COAL MINING ASSOCIATION. TA meeting of the Coal Mining Association of Schuytkill County, will be held at the Pennsylvania Hall, on Friday evening next, the 19th inst. at 72

A. RUSSEL, Secretary. Pottsville, Feb. 13,

. THE LERICH COMPANY. - We find the following in the last Mauch Chunk Courier, copied from a communication which recently appeared in the Wyoming Advocate, which is no doubt put forth as a feeler :-I repeat, it is a case, in which the City of Philadelphia is deeply interested, the City ought to step forward and loan, or guarantee a loan to that the Lehigh Company of 9300,000.

Navigation was approaching its completion, the most disheartening disasters occurred, one after another, in the lime stone districts. Their stock was down to ten. Finally having triumphed over all difficulties-trade filled their Canal-the stock rose -I and many a shrowd-far-seeing man, made the fortune by the rise. So it will be here, hazard the assertion not the mere opinion-but boldly-the ersertion, that in 1845 Lehigh Stock will be worth in the market one hundred per cent advance But the Legislature ought to be liberal to the Company in this hour of trial. Some modifications in their charter ought to be freely-cheerfully

We should like to know what possible claim the Lehigh Company has had or may have upon the city of Philadelphia. In 1820 this Company commenced their operations, and in 1840 the amount of coal shipped by them to the Philadelphia market was about 100,000 tons; and from the whole region there was only received some 212,000. The mining operations in the Schuylkill coal region were commenced in 1825, and yet in 1840 we shipped to the Philadelphia and New York markets 452,000 tons. over double the quantity shipped from the Liehigh; and from a parity of reasoning, if the city of Philadelphia is deeply interested in the Lehigh Company, this deep interest when brought to bear upon the Schuylkill coal region should be increased four

When it is well known that in a certain quarter offerts are making to cause an outlet at Black's Eddy, for the purpose of transporting coal direct to New York, via the Belaware and Rantan Conal, and when it is equally well known that the Morris Canal Company are widening and enlarging their Canal for the purpose of receiving the boats from the Lehigh Canal—thus forming two channels for a direct communication to New York-it must be apparent to the most unreflecting, that individual stockholders, and not the city of Philadelphia, have the most at stake, and are the most "deeply interested." . It is true that in the early history of the Schuylkill Navigation Company she met with some rough encounters, and that her stock was greatly deprecia. ted; but then the Company had no mining privileges tacked to her charter, like the Lehigh Company, and consequently was enabled to ride out the storm in safety. The mining privileges of the Lehigh ruin of the Danville and Pottsville Railroad Comother Companies we could name; in fact, we are not acquainted with any one of these Companies. that dabbles in the coal trade, that is in a solvent condition. The money which should be expended by these Companies in the prosecution of their works, quickly evaporates in mining operations, and they are only awakened to a due sense of their folly when their funds have vanished and their credit

taken flight. The writer predicts that in 1845 Lehigh stock will be worth in the market one hundred per cent. advance. It may be so, but we predict that before that time the Lehigh Company will explodeburst-blow up, and no mistake. The entire capital of the Company has been literally sonk; and if she should wind up under the most favorable circumstances, it would be found that the stockholders have lost every cent of their investment, and that the loan holders would have to take possession of the works and different improvements of the Company to secure themselves; which security by the way, we do not believe would realize to the loan holders more

than eighty cents on the dollar. We agree with the writer that the Legislature ought to be liberal. But the only liberality which the Legislature could show to the Lehigh Company would be to deprive them of their coal privileges .-Such a measure might be attended with the most be-

We regret exceedingly in being under the necessity of making the above remarks; but when we see efforts making to delude the unwary, and to enhance the value of a stock that was worthless even before the late freshet, we deem it to be our duty to put the public on their guard.

To CORRESPONDENTS .- We have been somewhat romiss, of late, in proper attention to the favors of our correspondents; and consequently any quantity of communications, on every and all subjects, have accumulated on our hands. We have several very fair specimens of poetry, safely stowed away, which shall shortly see the light, and gladden the hearts of their respective parents.

The communication signed "J. M. C." entitled to respectful consideration on the part of the Navigation Company, inasmuch as he has conferred incalculable benefits upon this company, by open ing a direct trade between this place and New York -and speaks feelingly with respect to the difficulties encountered in navigating their works.

