ייאין ישיעיין געי איידעראיין איינאעראייראי אייעראיין אייעראיין אייעראיין אייעראיין אייעראיין אייעראיין אייעראיי THE MINERS' JOURNAL. THE VETO MESSAGE. ALL SORTS OF ITEMS. SPORTANEOUS CONBUSTION OF BITUMINOUS Message of the President of the United States, re-SCHUTLEILL COUNTY ENGINES-Polls and It is rumored that Mr. Fox has demanded his Bannan's Colliery .- Schuylkill county is fest ac- COAL -Proofs are multiplying in all directions of the turning with his objections, the Bill to incorpapassports, or the unconditional surrender of Mc quiring a high character, both at home and abroad. Instility of bituminous coal to spontaneous combusrate the Fiscal Bank of the United States, Aution ; and the public now are fully aware of the im. Leod. for the great beauty of its steam engines. The magust 16, 1841.

POTTSVILLE. Saturday Morning, Jug. 21

PAT UP .- Persons indebted to this office will confor a favor by liquidating their accounts at their earliest convenience. Their bills are already made out, and six boilers, 30 inches in diameter and 20 feet and which they may obtain by celling at our office. The several bills, to be sure, are small in amount, but in the aggregate they form a respectable sized way, with the excentic hook on the same shackle sum, which at the present time would prove more than ordinarily acceptable.

THE VETO MESSAGE .- In another column will be found the message of President Tyler, returning to the Senate of the United States, with his objections, the Bill to incorporate the Fiscal Bank of the Unitel States. We are grieved to see such a man as John Tyler making use of his constitutional prerogative to defeat and thwart the wishes of so many mill. of it is the property of the inventors we are unable ions of his follow citizens. It is to be lamented that the constitution has conferred such a power on the Executive : for it enables one man to set at utter defiance measures which have received the solemn sanction of the people. Even a king of England, although he possesses the constitutional right of putting an absolute negative on any bill emanating from Parliament, with all lis power, patronage and influence, would not dare to follow the example of our own Executive. He would be hurled from his throne smid the exectations of his outraged rabjects; |icd above. We also learn, that the Delaware Coal and if life was spared, it would show that the feeling of contempt was stronger in the breasts of Englishmen than that of forbestance under a sense of injuries inflicted,

We do not question the mere right of John Tyler to exercise the veto power ; and the reasons which he assigns for condemning so unqualifiedly the voice of the people, through their representatives, are certainly entitled to our most respectful consideration ; but to us those reasons are not satisfactory, and we much mistake public opinion, if they prove satisfactory to the people of the United States.

For twolve long years have the leaders of the democratic party proclaimed and contended for principles which are inseparably connected with the best interests and prosperity of the whole country-for twelve long years have that gallant band, whose patriotism has been hallowed by the illustrious names of CLAY and WEBSTER, resisted executive encroachment with an ardor that nover cooled, with a courego that never failed, and with a perseverance that gathered strength from opposition. That gallant band have warred incessantly and with a nover flagging zeal against the jacobinal, radical, and destructive doctrines of locolocoism, until the battle was won -until victory perched upon their banners. But in the hour and in the full flush of triumph, we have been rubbed of the fruits of our victory; and it will require all the moderation, forbearance and prudence of the democratic party to establish those principles which they have so long and manfully battled for. President Tyler has either unknowingly or wilfully deceived the party whose principles he professes to be governed by. He says in his message that he has been and is opposed to a National Bank. That he thinks the establishment of such an institution is unconstitutional, and that he has always thought so; but then, it should be remembered/he has more than

once publicly professed to entertain the same political opinions as General HABRISON's; and it is but recently he stated that he would carry out the views of that great and good man-that he would be governed by the dying injunctions of that lamented patriot. General HABBISON in his speech at Dayton although opposed to a National Bank, if it could be clearly escertained that the people willed such an institution, he would not thwart their wishes. The course which John Tyles should have pursued is obvious and admits of no disonte. All, however is not lost; and we have every reason to believe that a Fiscal Agent will be established, although with restricted powers. It will receive and disburse the public revenue, deal in exchanges, and afford a circulating medium to the country that will savor of the "odor of nationality." To use a homely adage, "a half loaf is better than no bread," Denunciation, vituperation, and abuse, no matter how unsparingly bestowed on the executive, can do no good, and may be productive of much harm. Democrats should remember that the principles they advocate are as immutable and never changing as the adamantino decrece of fate. Parties may rise and fall-demagogues may intrigue and manoenvre -the voice of the people may be slighted and disregarded-corruption may sap the best and fairest institutions-but those principles must flourfish, must tiumph ! Like the baneful Sinoon, they will sweep away all obstables and opposition, with a force resistless and overwhelming, until the republic is purged of its abominations and restored to all its pristine simplicity and purity. Let us rally then, friends, and consummate the wishes of the good and the patriotic. Let us not be rondered an easy prov to our enemies, by disaffection in our ranks-but present an unbroken phalanx of stout hearts and willing hands. The Bank Bill is lost-but all is not lost ! We have other objects, nearly az dear to accomplish; and let us not pause in our good work until the united acclaim of a prosperous and happy people attest the correctness and policy of those measures which we have so long advocated.

