TERMS OF PUBLICATION, On the Cash System.

The Miners' Journal will after the 1st of January

For one year, \$2.00 Six months, 100

Three months, 50

Payable semi-annually in advance by those who reside in the county—and annually in advance by those who reside at a distance.

ST No paper will be sent unless the subscription is paid in advance.

Five dollars in advance will pay for three years eitherstration.

el 20 cents extra-TO ADVERTISERS Advertisements not exceeding a square of twelve, lines will be charged \$ 1 tor three insertions, and 50 cents for one insertion. Five lines or under, 25 cents for each insertion. Yearly advertisers will be dealt with on the following terms:

Bor Papers delivered by the Post Rider will be

All advertisements must be paid for in advance un-less an account is opened with the advertiser.

The charge to Merchants will be \$10 per annum, with the privilege of keeping one advertisement not exceeding one square standing during the year and inserting a smaller one in each paper. Those who

Notices for l'avera Licence, S 2. Notices for Pavern Licence, \$2.

All notices for meetings and proceedings of meetings not considered of general interest, and many other natices which have been inserted heretofore gratuitously with the exception of Marriages and Deaths, will be charged as advertisements. Notices

POEMS BY FLACOUS, - I luccus, the well known of a humorous, serious, national, and satirical beautiful in the collection

A New Song ON AN UNFASHIONABLE THEME. ON AN UNPASHIO VARLE THEM!
I hasten from the cares of day
With weary heart, and sad;
Sure at my welcome dobr to meet
A smile to make it glad:
A small to make it glad dear wife,
A tone to bull to rest
What wonder, like a drooping bird
I seek my sheltered past!

I hasten from the goyes scene
To greet a home so dear;
Sure, when the dull delight is past,
To find my pleasure here:
To find my pleasure here, dear wife,
Too happy in the choice
To barter splendor for thine cyes,
And music for thy voice.

I hasten from the death of friends, A prey to sorest grief;
Sure in thy kind consoling arms
To find my best relief;
To find my best relief, dear wife,
Where every wound I cure—
Where, beggared of all other love,
I could not well be poor.

I waken when my restless frame dued by sickness lies To meet thy faithful eyes;
To meet thy faithful eyes;
To meet thy faithful eyes, dear wife. Though dim with watching me, Smiling to hide the weariness

I quicken as I think of thee,

When journeying farl roam;
Sure, at thy prayer, a heavenly hand
Will guide me safely home;
Will guide me safely home, dear wife,
To little ones, and thee,
Eager with mother's pride to show
Their newest tricks to me.

I hide within my breast my shame At passion's wayward will; Sure in that pure confessional To find forgiveness still; To find forgiveness still dear wife, All generous as thou art;
I cannot thank thee as I would—
God bless thy gentle heart!

Female Courage-Authentic Anecdote. In the year 1706, Mr. Bruce, an English genleman, in the service of the Czar Peter, of Rusremarkable story of his landledy and her former husband, who was a native of this town. His name was Nieples, and he was a captain

of dragoons in the Dutch service; he courted a young girl at the Hague, who was the daughter of a merchant there, and after a solemn promise of marriage, first seduced, and then left her pregnant. Her father was so incensed, that he turned her out of the house; but an abut taking compassion on her, kept her till she was confined, and afterwards supplied her with a little money, with which unknown to any of her friends, she equipped hetself in men's clothes, bought a horse, and went and offered herself as a volunteer in Captain Nieples' troop; her offer was accepted, and she continued some time in the troop.

The Captain used sometimes to tell his volunteer that he was very much like an old mistress of his, but he never had the least suspicion that he was speaking to the very person. She remained until the end of the campaign, when Captain Nieples, being informed of his father's death, left the service, and went home to take possession of his estate. By this accident she scemed to lose sight of any opportunity to call the captain to an account, which was the sold motive of her adventure; however, she followed him, but laid aside the cavalier, and re-assumed the female dress.

Arriving at Maestricht, she prevailed upon his maid-servant (for a little money.) to allow her to sleep in a private room in his house, for one night, as she was a stranger, and did not choose to lodge at a public inn. Having thus broke the ground, and got admission, she had an opportunity to reconnoitre the house, particularly the captain's apartment, who was generally abroad the whole day, and come hame late at night.

She kept very close, till she thought every body in the house was asleep, and then proceeding with a'c mille in one hand, and a poinard in the other, to his bedeide, she awakened him, and asked him Aif he knew her. Upon his demanding what had brought her there, she told him that he now must tesolve to perform his engagement to her, otherwise she was determined to but him to death.

the same time called to his pervants; but, before breast; and notwithstanding all the defence he dength came to his assistance, and finding their istrate and guards to secure her.