BANERDET BILL .- The Bankrupt Bill is still before the U.S. Senate. From present appearances we believe that it is highly probable that this important bill will not be acted upon at the present session of Congress.

The Miners' Bank redeemed all the demand on her in specie up to Saturday, and suspended with the other Banks on Monday. During the resumbtion, the paid out about \$ 25,000 in specie, nearly all of which has been withdrawn from the circulation of the region.

Disanacard. Some miscreant cut down the Liberty Pole crected by our friends in Wayne township, a short time since. This disreputable act aroused the lion spirit of the democracy of that disstrict, and they turned out, en masse, on Wednesday last, and ejected another pole in its stead. The locos

cen't intimidate our friends in that quarter. THE PRESIDENT ELECT .- Gen. Harrison arrived in Weshington on Tuesday last. We need hardly say that his reception was enthusiastic in the extreme. On the same day, he was notified by a joint committee of both houses of Congress, of his election as President of the United States.

TREASURY NOTE BILL.—The Creasury Note Bill passed the House of Representatives on Saturday last by a large majority. By this Act our locofoco-hard money-government is authorized to izeue five millions of shiplesters.

Tax Banus-Tax Sparenston.-It was our intention to have prepared an article for this day's paper, in relation to the late suspension of specie payments by the banks of this state, and the causes which have led to so deplorable a result; but having correspondent, on the same subject, we have been induced to postpone our remarks until next week.

[COMMUNICATED.] The predictions of many of our ablest financiers with regard to the resumption, has been completely verified! The Bank of the United States having again suspended on the 4th inst., and as a matter of course, (and I may add good policy too) all the other banks in the city and elsewere followed in train. The rush on the U.S. Bank was pre-concerted, and with malice aforethought on the part of the general government, and the New York Wall street gentry-and thus, by this unholy effort, have at length accomplished the end they had in view ever since that institution went into operation. Here we have a fine specimen of the gratitude of New York for the favor extended by the same Bank at the time of her greatest difficulties, occasioned by the heavy fire some "We distinctly remember, when the Schuylkill few years since. We cannot believe, however, that the public are much taken by surprise at the event which has just taken place, as it must be evident to every reflecting mind that there is not a Bank stood the combined force, as that made on the U. S.

throughout the Union, that could st any time with-Bank by the Government and the Empire State.-Can it be supposed for a moment, that there now is or ever was a Bank in operation having a sufficient quantity of specie in her vaults to cover all her liabilities. Such an institution could not possibly exist her capital must be sunk by its own weight .-As well might it he contended that a wholesale merchant be bound to have constantly on hand a sum of money equal to the amount of his indebtedness, so as to be able to meet all his demands without previous notice, without taking into consideration the large amounts due him by his customers. I am not a stockholder in any Bank, nor never was, but as a citizen in a limited business, have in common with the rest of my fellow citizens, experienced the essential benefits derived from Banks. What would become of our Coal business or the business of the county generally, where it not for the aid furnished by the Miners' Bank, which, with a very small capital, has for years past sustained three-fourths of the Coal trade, and given numerous accommodation, to our farmers and mechanics. Who would suppose then from those essential penefits derived from this Bank, that there should be men in this community

inimicable to this institution, and in an insidious manner endeavor to thwart its usefulness. Yet such is the fact-even our County Treasurer, making use of the people's money, has seen proper to draw on this Bank through an agent on Saturday last for \$1500 of specie. This being a transaction singular in several respects, inasmuch as the county stands indebted to the Bank for an amount equal not greater than the amount drawn by the Treasurer, so that if any doubts existed as to the solvency of the Bank, he could have retained his equanimity by handing it over to the Bank on account. But the Treasurer has something more tangible in view, he is said to be an adept at shaving, and shaving very close too. This we conceive a high handed measure—that the people's money is thus to be made ise of to retard, as it were, their ordinary business, for thus draining the Bank of her specie disqualifies Company have been its ruin, as they have been the her from extending her ordinary accommodations to men of business. Our County Commissioners have

pany, the Beaver Meadow Railroad Company, and also displayed a degree of wisdom in this matter, equal to Solomon in managing the affairs of the peoole. From their last report it appears that upwards of \$10,000 is in the hands of the Treasurer, which gives the officers a chance for speculating, while the public have claims on the county, and for which we are actually paying interest, is more than forty thousand dollars. Here is a degree of economy displayed | fin is in reality a five cent piece; but according to by those officers that may well attract the attention of the tax-payers of this County, and as the Treasurer has converted the surplus of ten thousand dollars in the Treasury into specie, the public who have there are twenty fips im a dollar, and yet, according claims on the county will take good care to receive

