and in the second THE MINER'S JOURNAL. The Crane Anthracite Furnace on the Lo- | though nearly four years had elapsed since its dis-THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

Fly swift, my light gazelle, To ber who now lies waking. To hear thy silver bell The midnight silence breaking.

And, when thou com'st with gladsome feet, Beneath her lattice springing, Ab, well she'll know how sweet The words of love thon'rt bringing. Yet no-not words, for they But half can tell love's feeling ; Sweet flowers alone can say What passion fears revealing. A once bright rose's withered lesf, A tow ring lily broken-

Oh, these may paint a grief No words could e'er have spoken. Not such, my gay gazelle,

The wreath thou spreadest over Yon moonlight dale, to tell My lady how I love her. And what to her will sweeter be. Than gems the richest, rarest,-From Truth's immortal free

One faileless leaf thou bearest. LOVE Let others still elude the chain And tyranny of Love, While I with pleasure greet his reign, Nor fear his power to prove. Yes, I will be his willing slave, Without a wish to stray, For dull, cold spathy ne'er gave My heart one happy day.

Could calm indifference to my mind Restore its wonted easo-

Should I in freedom pleasure find-Or could indifference please ! ... No ! rather let love's fervid flame Within my bosom glow,

And bliss the purest love may claim, Be all I ask below.



POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 8

CORRENTITANCES BY MAIL. "A postmaster may en-close money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and trank the letter, if written by himself."—Amos Kendall. Some of our subscribers may not be aware that they

Some of our subscribers may not be aware that they may save the postage on subscription money, by re-questing the postmaster where they reside to frank their fetters containing such money, he being able to satisfy himself before a letter is scaled, that it contains nothing bat what refers to the subscription. ... [Am. Farmer. QT A \$5 current bill, free of postage, in advance, will pay for three year's subscription to the Miners' Journal

The Mails .- We have had two more failures of the mail during the last week, Sunday and Wednesday. These frequent failures of the mail bear heavily on our business community at this season of the year, and benefit no person but the pet contractor of the department who carries the mail between Reading and Philadelphia. The mail was to be delivered at Reading by 9 o'clock, A. M. in the original contract. The department afterwards gave the contractor until 10 o'clock, A. M.,-the mail continued to fuil,-the time was then extended to 11 o'clock, A. M., by the Department, and the mails are beginning to fail again. The pet wants another hour, which the Department will no doubt give him, particularly since they have declared that they will not sherifice John Weaver, by putting the mail on the Rail-Road. The contractor can deliver the mail whenever he pleases, with the approbation of the Department, and the whole community on this route are to be deprived of their mail facilities whenever this contractor chooses to detain the mail purposely, to gratify some whim or caprice, or test his influence with the Post Office Department. Such conduct is almost beyond endurance. Go on, gentlemen, your time is fast drawing to a close-the day of retribution will soon come.

The charge of Abolitionism against Gen. Harrison used up.-Louisians and Virginia, the only slave holding states in which elections have been held, since the nomination of Gen. Harrison, have both proclaimed for him by large and decided majorities. These states never would support a man whom they believed to be an Abolitionist. rity.

Locofoco Policy .- Crush the industry of the country, and curtail the revenue-then tax the people o support the Government.

"He has kept among us standing armies in times of peace." "He has created new offices, and swarms of fficers to est up our substance. Such were two of the reasons why these United States in 1776 declared themselves independent of the King of England. For the same reasons will the people in 1640, declare themselves independent of King Martin.

Convention at Eric, (Pa.)-The 10th Septem ber, the anniversary of Perry's victory, has been chosen most appropriately by our friends in Erie, for a State Convention. Large delegations from New York, Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania will be there, and make arrangements for the approaching contest, where in the words of Perry we will be able to say " we have met the enemy and they are ours !

An answer to all the slanders against General Harrison .- Cincinnati, where he is thest known, at the recent city election, gave upwards of seventeen hundred majority for him, when the average majority on the democratic ticket heretofore has only been about 400.

year. Jeffersonian Democracy .- Three of the twelve Electors of the State of New York, who voted for Jefferson in 1800-two of the Senators, and seven of the members of the Legislature, who voted for these Electors, are now living in that state. They are all strong and ardent friends of Gen. Harrison, with but one exception.

A. McKenney has recovered \$ 5,333 from Messre, Niel. Moore & Co. for injuries received by being upset in one of the stages, while in the charge of driver who was incapable of taking charge of the horses.