chiniste of Pottsville are not to be surpassed by any in the country for ingenuity and skill; and their steam engine lately erected by Pomroy & Maginnis, for Potts & Bannan's Colliery, is decidedly one of the best in the state. It is the largest that has yet been erected in the Portsville Coal Basin. The steam of the law-should interpose and shield the travelcylinder is 14 inches in diameter, four fect stroke, long. The engine is so arranged, that with the use of only one excentic, she reverses and works either pin. This is the first engine constructed with this new and highly valuable improvement, and the inventore, Messre, Pomroy & Maginnis, deserve great credit for overcoming what has hitherto been deemed by practical engineers an insurmountable difficulty. The engine works a double pump of ten inch working barrels, and 400 feet of twelve inch pipes. The bands seeking waves, and parents their children. arrangement of the buckets is of a novel character, | The phrenzied cries of horror and despair-the the buckets being entirely metallic ; but as the plan to give a description of it. The engine and pump have been in operation upwards of one month, and flames, and were drowned, and not a few, cut off work to the entire satisfaction of both makers and | from all chances of escape, were literally burnt to

water by the use of the double working barrels, and thought of the many scores of human beings sent is geared to work from the second motion of the engine. The same enterprising firm is also erecting on Mr. Charles Lawton's celebrated Gate Vein, an engine for pumping water and hoisting coal; the whole machinery being from the same patterns as descri-Company have given an order to the same establishment for a larger class engine; the steam cylinder to be 18 inches in diameter, 6 feet stroke, six boilers of the usual size, &c., &c.

The Collicry of Potts & Bannan's is one of the most interresting of the kind in the region ; and will well repay the trouble, and we might add, the fatigues of a visit. The Colliery is better known as the Guinea Hill or Black Mine, and is one of the deepest in our coal basin. The depth of the slope is four hundred feet, which, at an inclination of 40 degrees, would give a perpendicular depth of two hundred and fifty-two feet into the very bowels of the earth. The pitch of the vein, as soon as it looses the influence of the hill, is very regular, and the coal becomes of a purer and better quality, and is found in greater masses between the slates. The Colliery is worked with two steam engines; one of fifty horse power and the other of twenty. The former is used in pumping the water which accumulates in the mines, and the latter in hoisting the coal in cars to the mouth of the slope. The pump used in the Colnal. liery is manufactured of cast iron, is twelve inches in diameter, and extends the entire depth of the slope-four hundred feet. The pump is worked by two 101 inch working barrels, which connect with the main pump barrel by goose necks, and throws a constant stream of water, the invention, we understand, of Mr. Charles Potts. The column of water, brought up by the engine, at each lift of the pump, is equal in weight to about eight and a half tons. At the depth of two hundred feet of this slope, a tannel has been driven 90 yards couch to the Tun. nel vein, and .70 yards north to the Lawton vein both through solid rock, which enables the proprietors to work three veins with the present engines and fixtures. As, the visiter leaves the slope and finds himself, lantern in hand, groping his way through the gangway into the heart of the mine, he is half bewildered and startled, as the almost indistinct masence. ses of coal, slate, dirt, &c., fashion themselves into something bordering upon a dark, dusky and even forbiding outline. It seems as if you hed fallen up-

minent danger of travelling on board of steamships which can be looked upon in no other light than that of half smothered craters, ready to destroy, with scarcely a moment's warning, the lives of all who may unfortunately be placed within their destructive reach. It is time-high time-that the strong arm ling community from the recurrence of the most sppalling disaster that can possibly be conceived. The awful, the horrid fate of the steamboat Erie, is still fresh in-the remembrance of all. Could a more soul harrowing-scene be imagined ? The hapless vessel almost instantaneously wrapped in one lurid blaze, and burning with a fierceness and intensity; that paralyzed all efforts-that defied all opposition. The few survivors shudder as they relate the tragedy they witnessed. The ladies madly rushing from their state rooms to meet death on all sides-husgroans of the dying-and the piercing shricks of half tortured wretches, writhing in the most acute agonics ! Some plunged into the water to escape the owners. The pump throws a constant volume of death? The mind is appilled with horror at the shricking into eternity! with all their sins and imperfections, " unanointed and unabsolved."