nothing short of the real thino for their dues. Mark

this, Mr. Treasurer! But to return to the financial condition of the Commonwealth. It may be asked, what steps are necessary to give that relief now desired by the public. We say there is only one alternative, which is plain, simple, and easy, and the only judicious measure, in our view of the case, which can be adoptel. By referring to the last annual report of the Secretary of the 'Freasury of the United States, it will be perceived that for the year 1840 the balance of trade with Europe is in our favor, to the amount of nearly twenty-eight millions, while the average balance of trade for the four preceding years was, against the United States to the amount of thirtythree millions of dollars, thus showing a difference in trade in favor of the United States, in the lust year, to about sixty-one millions. The question will naturally occur, what has produced this favorable change? We unhesitatingly answer, the suspension of specie payments by our banks, which was the means of lessening the importations; and for the purpose of liquidating the debts already contracted by our importers and others, they were compelled to ship flour, cotton, and such other products of the country, in discharge of the same. The specie being locked up in the vaults of our banks, otherwise that would have been the principal, if not the only article exported-as a larger prefit could be realized on the chipping of specie than could be made on any of

the importing merchant lies only with his interest. Now then, from the fact here stated, it is conclu sive proof that if our Legislature will legalise the suspension for two years more, with permission to our Banks to issue bills under the denomination of five dollars, that during this time the foreign debt will be greatly reduced, if not altogether paid offand that, too, by the surplus of the country. When this foreign debt is discharged, the demand for specie will cease, and our Banks may then throw open

the products of the country, and the patriotism of

their vaults with safety.

THE MEETING AT PHILADE PHIA .- About one hundred gentleman assembled at the U.S. Hotel, Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening last, to take into consideration the present unparalelled financial condition of the country. Mr. George M. Dallas took the chair. A number of resolutions were passed after much discussion. Among the proposed measures of relief, the following is the most important: A suspension of the penalties provided by any statute of this Commonwealth, for the omission of any of the above Banks fall the Banks of Philadelphia are named, with the exception of the U. S. Bank,] to pay their deposites and other obligations in gold

READING RIL ROAD .- We have been politely furnished with the following Abstract of the business done on the Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road, during the year ending Dec, 31, 1840.' The information will be of interest to many of our readers, and argues well for the future success of this valuable public improvement.

or silver.

Whole number of passengers transported on the road Equal to 33,225 over the whole length of the road. 

Total receipts for freight and passen-

A NATIONAL BANK.-We are a queer, strange, singular, miserable, happy, enlightened, ignorant, philosophical, matter-of-fact people; that is, supposng that the newspaper press of this country reflects the views, opinions, wishes and hopes of the public, received the following communication from a valued and that it is, in fact, the organ of the citizens of this great republic. But a few weeks since, we elected Old Tip to the highest office in the gift of a free penple, and before the old war worn chief had crossed the Alleghenies, on his way to the seat of government, not only were the newspapers enabled to select for him his cabinet officers, but even the leading measures of the coming administration were distinctly shadowed forth.

If any faith is to be placed in the speculations of the newspapers, immediately after the inauguration of President Harrison, an extra session of Congress will be called; and during that session, subjects of the most grave, important, and even exciting character, will be discussed. The tariff question is to be revived-a uniform bankrupt law passed-the public lands to be disposed of-the Sub-treasury system to receive its quietus-and possibly, nay probably, the policy of establishing a National Bank will be broached.

By the almost unanimous election of General Harrison, the people have distinctly willed the repeal of the Sub-treasury law. Nothing short of a prompt and an immediate repeal of that odious law will satisfy them. Will it be repealed? There is an old and homely adage which says, "never throw out vour dirty water until you can get in your clean," and its application to the Sub-treasury scheme must be apparent. If the Sub-treasury system is abolished, what have we in its place? Where is the National reasure to be placed for safe keeping? In this dilemma, it is evident that the "pet bank" system must be revived, or else a National Bank established, which shall act as a fiscal agent of the government and where the public money will be deposited. The expediency or inexpediency of this plan we shall not liscuss at present, but will leave it to the grave consideration of those whose judgment and patriotism have been severely tested and not found wanting.

