a son of the

ولود .

Hear Gen. Jackson on the subject of a Turiff .--The following is an extract from a letter written by when he was a candidate for the Presidency

"I will ack what is the real situation of the agriket for his surplus produce? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does effect it has already had in the District of Columnot this clearly prove, when there is no market bis, can os ascertained by reading the following pargither at home or abroad, that there is too much labour employed in agriculture. Common sense at once points out the remedy. Take from agriculture in the United States six hundred thousand men, women, and children, and you will at once give a market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been on long subject to the policy of British merchants. Tis time we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding paupers and labourers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall all be rendered paupers ourselves. It is therefore my opinion that a careful and judicious tariff is much wanted to pay our national debt, to afford us the means of that defence within ourselves on which the safety of our country and liberty depends, and last, though not least, give a proper distribution to our lubour, which must prove beneficial to the hoppiness, endependence, and wealth of the e-m-រាធមារ៉េរប្ញ•"

The above sentiments so applicable to the state of the country at that time, are equally so in its present condition. It is to the destruction of the tariff (which, unfortunately for Gen. Jackson, he lent his great influence to accomplish, through the instrumentality of Mr. Calhoun) that we are in a great measure indebted for the present unparalleled embarresements which pervades the whole country.

We have found out his [Harrison's] opinions.-Spirit of the times, July 7th.

Why didn't you read the Whig papers, and you would have found them out long ago. How do you like that part of his political creed, which is termed honesty, Mr. Times. State Electionn .- Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Mis

souri, and Alabama, will hold their State elections on the 3d of August next. Tennesses on the 6th of August, and North Carolina in all the month of Au-

Louisiana Election .- On the first day at New Orleans, 894 votes were polled; of this number, 624 were for the Harrison candidates. They vote three

The following capital toast was given by Charles Miner, a veteran of the press, on the 5th of July at Wilkesbarre:

By the Hon Charles Miner. Gen. Wm. H. Harrison-we need ask no verbal pludges for his con duct, his whole life is a pledge of Honor, Putriotism

A Somerset .- Citizen Ritchie lately said that Mr. Hunter, Speaker of the H. R., was out in favour of Mr. Van Buren. In his paper of the 23d, he backs out of this, by saying that " he is authorised to say that this is a mistake."-Noah.

This is not the only mistake the locos have made lately. They have been parading a letter, from a James Henderson, dated South Bend, Indiana, who stated that he had abandoned Gen. Harrison. 'The South Bend Free Press states that no such a person as James Henderson lives or ever has lived in that place. The whole affair is a Furgery.

Beauties of the Loca Foco Press .- The following paragraphs exhibits the tone of the Loco Foco Press, towards that war-worn veteran and defeuder of his country's rights, Gen. H. rrison. We subait them to our readers without comment.

From the Beltimore Republican. " GIVE HIM [HARRISON] A BARREL OF HARD CI-DER, AND SETTLE A PENSION OF TWO THOUSAND A TEAR, AND OUR WORD FOR IT, BE WILL SIT THE REMAINDER OF HIS DAYS CONTENTED IN A LOG CA-

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times. " Always a Cowand, always a For to the Pro-LE, always as Rapucious as Verres, and as INFA MOUS AS ARNOLD, and we know not whether most to scorn his imbecility, to have his principles, or wonder at his impadent effrontery.

From the New York Evening Post. "Gen Harrison's poverty has awakened the sym pathy of the ladies of this dis rict, and they are now at work, getting up a subscription to supply the war worn hero" with a sunt of clothes. If you have any old shors, old boots, old hats, or old stockings, cend them on, and they will be forwarded to the . Hero of North Bend."

From Medary's Ohio Statesman, Public Punter to the Legislature.