Let every man, woman and child in the United States remember, that there is not a single Atlantic steamship which leaves New York or Boston, which uses bituminous coal for fuel, that is not liable to the same fate that has befollen the unfortunate Eric. Let every pers in, while engaging passage on board these floating Ætnas remember, that he is wantonly -nay, wickedly-hazarding his life; and let him also remember, that as the probable loss of the President has justly given rise to a conjecture the most startling and painful, the more recent fate of the Erie should serve as a caution."

It has been urged against us, that our being the organ of the Anthracite region was the cause of our exposing the great danger of using bituminous coal on board of the Atlantic steamships. To show the imputation of such unworthy motives are undeserved on our part, it will be only necessary to state, that Great Britain has her Anthracite coal regions as well as the United States; and that steamships can procure their supplies of Anthracito coal from Wales on as reasonable terms as they now obtain the bituminous coal.

TIME AND LOVE .- The following jeu d'esprit made its first appearance in Chambers' London Jour-

An artist painted TIME and LOVE; Time with two pinions spread above, And Love without a feather; Sir Harry patronized the plan. And soon Sir Hal and Lady Anne

In wedlock came together. Copies of each the dame bespoke : The artist, ere he drew a stroke, Revers'd his old opinions; And straightway to the fair one brings

Time in his own devoid of wings, And Cupid with two pinions. "What blunder's this?" the lady crices, "No blunder, madam." he replies, " I hope I'm not so stupid-Each has his puinon in his day, Time, before marriage flice away,

Swiss passengers,

Cabin passengers,

Musicians.

Crew,

Deck passengers, Americans,

Baved,

LOST.

ty by the burning of steamboats !

Thus have two hundred and thirly iwo souls

been hurried into eternity ! When will there be

an end to this terrible destruction of life and proper-

THE NORTH AMERICAN .- The North American

is one of the most independent and respectable jour-

nels in Philadelphia; and, looking upon it in that

light, we confess we were quite surprised in reading

in its columns a communication from . Anthrax."-

If . Anthrax ' was as well known in Philadelphia as

he is in this region, no decent paper would number

him among its correspondents; and we feel assured,

that by placing our friends of the North American

on their guard against this unprincipled speculator,

the readers of that well-conducted paper will be.

spared the trouble and disgust of perusing any more

CHANCE ! CHANGE ! !- The sufferings of the cit-

izens of Pottsville for small change is intolerable :

but, alas! we see no hopes for change. Owners of

fips and levies, in distant parts of the state and coun-

try, are requested to fork over to us their smell som-

ples of the " better currency " forthwith, and receive

a handsome premium for the accommodation. We

intend to ring the changes on change until there is

change-that is, small change. We do not intend

to change our opinions on this subject unless we can

A Good MORRING'S WORK .- During one morn-

ing, this week, a gentleman of this borough killed

The friends of John Banks are moving in

Ty Later news from England, by one of Cunard

steamships, was hourly expected at Boston,

productions from that polluted source.

get something in ex-change.

erty holder in this region.

six copperheads and one ratilesnake.

good earnest in Lancaster county.

coal.

And after marriage, Cupid." Alas! there is more truth than poetry in the

above. We had almost said we speak from experi-

130

50

.50

25

10

265

33

232

SODS,

THE ELECTIONS .- In Alabama, as far as heard from, the whigs have lost three members of the Leg-

A thespian company is at present diverting the

good citizens of Wilkesbarre. Mr. Robinson has been elected President of th U. S. Bank in the place of Col. Drayton, resigned. The fourth breach in the Delaware Division o the Pennsylvania Canal has been repaired. James, the novelist has published a new work. It is called the " Ancient Regime. "

After the 10th of September, prosecutions are to commence against all corporations not authorized to sine small notes. . . . A public meeting of Whigs was held in Pittsburg last Saturday, to express an opinion on the conduct

of their Representative, Mr. Irwin, who voted against the Bank Bill.

The Ohio river is unusually low. The excitement about the murder of Miss Rogers

till continues in New York. The crops at the East have sufferred much from

the absence of rain for the last two months. Julius F. Lemoyne is proposed as the abolition

candidate for Governor of this state. Orders have been received to launch the 60 gun frigate Raritan, so long on the stocks at the Phila-

delphia Navy Yard. The late President of the Gallipolis (Ohio) Bank has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for fifteen

years. Served him right. "What do you mean, Tom, by a vein of coal ?

" They are called veins. Peter, because if they are not properly worked, they are apt to bleed their owners to death. "

The French frigate Armide, the flag ship of Admiral Arnous, arrived at Hampton Roads on Monday last.