THE WEATHER, RHEUMATISM, &c .- At the present writing - Tuesday Evening - the snow is decending fast and furious, and the merry jingling of sleigh bells are heard in all directions. Broad and Sharp mountains are covered with clear, white, virgin robes, and such as blushing brides blushingly own. We love to take a stroll up the valley of the Schuylkill when the ground is covered with winter's fanciful and flitting drapery; and to look at the untrodden fields of snow sparkling with the lastre of chrystals in the moonlight. There is a clearness, brilliancy, and yet softness about the whole scene, which is indescribable, and which transports the imagination beyond the narrow bounds of this mundane sphere. The wild, the beautiful, the profuse gifts of nature, are doubtless well worth seeing in all their implicity and grandeur; but inasmuch as we are sorely and grievously afflicted with that disbolical complaint-the rheumatism-we never venture out of the house on a winter's night, no matter how inviting the prospect may be; and in the place of revelling in snow banks or in the moonlight, we are obliged to keep within doors, and while our unfortunate carcase is racked from one extremity to the other with severe and acute pains, we offer up the most urgent prayers that warm weather may once more visit the Schuylkill Coal region, and prove a balm to our sore and weary bones. Our sufferings is intolerable.

A SHORT CHAPTER .- Pottsville is, or should be, girls, and short fips. This last article in the catalogue is enough to awaken the most painful recollections in the breast of every barkeoper and retail dealer in this town. For the benefit of the ignorant or uninitiated, we may as well observe, that a short the arbitrary laws of trade in Pottsville, the said short fip is a legal tender for a real, genuine, lawful fip-six and a quarter cents. All must admit that to the "short fip system," there are only sixteen; and, therefore, it is as plain as a nose on a man's face, that these dealers in short fips, or rather, these recipients of short fips, lose some twenty per cent.

by the operation. This practice of passing off short fips should re eive a check-should be nipped in the bud; and we therefore say to our young friends, the next time you are in want of a single copy of the Miner's Journal, or any other article of a similar value, to put a good, honest fip on the counter, and you may depend upon it, your chances of happiness in this world will be greatly enhanced.

BANK CHARTERS .. - The following passages are from the Resumption Act of last spring: They possess more than ordinary interest and importance at this time :--

"That the several incorporated Banks of this Commonwealth are hereby required on, from and after the 15th of January, 1841, to pay on demand ill their notes, bills, deposits, and other liabilities, n gold and silver coin, except such us may have been made and created under a special agreement,

under penalty, &c. "Resolved, That if any Bank within this Commonwealth shall at any time after the said 15th of January, 1841, refuse to pay on demand, its notes hills, deposites or other liabilities, in gold or silver coin, except such as may have been made under o epecial agreement, its charter shall, for any such clusal, be declared forfeit as herein provided."

NEW YORK MIRBOR .- We always welcome the weekly appearance of the New York Mirror, which comes to us with commendable regularity, with great pleasure. Its selections are varied and highly enteraining, while the editorial matter evinces talent of the highest order; and, above all, its typographical appearance is superior to any of its cotemporaries that we have acquaintance with. The Mirror has now entered upon its nineteenth volume, and with years appears to increase in popularity. We commend it to the patronage of all who sincerely desire to foster and encourage the literature of our country.

IMPORTANT WORK .-- Mr. J. Dobson, No. 106 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, proposes to publish by subscription, a complete Theoretical and Practical Treatise on the Manufacture of Iron. The work will be put to press as soon as there are 150 subscribers, and but a limited edition will be published. It will be published in eight parts, at \$5 per part, payable on delivery. Subscriptions received at this office, where a prospectus of the work can be seen.

A VETO.-Governor Porter has vetoed the act, which passed the Legislature by a large majority, authorising the State Treasurer to refund the money advanced by the U.S. Bank and the Harrisburg Banks, to repair the damages on the Pennsylvania Canal, sustained by the great freshet at Huntingdon in 1838. This is not the first instance of Governor Porter's conduct bordering on dishonesty.

JUDGE BANKS .- This gentleman is rapidly making head against all opposition, and from the warm manner in which he is taken up by the press generally, and other little premonitory symptoms, we have but very little doubt that he will receive the nomination of the Democratic Convention on the first ballot. The delegates from Schuylkill County, although not instructed, we learn will vote for Judge Banks. as they believe that a large majority of the Democratic party in the county are in favor of elevating this Weigh-scales. He is said to have been an indus-\$100,764 62 distinguished gentleman to the Gubernatorial chair. trious and promising young man.