Gen. Harrison.-As this decent gentlemen has thought proper to allule to the Ohio Statesman in nge of his confidential letters to North Carolina, in a CONTEMPITUOUS manner, we shall carry the war into Africa. We shall show who is the most deserving of respect. WE SHALL SHOW THIS STRAW STUFFED. INEBRIATED OLD DE-BAUCHEE UP TO THE WORLD IN A LIGHT THAT WILL MAKE EVEN HIS CONSCIENCE KEEPING COMMITTEE FEEL AS THOUGH THEY HAD A NASTY BUSINESS ON HAND.

From the Detroit Free Press. Log cabine! What are they? Rendezvous for the idleness, and dishonesty. Yes, sir, the very AVE-NUES AND VESTIBULES OF HELL.

AN OPPONENT OF GEN. HARRISON. The Cincinnati Advertiser, who holds the office of mublic printer under Mr. Van Baren, thus speaks of Gen. Harrison:

Gen Harrison is not a nice man. He has not taken those wicked means to enrich himself that nany of his warmest friends have taken-he has been HONEST IN ALL HIS DEALINGS-HE HAS BEEN FAITHFUL IN ALL THE PUB-LIC OFFICES HE HAS HELD—AND HE HAS NOT TAKEN THOSE ADVANTAGES HE THEIR DOCTRING AND PRINCIPLES AS UTTERLY AB-MIGHT HAVE DONE. WITHOUT THE VIO-LATION OF ANY DUTY."

Mechanics of our Country .- Mr. Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, says that " Baer, the buckeye blacksmith, is a great humbug," and that " his man ner is coarse, and his language ungrammatical." Never mind. He speaks to the point, and in good common sense; and such a class of men is producing great sevolutions in public opinion. It is bad policy, if not manifest injustice, to deride the arguments of mechanics merely because they may be brought in contrast with the interest of politicians. The very nature of our institutions holds out great inducements-particularly in an equality of rights -for the mechanic to distinguish hunself on any useful subject, whether connected with his occupaion, or with political economy; and it is sound policy to encourage and reward talent, when breaksident's chair for the remainder of the session, and ing the fetters which a want of education fixes on a humble citizen. - Noah.

Liberty of Conscience is guaranteed by the Conatitation, and is a leading principle in the creed of the genuine democrat. And yet Mr. Van Buren would not allow the catholic to enjoy the same prilate Postmerter General, Mr. Barry, has come out vileges as he was willing to grant to the other sects of the christian religion .- Ball. Adv.

First Fruits of the Sub-Treasury - Since the passage of the Sub Treasury bill. Congress has re-Gen. Jackson to a gentlemen in N. Carolina, in 1834, fused to re-charter any of the banks in the District of Columbia, and have given them four years to wind up their business. No person can any longer culturist? Where has the American farmer a mar- doubt, that it is the intention of the locos to prostrate every Banking institution in the country, and the

agraph: The Sub-Treasury in the District .- The experie ment of subjecting the citizens of the District of Columbia to the tender mercies of the conly Constitutional Treasury," threatens to create universal distress in that devoted territory. All banking business in the district is at an end; and its trade is thrown exclusively upon the notes of foreign institutions and hard money. "It throws us back-says the Mudisonian. fifty years, and leaves us dependent for a currency upon such amount as the office-holders may choose to expend of their salaries among us, and for any thing further throws us into the hands of the brokers, or carries us back to barrer. Those who have been engaged in manufacturing or any active enterprise, will be compelled to dismiss those in their employ, and we expect to see nothing but stagnation and desolation throughout the ten miles equare."

A meeting of citizens, without distinction of party. has been held at Alexandria, for the purpose of moving to secede from the district.

