I am, Sir, your obedient servant, W. Lore WEET.

Thornhill, Swansea Sept. 21. (We regret to have occasion to insert the letter of Mr. Wrey, which, however, we feel bound to do, in fairness, although the discussion did not emanate with us; but having transferred into our columns the letters of parties, which appeared in the Cambrian. with comments of our own we cannot refuse admission to the letter of Mr. Wrey, more particularly as we had already in type his last communication to the Cambrian, which will be found subjoined. It is not our intention to wage war" with Mr. Wrey, for we profess not those acquirements and practical geological experience and knowledge which he assumes to himself, and which we are ready to admit him to possess. It is not because we record our opinions. by way of notes to the letters of correspondents, that we are to become controversialists, either in the advocacy or opposition of any measure—and, therefore. our correspondent must excuse us entering the lists with him. Our course is one so plain and defined, that any deviation would lend to lower us from the high position we assume. We say thus much at the correctness of which we are ready, on this as on all other occasions, to contend. We will briefly run through Mr. Wrey's letter. Mr. Wrey, in the outset, shows that he is a partisan, and one interested in the question; and, ere he pens a dozen lines, tells us he feels confident "that we shall hear no more of it in a court of law." This may be said, in South Wales, to be not prejudging the question, but we must say it is very like it. We find that Mr. Wrey deems it necessary to defend the course he has taken -in doing which, he assumes false, or at least questionable, premises, for he says, as regards this discussion, "it entirely rests with Mr. Crane's advocates other side." Now, we would ask Mr. Wrey what evidence he can adduce from the "other side" to

prove that the first letter hid not emanate with them,

and put forward as a trap? into which Mr. Hooper

has, most unluckily, fallen.

Mr. Wrey sarcastically remarks on Mr. Crane being "written up" as a first-rate genius. Will that gentleman inform us what was the opinion he entertained of the "genius and industry" of Mr. Grane when he signed the requisition, some two or three new light has since broken in on Mr. Wrey we know not, but that his opinions are changed is quite manifest. Possibly, as in the case with the anthracite and bituminous coal being found in one and the same seam or bed, but disturbed and changed in their properties by some internal commotion, " having been subjected to great feat, and, at the same time, enormous pressure, until (to use a familiar expression) the fat has been reasted out," so we may suppose Mr. W. Long Wrey, of 1837, is the identical gentleman as the Mr. W. Long Wrey of 1840, only fashion : somewhat changed by isome internal commotion. The gratitude of Mr. Wrey is, we fear, something like the description he gives of Mr. Crane's patentmere " moonshine ;" however, we do not propose entering into the merits of the question, nor of Mr Wrey's letter, as each will be subjected to a decision from which there is no appeal-the one that of a jury in a court of law-the other that of public opinion. We cannot conclude without again expressing our regret that this important question, now before the Law Courts should form subject of controversy through the medium of the press. Our object, in giving insertion to the above letter, as also the one subjoined, addressed by Mr. Wrey to the Cambrian, of the 18th inst., is, that we may render all the information in our power. Mr. Wrey, it will be seen, acknowledges himself to be an interested party, in upsetting the patent of Mr. Crane; and, if we mistake not, that gentleman's partisanship, in favor of the Neat Abboy Company, was evinced by his visit to London to give evidence in the cause If we are right in our supposition that such was the case, we would ask that gentleman-is it even decent to appear as a controversialist, in discussing the merits of a question, the legal construction of which is mainly to depend on the evidence which may be afforded by himself, and other witnesses ? The opinion we entertain of Mr. Hooper's letter is already before our readers, and we regret that a gentleman of his standing and ability, more especially in the peculiar position in which he is placed as Mr. Crane's solicitor and legal adviser, should so far have committed himself. Had he consulted Mr. Crane for common sense advice as that gentleman does Mr. Hooper for legal assisfance, we think we might safedisplayed better judgment than the lawyer. With these remarks, which have been carried to a longth we did not contemplate, we must close all further notice of Mr. Crane's patent. The subject of the use of anthracite, without respect to private interest or squabbles, will ever have our best attention; but letters such as we have felt it our duty to insert in our columns, we regret to say, reflect but little credit on the writers, who, by their advocacy, defeat the very end they have in view. We are obliged to our correspondent for the information his letter furnishes, and, had he shown himself less the partisan, we