Goy Ponten's MESSAGE, -In Senate, on the 6th inst, a Message was received from the Governor and read, containing in detail, a statement of the monwealth during the present year. It appears that our last, is still doubted. the sum of \$3,636,697 51 has been received into the State Treasury including the loan of 1st February, from different Binks of the State, in accordance

with the resolution which passed the Legislature April 3d, 1840, compelling such institutions as should suspend specie payments on or before the 15th January, 1841, to loan the Commonwealth in a pro-rata proportion to the Capital Stock of each, sum not exceeding three Millions of Dollars, &c. This forced loan of nearly four millions of dollars

was taken as follows: By the Bank of the U. States, \$2,210,000 00 1,273,010 00 By other Banks, 153,688 51 By individuals,

\$3,636,697 51

We are pleased at this time to have it in our power to publish the above statement, as it places the relations of the State and our Banks on their proper footing; and will enable the public to judge of the extent of the obligations of the Commonwealth to these much reviled institutions.

WHAT SHOULD GOV. PORTER DO ?-The New York Courier and Enquirer answers this question thus, and it appears to us in a very sensible manner .- "To state to the Legislature that your Bunks find it utterly impossible to continue specie payments; that they have made the attempt and failed, though they have paid out more specie than is possessed by any State in the Union. That to destroy these in stitutions, would augment individual and public distress, and make the State insolvent. That it is only by the preservation of those banks, you can hope to pay the interest on the debt the State has already contracted; save her public works from ruin, and give time to the community to recruit its diminished resources. That it is the duty of the State to give them her countenance and support their credit by all the means in her power. That if the Le islature and people are true to the public and their own individual interests, they will collectively and separately give full confidence to their own currency, and that the first proof of this ought to be to alow their Banks to issue small notes."

GENERAL HARRISON.—The brilliant manner in which the President elect was received in Baltimore just have convinced him that he is indeed the Presdent of the people-the whole people-and not of a faction or party. On Tuesday last, according to appointment, the General addressed the citizens of Baltimore. His speech was plain, simple, and unadorned, and yet calculated from its originality, nerousness, and eloquence, to find a ready and a warm response from all who had the pleasure of hearing it. The conclusion of the speech is alike worthy of the man and the high office he is about to fill .-Speaking of the principles upon which he should act in his administration of the government he said -. The most prominent consideration, and one which implied an important series of duties, would be to prevent the general government from overshadowing the states-to restrict the action of the former within proper limits by sternly forbidding the interference of government officers in the elections of the people.

GREAT PERFORMANCE OF A LOCOMOTIVE EN-GINE .- On Friday last, the 6th inst., the Locomotive Engine "Hechens & Harrison," built by Messis. Baldwin, Vail & Hufty, hauled to Philadelphia,

HUNDRED AND TWO BURDEN CARS, loaded with the following articles of freight: +1479 bbls. of flour, 49 tons of iron, 1163 bushels of grain, 12 tons of whiskey, oil and ship stuff, and sundry other freight, mounting in all to 2511 tons of 2240 lbs; weight of cars 168 tons, making a total weight of 4101 tons of 2240 lbs. hauled by the Engine. The average unning time of the train was 161 miles per hour. Weight of Engine, with water and fuel, 12 tons, weight on driving wheels, with water, fuel and two men, 6½ tons.

As the above was the regular freight train, transporting the ordinary business of the road, and no experimental trip, no accounts were kept of the quantiy of fuel or water used by the Engine.

Length of train 1201 feet; longest continuous level over which the above train was hauled, at a speed of 103 miles per hour, 9 1-10 miles.

Eveny wond Thue.-It was formerly said that all that the folks of Pottsville thought about, cared about, or talked about, was coal. About these days the "great staple" of Schuylkill county, is altogether lost sight of in this meridian, and from morning to night the young and the old salute your ears with something about " the banks," " the banks," " the banks." Our citizens now are wholly and solely occupied with the banking system in all its various operations and ramifications; and this monomania, of course, tinges their ordinary conversations. Even Sambo, who waits on us at table has caught the disease. He asked us yesterday if we had suspended our dinner? On telling him no, and attacking for a second time the drum stick of a defunct roasted turkey, he exclaimed, "Well, massa, I is glad to see you resume again-dat I is !"