The Loco's persuaded Col. Johnson to visit Harrisburg, for the purpose of inducing him to take round against tien. Harrison, but whatever may be is other faults, he deserves great credit for the manly course he pursued on that occasion. They could not wring a solitary word from the Col. in disparagement of his old commanding officer. In alluding to the battle of the Thames, he checked the course of the locos in the following strong and pointed

" There was not a coward in that battle-every man done his duty from the General down." The hyena portion of the locos hung their heads at this declaration, and some of them even declare that Col. Johnson is electroneering secretly for Gen. Harrison. "We think ourselves that they had better

making political capital out of this trip. A letter from Columbia county states that the riends of Harrison outpumbered the Locos at B comsburg, in the 4th, without any exertion on their par, although the Locos had been actively engaged for several weeks previously to procure a large

have left him at Washington. They have failed

The Collector of the Port of New York has given notice that under the Sub-Treasury act, he will, after the 13th inst., demand a quarter of all payments for duties in specie. After the 30th of June, 1841. one-half of the revenue coust be paid in specie; after the 30th of June, 1842, three-fourths; and after the 30th of June, 1843, the whole.

Taxes Taxes!! Taxes! We have now a

County Tax. Road Tax. School Tax, Poor l'ax. Direct State Land Tax Household Tax, Watch Tax, Carriage Tax.

Tax on Bonds and Mortgages. Tax on Money at Intere Tax on Solvent Debts. Re-elect Martin Van Buren, and we will have also

A Government Direct Tax. to support the office-holders, and A Standing Army Tax.

Farmers, don't you think you had better give up your furms to these Lucas at once. There is no use of going to the trouble of tilling the soil, when every dollar is wrung from the hands of houest industry to support the swarms of Federal office-holders, which will soon infest the land to eat out our substance, and rob us of our property. The Sub Treasury bill alone, will increase

the number of office-holders several thousand, and every new tax increases the number of collectors.

"I have addressed inquiries to twenty-seven governments (despotisms) of Europe, and find that twenty-two have adopted the Sub Treasury."-Van Buren's lust message.

We have always understood that the Revolution was caused by the rotten governments of Europe endeavouring to extend their despotic laws over the then American colonies; and that our fore-fathers took up arms and shed their blood in defence of their rights, and declared us free from Great Britain and European sway. But Mr. Van Buren don't like the republican notions of the people of the United States he deems them incompetent to make laws for themselves, and has insulted, yes, basely insul el the people by addressing inquiries to the desputic governments of Europe, relative to their mode of government, and then recommending their lies to the people of the United States as worthy their adoption. Not content with using a foreign carriage, foreign furniture, Royal English Wiltor Carpets, Foreign Tabourets, and French Comfortables, but he must import European laws for the use of the people. We must either burn our "declaration of independence," or send Martin Van Buren to Europe, and let him enjoy the laws and the couches, and their furnidepraved and dissolute-nurseries for drunkenness, jure, without forcing them on the heretofore free and independent people of the United States.

A PICTURE OF LOCO-FOCOISM. In 1837, when Locofocuism first sprung up in New York, the Albany Argus, the seading Van Buren paper in that State, condemned it in the following strong language:

"No portion of the Republicans of this county or state, we trust, entertain any feelings in common with the distinctive views of that faction, originating in the city of New York, KNOWN AS THE LOCO FOCO'S, and of which we have a small number in this county; THAT WE REGARD HORBERT TO ALL PRINCIPLES OF REPUBLICAN. ISM 'OR MORALITY and of the good onder or SOCIETY, and at war with the safety of our civil and religious institutions; and that any attempts by ANY PARTY to court their favor or support, for any purpose whatever, we are satisfied would and SHOULD produce DEFEAT and DISGRACE."

The Richmond Enquirer, on the 5th of December ber 1837, in alluding to Locolocolem. also said:

" The Lucy foco destructives constitute no part of the Republican party-they are the rubble followers of the camp-they belong not to the main army. vain to appeal to their movements as indicative of those of the Regular Troops!!"

have become the "regular troops," and both the tionably ewaits them.

portant letter you will oblice

We had the pleasure on Saturday last, of paying wish to these works (owned by Messrs. Reeves & Whitaker,) which, at the present time present objects of more interest to those interested in the iron trade of our State, than can be found at any iron works in our country. Here may be seen the whole process of making iron, from the ore to the manufacturing of the nails and in a few weeks the enterprising proprietors expect to go through the whole process, from the raw material to the making of the

nail, with anthracite coal. The anthracite furnace is in blast, making a handsome yield of iron, and is worked with as much case as we formerly worked many of our charcoal furnaces. The management of the furnace is in the hands of Mr. William Firmstone, a gentleman who has shown himself fully competent for the undertaking, and the case with which he works the furnace, shows that he is a complete master of the business of making iron with authracite coal.