TO THE ENITER OF THE CAMBRIAN. Stn,-The "anthracite" question is one of great local interest, and has for some time attracted much observation and speculation. This, together with the circumstance of my having embarked largely in anthracite property, must form my excuse for troubling you with a few remarks on a letter which appeared in your paper of last week, signed " Francis P. Hooper," I was not aware, until Mr. Hooper's letter appeared that." Meilson's patent" was invalid, because the discovery of bot blast had been previously openly communicated to the public by the Messrs. Dixon. That

should have been better pleased.]

proved by the many faults and dislocations, such as an iron furnace, through Mesers. Dixon's frank communication, without fee or reward, or by Mr. Neilson's patent, if they choose to pay for it. Now, what is it they are entitled to? Why, the use of hot-blast in an iron furnace, let that furnace contain what coalit

> The first application of hot-blast was a discovery. After it had been used in a furnace containing coal of one mineralogical character, it can no longer be a discovery or invention using it with coal of another character, or otherwise we may have fifty inventors, with as many patents, for every little variation there may be in the mineralogical character of the coal used. As well might it be said (supposing charcoal to be used as formerly, which was usually made of oak wood) that it was a discovery, and an invention entitled to a

> patent, using charcoal made of ash timber, Let us now inquire if this be a new manufacture. Mr. Crane has made iron by a combination of hotblast and pit-coal. Is there any novelty in that ? But, say Mr. Crane and his advocates, the pit-coal I use is of a different mineralogical character, and is called by a different name from that generally used, and therefore are entitled to a patent. Surely " law" cannot so far get the better of common sense as to call this an invention; and, as to "a new combination of old materials to a new and useful purpose," I shall shortly expect to hear of a patent for drawing a patent cork with a patent cork-screw, with about as much ground to originality. It is evident from Mr. Hooper's letter that Mr. Crane's only chance of success is, to prove that anthracite is so far separated from all other coal. as to bring its use, in combination with hot-blast in the making of irod, under the denomination of " a new manufacture."

I take it for granted, that Mr. Hooper has not had eisure to make himself intimately acquainted with the geological structure of the South Wales coal basin; but, as I have had peculiar opportunities of studying both the geology of the anthracite district, and the character and peculiarities of the coal itself, beg to inform him of a fact, which may give him a new lig'at upon the subject—it is this, anthracite and bituminous coal are part and parcel of the identical same searn of coal. Of this there can be no doubt, as I shall proceed to show. In that portion of the coal basic, from the Vale of Neat to Kidwelly, all the seams of coal (above twenty) along the north crop are anthracite, or carbonaceous coal; they descend a considerable depth under the surface, and rise again in Gower, forming the south crop of the same seams, and are there highly bituminous. It follows as a consequence, that the change takes place at some point between the line of dip. That point has never yet been discovered. starting, for it behaves us to notice Mr. Long Wrey's probably on account of its great depth, but in an east comments on the remarks appended to his letter, for and west direction the point of change has been found, and is, at the well-defined grand fault in the Neath Velley, known as the Dinas Rock. There the seams, which are anthracite on the west side of the fault, become (slightly) bituminous on theeast side, becoming more and more so as they extend east, until they be come highly so at Pontypool; and, on the other hand, as they extend westward towards Kidwelly, the coal becomes more purely carbonaceous, evidently proving that the great convulsion which occasioned the appearing of the lime rock through all the super incumbent strata, is the immediate occasion of the change in the character of the coal, and that anthracite is not, as has been generally supposed, a separate -such discussion being wholly unprovoked by the formation; but is the very same seams of coal, so acted upon and changed in the great laboratory of nature, until it is converted into a pure native mineral charcoal, termed by mineralogists anthracite. If I have proved to the satisfaction of your readers, that anthracite and bituminous coal are one and the same seam, I may say Q. E. D.

is "a shadow of a doubt" that Mr. Crane's is a new thick fog, and dark clouds too, so dense that Mr years since, inviting Mr. Crane to a public dinner, to Crane is never destined to see the golden sun of congratulate him on the success of his patent? What wealth through them, whatever sum of money he may spend in law charges.