Senator Frailey declared, at the loco meeting in this Borough on Saturday evening last, that Gen. Harrison " was nine miles off at the Battle of the Thames." Cel. Johnson says, Gen. Harrison « was n the very spot he ought to have been, " at that battle. "He was in the midst of the whizzing of bullets, verlooking the movements of the mounted men ready to charge over the dead body of my brother and myself, had we proved unfortunate in the onset, in order to avenge us." Which of the two is the mos worthy of belief ? Col. Johnson, who was in the battle, or Charles Frailcy, who was about that time eating his pap ?

More signs not to be mistaken .- All the Delegates in Congress from the different Territories have come out for Gen. Harrison. They were all elected as Van Buren men.

The Globe calls the pussage of the Sub Treasury "second Declaration of Independence," and an Ohio paper attaches the list of Public Defaulters as the signers of this new Declaration. Very appropriate.

Census Statistics .- Population of Mauch Chunk 927. Of these there are 370 children-178 boys ment in American, being, no doubt, the result of mmestic man

high continues to do well. She is making about 60 tons of good pig iron per week.

Good authority .- Ez-Senstor Rives declares that Virginia is safe for Harrison by at least 8000 majo-

The Central Committee of the State of New York, have published an address to the democratic Harrison men of the United States, in which they declare that the state is safe for Harrison, by a majority of from 8 to 12,000. The object of the address is to counteract the " crowing" of the Pederalists.

Member of Congress killed in a Duel. - A letter from Baltimore in the U. S. Gazette, dated the 5th inst. states, that the Hon. Francis Thomas, a member of Congress from that State, was killed the evening previous in a duel, and Mr. Price, of Hagerstown, dangerously, if not mortally wounded.

North Carolina Election .- The first returns from North Carolins, though from the strong holds of Locofocoism, are cheering in the extreme for the friends of Harrison. Pitt county has given a democratic majority 108, last year only 65.

Granville, Moorehead, democrat 873, Saunder federalist 760. In this county, we have gained a representative. Warren, federal majority 600-they expected 900

no opposition last year. Edgecombe, 1150 federal majority-last year

1281. Nash, 550 federal majority-no opposition last

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Editor .--- I have noticed an article in a late number of the London Mining Journal, the writer of which seems to be much disappointed and chagrined that Messre. Biddle and Farguhar omitted, in their speeches at the Pottsville celebration of January 18th, 1840, what he considered a proper tribute to the merits of Mr. Crane, the proprietor of the Yniscydwyn works in Wales, and the first who succeeding in making iron with anthracite in that country. The writer pays a merited compliment to the speeches of the gentlemen alluded to-and in speaking of the success of the experiment in Pottsville says :___

"The American capitalists, doubtless, are the best representatives of their own merit, especially in 'go-ing a head.' as regards the first application of authracite to the making of iron. Now, are they, as far as the extracts you have given, less remarkable for defect of memory, when the remembrance of the deeds of others would only make their own appear second best, and thereby lessen in some degree the value of their newly discovered field for pecuniary investment. For, after a careful peruval of two of the best speeches ever yet delivered in honor of a discovery, no one can fail to be struck with one fatal error, which by some marvellous concurrence, is equally conspicuous throughout both of these brilliant effusions-I mean the error of omission, in not having once, from beginning to ending, named the founder of all the mighty benefits which are anticipated to flow from the successful and meritorious exertions of our countryman, George Crane, of

the Yniscedwyn Iron Works, It may be fresh in the recullection of some of your readers, that a deputation, having in view the application of anthracite to the making of iron, crossed he Atlantic, not long ago for no other purpose than to visit Mr. Crane's works, and to witness with their own eyes, the result of his experiments ; whether the Iron master at Pottsville was one of this deputation, is not material; the success of the experi-

covery. The writer says "The value attached to Mr. Crane's patent, arising out of the abundance of ironstone in the anthracite dustrict of South Walcs-which, with the coal, may be worked at easy cost-is evidenced by so large a sum as 24,0002, being given for one tract with the bject of establishing iron works, while royalties, which were never before contemplated, are now be-ing paid, and higher rates demanded. The 'Vstaly-fera (a Liverpool) Company, have now in course of erection works upon an extensive scale, although we believe they have not yet made iron from anthracite-(while at Yoiscedwyn a small farnace, mak-ing from thirty to thirty-five tons weekly, is employed alone on the anthracite-) and, if we mistake not, a large furnace is also now at work on stone coal solely. At the time of our last visit there was a short supply of anthracite, and the consequence was,