Blouses are still fashionable in Pottsville. We could a tale unfold-hem !

Mr. Gilmore. one of the Virginia abstructionists, says he should like to know what are the principles of the whig party. It would be a greater difficulty to find out what principles he is governed by. The Russian steam frigate Kamschatks, at Nev

York, has made an experimental trip.

Only think of a turnip weighing ninety-lwo pounds! Fact. Some very pretty girls in Orwigsburg. Don't take our word for it, but pay a visit to the town about church hours.

Business is reviving in New York. Wish it would stay revived.

Talk of your three minute horses ! Only take a walk on the tow path of the Schuylkill canal if you want to see blood and action. The New York papers of this week record two nost shocking cases of rape.

The father of Senator Clay, of Alabama, recently died in Tennessee. He was an old revolutionary hero,

A scoundrel, named Kirk, late of Williamsport, has been bigamatising in Washington. The Philadelphia Ledger is said to be in the pay of Nick Biddle.

There are ten thousand gals in New York who are employed in the various shops and factories of that city.

The steamboat Glide, on the Ohio river, lately burst one of her boilers. One of the passengers, in his fright, jumped overboard and was drowned.

Six four story stores, on Camp Street, New Or-

TO THE SENTAE OF THE UNITED STATES: The bill, entitled " An act to incorporate the subcribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," which originated in the Schate, has been considered by me, with a sincere desire to conform my action is regard to it, to that of the two Houses of Gongress. By the Constitution, it is made my duty, either to approve the bill by signing it, or retarn i with my objections to the House in which it origi nated. I cannot conscientiously give it my appro val, and I proceed to discharge the duty required of me by the Constitution-to give my reasons for

disapproving. The power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate per se over the Union, has been a ques tion of dispute from the origin of our Government. Men most justly and deservedly esteemed for their high intellectual endowments, their virtue, and their patriotism, have, in regard to it, entertained different and conflicting opinions. Congresses have dif-fered. The approval of one President has been fol lowed by the disapproval of another. The people at different times have acquiesced in decisions both for and against. The country has been and still 18 deeply agitated by this unsettled question. It will suffice for me to say, that my own opinion has been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise of ny such power by this government. On all suitable occasions, during a period of twenty-five years, the opinions thus entertained have been unreserved. ly expressed. I declared it in the Legislature of my own native State. In the House of Representa-tives of the United States it has been openly vindicated by me. In the Senate Chamber, in the presence and hearing of many who are gt this time members of that body, it has been affirmed and reaffirmed, in speeches and reports there made, and by votes there recorded. In popular assemblies I have unnesitatingly announced it : and the last pub-lie declaration which I made, and that, but a short time before the late Presidential election, I referred to my previously expressed opinions, as being those then entertained by me: with a full knowledge of the opinions thus entertained, and never concealed, was elected by the people Vice President of the United States. By the occurrence of a contingency provided for by the Constitution, and arising under an impressive dispensation of Providence, I succee. ded to the Presidential office.

Before entering upon the duties of that office, I took an oath that I would "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." Enlertaining the opinions alluded to, and having taken this oath, the Senate and the country will see that I could not give my sanction to a measure of the character described, without surrendering all claim to the respect of honorable men-all confidence on the part of the people-all self respect-all regard for moral and religious obligations-without an observance of which, no Government can be prosperous, and no People can be happy. It would be to commit a crime which I would not wilfully commit to gain any earthly feward, and which would justly subject me to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men

I deem it entirely unnecessary at this time to enter upon the reasons which have brought my mind to the convictions I feel and entertain on this subject. They have been over and over again repeated. If some of those who have preceded me in this high office have entertained and avowed different opinions, I yield all confidence that their convic-tions were sincere. I claim only to have the same measure meeted out to myself. Without going further into the argument, I will say that, in looking to the powers of this Government to collect, safely keep, and disburse the public revenue, and incidentally to regulate the commerce and exchanges, I have not been able to satisfy myself that the establishment, by this Government, of a bank of discount, in the ordinary acceptation of that term, was a necessary means, or one demanded by propriety, to execute those powers.