I cannot conclude without expressing an opinion, that every anthracite owner is particularly beholden to Mr. Joseph Price, for the very spuited manner in which he has upheld our rights and interests.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, W. Long Wher. Thornhill, Swansea, Sept. 15.

Democrats .-- Upon the subject of the Presidential election, the N. Y. Signal discourseth in this

"The election of Harrison must inevitably produce an entire breaking up of the old party landmarks and boundaries. The present party catchwords, which have been rung in our ears ad nausam, must be exploded. It is an absurdity in language to speak of any Democracy, save the Democrucy of numbers. Democracy, unless our Greek Lexicon misinterms us, means a government where the People-that is, the majority of the Peoplegovern. Of course the Harrison men are now the real Democrats. They can no longer with propriety be called British Whigs. We hardly think the most ultra 'Locofoco' will insult the country of his birth, (or, most probably of his adoption) as to assert that a majority of the people of the U. States have been bought up by British Gold.

Spirit of the Luco Foco Press - Blainey Before Election : Ocar People! nobody but us can imagine how pure, putriotic, shrewd and sagacious you are You can't be humbugged! You can't be misled You always see right straight through a millstone, whether there's a hole in it or not. You are always as right as a book, and nobody can gum you. It short you are O. K

Raving after Election:- You miserable, despica ble, know nothing, good-for-nothing rascals Bought up by British Gold! Led away by log cab in fooleries! Gummed by coon skins! Blinded by skunk-skins! Dead drunk on hard cider Senseless, beastly contemptible wretches! Go to the devil .- Log Cabin

A Word to the Wise .-- We copy the following from a late number of the Cincinnati Republican. It possesses particular in terest at the present time : Speculation still continues rife, with our brethren of the press, as to the probable course of the new administration. Much curiosity and anxiety are manifested as to the course that will be pursued in making appointments to office. Although we are unable to ly arrive at the conclusion, that the client would have gratify this curiosity, yet our knowledge of Gen. Harrison's character and avowed principles, warrants us in believing, that the premature explications to him before he is seated in the Presidential chair, will miure, rather than benefit, the prospects of the applicant; and that the proper channel for such communications, will be the appropriate Department to which such office belongs. We are also persuaded, another great principle will be observed—that of making no changes, unless upon a full examination of the subject, with the reasons for and against such

change. A Prospect Kings might Envy .- Farmer Harrison can stand at the door of his Log Cabin at North Bend, and look upon the soil of three noble States cherished and defended by him in their infancy and danger, and whose Tunes Millions of free people in the might of manhood have now repaid his fatherly care with a majority of SIXTY THOUSAND for President. What Monarch ever ruled en hour like this !- Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.

The Weather .- The following important intelligence is from the New Orleans Picayune:\_\_ I say, look heea, Sam Jonsing, wat kind o' wedder you call dis!' said Pete Gumbo, yesterday morning, his body such is the fact, I am delighted to hear from such an curled up with the cold, and his hands sunk deep in authority; but her upsetting Mr. Neilson's patent his pockets. You mean de wedder dis mornin, will sesset Mr. Crane I am at a loss to discover. The does you Pete?' Ezackly.' Wy, I should call state of the case oppears to me to be simply this him Suddern wedder wid Northern principles, Sam either the public are smittled to the use of hot-blast in was more than half right.



## POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 19.

We invite attention to the article commen cing on our first page, on the subject of Mr. Crane's Patent for smelting Iron with Anthracite.

Henry Clay has introduced a resolution into the United States Senate to repeal the Sub-Treasury Bill. See Congressional proceedings.

New Church.-The erection of a German Catho c Church has been commenced in this Burough.

Celebration at Port Clinton .- The friends of Gen. Harrison celebrated the recent democratic triumph of correct principles, by a dinner, served up at the louse of Mr. Jacob L. Yeuger, in Port Clinton, on the 10th inst. We received the proceedings too late for this paper. They will appear in our next.