SINGULAR, BUT NATURAL .- After the suspension of the U.S. Bank, the intelligence of the other Banks of Philadelphia being likewise compelled to suspend specie payments was received with positive pleasure at this place; as our citizens were thoroughly convinced that it was the only step which the Philadelphia Banks could take to sustain themselves and the State, and at the same time it would prevent a depreciation in the value of the notes of the United States Bank. This last view, however, is an erroneous one; as the outstanding debts due the U. S. Bank is immeasurably greater than the amount of notes in circulation; and as the Bank can insist upon its delitors paying their obligations in specie or U. S. Bank notes, the notes will always be at par, if not 1 or 2 per cent above it.

BANK MOVEMENT .- The Banks of Philadelphia have decided not to receive the notes of the Bank of the United States on deposite. This move has caused the United States Bank, in order to prevent a depreciation of her paper, to pass a resolution not to That's all. eceive any thing in payment of dues except her own notes, or specie funds. As the indebtedness of the community to the Bank is greater than the circulation, the notes may command a premium in the merket. The holders of the notes will approve of this

U. S. SENATOR .- At the present session of the New Jersey Legislature, a U. S. Senator will be up stairs!" chosen in the place of Mr. Wall. The following gentlemen have been named among the candidates: Mr. Miller, of Morris; Mr. Condit, of do.; Gov. Williamson, of Elizabethtown; Gov. Molleson, of Middlesex; Gov. Randolph, of do.; Capt. Stockton, of P. C. Porter, of Gloucester; Mr. Brisk, Cape May. and some others.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH .- We regret to learn that Leopold Waterman, aged about 22 years, was accidentally killed on Wednesday the 3d inst. by the falling in of the embankment, which he was undermining, on the West Branch Rail Road, near the

ALL SORTS OF ITEMS.

The packet ship Emerald arrived at New York on Sunday evening fast, from Havre-three days later. smount of loans thade by the Banks to the Come Nothing new. The China news, as published in

Great excitement in Philadelphia owing to the refusal of the Woods to play for Mrs. Bailey's benefit. Public feeling is strong against theze distinguished vocalists.

The Pittsburg American states that Mr. William Hogg. of Brownsville, died at his residence, on Friday last, leaving an estate of \$1,100,000 to collate-

Mr. Samuel Chapman, of Philadelphia, has invented and in operation a shingle shaving machine, capable of shaving fifteen per minute, or ten thousand a day. The cost of the machine is only two hundred dollars.

Flour is selling at Pittsburg at \$2 87 a \$3 15 per barrel.

The Philadelphia and Beltimore Railroad is nov n first rate order for travelling, and the journeys over it were never performed with greater speed and

A guard of militia volunteers is stationed near the jail in Lockport. N. Y., every night, to prevent the possibility of McLeod's escape.

Lieut. Gov. Sir George Arthur, family and suite, eave for England in the Columbia on 1st March. Last week in the Clinton county Court, N. Y., Miss Mary Moore received from a fickle swain, who rejoices in the name of Henry Lawrence, the sum of \$500 for a "breach of promise."

The Cotton manufacturers in some parts of New Hampshire, have raised the price of their goods 18

The Virginia Banks say they wont suspend. All gammon. They must.

On Saturday last, U. S. Bank notes were selling n Washington at fifty per cent discount.

General Harrison's reception in Baltimore was brilliant in the extreme, and the way he talked to the citizens of the "monumental city," was a caution to locofocos. The old hero is in excellent health

The Exploring Expedition were at the Sandwitch Islands in October last. All well, but no more con-

A bill has passed the Senate authorising the U States to surrender to the State of Maryland its increst in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The U. S. ship Delaware is fitting out at Norfolk for sea. She is to relieve the Ohio on the Mediter-

It is said that this country was never in a worse condition to go to war. So much the better. Uncle Sam will listen to reason and not fight about trifles The Banks of Bultimore have suspended specie

payments. The Virginia Banks must follow suit, An Abolition Convention was recently held at Rochester, New York.