one of the larger furnaces using two of anthracite to one of bituminous coal." How is it with the Americans? Two years has scarcely elapsed since Mr. Patterson first commenced the erection of the Pottsville Furnace, and scarcely a year has elapsed since it went into blast,-and we now find no less than five anthracite furnaces in

successful operation-and the sixth (Mr. Lyman's at Pottsville) will be in blast in a few days. There are also a number erecting, many of which will be in blast this fall. It is not a little singular that no two of the six furnaces mentioned are of the same construction or capacity, and all the apparatus for heating the blast are different. In the Danville re gion, three furnaces are in blast, and each has a different material for inwalls. Is it, then, to be wondered at, that the Americans bring all their experiments in mechanics to perfection; here we see the manufecture of iron with anthracite, which a year ago was considered in itself an experiment, affording

the basis for three different experiments at the same time. First, the experiments upon the materials for inwalls, best calculated to resist the action of the fire ; then the construction and capacity of furnaces best idapted to making iron with anthracite, -and lastly, the best and most economical way of heating the blast. And, if we mistake not one of the Danville furnaces was making iron last week successful ly with cold blast. These experiments must be proluctive of important results.

The same writer, speaking of the consumption of coal by the steamers, says :---

"Nor is this all. The effect of 'going ahead' in this way might induce the owners of the Great Western and British Queen to loose no time in sav ing more than 21,000*l*. per annum, by the substitu-tion of anthracite for other coal. For example, the weight of coal for twenty days in the Great Wes tern and British Queen steam ships (see Par. Rep. on Steam vessels, p. 23) is 600 tons for the former, and 750 for the latter-total 1350 tons; but by Player's method with anthracite, being in the ratio of 100 to 144 (see Rep, by Messrs. Parkes, Manby, Bovan, and Schafhacull.) the quantity for both steamers would be only 756 tons-thus gaining in tonnage 594 tons-say 550 tons-total for both ships, out and home, 1100 tons; and supposing each steamer to make eight voyages out and home in the year, the whole additional payable weight will be 8800 tons, which at an average freight of 25s. per ton, will be equal to 11,000*l*. per annum, beside a-bout 2000*l*. more annually in diminished expense for stokers-eighteen out of twenty four being saved by the same means.

As regards consumption of coal since the more general adoption of steamers by sea and land, the Americans have also 'shot a-head' of our-selves; according to the statement in your last Number, the total quantity of ceal shipped in 1820 being only 365 tons, while in 1839 it was 785,563 tons, or conside rably more than 2000 times as much, which only proves what may be expected in the anthracite listricts of both countries, as soon as proper means of application are adopted. At present there is no datum to prove that anthracite is yet more generally America than here, or the great ste would not be navigated out and home without it." Now, might not this writer carry his coal calcu. lations a little further, and show the owners of the steamers alluded to, that, by purchasing their anthracite in New York, for their homeward bound passage, they would add to their tonnage of freight. coming over, 4,400 tons annually, which, at twentyfive shillings per ton, would be a clear gain of £5,500 per annum; making to the owners of the two steamers an annual saving in favor of anthracite of £16,500 per annum.



Victory! Victory!! ALL HAIL LOUISIANA. The returns have at last been received from the

Third District in Louisians, and we are happy to announce, that the democratic Harrison candidate for Congress, has succeeded by a majority of 55 votes. Thus we have Two of the three Members of Congress.

A majority in the Legislature, insuring a democratic U. S. Senator.

And a majority of upwards of two thousand in the popular vote of the State, the largest majority given in Louisiana for a great many years.

[COMMUNICATED.]

"It is a poor business for an American to run lown his country's defenders," said I to an honest Hibernian, on Saturday night. "You may well say that!" said he; and I blushed for my country-J. M. C. men engaged in it.

Gag Law for 200,000 Men. In the "details of the plan for the organization of

the militia is the following section : " 20th. That the militua of the United States, any portion thereof, when employed in the service of the U. States, shall be subject to the same rules and articles of War as the Troops of the U. States.