Pottsville Lyceum.-It must have been gratifying to the friends of rational amusement in our Borough, as well as to the members of the Pottsville Lyceum, to witness the attendance at the lecture on Tuesday evening. The subject was one which we thought would be attractive, and that the known ability of the Lecturer, the Rev. Mn. Buer, would tend to the anticipation of something interesting and instructive-we believe the audience were not disappointed. There was evidence of research in procurng the materials of the Lecture, which no doubt imparted some facts new to many, and interesting to every American, while the style was sufficiently adorned to suit a popular audience. We would not enter on any detailed examination of the subject, or mode in which it was treated, but feel satisfied that the prominent idea of true liberty which the Lecturer presented and enforced, must commend itself to the heart and understanding of every christian, and were its necessary consequences duly estimated, we should enjoy a better promise for the permanency of Republican Institutions. When the basis of American liberty shall not only be acknowledged, but practical recognized as resting on Religion, Intelligence and Virtue, to be cherished by each and all of her citizens,-then may we hope that her two crops, in a north and south direction, or on the Eagle will soar aloft in the majesty of freedom over every land and carry its blessings to all kingdoms of the earth.

We trust that the disposition of the Directors t sustain our Pottsville Lyceum, will be fully met by the community, so that our winterseason may prove to be one of pleasure and profit, especially to the rounger portion of our society.

Jonathan Chapman, Esq. a good democrat, as been elected Mayor of Boston, by a majority of 2623 votes over Mr. Green, editor of the loco foco

The Morris Canal is to be enlarged.

(TGen. Harrison arrived at Cincinnatti on the Ith inst. in excellent health. He has resigned the office of Clerk of the Court of Hamilton County, to enter upon the duties of the office of President of the United States.

The Daily Standard .- We neglected last week to notice the enlargement of this excellent paper-and the advance of the price from one to two cents per an imperial sheet, with new type, and the mechan manufacture, but that the question is overcast with | ical execution is equal to that of the other daily papers in the city. As to the character of its contents, it is needless for us to say anything. F. J. Grund, Esq., the editor, is known to be one of the most talented, and racy writers in the country-and there is no sheet that we peruse with more pleasure than the Daily Standard.

> Temperance Convention .- A State Temperance Convention is to be held at Harrisburg on the second Wednesday in January next. We hope the Convention may be fully attended, and that measures be taken to organize County or District Conventions also, to further this philanthropic cause.

The Buckeye Blacksmith. - Mr. Bear has recently written a letter to one of the Electors in Maryland his native State, in which he states, that during the recent contest, he travelled several thousand miles and delivered THREE HUNDRED AND THIR-TY-ONE SPEECHES. This is unprecedented in the annals of any Election campaign in the history of our country. Mr. Bear also states that "he is physically used up almost as much as "Matty" is politically." He is an extraordinary man.

Daily Chronicle.- In our notice of the Harrishurg papers, we neglected to state that the Harrisburg Chronicle was to be published daily also. Such s the case. The first number is already before us, and from the enterprise heretofore exhibited by its able and industrious editor, Mr. Montgomery, we have no doubt he will make it a very interesting sheet, during the ensuing session of the Legislature. We have also received a sample number of the Daily Telegraph, by Messrs. Fenn & Wallace, it is

very neatly executed, and ably edited. Messrs. Elliott & McCurdy, will also issue the Pennsylvania Intelligencer daily during the session of the Legislature, making three daily papers at the Seat of Government this winter. The gentlemen of the thanks and support of the community for the enterprize thus evinced in disseminating early intelligence of the proceedings of the Legislature, and for their unuring devotion to the cause of equal rights and the best interests of the community at large.

The St. Louis New Era states that Hosea J. Levis, late Cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, was in that city a few days since, and that he registered his name as " H. Miller," at the City Hotel. He was understood to have taken his departure for New Orleans, in

the steamboat Meteor. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. The following appears to be the state of the electoral votes as now cast for President and Vice Pres-

Wm. H. Harrison, Martin Van Buren. 60 VICE PRESIDENT. John Tyler, 234 R. M. Johnson, 48 J. W. Tazewell, 11 J. K. Polk,

We have the official returns from every State in he Union except Mississippi and Arkansas. As soon as they are received from these States, we will publish a complete table of returns.