What can the local discounts of the bank have o do with the collecting, safe-keeping and disbursing of the revenue? So far as the mere discounting of paper 18 concerned, it is quite immaterial to this question whether the discount is obtained at a State Bank or a United States Bank. They are both equally local—both beginning and ending in a local accommodation. What influence have local dis. counts, granted by any form of Bank, in the regulating of the currency and the exchanges? Let the history of the late United States Bank aid us in

br offices within it, such assent of said State shall be thereafter presumed." The arrent or dissent is to be expressed unconditionally at the first session of the Legislature by some formal legislative act ; and, if not so expressed, its assent in to be implied. and the directors are thereupon invested with power, at such time thereafter as they may please, to ertablish branches, which caunot afterwards be with.

tablish branches, which 'cannot alterwards on while drawn, except by resolve of Congress. No matter what may be the cause which may operate with the Legislature, which either prevents it from speaking, or addresses itself to its wisdom, to induce delay, its assent is implied. This iron to induce draw, its assent is implied. This iron role is to give way to no circumstances—it is un-bending and inflexible. It is the language of the master to the vasal—an unconditional answer is claimed forthwith; and delay, postponement, or incapacity to answer, products an implied assent, which is ever after irrevorable. Many of the State elections have already taken place, without any knowledge, on the part of the people, that such a question was to come up. The Representative may desire a submission of

the question to their constituents preparatory to final action upon it, but this high privilege is denied: whatever may be the motives and views entertained by the Representatives of the People to induce delay, their assent is to be presumed, and is ever after. wards binding, unless their assent shall be uncon-ditionally expressed at their first session after the passage of this bill into a law. They may by for-mal resolution declaro the geestion of assent or dissent to be undecided and postponed, and yet, in oppusition to their express declaration to the contrary, their assent is to be implied. Cases innume. rable might be cited to manifest the irrationality of such an inference.

Let one or two in addition suffice. The popular branch of the Legislature may express its dissent by an unanimous vote, and its resolution may be iefeated by a tie vote in the Schate: and yet the assent is to be implied. Both branches of Leg-islature may concur in a resolution of decided assent, and yet the Governor may exert the veto power conferred on him by the State constitution, and their legislative action be defeated : and yet the assent of the legislative authority is implied. and the directors of this contemplated institution are authorized to establish a branch or branches in such State, whenever they may find it conducize to the interest of the stockholders to do so : and having once established it, they can, under no circumstan-ces, withdraw it, except by act of Congress. The State may afterwards protest against such unjust interference—but its authority is goue. Its assent is implied by its failure or inability to

act at its first session, and its voice can never afterwards be heard. To inferences so violent, and, as they seem to me, irrational, I cannot yield my consent. No court of justice would or could sanction them, without reversing all that is established in judicial proceedings, by introducing presumptions at variance with fact, and inferences at the ex-pense of reason. A State in a condition of duress would be presamed to speak, as an individual, manacled and in prison, might be presumed to be in the enjoyment of freedom. Far better to ay to the States boldly and frankly, Congress wills, and submission is demanded. It may be said that the directors may not estab.

lish branches under such circumstances; but this is a question of power, and this bill invested them with full power to do so. If the Legislature of New York and Pennsylvania, or any other State, should be found to be in such a condition as I have supposed, could there be any security turnished against such a step on the part of the directors? Nay, is it not fairly to be presumed that this provision, was introduced for the sole purpose of meeting the con-tingency referred to? Why else should it have been introduced? And I submit to the Senate, whether is one between a ball whether it can be believed that any State would be likely to sit quietly down under such a state of things ?

In a great measure of public interest their patriotism may be successfully appealed to, but to infer their assent from circumstances at war with such inference, I cannot but regard as calculated to er. cite a feeling at fatal ennity with the peace and harmony of the country. I must, therefore, regard this clause as asserting the power to be in Congress to establish offices of discount in a State, not only without its assent, but against its dissent; and so regarding it, I cannot sanction it. On general principles, the power and control, deprives the transac-tion of all pretence to compact between them, and terminates, is we have seen, in the total abrogation of freedom of action on the part of the States, But forther ; the State may express after the most solemn form of legislation, its dissent, which may from time to time thereafter be repeated, in full view of its own interest, which can never be seperated from the wise and beneficent operation of this Government; and yet Congress may, by virtue of the last provision, overrule its law, and upon grounds which, to such State; will appear to rest on a constructive necessity and propriety, and nothing more. I regard the bill as asserting for Congress the right to incorporate a United States Bank, with power and right to establish offices of discount and deposit in the several States of this Union, with or without their consent, a principle to which I have always here ofore been opposed, and which can never receive or obtain my sanction. And waiving all other considerations groving out of itsother provisions; I return it to the House in which it originated, with these my objections to its approval. JOHN TYLER. WANDINGTON, August 16, 1841.

Since the above was in type, letters have been re-ceived from Washington, which state the the princibal democratic members of both houses of Congress have agreed upon a plan of a Fiscal Bank that will meet the approval of the President, and that the same will immediately pass. The institution will embrace the features of an Exchange Bank. It is further stated, that as soon as this is done, the Land Bill will be called op and passed in the Senate, and that the Bankrupt Bill will pass the House. Well, prospects are more encouraging, now that the veto fanic is subsiding.