In the mean time, the lady never offered to escape, or even move from the chamber, but continwas mortally wounded. At length the magistrate came with a guard to conduct her to prison to send for a priest, to whom on his arrival, he time; which accordingly he did. Upon the surmortal, the guard was withdrawn, and, by the careful attendance of his new spouse, the captain

soon recovered of his wounds. They lived afterwards in the greatest harmony end to his life: - one evening they were walking impossible to attain these results with a common together, and passing by an arsenal where a num- draught. ber of old and useless arms were laying, a gentlewoman in the neighborhood with whom they lived on terms of great intimacy, met them; and, with advantage in ordinary boilers without a taking up an old rusty pistol, presented it at his blast. When a blast is used, although it may be head, saying jocularly, "It is decreed, captain, difficult, yet it is not impossible, to devise a methat you should the by the hands of a woman;" thod of producing the full effect from the applica- The Inquirer has long been favorably known as which he actually did; for the pistol went off, tion of water to an anthracite fire; it is a subject and shot him dead upon the spot!

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"I WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE DOWELS OF THE EARTH, AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF HOUSTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SPRING THE EARTH, AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF HOUSTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SPRING THE FORMAL THE CAVERNS OF HOUSTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SPRING THE FORMAL THE CAVERNS OF HOUSTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SPRING THE FORMAL THE CAVERNS OF HOUSTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SPRING THE FORMAL THE CAVERNS OF HOUSTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SPRING THE FORMAL THE CAVERNS OF HOUSTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SPRING THE FORMAL THE CAVERNS OF HOUSTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SPRING THE FORMAL THE CAVERNS OF HOUSTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SPRING THE FORMAL THE CAVERNS OF HOUSTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SPRING THE FORMAL THE CAVERNS OF HOUSTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SPRING THE FORMAL THE CAVERNS OF HOUSTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SPRING THE FORMAL THE CAVERNS OF HOUSTAINS AND SPRING THE FORMAL THE CAVERNS OF THE FORMAL THE CAVERNS

WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN BANNAN POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY. PA.

VOL. XVIII.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1842.

[From the National Gazette.]

Gas from Anthracite Coal. We re-publish below an article in relation to the use of anthracite coal, that will probably have interest for many of our readers. It contains a statement of the important fact that gas of great illuminating power, requiring no purification, may be obtained from it, rapidly and abundantly. It thus appears that this mineral, so recently deemed valueless, is coming into activity for all of Deaths, in which invitations are extended to the friends and relatives of the deceased to attend the funeral, will be charged as advertisements cannot fail to produce greater results than have as yet been obtained with any other species of correspondent of the New York American, has fuel whatever. It is, according to this writer, published a volume of poems on various subjects "a species of concentrated fuel," which he thinks of "incalculable value for steamers going upon character. The following is one of the most long voyages." But a little while since, it could scarcely be used in our parlors, or drawing rooms. By slow degrees, it made its way into the kitchens; but even then it was held to be useless for the blast furnace, the smithery, the steam engine, or the lime-kiln. It has been gradually superseding wood and bituminous coal in all; and now we see that there is a strong probability. that our gas works will soon cease to use the coal of Nova Scotia, or that of Liverpool, and that

our own mines. We rejoice at this, because we are anxious that those who have been for so many years employed in constructing railroads and canals to facilitate the transport to market of this important commodity, and those others who have employed their capital in the important improvements made, or being made, in our great coal region, should receive the return to which they are so fairly entitled. That they will do so, we entertain no doubt. Many of those improvements are much depressed in value: far lower, we think, than the circumstances warrant. The increased demand for coal that must take place will. we doubt not, find abundant employment and satisfactory revenues for all; and we are strongly disposed to believe that the time will come when we shall look back to the year 1841, and feel at which induced the purchases of 1836 and 1837, or the distrust which caused the sales of the present time. Mankind are almost always disposed to go to extremes; and we need not desire a more striking exemplification of the fact than is to be obtained by comparing the prices of Lehigh and other stocks in the last few years. Their value | characteristic of anthracite. should be greater now than it was five years since, because it is certain that the consumption of coal will increase more rapidly than was anticipated; yet those who then would give eighty dollars for a share of stock that had cost fifty, will not now give fifty for a certificate of loan that cost one hundred; and that must be good so long as a share of stock is worth a single dollar. We think it highly probable that the consumpsia lodged at Maestricht, in the same house with tion of 1850, including that required in the mannel of his regiment. Here, he was told a ufacture of iron, will not he short of four millibe placed upon coal property, and upon the capital invested in railroads and canals leading to the

> that of the present day. We rejoice, as Pennsylvanians, in every new application of this important fuel, because we are inxious to see our native State hold her sway with her neighbors. We had occasion, a short time since, to show that the growth of her population, in the last ten years, had been in a greater ratio than that of any of the older States, and that she was now gaining upon New York, which, for half a century previously, had been gaining upon her. Much of this is to be attributed to the developement of her great mineral resources, and there is no reason to doubt that the increased demand for the products of her mines will tend to maintain, if not increase, the ratio of growth. We have expended vast sums in the construction of roads and canals, and a very considerable proportion thereof has been absolutely wasted, yet it appears not unlikely that they will so much accelerate the increase of population, and of the value of lands, as to enable us to bear with ease the burthen that has been cast upon us. We trust to see the State come honorably out of its difficulties, not defaulting in the payment of in- puppy. terest, nor even hinting at the idea of " repudiation," a measure which, if adopted any where will bring upon its authors the condemnation o the rest of the Union, and ultimately of that of the whole population of their own State.