What are the rules and articles of war to which Mr. Van Buren would subject the militia of the U. States ! Here is one of the " rules and articles : " "Art. 5th. Any officer or soldier, who shall use ontemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, against the Vice President thereof, against the Congress of the U. States, or against the Chief Magistrate of any of the United States in which they may be quartered; if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, or otherwise punished, as a Court Martial shall direct ; if non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the

sentence of a Court Martial." How many citizens of the United States does the Executive propose to gag in that way ? 200,000, besides the standing army ! Listen to the following paragraph from the last annual report of the Secretary of War:

"It is proposed to divide the United States into eight military districts, and to organize the militia in each district, so as to have a body of twelve thousand five hundred men in active service, and another of equal number as a reserve. This would give an urmed militia force of TWO HUNDRED THOU-SAND MEN, so drilled and stationed as to be ready to take their places in the ranks in defence of the country, whether called upon to oppose the enemy or repel the invader. "

What said Mr. Van Buren to the scheme of Lis secretary and cabinet Councillor ! In his last annunual message he used the following language :

" The present condition of the defence of our principal scaports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls of the dogs." for the early and serious attention of Congress; and

as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cannot too strongly recommend to your considera-

tion the plan submitted by that officer, for the organization of the militia of the United States. This, then, lican law ever attempted by any Executive of the Union. It is the Alien and Sedition law of modern Federalism; as odious and tyrannic as over was its prototype. What ! prohibit by arbitrary and severe penalties. 200,000 men from speaking " contemptuously or disrespectful" of Martin Van Buren, or of the Vice President, or of Congress, or of any State Governor ! There has been nothing like it since the old Blue Laws of Connecticut, when it was unlawful for a man to kiss his wife on Sunday. No. There has been but one parallel to it in modern times, and that is Kendall and Niles' law to prohibit all persons from carrying a letter, or newspaper, on any mail route, or any road parallel to a mail route in the United States ! Verily, this Administration outstrips by a sightless distance, all the ultra Federalism of the reign of Terror.-Madisonian.

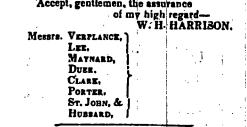
President, so far as relates to the proper Executive duties of that office. But almost innumerable appli. cations have been made to me, for my opinions rela. cations nave ocen made to me, for my opinions rela-tive to matters of legislation, or even to the proper mode of conducting business in the two Houses of Congress. My published letters to Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. DENNY, will abow, that I do not consider the President a constituent branch of the Legislature; yet it is impossible to read the letters that have been addressed to me, without believing that many of the writers had adopted the opinion, that the Presidential office was the proper source 'and origin of all the legislation of the country ; an opinion, in my judgement, at war with every principle of the constitution, and of deep and dangerous consequence. The prevalence of such sentiments, more than almost any thing else, would tend to con-solidate the whole substantial power of the Government in the hands of a single man; a tendency which, whether in or out of office, I feel it my most solemn daty to resist. I have declined therefore to give any further

pledges or opinions on subjects which belong to the future legislation of Congress-because,

let. I conceive, fur reasons given in my letters to Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. DENNY, that Congress should be left as much as possible untrammelled by executive influence in the discharge of its legislative functions; and that a better guarantee for the correct conduct of a Chief Magistrate may be found in his character and the course of his former life, than in pledges and opinions given during the pendency of a doubtful contest; and that, although recognising the right of the people to be informed of the leading political opinions of the candidates for offices of trust, yet as it regards the subjects upon which the Legislature may be called to act, the pledges and opinions should be required, if required at all,

of the cancidates for Congress. 2d. Because, the habits of considering a single individual as the source from which all the measures of government should emanate, is degrading to a ublic, and of the most dangerous tendency.

republic, and of the most dangerous tendency. 3d. Because, upon all the questions in regard to which under many circumstances, it would be at all proper for me to make answers, my sentiments have already been fully and clearly given to the public, in a manner to entitle them to credence, as 1 conceive that no honest man would suffer his riends to publish documents in his name which were not genuine, or containing opinions which he was not then willing to endorse. Accept, gentlemen, the assurance



A Capital Anecdote .- A son of Erin, while standing on the wharf a day or two ago, heard some doves cooing to each other. He appeared to listen very attentively, and then broke forth-" By the powers, the very doves are hallooing-Tip-peca-noo-o-o-Tip-pe-ca-noo-o-o-o! 1"-Phila. In.

A gross insult to the Working Men of Schuylkill County .- The hireling papers of the Administration, assert that the working men of this region were paid to attend the great meeting of the People at Orwigsburg, on Tuesday the 28th inst. This is a base slander upon the character, and a libel upon the patriotism of our working men, which we know they will resent in a proper manner at the ballot boxes.