Accounts from Florida still favorable. Warriors, squaws, papooses, streaking it in like lightning--so says Gen. Armistead. The notes of the United States Bank are not re-

ceived on deposite by the other Banks of Philadelphia. Glad to get them shortly. The Banks of Augusta, Georgia, resumed specie

payments on the 1st inst. Very little specie was drawn from them. The New Yorkers are trying to get up a war be

ween this country and Great Britain. A number of incendiary meetings is shortly to be held there. One of the best-yes, the very best-papers pubished in New York is the Sunday Mercury. How

do you feel now, Paige? The whig members of Congress are holding caucusses in Washington about every other night-Better attend to the people's business and leave off scheming. Old Tip will soon be on the ground,

and then look out. The N. Y. Sun circulates over 30,000 copies per day, which is the greatest daily circulation of any paper published in the United States. The N. Y. Herald circulates about 9,000 per day.

On the 30th ult., the Mississippi was very high a

New Orleans. The Harrisburg papers are wrangling and quarrelling like so many hungry dogs over a bone. Decency, gentlemen, decency.

Miss Poole, Miss Wallack, Messrs. Giubelei. Seguin, Manvers, and a host of others, are playing, or rather, singing in Philadelphia.

In this good town of Pottsville, on Thursday morning last, the thermometer marked ten degrees elow zero. Pretty cold-eh? Four fires, three cases of robbery, six of assault

and battery, three of suicide, and one of rape, is the sum and substance of the crimes and casualties of N. York in a single day last week.

St. Patrick's Day is to be celebrated at Philadelphia, by the Hibernian Society, on temperance prin-

Remember, girls, the 14th-St Valentine's Day. look out for the most tender epistles. Twenty millions of pounds of lead, valued \$700,000, were exported from Galena, Illinois, du-

ring the past year. The Ohio River, at Pittsburg, last week, was in fine navigable order.

Braham, the celebrated vocalist, is giving concerts in Boston.

There is not a distillery in the state of New Jersey or Delaware. A fact. A fist fight took place recently at Jefferson City, Mo., between the mayor of the city and the judge

of the Circuit Court. In an altercation, at Detroit, a man named Cliff killed another by blows over the head with a horse

The Park and National theatres, N. Y. are to open on Monday next.

The mail stage upset this side of Reading, last week. Two persons were dreadfully --- frightened

General Harrison was sixty-eight years old on Tuesday last. Hosea J. Levis, the absconding cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, has been arrested by the agent of

the Bank of Kentucky. The ball at Pennsylvania Hall on Thursday evening last went off in capital style. "Sich a gettin'

Fanny Elssler is at New Orleans. Last evening was a "cold 'un!" The wind was as sharp as a hand-saw.

The removal of Recorder Morris has been official Mercer; Capt. Green, of do.; Judge Dayton, do.; V. ly announced in the New York papers. His successor is not named.

Specie is selling in Philadelphia at five per cent.

The finest portion of the town of

Md., has been destroyed by fire. The Legislature of Louisiana's to adjourn on the

st of March. Harrison will have a majority of eight in the next U. S. Senate

[FOR THE MINER'S JOURNAL.] TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERS.

No. 1. CANALS-BOATS-BOATMEN. The business of boating Coal direct from Pottsville o New York and intermediate places being finally established, a few remarks in regard to the Canals. by which said business is carried on, may be consid-

ered appropriate. The Schuylkill Canal, generally, is but a ditch suitable for the Boats running on the Union or Morris Canale; though the dams or pool part of the Schuylkill Navigation is very good, with the exception of the narrow channels in some places, which is even worse than the Canal.

It is preposterous to talk of enlarging the Locks while the present sized boats are with difficulty passed through the Canal. With a back load of 20 or 30 tons, lest fall, the boat Commodore Perry was "jammed" no less than three times in the four-mile Canal, fire times while passing the twenty-two mile Canal, and twice in Duncan's Canal, let alone the detention in other places; if the Company doubt this statement, in regard to want of room, they have but to apply to some of the hoat Captains who generally have back loading, and they will find that instead of making things worse than they are, I have fallen short of the truth in this matter.

It is reasonable and natural that men should be in error sometimes, but that a system should be pursued where the consequences are known to be injurious to every heat owner is, to say the least of it. an evidence of obstinacy; for I must do the Reading Superintendent the justice to say that there is no want of judgment in his operations, though many may think to the contrary.