POR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

PHŒNIXVILLE IRON WORKS.

One very important result in the making of iron here is, that it can be made of a very superior quality " from aild short ares with anthracite east, with. out any second process, as they have here made both bur iron and cut nails directly from the puddied iron that was made exclusively of short cres." The bar iron and nails were made on Saturday last while we were at the works, and the whole process of making the nails from the ore only occupied about twenty-four hours. These nails, we believe, are the first cut nails made in this country from authracite iron. I'be making of good bar trots directly from the pig made from cold short ofer, we consider very important discovery in the iron business, as it proves conclusively that the anthracite as a fuel so much improves the quality of the iron, that it can be made from one of this description into bar from of a good quality, without the necessity of re-melting it in a ron out fire.

This fact is merely a corroboration of what Mr. Crane experienced in regard to the improved quality of the iron manufactured with authracite coal at the Iniscedwyn works in Wales. Mr. Johnson, in his report on the iron trade in Scotland and Wales, saye, Mr. Crane has received assurances from several parties, that had used it for various purposes, that for burs it had given great satisfaction; for foundry work it was admirable; that in remelting, it was found very fluid and at the same time very stronga union of qualities most desirable, but rarely to be met with.

And in the report of Mr. Daubree, he says; "thu we see how great are the advantages arising from the employment of anthracite in the manufacturing of iron, whether as regards economy or the quality or the iron."

" 1st. It has brought into use a combustible min al found in the neighborhood, sheaper than bitumin ous coal, and consequently much less expensive than coke and of which a smaller quantity is required." "2d. The quality of the iron has been sensibly

improved by the use of it.' The iron ores taken from the coal region in Wales s all of a cold short nature, and Mr. Crane was using ore of this quality at the Iniscedwyn works. The iron made at the Phoenixville furnace last year with charcoal, and the same quality of ore that they are now using produced a cold short iron, and Means, Rerves & Whitaker were compelled to purchase large quantities of the best pig metal from Centre county, to mix with the iron manufactured by themselver; but they are now of the opinion that the anthracite has so improved the quality of their iron that they will now be able to make iron suitable for all their purposes, from the ores that they have been using heretafore, smelted with anthracite coal.

The furnace is 30 feet high, 71 feet bosh, and 20 inch tunnel head; mean area of the furnace four feet seven inches. She is now making thirty-five tons per week. (the iron being weighed daily.) which is excellent yield for the size of the furnace and the quantity of the blast. We were present when two castings were made, one on Saturday evening, and one on Sunday morning; each casting was upwards of two and a half tons. The blowing cylinders are forty-fwo inches in diame er, and four feet stroke, and are capable with the power used of blowing into the furnace from 14 to 1600 feet of blast per minute. Mr. Firmstone has clearly proved, that anthracite iron can be made with a much less quantity of blust than we have heretolore been led to suppose necessary. The blast is heated to about 500 degrees fubreuheit, by means of a small heating furnace below, and one at the tunnel head. The arrangement of the hit blast and blowing machinery are very complete, all working very smoothly and without any

jarring whatever. Here you will find no mystery or secrecy whatever especting the working of the furnace or quantity of stock used &c. &c, and any information asked respecting the making of iron with anthracite, is cheer. fully and promptly given by the furnace manager, Mr. Firmstone; this is right, and it shows that there is none of that littleness of mind or narrow feeling in him, that we have often seen evinced by persons trying to impress the public with the idea that make ing iron with anthractte is a great mystery, and that there are difficulties to surmount that but few can overcome. Mr. F. describes the working of the furnace as much easier and lighter than that of a coke and as giving very little more trouble than a char coal furnace. Messrs. R. & W. are now putting up furnaces for puddling from with anthracite cool, and they are confidant that the whole process of making iron in all its various branches, will be done with authracite.