"The City Councils of Cincinnati have authorized the distribution of poisoned sausages, for the benefit

Our Borough Council ought to confer a similar benefit on the useless dogs of this Borough.

More Forgery .- The Globe has published a speech, purporting to have been delivered by Mr. Lincoln of Massachusetts, in reply to the spe

On Sunday, the 26th of July, an Episcopal Church was organized at Minersville, under the name of St. Paul's Church ; it is contemplated we understand, by those engaged in the undertaking, to make immediate preparation for the erection of sauitable edifice.

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At a meeting of the Town Council, on Wednesday evoning, James Sillyman, jr., was elected President of the Council, in the place of Samuel Lewis, resigned.

New Line of Daily Stages .- Messre. Thompson & Co, have commenced running a new line of daily two horse coaches between Pottsville and Reading. The coaches are beautiful, entirely new, Troy built, and commodious. This line leaves Potts ville at 14 o'clock, P. M., and Reading at 7 o'clock, A. M. They run' to Mortimer's Hotel in this Borough.

nice erected by our townsman, Mr. George Putterson, and leased to the Messrs. Grove, of Columbia Coun iv. was blown in successfully a few days since, under the superintendence of Mr. Benjamin Perry. The engine and machinery, (which are from the establishment of Mr. Benj. F. Pomroy, of this borough,) works well, and gives entire satisfaction to all concsrned. This Furnace, our informant states, was blown in more successfully than any of the others, running pigs of an excellent quality from the very commencement, and produced thirty-five tons of iron the first week. The stack is thirty-three feet high and 85 feet across the boshes.

All the engines and machinery furnished for the colleries and iron works from the establishments of Mesers, Haywood & Snyder, and Benjamin F Pomroy, of this Borough, give entire satisfaction ;and we are assured by a competent judge, that they are superior to any manufactured in the United States, for the above mentioned purposes. Those in want of engines and machinery, will, therefore, know where to apply.

Signs .- The Locos, at their late meeting in this county, appointed between thirty and forty Harrison delegates to the Lancaster Convention.

We learn that the friends of Harrison had tremendous meetings at Reading and Lebanon, on Monday last. They are said to have been the largest meetings ever held in those counties

The locos declare the United States Bank is broken -perhaps it is, -they have been using its funds for the last few years, and they generally ruin every thing they get hold of.

" Absentees .- The Philadelphia Inquirer says 5000 persons are now absent from that city on supposed summer excursions."

A number are luxuriating in this region, enjoying our cool evenings and healthy mountain atmosphere; and visiting the Burning Mountain, which is becoming an object of great attraction-in fact it for a considerable distance around, and the sulphuric gases emitted from the different craters, are almost sufficient to produce suffication,

guarantee the coal regions will go shead of any other part of the country. The population of West Chester, Chester county,

s 2150. Increase in 10 years 900. The population of Sunbury is 1100, including

12 colored persons. Allentown, (Pa.) 2489, including 33 coloured

ersons. Milton, (Pa.) 1509. Brownsville, Esyette co. Ps. 1361.

Mr. Ogle's Speech .--- We committed a very im-

portant error last week, in stating that \$88,722,58 had been expended on the President's House, grounds, and furniture since 1829. This sum has been expended on the House and grounds and the additional sum of upwards of SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, has been expended for Furniture alone since that period, notwithstanding it was proclaimed by the locos that the President's House was furnished in the most gorgeous manner. by John Quincy Adams, before they took possession of it. Only think of it, Farmers, Mechanics, and Working Men, upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND

FIFTY NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the People's Money, squandered away upon the President's House and Grounds in eleven years by these reformers, and at a time too when the leaders proclaim a DIRECT TAX, necessary to support the Government. Is this democracy? We will furnish our readers with a list of the appropriations next week.

Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Alabama, held their State elections on the 3d inst. Our readers may therefore prepare themselves for some thunder from the West, next week.