Imports and Exports.-According to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the exports of the country for the last year, exceeds the imports upwards of \$26,000,000, viz :

\$131,571,950 Exports, 101,805,891 \$26,766,059

South Carolina has voted for Martin Van Buren, and Littleton W. Tazewell, of Virginia, for Vice

President's Message.-We procured our asual number of Extras of this document—and gave notice that they could be obtained at the office. Very few, however were called for; in fact we could not prevail upon a number of our subscribers to receive a copy. The general tone of the Message is such as to call down as strong a condemnation upon the writer in the minds of the reflecting portion of the community, as the people pronounced upon him at the recent election. We fully coincide in opinion with the following views of the able editor of the U. S. Gazette. The Message is unworthy of criticism, and proves that the people have done him justice in the recent contest. His allusion to those who have been ruined by the infamous measures of his Administration, are unfeeling, uncalled for, and only worthy of a Nero, who could exult over the misfortunes of the people.

THE MESSAGE

One or two Whig papers have laid violent hands upon a few passages of the late message, forgetting, apparently, that the circumstances under which it was written would seem to claim for the paper an exemption from criticism. It is certainly an undignified paper, anti-republican, and strangely at variance with what has been deemed the facts of history; but notwithstanding all this, it might be allowed to "sleep in the shade." The only important meabeen condemned by the people, and yet it is recommended that the government persist in the measure. The assertion (hypothetically but not less emphatically made) that a national bank was repudiated by the framers of the constitution, lacks the support

which an assertion from such a quarter requires. One of the worst features of the message is that which contains an argument against a national debt -worst, because it comes from one who took the reins of government when there was no national debt, and, in a time of general peace, has created a debt. This mode of argument was peculiarly Gen ackson's, who rarely undertook to violate any of the established rules of our republican institutions without prefacing his measures with a solemn protest against all such acts generally; and while the good people were swallowing the pleasant precepts and vindications, the preacher was using his pleasure n violating them; and when a portion of the people began to discover the mistake, the evil was repaired by another homily upon political ethics.

We make these remarks incidentally. The message is not entitled to criticism; it fails in all the great essentials of such a state paper, and does at the same time an injustice, by obvious implication, to a portion of the nation that no Chief Magistrate should attempt. We allude to the charge of foreign influence in our elections.

The Banner State, -Kentucky, the home of Harry of the West," claims the Banner,-she having given a larger maj rity for Gen. Hartison, in proportion to the vote, than any other State in the Union. Vermont contended manfully for the honor, but she lost by a few votes only. The following is the poll in these Stetes:

KENTUCKY. Harrison has 58,489 Van Buren, 32,616 25,873

being 28,39 and a fraction per cent. on the whole vote, which is 91,105. VERMONT.

Harrison. 32,440 Van Buren, 18,018 Abolition. 319 -18,352

Harrison's majority, 14,088 eing 27,73 and a fraction per cent. on the whole vote. Old Kentucky, then, takes the Banner. " She won it well, and may she bear it long."

Democratic Reform Measures .- J. W. Tyson Esq., in a recent letter declining an invitation to a public dinner, sets forth the following as prominent measures of reform which ought to engage the early attention of both the National and State Administra-

A Reform in the Banking System. The discarding of the Standing Army. The Repeal of the Treasury Bank. The Encouragement of Domestic Industry. The Election of Canal Commissioners, and The Election of Notaries.

To which might be added the election of Deputy Surveyors, and

Deputy Prosecuting, Attornies. Experience has proven that there is less danger to e apprehended from the people than our rulers. the people have no motive in abridging their rights and privileges, they have no disposition to enact laws calculated to depress and enslave themselves so long as they are removed from the power and corrupting influences of corrupt rulers. They are fully competent to select their own officers and we are convinced from recent events, that the further the elective franchise is extended, (so long as the judiciary is not touched) the greater will be the prosperity and hap-

piness of the people. We would also be pleased to see some plan de vised for the election of Post-Maste would at people. If this could be accomplished would at once break up the chain of communication, throughout the whole country, which a corrupt administration can always command under the present appointing system, to communicate and carry out their measures, and play in the hands of an ambitious and designing the democratic press at Harrisburg certainly deserve executive. It would also double their responsibilitythey would in the first place be responsible to the people in their respective districts-and we would make them responsible to the Post Master General also, by placing the removal power in his hands, in case of neglect of duty or defalcation. This we consider one of the most important measures of reformone that would result in more ultimate good to the people at large than any subject which has yet been broached. What are the opinions of the press gene-

rally on this subject? The Senate of Virginia, by a tie vote refused to go into an election of United States Senator. The Locos are determined to defeat the election of Mr. Rives if they can. Mr. Hains, editor of the Petersburg Star, a neutral paper, but who has always belonged to what he styles the Democratic party, in