I he new rolling mill, which is a very spacious and well-arranged building, is 150 by 60 feet. There are at present, we b lieve, only five setts of rolls and three or four puddling furnacis in operation; but should the times change for the better, we might soon see them in the full tide of successful operation, making all the different varieties of rail road iron.

Phonixville is a very good location for the n anufacturing of iron, as it has the advantages both of rail road and canal, both of which pass in sight of the works, which afford facilities at all seasons of the vear of getting coal, and also in transporting the manufactured article to market. It is situated on French creek near its mouth, on the Schuylkill; by the rail road you can leave Reading in the morning, and spend six or seven hours at the works, and retrip is \$1 50. We have been requested by the enterprising pro-

prietors, to extend an invitation to such of the citizens of this region, who feel an interest in the iron trade, to visit the works, and we can only say to all who do so, that if they should feel as much gratified with their visit as we were with ours, they will not repeat the day or two spent in the excursion. You may leave Pottsville at 7 in the morning, arrive at Phoenixville at half past 4 in the afternoon, remain They are the FLOATING SCUM, which now ad- there till 9 the next morning, and be in Pottsville heres to one mass, and then to another-just as we by 5 o'clock, P. M. on the second. We cannot imahave seen it in the city of New York, and it is in gine a more pleasant or interesting excarsion for these of our citizens who wish to take a couple of days relaxation from husiness. The route is through Here we have portraits of Locofocoism, drawn by a tich country, and the scenery on the line of the two master hands-Portraits which the Van Buren Itali road cannot be surpassed in besuty, and when men must admit are faithfully drawn, emanating as at Phoenixville you will find an excellent hotel, kept they do from their own papers. The only difference in Mr. Connor, who is very attentive to his guesta, now is that these "rabble followers of the camp" There will be ample time to visit the tunnel on the rail road: the anthracite furnace; the rolling mill, and Argue and Enquirer, have abandoned the Republi- nail factories of Mesers. Reeves & Whitaker, and can party, and like Mr. Van Buren, embraced Lo- the nail works of Mr. Mason, and cotton factory of cofocoism, -and "defeat" and "diegrace" unques- Messrs. Garrigues. We advise all who wish a pleasent trip to go and see for themselves.

Mr. Bannan-By publishing the following im-A SUBSCRIBER.

MORETON IRON WORKS Danville, July 3d, 1840. I am happy to say, that we have succeede entirely in our use of anthracite coal, as a combus

tible for amelting iron ores, and that the quality of the iron when manufactured into metal is admirable either for foundry or bar iron purposes. This substitution of it for charcoal must produce an en tire revolution in the iron business of this country. and give to our state a marked appenditly over all others in the iron trade. The establishment that we are now erecting, will be upon a scale commensurate with the estimated importance of the trade to the country. It will consist, when completed, of five furnaces and a Rolling mill-four of them of the largest class-37 feet in the base, 30 feet high, made up their minds that Mr. Van Buren wen't enand from 10 to 12 feet across the boshes. They will be propelled by two steam engines of ninety horse power each-cylinders 24 inches in diameter, 6 feet stroke, 9 boilers, 30 inches in diameter, and 20 boilers-blowing cylinders-eight in number-40 in. in diameter, 6 foot stroke. These furnaces will manufacture not less than 14,000 tons of pig metal, per annum, 7,500 tons of which we expect to manufacture into bar fron, by the Rolling mill pro-