STEADY, Bors, STEADY !- Let all true democrate Others may storm and threaten; he inculcates peace, forbearance, and a patriotism that never forgets what is due to the country. As of old, he is the GERAT PACIFICATOR, casting oil on the turbulent waves of political commotion. We trust that there will be no breaking up of the Cabinet; but if there is, we believe the President and the country will unite in insisting that HENRY CLAY shall take a prominent post in that which is to succeed it, at the expense of his personal inclinations and comfort. In these times of peril, we need the most experienced pilots at the helm -and who are such if not HENRY CLAY ?"

We loarn from the N. Y. Tribune that Joseph W. Morse, a wood engraver, residing at 120 Nassau street, in that city, has been arrested, charged with having participated in the murder of Mirs Rogers, the beautiful Cigar Girl?

COAL AND INON, --- We have received a communi cation from a correspondent in Virginia, on the present depressed condition of the coal and iron trade in this country. We shall endeavor to make room for L Rext week.

on a subterranean city, buried by some great convulsion of nature; and the illusion is still further heightened by observing workmen busily engaged thing to crow about. They will probably have a small nominal majority in the lower house of the apparently in excavating the ruins. Or, if you are highly imaginative, and have readile Odyssey, you might readily fancy the feelings of Ulysses, that "godwhig majority. like and much enduring man," when he paid a visit

have no doubt carried the Legislature by an overto the infernal shades, for the purpose of ascertaining the shortest and most direct cut to his beloved Ithaca. whelming majority. In Tennessee, the Old Roman has been bearded in Homer However, does not inform us whether or not the shades carried lamps in their caps, without which his very Hermitage, and the democratic whig banner floats in 'triumph over the state. Locofocoism has

the pick would be of little use to our miners. A considerable outlay of money has already been fought its most desperate battle, and been signally made in this Colliery on what may be termed improvements. The steam engines, pumps, sinking of slope, &c., to prepare the mines for working, have consequence, the election of two Whig U. S. Sencost upwards of \$ 18,000; and the cars, schutes, ators is secured.

skreens, &cc., including a rail-road about one fourth of a mile in extent through the borough, say \$ 15,ng number of persons on board the Erie when 000 more; making in all an outlay of \$ 33,000. Upwards of 16,000 tons of coal have been got out of urned: the Black Mine in one season; but at least 20,000 tons could now be procured in one year, from the

present workings, if a demand for coal together with good prices would justify the employment of a sufficient force for that purpose.

It is the intention of the proprietors to sink the present slope an additional hundred fect; at the bottem of which a tunnel will be driven 90 yards south, through solid rock, to the Tannel vein, which will be worked from the same shaft as in the level above.

Tr Messis. Haywood & Snyder have just con structed for the Delsware Coal Company a steam engine of 60 horse power. It is one of the most beautifully finished engines in the State-almost too well finished for a Colliery. The steam engines, machinery, &c., attached to Messrs, Biddle, Chambers & Co's iron furnaces and rolling mill; at Danville, are from the above establishment; and it speaks well for the reputation of our machinists when we state, that Messrs. Biddle, Chambers & Co. were induced to have their engines built in Pottsville after examining several of the most celebrated establishments for the manufacture of steam engines in this and the adjoining states.

MAHANTANGO STREET .- We are pleased to learn that the Town Council have authorized the curbing, laying the sidewalks, and paving the gutters of Mahantango street ----- at the expense of the owners of property on that street! The pavement is to be thirteen feet in width. The law under which this read the following, from the N. Y. Tribune : "All improvement is made, requires 60 days notice to be our latters from Washington speak with admiration given to property owners. If at the expiration of of the noble bearing and conciliatory exertions of | that time the improvements are not made, the same HENRY CLAY in the present imminant crisis .- are done at the expense of the borotigh, and the amount charged to the property.

> St. Anne's School is one of the best institutions of the kind in our borough; and it will become better patronized as its merits become better known. In order to aid the funds of the school, a number of very beautiful articles, the workmanship of the free scholars, we believe, will be disposed of by ticketsthe price of each ticket, \$ 1. We have examined several articles, thus to be disposed of ; some are elegant and fanciful, and many possessing great intrinsic value. One rug slone is valued at \$ 75, and richly is it worth that sum.

> Tuar Boxring,-The locofocos have at last hown some signs of sanity. On receipt of the intelligence in this borough of the repeal of the Subtreasury law, they got up a respectable sized bonfire, at the upper and of Centre street, expressive, we presume, of their contrition, and, at the same time, their joy and gratitude. We have some hopes of the locofocos yet.