alluding to this movement says: "As a party movement, it is pretty much of a piece with all those the Democratic leaders have made in this state and elsewhere for a year or two past; being well calculated to arouse the people, and draw down on the heads of the offenders, severe and signal rebuke. That such a rebuke will be heard and felt at the next April election, we predict with perfect confidence, and its effects will be made visible by a radical change in the political complexion of the State Senate. Situated as the country is at this moment, the people of Virginia demand that the to the amount sold for the last twelve years. sovereignty of that State be fully represented in the resolution was laid on the table and ordered to be Senate of the United Staies; and they will not ad-add. Mr. Clay accompanied the resolution with mit that party spite against one of her own most disce remarks on the importance of the subject. tinguished sons, (for in plain English, it is nothin

Schuylkill Navigation Company-Boat Building, dc .- It has been suggested that if it is the intention of the Directors of this Company to reduce the toll on their works next season--it would subserve the interests of the people of this region, and the Company also, to promulgate the same as early as possible. Boats will be scarce next season, and we know that a number will be immediately contracted for, if the toll is reduced—but if no reduction of toll is to take place, the fear of a successful competition on the part of the Railroad will deter them from investing in that kind of property.

Secretary Woodbury's Treasury Report .- The Baltimore American in alluding to this Report says: "The report on the Finances from the Secretary of the Treasury, is a document in excellent good keeping with the Executive Message, and is of such character generally as to cause one to rejoice that it is the last which the country will exact from the present incumbent of the Financial Department.-The most curious portion of the whole is the legacy of advice which the retiring Secretary leaves for the benefit and guidance of Congress for the future.

But instead of a " Report on Finances" we think Mr. Woonsunt's paper would be more aptly designated as an "Apology for the Treasury Depurt-

The Secretary makes the expenditures of the Gosure which it advocates, the Sub-Treasury, has just vernment for the last year \$26,643,656-and then goes on to suggest how the expenditures may be reduced in 1841, to \$22,000,000-and in 1842 to 11 or \$12,000,000. These suggestions come with a very bad grace from the Secretary, when it is known that the Administration of which he forms a part expended in

1837, \$39,164,745 1838. 40,427,218 1839. 31.815.000 1840. 26,643,656

The people would have preferred Mr. Woodbury o have prastised upon these financial suggestions himself, instead of suggesting economy to a new Administration, which will come into power pledged not only to preach, but to practice economy in every department of the Government, and to bring it back as far as its influence extends, to that state of healths prosperity and republican simplicity which characerised it before the spoilers came into power.

Do your own Voting and your own Fighting -General Harrison, while recently at the Galt House, Louisville, was accosted by a stranger, who pretended to shake him cordially by the hand, and to whisper something into his ears. "What have you got to say!" said Gen. Harrison. "You are a coward." whispered the stranger. "Speak louder," rejoined the General. "You are a coward," repeated the stranger, in a tone somewhat audible, but still in a whisper. Hereupon the General's eyes flashed fire; and the moment after the stranger measured his length on the ground. This does not look much like decrepitude from old age .- Philadel Standard.

We learn from a gentleman who was presentthat the scoundrel alluded too had made his boasts that he would prove Gen. Harrison a coward by thus publicly insulting him, believing that the Gen. would not resist the insult—but he was mistaken—he found Old Tip was as ready to chastize those who would thus personally insult him, as he was to chastize the enemies of his country during the late war. The gions in the immediate vicinity of their works, and blow which floored the miscreant was inflicted with the left hand, in consequence of his right one being in a measure disabled by shaking hands with his numerous friends since the election. Some there may be who perhaps would contend that Gen. Harrison ought to have treated the calumniator with -but we cannot imagine how any man of spirit could act otherwise than he did considering the provocation given.