I regret to say, that we shall not as you saticipate, direct our attention to the manufacture of R. R. ron. This cannot be done, so long as Congress remains dead to the importance and value of this branch of our National industry. The discriminating duties in favour of other descriptions of iron must induce us to enter into competition with our own extablishments, and occasion, perhaps, much embarrasament, when the fostering care of Government would divert the capital into that branch of business which has so impoverished the country. But instead of this aid, they have separated this article from the general tariff and encouraged its importa-

The facilities we possess here, over the manufact turers of iron, cannot be surpassed in any part of the United States. Nature has testowed her gifts with a more lavish hand and with a profusion equal to any spot upon the Emerald Isle. They consist in inexhaustible treasures of the richest ca circous ores and innestone at the tunnel head of the furnace-a profusion of authracite coal, from both the S amokin and Wyoming vallies, and blt iminous from the north and west portions of the State-agricultural products in the greatest abundance, and a canal of the largest capacity both to transport the naterials and export the products. Yet with all these advantages we cannot compete with the mistress of the world, unless our labour be brought down to the standard of the serf of Europe. It is lubour that must govern and regulate every thing else-the value of property and its products-bring t down to that of England and Germany, and we shall manufacture successfully against the workshops of Europe. But what American would desire to see this condition of things, and who would exchange our active and intelligent labourer for the wild and half starved populace of Ireland or the paupers of England! The miscrable and abject condition to which the labour of England and Ireland is reduced, sickens the heart of every lover of freedom. Picture to your mind, two millions of people farmed out to the iron masters-women and children, and their scanty wages applied to the poor rates, and yet it is with this labour that we are to

Independent of the price of labour than one balf of ours.) and of the practiced skill in accumulated capital of European industry, its abundance gives the English iron master a more decided alvantage over us. It enables him to introduce system and economy in his business, which can never be enforced or carried out in this country. Our working men become parties to all our agreements, and frequently "kick before they are spurred:" but the English labourers are fastened to the will of their employers.

Our Government and its institutions are peculiarly adopted, when well administered, to promote the comfort and happiness of the labouring classes, to elevate their character and to raise them from penury and want to affluence and case. It is as imperative and incumbent upon us, in trade as in politics, to have us little connexion with the European nation as possible, to separate ourselves from them and render our people independent, at least in their supplies of the necessaries of life.

It is a fact that cannot be pressed too strongly upon the public mind, that every important English nanufacture now exported, has reached its present perfection, cheapness and abundance, through protection, and in most cases by prohibition. Give us moderate protection and no one can doubt that American skill, enterprize and industry will accomplish all that is desired. It has been truly remarked, that we have, as a people, exhibited a peculiar aptitude t r nanufacturing industry, and the world now stands i debted to us for a large proportion of the remark this inventions of the last half century.

After the next week, I shall furnish you a correct

statement of our results-With regard and esteem THOMAS CHAMBERS. Burd Petterson, Esq.

Some of the loco papers are labouring hard to creite the impression that the whige passed the resolution to pocket pay during the recess of the Legislature. What nonsense!-the whigh were in the mi nority in both branches of the Legislature, and how could they pass any resolution without the aid of the loco's. They will next charge the whige with having passed the Sulf-Treasury Bill.

Coal - A return to the House of Commons gives the total quantity of coal shipped at the several ports of England. Scotland, and Ireland, coastways in the United Kingdom, in 1839, as 7.225,045 tous, showing an increase, as compared with the preceding vear, of 32,580 tons. The quantity and de lared value of coals exported from the several ports of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to foreign countries and the British settlements, were 1,449.417 tons, £542, turn by the cars the same evening. The fare for the | 609, which, as compared with 1838, showed an increase on the former of 133,708 tons, and on the latter of £56.659. The places to which the great bulk was exported, were France, Denmark, Holland. British West Indies, Russia, Germany, British North America. Guernsey and Jersey, and the United States. The amount of duty received for the export was £8.833 14s. 4.d. The quantity of coal brought coastways and by inland navigation into the port of London during 1839 was 2,638,256 tons, which compared with the quantity brought by the same conveyance in the year 1638, showed an increase of 55.486 tons.