> The Roy. John Mallit, the eloquent methodist preacher, is delivering orations .down east," ويتعالم مسادرت

leans, were lately destroyed by fire. Loss \$100,000. islature. In Illinois, the whige have just about held their own. In Indiana the locos may have some-Insured. A very heautiful and accomplished young lady.

named Christophina Brown, was drowned in Lake Legislature : but in the Senate there is a decided | Resuport, Canada, on Thursday last. She was a native of Quebec, and just 17 years of age.

Gallant Kentucky has done nobly. The whige Several barbers in Piladelphia and New York employ young girls to shave their customers. They are said to shave remarkably close.

> 1607 arrivals in one week at Saratoga Springs. The fools are not all dead yet. The Richmond Star says that the gentlemen of

Pottsville are remarkably smutty. Oh ! worsted and discomfited. We have a Whig Gover-Den Hill, of the Pennsylvania Hell Refectory nor, a Whig Legislature, and what is of far more

tle soup. The number of deaths in New York last week Tax Entr.-Further accounts give the followwas 202

> We know of a certain sneezing powder whose operation is so violent, that it will make a man fling a somereet at every sneeze. The ladies never take it.

What stuff and nonsense to talk of British memory is worshipped wherever Liberty has found patriotism than George Washington ?

VISIT TO THE DELAWARE .- The Cabinet, members of Congress, Foreign Ministers, &c., paid a visit on Saturday last to the line ship Delaware, lying off Annopolis. They were received with every mark distinction-yards manned-salute of 18 guns fired -and a cold collation and "a mock engagement" got up for their especial gratification.

President Tyler's Bank Veto has been received every where by the locolocos with great rejoicings. "Vell, vot of it ?" The democrats are still determined to present an unbroken front. Compromise, concession and concord may yet procure for us all that we seek or desire.

MISS ROOTES-The police of New York have at last a clue to the murderers of Miss Rogers. Dr. Cook, in his examination before the Mayor, states that the person of this unfortunate young lady could not have been violated by less than two or three per-

OF It is almost impossible to say what will be the fate of the Land and Bankrupt Bills at the present session of Congress. We fear that the passage of these bills will be postponed.

Weshington letter writers intimate that the difficulties between Greet Britain and the United THE CANAL-Owing to the continued prevalence States are by no means settled. of dry weather, the water in our canal is extremely

low; and if we are not visited shortly with rain, What an enviable situation Henry A. Wise boats will be unable to carry more than forty tons of has placed himself in. Hated by the locofocos in proportion as he is despised by the democrats.

We regret to notice the death on Tuesday The steamship Acadia left Boston for Liverlast, at Reading, of ROBERT McDEBNOTT, Esq., late pool on Tuesday last, with but few passengers, and of New York. Mr. McDermott was a large prop-\$100,000 in specie.

> The American Consulat Matanzas, Mr. Cross has been incarcerated in prison by order of the Governor General of Cubs. The cause is not stated. Cabinet would hold their places and await the result

of another attempt to create a fiscal agent

The Florida war is said to be ended in right down earnest. Twenty-ninth time,

answering this inquiry. For several years after the establishment of that institution, it dealt almost exclusively in local discounts, and during that period, the country was, for the most part, disappointed in the consequences anticipated from its incorporation.

A uniform ourrency was not provided, exchanges were not regulated, and little or nothing was added to the general circulation : and in 1820, its embarassments had become so great that the directors pe titioned Congress to repeal that article of the charter which made its notes receivable every where in payment of public does. It had, up to that period, dealt to but a very small extent in exchanges, either foreign-or domestic; and as late as 1823, its operserves up and "sorves out" the tallest kind of turations in that line amounted to a little more than \$7,000,000 per annum; a very rapid augmentation soon after occurred, and in 1833 its dealings in exchanges amounted to upwards of \$100,000,000 including the sales of its own drafts : and all these immense transactions were effected without the

employment of extraordinary means. The currency of the country became sound, and the negociations in the exchanges were carried on at the lowest possible rates. The circulation was

increased to more than \$22,000,000, and the notes Bank whige. Was WASHINGTON-the Father of of the Bank were regarded as equal to specie all his country-the benefactor of mankind-whose over the country: thus showing almost conclusively. that it was the capacity to deal in exchanges, and not in local discounts, whichfurnished these facilities a resting place-was he, we ask, a British Bank and advantages. It may be remarked, too, that Whig ? Yet that great and good man signed an notwithstanding the immenso transactions of the bill to incorporate the subscriters of the Bank of the Bank in the purchase of exchange, the losses sus United States," Does John Tyler pretend to more tained were merely nominal: while, in the line of discounts, the suspended debt was enormous, and proved most disastrous to the Bank and the country.