Resumption.-It is now stated that the loan re quired by the Philadelphia Banks to enable them to resume has been obtained in New York, and that the resumption of our Banks will take place at the period fixed by law. We are still, however of opinon that our Legislature ought, immediately after assembling, pass a law authorising the Banks to is sue One, Two and Three Dollar Bills for a limited term, say three years, to aid in the resumption, and consequently relieve the community to a certain extent, from the pressure which must necessarily exist in the money market, until confidence as to the abil- ad and Wales is about 33 per cent. The average

and a Bill, according to the following, has alread of Professor Rodgers, the State Geologist—some of

From the Savannah Republican. We are happy to see that a Bill has been is luced into the Legislature of Georgia, to repende Act which prohibits the issue of Bank notes der the denomination of five dollars. The prive of issuing small notes should be conferred upon hose Banks which promptly redeemed their note specie. The sound Banks of the State are thy of consideration in this respect.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATION Decembe th, 1840. SUB-TREASURY B

MR. TILLINGHAST, of R. I. foll with a reso lution in relation to the Sub-Trey Bill, calling upon the Secretary of the Treat to furnish the House with all the informati n. B possession rel ative to the Sub-Treasury Big buildings erected—the expense incurred—the all the information is the salaries pointed. tion in his possession religito the operation of

the bill.

The resolution was read as soon as read, objected to by the Admini on members.

A matter was then afted to print the resolu-A motion was then afted to print the resolu-tion for the informatio the House and country, but objected to from the source, NATURA TION LAWS,

Mr. Duncan, of a reference to the Naturalization to bring in a repeal, &c.
tion Laws, proposition Laws, propos

UNIZE SENATE. REPEASE THE SUB-TREASURY.

Kentucky, presented a resolution Mr. CLA bill entitled an Act for the collecdeclaring the and disbursement of the public tion, safe to be repealed. Mr. Clay, after submoney, splution, said he should not call for the mitting of the resolution at the present time. consideralled up to-morrow and take precedence It worksiness, except resolutions of a similar

char? PUBLIC LANDS.

AY also offered an important resolution in to the Public Lands, calling for informa-

more,) is a sufficient excuse for her not being so. Newspapers .- A child beginning to read, becomes We learn by the Mauch Chunk Conrier, sames and things that are familiar. A newspaper the Powder Mill of Mr. A. Hanline at Lehiggin on year, says Mr. Weeks, is worth a quarter's was blown up for the third time on Monday schooling to a child, and every father must consider was blown up for the suite state of the schooling to a child, and every father must consider answer? On opening it, ne found a nice, fat, chubblish inst. Fortunately there were no lives that substantial information is connected with this by looking specimen of the article he wanted warm-

FOR THE MINER'S JOURNAL, THE IRON TRADE.

No. 3. In my last I gave you a description of some of the fron stones found in the Coal region of Schuylkill county. I shall now give you a description of the Ores used at the English and Welsh Iron Works, found in the Coal regions of those countries, and shall compare them with our own.

The principal Ore used in England and Scotland. is the carbonate of Iron of the Coal measures : this ore yields from 30 to 33 per cent. of iron; it is found in strata or beds varying from 3 to 18 inches in thickness, and produces an Iron of excellent quality. The following extract taken from Dr. Ures' works on Arts and Manufactures, may not be uninteresting

to some of your readers. After giving the analysis

of some of the best Ores from the English and Welsh Coal basins, he says :-"The mean richness of the Ores of carbonate of Iron of these Coal basins, is not far from 33 per cent., about 28 per cent. is dissipated on an average on the roasting of the Ores.

Every ferugenious clay-stone, is regarded as an fron-ore, when it contains more than 20 per cent. of metal; and it is paid for according to its quality. being on an average at 12 shillings per ton in Staffordshire. The gubbin, however, fetches so high a price as 16 or 17 shillings. The Ore must be roasted before it is fit for the blast furnace; a process carried on in the open air. A heap of Ore mingled with small coal (if necessary) is piled up over a stratum of large peices of coal; and the heap may be 6 or 7 feet high, by 15 or 20 broad. The fire is applied at the windward end, and after it has burned a certain way, the heap is prolonged at the other extremity, as far as the nature of the ground or the convenience of the work requires. The quantity of Coal requisite for roasting the Ore varies from one to four hundred weight per ton, according to the portion of bituminous matter associated with the iron stone. The Ore looses in this operation from 25 to 30 per cent. of its weight. Three and a quarter tons of crude Ore, or two and a quarter tons of roasted Ore are required to produce a ton of cast iron: that is to say. the ciude material yields on an average 30, 7 per cent., and the roasted Ore 44. 4 of pig metal. In most smelting works in Staffordshire, about equal weights of the rich Ore in round nodules called gubbin, and the poorer Ore in cakes called blue flut are employed together in their roasted state; but the proortions are varied in order to have an uniform mixture capable of yielding from 30 to 33 per cent, of metal. To treat two and one quarter tons of roasted Ore, which furnish one ton of pig iron, nineteen hundred weight of limestone are employed; constituting nearly one of limestone for three of unroasted Ore-the limestone costs six shillings per ton."