" We want no Foreign influence here,"-was the declaration of one of the speakers at the loco meet. ing, on Saturday evening last. They only want the naturalized voters, so long as they will vote for them -but if they have the independence to think and act for themselves, and for the best interests of their adopted country, they are told in the most insulting language, that their influence is not wanted. which is on a par with the expression of another Loco, while Mr. Grund was speaking at Orwigsburg, Them Foreigners ought not to be permitted to

address public Meetings,

Casper Thiel, Post Master in Amanda township. Fairfield Co. Ohio, has addressed a public letter to our respected fellow townsman, Mr. William Wolf, in which he states that he was " reared in the Berks County school of Democracy." Knowing we have made some inquiry respecting this gross

libeller of Gen Harrison, and are now enabled to give a complete history of the " Democratic School" in which he was reared. His father resided, and kept a Store at Hamburg, Berks County-was a supporter of the Alien and Sedition Laws of John Adams's Administration-and was the Collector of the Excise tax, under that Administration. The

fragments of a Liberty Pole." which the writer says "lay on the play grounds when they went to school tugether," was cut down and chopped in pieces by order of his father, Mr. Casper Thiel, and he even compelled a young man in his employ, Mr. Benjamin Christ, (afterwards Sheriff of Schuylkill County,) to do it, while he superintend its destruc-

tion. This act brought down upon his head the indignation of the community; the store which he kept was descried, and he was finally sold out by the sheriff. This is the " Democratic School," in which Post Master Thiel was "roared," and it is only additional proof, that the supporters of John Adams' " reign of terror, " are the supporters of Maris a second Vesuvius-the vegetation is all destroyed in Van Buren's reign of destruction. For the truth of this statement, we can refer to two respectable citizens of this Borough, who were present when the Liberty Pole was cut down.

Mr. Crane. Why, then, was his name omitted by them who took so distinguished a part in comme

orating the importance of such a discovery ! If, however, American capitalists do 'go a-head, in looking to anthracite as one of the most profitable investments, they take care to do so on good grounds: only mark what an alchymist Mr. Biddle s-would that our capitalists at home would study

alchymy all the rest of their lives. "No two substances (says Mr. Biddle) contribute so much to the comfort and civilization of the world as coal and iron; the chief ingredient of the richest precious stone is carbon ; and, after all, a diamond and a coal is the same thing ; the comparison dam ages the coal, since, certainly for every purpose of human comfort and enjoyment, the coal outweight all the gems that ever glistened at all the corona-six or eight times as large as those in South Wales; of these great masses, it may be said confidently, that the coal and iron are at least as rich in quality, and as abundant in quantity as those of Great Britian, with this material distinction in their favour that they lie above the water levels, and are easily accessible, while many of the mines of England are 000 or 1500 feet below the surface." Nor is Mr. Farquhar, the other advocate, less eloquent upon the subject, observing —"Those who have been fore-must in this benefaction to the country-those who have opened the wide door to domestic industry, increasing the means of subsistence to the working nan, and at the same time pointing out to the enter prising and the capitalist a new avenue to wealth. are known to you all-their names in the coal region, at least, ought to be us 'familiar as household words'-we owe them and pay them our gratitude." Yet, with all this evidence in proof of the benefit conferred upon America, the founder of at least the key to such a treasure, George Crane, was entirely

orgotten. Now, when we recollect that neither Mr. Biddle or Mr. Farguhar are what are technically termed iron men," we cannot think the omissions intentional, and we are confidant that neither these gentlemen, nor any of the gentlemen engaged in the

experiments making at that time with anthracite for smelting iron, felt disposed to take from Mr. Crane the credit of having first succeeded in making iron with anthracite coal, by the application of the hot blast.

In many of the American newspapers, (the Mi. NERS' JOURNAL included,) the whole proceedings of the dinner given Mr Crane in Wales, were copied, and in every instance ample notice taken of the success of his experiments at the Iniscedwyn works in Wales.

But with regard to Mr. Crane being " the founder of all the mighty benefits which were anticipated." we are not so certain, as we have no data to show at what period Mr. Crane commenced his experiments, but know that as early as 1834, Mr. Thos. S. that Mr. Thiel had several relations in this place, Ridgway, W. Geischeimer, and several other gentlemen, were busily engaged in making experiments in this region, and were co far successful as to be | that the British Regulars had surrendered before convinced of its practicability ; and upon the result of these experiments Dr. Geisenheimer took out his patent for smelting iron with anthracite coal. These

experiments were all made with the cold blast. From experiments lately made in this country, it is proved that anthracite iron can be made with cold blast; but, as is the case with coke and charcoal. the yield will not be the same in proportion to the amount of fuse, as it is with the hot blast.

The writer seems to dwell much upon the " gu shead" faculties of the Americans ; this they cannot help. It is as natural for a Yankee to go ahead as for a fish to swim ; and go shead they will.