> Good.—The following excellent centiment was sent by the Hon. John M. Batts to the great Harri. son Festival lately held in Alexandria, to which he was invited, but could not attend:

> Our opponents selected as their motto—to the victors belong the spells; and they have taught unto feel its force. Let us select as ours. To the van-quished we should be moderate and just ... and teach them that there are no speals in Government for ho ast men.

> Capital punishment has been abolished by the recent legislature of Connecticut, and imprisonment for life substituted.

Prenticeann.

Dr. Duncan says, that when he is at a White meeting, he instinctively puts his hand upon his pocket. We believe, that a distinguished Missouri friend of the Doctor's instinctively puts his hand, in such cases, upon other people's pockets.

Mr. Van Buren's project for raising a Standing Army of 200,000 has already produced even a greater effect in the way of arming the people than he intended. Nearly the whole nation "is ap in It appears, from a nice estimate, that the expense

of Mr. Van Buren's administration. over and above that of Mr. Adams' is \$67,151 21 per day, \$47 63 per minute, and 77 cents per second! A new and excellent Whig paper has been started

it Jackson, Tennessee, by Mr. Henry Swan. Mr.

Swan floats as proudly on the stream of politics as if it were his native clement The Loco Foco's seem to have the same opinion of old Tippecanoe that the people have of Van Buren. The Locos say that Old Tap declines replying to their questions, and we know that the People have

aper at all —Prentice.

The Loco Focos, who raised such a long and dole. ful outers about the death of Cilley think it excreding wrong for the Whise to say one word about the murder of Laughlin, the Whig Marshal at Baltimore. They think it a most herrible thing to kill man in a duel of his awn seeking, but perfectly right to assassinate an officer in a Wiling procession -l'tentice.

What is the prospect in Kentucky, Prentice? B at them! Why, bless, your soul, the only danger is that we shall beat them so badly as to render procless liable to a criminal prosecution for assault and battery ?- Prentice.

Have all those citizens of Washington who live n the immediate vicinity of the public buildings, got their houses insured against fire? There's no ime to be lost, gentlemen - Prentice. 'His (Harrison's) blondering conduct during the ate war only opposed him to ridicule and con-

Thus spake the Jackson Mississippian on the 18th ult. It never spake again. The next day the grave-worms were battering upon its carease. Herrible angue!.— rentice.

Let the Whige come info power, and we shall have nothing but worthless paper in circulation. - Globe. We believe that you are the same conjuror, that said in 1825 : 'In six months after Mr. Van Buren's manguration as President, gold and silver will be

the common corrency—Lou. Jour.
The administration says, through its organs, that none has free negroes are the occupants of los eshina. Bove, do you hear that? Toe administra. tion, moreover announces, that, hereafter, no young man who is married shall receive an appointment at an officer of the army. Girl., do you have that!-

Frentice. The editor of the Clobe says that he will speak the truth though the heavens fall. We apprehend, that three two extraordinary events, his ulterance of the truth and the falling of the heavens, will occur about the same time. - Prentice.

A BUTING REPROOF. The subjoined correspondence between the Ex-Postmaster General and a Virginia Postmaster, is one of the richest things we have seen for some time. Kendall no doubt thought his fawning request would be equivalent to a command.

Letter from Ames Kendall to the Pos Guodwynsville. Va. My Dear Sir: I take the liberty to enclose you an Address and Prospectos for the Extra Globe, hoping

sense of duty to use them for the purpose of procuring and returning subscribers.