Until the year 1740 Iron was made in England exclusively with Charcoal, and prior to that period none of the Iron stones of the Coal region were used. but as soon as the Iron manufacturers found it necessary to locate themselves in the Coal region for the purpose of being convenient to the new kind of fuel that they were about to adopt, they found the necessity of searching for Ore nearer their works than the magnetic Ores and they had been in the habit of using were; the esult was that an abundance of excellent Ore we discovered in the Coal realtho' it did not yield so high a percentage of Iron as the magnetic Ores they found it more profitable than transporting ricer Ores from a distance.

With regard to ar own country our experience has been the same as it was not until after the erection of the Pottsvie Furnace, that many of our land vners would . to the trouble and searching for On and no sooner had the exploration commenced the we heard of new veins of Ore being opened daily and the Ore of such good quality, that we no long, hear the question asked, have you Ore in the Cc region! Mr. Perry, the Anthracite founder s & he visited one Mine, (Messrs, Mann & Co.) at could alone supply five Furnaces for

In .nparing our Ore veins with those of England d Wales, we find the average richness of the Ore-early the same, but we have a decided advantag n the thickness of the veins; many of the veins in 10 Pottsville Coal region are upwards of 3 feet from that down to 6 inches—the average richs of the Ores taken from the Coal region of Engity of the Banks to meet all their engagements, is chness of eight specimens of Ore taken from the Pottsville Coal region was 33, 17 of metalic Iron.-In Georgia the subject appears to be understood Phese specimens were analysed under the direction been introduced, authorising the Banks to issue sing the specimens yielding 39 and 36 per cent—these specimens were all taken from different veins.

Professor Rodgers, in his report to the Legislature says, speaking of the selection of specimens to be an alyzed: "These have been selected with a view to show the prevailing quality and average richness of the Ores of the region generally. Especial care has been therefore taken to submit to chemical examination, such specimens only, as represent the average character of their respective beds, chosing those freshly opened in the mines or in some deep excavation, and rejecting as far as possible samples gathered from the outcrop, or found loose on the surface, as these invariably contain too high a per centage to prove a fair criterion." Thus it will be seen that we have an abundance of Ore equaloin every respect to that used at the English and Welsh Furnaces and all that is now wanted is a Protective Tariff to nourish our works in their infancy and to induce our capitalists to em ark largely in the iron business. We have the raw material in abundance, the skill and the industry; and we look forward at no distant day to see the hills and valleys of the Coal region teeming with the busy din of the Furnace and Rolling mill. It has been proved as well in the old country as in this, that the Coal region is the proper place for the manufacture of Iron on a large scale. In England and Wales all the large Iron establishments are in Coal regions, and why should it not be so here? We hope 'ere many years elapse to see a second " Dowlay" in the valley of the Schuylkill. I shall in my next, point out some of the many advantages that our

> [COMMUNICATED.] HON. JOHN BANKS,

Mn. BANNAN :- We are pleased to see this genlleman's name among the prominent candidates, for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Banks is undoubtedly one of the most popular men in the state; his talents are of the highest order; and he would receive at least a thousand more votes in Berks, than any other democrat in the State; he has also the advantage of being extensively and favorably known in the western part of the State. In 1830, Mr. Banks was elected to Congress from the District composed of Erie, Warren, &c. as the Tariff candidate, and we believe was triumphantly re-elected twice. On the floor of Congress he was always found foremost among the friends of the Tariff. As a Tariff man, Mr. Banks should receive the support of the Coal region, as that measure is of vital impor-

The Benefit of Advertising .- A merchant lately put an advertisement in a paper, headed "Boy wanted." Next morning he found a band box on his door step, with this inscription-" How will this one ly done up in flanne! !- Alexandria Gazette.

tance to the interests of our county.