The Americans have gone shead in steam boats rail roads, locomotives, and now have gone shead in making iron with anthracite,-and they always contrive in mechanical skill and ingenuity, to keep a lectle ahead of every other nation. For instance, in 1836 Mr. Crane succeeded in making iron in Wales with anthracito, yet, up to 1840, (a period of more than three years,) we find from the followin blast with anthracite exclusively, as a fuse, al. ANOTHER."

We have often wondered that anthracite was not used on board of the steam packets; it is much more economical, and also freer from smoke and dirt than bituminous coal, and it has, we believe. been used with entire success on board of many of our steamhosts and we should suppose it would be found equally successful in long voyages. F.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mn. Eprron - Whilst listening for a moment a the ebullitions of the Locos on Saturday last, my attention was particularly arrested by the concluding portion of Mr. Fraley's long winded speech. After dwelling for a while on "whiggery," as he terms it, he informed his listening suditory that it was a "fact that there was not an Abolitionist in the country but who would vote for Harrison." I would not willingly underrate either Mr. Fraley's talents or verscity, but certainly in this instance he has leaped the boundary of truth and published to a thinking community what he knows to be a base falschood. Full well he knows that the Abelitionists have candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency nominated months ago. If he does not, let him examine the columns of the "Emancipator" published in Phila, or "Zion's Watchman," published in N. Y. Would it not be the perfection of madness after nominating candidates at a National Convention and pledging themselves to their support, and then ea-masse refuse

to vote for them. But enough-Locofocoism is doomed to defeat-Heaven speed the hour. L. [COMMUNICATED]

SATURDAY NIGHT. The Speaker, who said he "only called Harrison

General to draw attention to that person, and not from any metit as a general," seems to differ in opinion with the Legislature of Kentucky. They declared by Resolution (Jan. 7th 1812) that Har- | breathes the very essence of pure Democracy: rison was "a Hero, a Patriot, and a General! whose cool. deliberate, skilful, and gallant conduct | GENTLEMEN : in the battle of Tippecanoe, well deserves the varmest thanks of his country and the nation!!"

Again, our Senator said, that Col. R. M. Johnson won the battle of the Thames. I would like to know how that can be, for the Historian informs us, Tecumseh was vanquished. Will our Senator explain how Col. R. M. Johnson could take the British Regulars, when the victors in that case came to his assistance before his Indian foes were forced to yield ?

The Treasury Drofts is ONE THING! and the Sub Treasury 18 ANOTHER !" said our District attorney on that occasion.

Well so they are, I maintain. The expenditures of the Nation being doubled the last four years and the Revenue of the country not sufficient to meet these extravagant expenses, Bills of credit, or Treasury Drafts are issued in the place of specie. These are for the People! and this "is one thing." The Subtreasury system secures specie for its vaults and aifes by compelling the Custom House duties and postage to be paid in gold and silver !- \$22,000 annually of these receipts, going to pay the Receiver Generals and other officers appointed under that law, is another thing! The balance going into other official hands-is proof positive that the specie is ing extract from the " London Mining Journal," of for the office holders! Sure enough, " Treasury the 27th of March, 1840, that but two furnaces were drafts 18 ext. THING! and the Sub Treasury Is A MECHANIC.

Washington and Harrison.-The Federal papers complain that Gen. Harrison in early life received an appointment from the head of their party—John dams, as well as from Jefferson and Madison. We wonder if these worthies were ever aware that the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY Was TWICE appointed to office by the same John Adams? Let them turn to the Executive Journal of the United States Senate, vol. 1, p. 284, and they will find the following on record:

" Gentlemen of the Senate:

"I nominate GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Mount Vernon, to be Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of all the armies raised, or to be raised, in the United States. ^a JOHN ADAMS.

" UNITED STATES, July 2d, 1798."

Great Advertisement .- We believe the greatest advertisement ever given out to any Printers in this country, is that lately given by the Corporation to the Evening Post, and the New Era, of property to be sold for Assessments. That edvertisement was published once a week for thirteen weeks, and comes to over thirteen thousand dollars, or six thousaud five hundred dollars each .- N. Y. Express.

Important Letter.

The following letter Gen. Harrison transmitted to a Committee of the New York Legislature, in reply to one received, covering the proceedings of a meeting of the democratic members of that body. The meeting was held on the 22d of February, and the reply was promulgated on the 4th of July. Read it attentively and carefully, fellow-cittizens : it embodies the spirit of our Republican Institutions-it

NORTH BEND, O. MAY 23, 1840.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of vour letter of the 25th February, conveying the proceedings of a meeting of the Whig members of the Legislature, convened in the capital of the State on the 22d of that month.