I allude to what is generally called the "Feeder", above Reading. A more scandalous, ill constructed water course does not impede the safe passage of boats on the whole line of the Schuylkill Navigation, and it is the criterion by which the Locktends ers at that station test the strength of the different boats. This should not be, though the fact that it has been for several years, gives little hope for

The Outlet at the Manayunk Locks, seems well executed to continue the toil and vexation of Boats men, if we judge by the rocks and the "point" rune ning out immediately below the Locks, where even an empty boat cannot lay with safety, and where it is considered a test of competency in the art of hoat. ng if the Rocks are cleared with a laden boat -Considerable work in Fairmount Dam has been done, and the operations of the Company may reach this point of it, if not overlooked-if it is overlooked,

I plead "NOT GUILTY." The Basin at the Fairmount Locks next deserve some attention. A single channel for laden boats is the most prominent feature of this location, and a Basin that should be capable of containing at least fifty Boats is now a harbor suitable for seven, allowing no passage for the empty boats through the Guard Lock.

Last fall, after the detention at Little Cat fish Dam, a number of B sats were kept above water, with the greatest difficulty, while one or two were sunk in the dam above the Guard Lock. Very often, from five to twenty Boats are swinging on the breast of the dam for want of a pier that ought to be erected by all means, from 50 to 100 yards long. Why the rocks in said Basin are not blown out to the depth of four or five feet, it is difficult to say, but this seems evident, that if a diamond, circular, or eliptical form of railing was required in front of some of the Lock-houses, or perched upon a wall for the Boatmen to LOOK at, while up to their armpits in water, "prying off" their boats, the expenditure zould be nothing.

"Stubborn facts require plain dealing ," and " Right, wrongs nobody."

The Managers of the Schuylkill Canal, must be aware that all boats intended for the New York trade, are necessarily built higher than common, and that their cabin accommodations are crowded to the stern. -the additional strength required make a longer Kelson necessary, and this, with the increased depth of timber below it, raises the cabin floors, and as a matter of course, brings the cabin tops in contact with the bridges.

Let all your Bridges be nine fect above the water level, and that nuisance will be remedied. Being on my passage to New York, and having hurried out of the Schuylkill Canal, I may next week go on with the Steamboat, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

Notices .- The January number of the "Journal" of the Franklin Institute," being the commencement of the third scries, comes to us in a new dress; or. in other words, it is printed on new type. The Journal is one of the most valuable periodicals of the day, and should be in the hands of every mechanic in the State. To farmers and others engaged in agricultural

pursuits, we can confidently recommend the "Farmer's Cabinet," as containing sound, valuable, and practical views in nearly every department of agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy. It is published mentily by Kimber & Sharpless, No. 50, North Fourth street, Philadelphia, at \$1 per annum. " Waldie's Circulating Library," is emphatically

sui generis. As a journal of polite literature it stands without a tival in the country. Adam Waldie & Co., No. 46, Carpenter street, Philadelphia, are the publishers. John Sanderson, Esq., author of the American in Paris' is the editor. Worch & Thomas, No. 134, North Fourth street,

Philadelphia, propose publishing in monthly parts, at \$1 50 per annum, a variety of popular German. Airs arranged far the voice and Piano Forte, with English translations. We have before us the first number of the new work, which reflects great credit on the publishers for the good taste evinced in the selections.

Maxims or Bishop Middleton.-Perseverance against discouragements-keep your temper-employ leisure in study, and always have some work on hand-be punctual and never procraatinate-never be in a hurry-preserve self-possession, and don't be talked into conviction-rise early and be an economist of time-maintain dignity without the appearance of pride, manner is something with every body, and everything with some-be guarded in discourse, attentive and slow to speak - never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions-be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to askthink nothing in conduct unimportant & indifferent -rather set than follow an example-practice strict temperance, and in all your transactions remember the final account.

Introntant Decision .- A case in which a husband was sued for articles furnished his wife, after she had quitted "his bed and board," was tried in New York on Wednesday last,-Judgo Inglis charged the Jury that if a wife leave her husband of her own free will, he is not even liable for her necessities. But if he drive her out he is in effect giving her a bill of credit upon the world, and she pinds him by all the necessary contracts she makes. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant—the husband

BRAZILIAN MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES Mr. Gasper Jose Lisboa has received the appointment of Minister to reside at Washington from the Emperor of Brazil. He sailed from Rio on the 15th or December, in the Express packet for Falmouth. FAITHLESSNESS PUNISHED .- \$1200 damages were

awarded to a damsel in Crawford county. (Pa.) a few days since, from an inconstant swain, who refused to keep his promise of marriage.

THE CONVENT. - The majority of the committee on the destruction of the Ursuline Convent have reported leave to withdraw on the petition for indemnity. The minority have made a counter report.

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