Its power of local discounts has in fact, proved to be a fruitful source of favoritism and corruption, alike destructive to the public morals and to the general weal.

The capital invested in banks of discount in the United States, created by the States, at this time exceeds \$350,000,000: and if the discounting of local paper could have produced any beneficial effects, the United States ought to possess the soundest corrency in the world, but the reverse is L mentably the fact.

Is the measure now under consideration, of th bjectionable character to which I have alluded ? It is clearly so, unless by the 16th fundamental article of the 11th section it is made otherwise .-That article is in the following words :

"The directors of the said corporation shall stablish one competent office of discount and depus t in any State in which two thousand shares shall have been subscribed, or may be hold, whenever, upon application of the legislature of such State Congress may by law require the same. And the said directors may also establish one or more competent offices of discount and deposit in any Terriory or District of the United States, and in any

State, with the assent of such State: and when established, the said office or offices shall be only withdrawn or removed by the said directors prior to the expiration of this charter, with the previous assent of Congress. Previded, in respect to any State which shall not

at the Srst session of the Legislature thereof held atter the passage of this act by resolution or other usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or fices within it, such assent of the said States shall bo thereafter presumed : And provided nevertheless. That whenever it shall become necessary and prop er for carryiny into execution any of the power granted by the Constitution, to establish an office or offices in any States whatever, and the establish ment thereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors to establish such office

or offices accordingly." It will be seen that by this clause the directors are invested with the fullest power to establish a the force and sanction of an actually expressed assent, " provided in respect to any State which shall. other usual legislative proceeding unconditionally, assent or dissent to the establishment of such office was a present and as the second states of the second present and talled a prove with and contained by and

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL. A GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 13 letters.

- My 11, 5, 3, 3, 8, 10, 10, 12, 12, is one of the U.S.
- " 9, 5, 13, 3, 8, is a town in Switzerland.
- " 12, 13, 4, 8, is a lake of the United States.
- " 3, 4, 6, 5, is a river of Africa.
- " 10, 2, 9, 6, 12, is a cape of North America.
- " 2, 13, 2, 9, 4, 2, is a country in Asia. " 13, 8, 1, 10, 5, 2, is a celebrated sea in the
- Western Continent.
- 2, 13, 13, 2, 10, is a town of France.
- ". 4, 3, 3, is a branch of the Danube.
- " 5, 13, 4, 8, is a county of New York.
- " 2, 3, 3, is a cape of the U.S. " 9, 5, 2, 18, 18 a lake of North America.
- My whole is the name of a celebrated statesman, ė E. B. S.

COAL IN PHILADELPHIA, .--- The Philadelphia Commercial List of the 14th inst. says: "There continues a very active demand for Schuylkill Anthracite, both for shipment and home consumption, and ready sales are made of White, ash lump Coal at \$5a5,25, and Red ash \$5,371a5,50 per ton by the cargo, cash and on time, delivered on board. Broken and Screened 50 cts per ton higher. Sales for city use of Red ash at \$0,50-\$7 per ton for Broken and Screened and Egg, and \$6 for White ash. Receipts at Fairmount this week 22,025 tons. Total this season to July 11th, 231,907 tona. Supplies from the Lehigh Coal region reached the market on Tuesday last, but being previously contracted for, we have no sales to note. The recent heavy tains, we learn have caused some further injury to the Lehigh Canal, but not so materially as to prevent the passage of coal boats.

NARED TRUTH .- At a late ball play (for which the Indians are famous) on Red River, Arkansus, between the Bulex and Choctaw Indians, "the parties het every thing they were possessed of-saddles, bridles, and even the clothing on their backs, including their chirts. The Choctaws proved triumphant, and their opponents surrendered them overy thing they had, and went home naked. While the play was going on the squaws got to betting smong themselves, and the Bulex squaws soon found themselves in the same fix as their lords,"

TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT .-- On Monday last, in the Senate, Benton made a most impotent display branch in any State which has yielded its assent; and of wrath, because he fancied some person in the gal-having once established such branch, it shall not lery had hissed him while speaking. The illustriatterwards be withdrawn except by order of Con-gress. Such assent is to be implied, and to have more than a quarter of an hour and the mouth for more than a quarter of an hour, and the only audible words that escaped his lips were " bank ruffians," sent, "provided in respect to any state which shall," and " bank, bullies, " Thomas, Thomas, you are not, at the first session of the Legislature thereof. and " bank, bullies, " Thomas, Thomas, you are held after the passage of this act, by resolution or bent on making a judy of yourself.

The Hudson river is very low.