I beg you to believe, Gentlemen, that I am deeply impressed with the honor, which has been conferred upon me by the distinguished body, whom on this occasion you represent. The great object of both my civil and military life has been to serve my country, to the utmost of my abilities, and to obtain its approbation .- The hope of this has often cheered e in ciscumstances of great difficulty and embar rassment.

You will pardon me, I trust, if in this letter I go somewhat beyond the mere purpose of acknowledg. ing the receipt of your communication, and use the occasion for making a few remarks, which circumstances seem to require from me, in respect to a dec. laration of opinions, or pledges, as to my future con-

duct, required of candidates for high offices. My public life, not now a short one, is before the country. My opinions on important subjects, have been expressed from time to time, as those subjects have grisen, and since my name has been mentioned among those from whom a selection might be made for the office of President; I have in several letters to friends, fully and trankly avowed my sen. timents. Farther than this I cannot suppose intelligent persons could desire me to go. The neonle of this country do not rely on professions, promises and pledges. They know, that if a candidate is upprincipled he will not scruple to give any pledge that may be required of him and as little will he hes. itate to violate it. I have already made public the principles by which I should be governed, if elected

Mr. Ogle, on the subject of the President's Furniture. Mr. Lincoln has addressed a letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, in which he declares that he never made use of the language imputed to him in the Globe; we copy the following extract from the letter:

WORCESTER, (Mass.) July 25, 1840. Messes. GALES & SEATOR:

I have seen with the utmost surprise, in the Incolligencer of the 23d instant, which reached me this morning, several certificates from 4 Whig Members of Congres" on the subject of a publication in the Globe of the 10th of July, 1840, under the caption of Messrs. Lincols and Oole," and it has now become proper for me, personally, to notice both the certificates and the matters to which they refer. I shall certainly have no controversy with either of the gentlemen who have seen fit to give these certificates. To those of Messrs. STABLY, ALLEN, and NATLOB I have nothing to object. Indeed, to that of the latter, in whom I am happy to recognize a personal as well as political (riend, I would myself most willingly have subscribed, and the substantive facts stated by all, so far as respects the procurement of the furniture in the President's House, I no more question than themselves. I have never said, or authorized to be said or reported, a single word which those certificates gainsav. and I feel entirely conscious of having afforded no cause, on my part, for any interposition between Mr. Ools and myself.

In the one certificate, however, of Mr. JOHN C. CLARK and others, there are expressions to which I feel bound to offer a word of reply. I find in it the following paragraph: "The undersigned do not undertake to say whether Mr. Lincoln used the language imputed to him by the Globe or not, but as he has permitted its publication to remain ten days without public contradiction, we presume be now adopts the language - secribed to him, if he did not originally utter it." If these gentlemen heard the remarks which I did, in fact, make on the occasion referred to in the Globe, they must have known that I did not "originally utter the language" ascribed to me by that paper in the extract they have taken, nor any thing like it. Or, if they heard my reply to Mr. Ogle a fortnight afterwards, when, upon my return to my seat from a temporary absence, he alluded to the same misrepresentation of my remarks, they must have heard my unequivocal denial of the fidelity of the Globe's report, and a full and frank expression of what I did say on that occasion.

The appropriation under which "it appears from the said vouchers, that more than eighteen thousand dollars were expended in furniture for the President's House between the 4th day of March. 1837, and the 6th day of December, 1837," was doubtless made in general terms, with no direction to the specific articles, or the cost at which they were to be procured: and besides having no agency myself in directing the expenditores, I was, in fact, during the whole intervening period between those dates at my residence in Massachusetts." It was for appropriations made since that time, and not for the manner of their application, that I said the committee were responsible. Whatever there has been of prodigality or extravagance in the expenditures, has never been, and will not be, justified by me. The item in the bill which gave rise to the discussion, embraced only the daily pay of the laborers, some ordinary supplies for the cultivation of the grounds, and five hundred dollars for repairs, judged necessary upon the House; and in comment ing upon these and the remarks of Mr. Oczz, which they seemed to have called forth, I incidentally only alluded to the propriety of suitable furniture to the House provided by the People, through forty year's legislation of Congress, for the residence of the Representative Ohief Magistrate of the nation.

With sentiments of faithful vegard, your obedi-LEVI LINCOLN. ent servant.