If in this hope I shall be disappointed, I solicit of you the personal favour to hand it over to some friend of the Administration, who may be inclined to use it for that purpose.

that it may be compatible with your inclination at

With great respect, your friend. AMOS KENDALL Mr. Edwards' Replv.

i' Reply.
Goddleynsville, Va. Mr. Amos Kendall: mail, free of postage; and that I may not be censcred. I have concluded to return you your circular, that you may have the opportunity of sending it by mail, and of course free, to some other man, who possibly may consider it an honor to join in slander-

ing and traducing, for individual gain, the private character of William Henry Harrison, who only captured a British atmy to entitle him (in your elegant language) to the appellation of a mock here. -You state that the slumbers of your childres are disturbed by the firing of Whig guns. I believe that the same thing happened once or twice before. The enemies of America have always had a peculier dread of Whig guns. But, sir, I take great pleasure to inform you, and through you, Mr. Van Suren, that he may take his rest as far as regards my children. They are not to eavily frightened by runpowder, though they feel very indignant at Mr. Poincett's militia scheme, which his excellency re-commended, though he never was it. The commision which I hold, if Mr. Van Buren thinks it is a ecurity for my vote, I herewith interm him, through you, is at his call, and it gives me more pleasure o offer it than the honor of retaining it could confer. I have come to the conclusing that America does not entirely depend upon the election of any one man as President, though I am not so very certain that your pension is a tree from its dependence on the re-election of Mr. Van Buren. You state that Gen. Harrison is, in your classical

language, a tongueless candidate. I have never seen the gentleman-therefore you and Mr. Van Buren, of course, know more of him than I do. I wish you to get Mr. Van Boren, who has a tongue, to answer the following questions: Did you not vote to instruct Rulus King to oppose the admission of slavery in Missouri? Did you not vote against James Madison in 18127 Did you never see or hear of Mr Poinsett's army project putil it was called for by a resolution of Congress? And will you not endeavour to have that project carried into effect, if you are is elected? Did you not sanction the admiraton of negro testimony in L. George M. Hooe's trial before a naval court martial? I hope, my dear sir, that you and the President, whom take to be one and the same in tact, will bosen; your tongues, and toform your friend, as you style, me in your letter. You know that the people are not quite reads for a Monarch, and a little decency is still necessary to be used, in order to reconcile them to their lot. Some, I suppose, will feel highly honored to be appointed cracle-minders for your dear children! Sweet babes! lie stell and stumber. Democrats goard thy heads, and Treasury pap, without number fall thickly around thy beds! I am at a lass to name a person in this country who is willing to act as cradle nurse for your nervous offspring. Tell Dr. Niles that I owe him an apology; but as he is solely dependent on your for his bread and, permit me to add, office, that whenever you shall have selected my successor. I am ready to re-

With squadhing short of respect,
I subscribe divects.

JOHN H. BOWARDS, P. M.
At Goodwydsville, V At Goodwydsville, Va.

An Incident - Tue Standard relates a singular occurrence which took place on the fourth. An old gentleman from Indiana passing up Chesnut street. herved a crowd near the State House. On clow ing his way into the midst, he found a discussion going on between a friend of Gen. Harrison and a sun porter of Mr. Van Buren Atter listening a few noments, he is osed the Van Buren man and en mired 'Did I not hear you style General Harrison comard? 'Yes,' replied the man, 'I did call him a coward, and I have a right so to call him, for I know him well and served under him at Fort Meign. Do you know me?? anked our friend from Indiana. The man replied that he did not. 'Yer,' said the Indianian, you do-you certainly must remember Captain—of the company in which you say you served." The poor old wietch immediately became pale with fear? 'I would not expose you,' canin-urd our friend, 'if I had not caught you traducing your commander and uttering things which you know to be as false as your own heart.' Turning to he bystanders, the Indiantan continued-Gentlemen, this white haired old wretch belonged to a company commanded by me at Fort Meiga under General Harrison—he was publicly drommed out of the camp, after the retreat of the British and Indiana, for their and the grossest cowardice. The effect upon the people may be easily image

The Globe says, "the Government is opposed to mprisonment for debt."

And for that reason they let defaulters run free.