coal region, will, we think, differ widely from

On the Application of Water to Anthracite All persons who have been much accustomed to the use of anthracite for fuel, seem to entertain an idea that the application of water has a bene ficial effect. It is the invariable custom of the old inhabitants of the districts where no other fuel is used, to wet the coal before putting it on the fire. A wet paste of small culm, mixed with clay, makes a more lively and pleasant fire than small coal alone. This must arise from the clay retaining a portion of the water until decomposed by the ignited carbon of the coal producing The captoin thought proper to refuse, and, at the gases, carbonic oxide and carburetted hydrogen. It has been suggested that the application any of them could arrive, see stabled him in the of vapor of water to anthracite fires in steam boilers would supply the gaseous or volatile proper a uld make, she gave him several other wounds ties of bituminous coal; there is, however, much in different parts of the body. The servants at difficulty in the perfect development of the principle, arising from the compact structure of the master streaming with blood they sent for a mag- coal, and the close manner in which the pieces of coal seem to adjust themselves in the fire. It is necessary that the coal be kept in an active state of combustion, while the vapour is passing ed upbraiding him with his treachery, although through, but so little passage being allowed he entreated her to save here; if, as he thought he through the fire, when the vapour of water is applied, it shuts off the supply of air, consequently the combustion is diminished. It requires both which the captain would not suffer; but, repent a very high temperature and a large quantity of ing of the wrongs he had done her, begged them pure air, with a full quantum of oxygen to consume carburetted hydrogen—the most important confessed how much he had injuted the young of the two gases. Carbonic oxide burns at a very woman, and desired the priest, in the presence of low temperature, and produces little heat. A the magistrate, to marry them without loss of quantity of flame may easily be produced by steam passing through an anthracite fire, but it is geon's declaring that none of the wounds were chiefly that of the latter gas, the former being volatilised without burning, and its powerful effect consequently lost. Besides the air necessary to keep up the combustion of the coal in the fire, a large quantity is necessary to consume the gases, for several years, till an ill-fated accident put an and that, too, at a high temperature. It appears

tranght. The writer, after considerable experience, is decidedly of opinion that anthracite cannot be used of vast importance, and well worthy the attention | We sincerely wish it continued success.

of young mechanics and engineers-a fine field for the exercise of their ingenuity. It is quite certain that some anthracite contains 95 per cent. of pure carbon, and were it possible to render the entire effect of this available, certain portions of it converted into volatile inflammable matter by its union with the elements of water, and steadily and continuously applied to the tube or flues of a boiler without loss, anthracite might be considered as a species of concentrated fuel-an invention of incalculable value for steamers going upon long voyages. When anthracite is used for blacksmith's work, there is abundance of heat, but a large quantity of cinder is formed; this cinder has generally been considered as a mere oxide of iron, but it certainly contains carbon. It is the same cinder which is produced in large quantities in the refining process of the iron works. Possibly oxygen and carbon, in the proportions to form carbonic oxide, are combined with the iron. A minute quantity of water running into a blacksmith's fire, when using anthracite, would remedy this-the presence of hydrogen preventing, in a great measure, the formation of the cinder. It is an axiom in the north of England, that a good gas coal is a good smith's coal, and vice versa. It will be quite impossible to manufacture our streets will be lighted with the produce of mallcable or bar-iron of good quality, using anthracite for fuel, without the application of the vapor for water. This is a subject of the deepest interest to parties embarking in iron-works, where anthracite must be used for fuel. A patent for producing gas, by passing steam through a retort charged with anthracite, has been taken out by E. O. Manby, Esq., C. E., of Swansca, a gentleman possessing a thorough local knowledge of the anthracite district of South Wales, and who has had the best opportunities of judging of the powers and capabilities of the coal. He produces gas of great illuminating power, rapidly and abundantly, which requires no purification. It seems likely that the distinguishing feature in the difference of the several varieties of coal depends upon the presence of the elements of water, either entire or in varying proportions, that are combined with the carbon-anthracite being quite free from a loss whether most to admire the confidence them. It is a fair speculation to imagine that the anthracite veins of coal at some period possessed bituminous properties, but that being more immediately acted upon by volcanic commotion, all volatile matter was expelled, while extraordinary pressure being applied left the coal a solid compressed mass of carbon, constituting the peculiar

> Clippings, " Enok here, Sambo; you got dat quarter dollar you owes me?" "La! Cuff, no-money so scarce, so many

stoppages in Mobile, there ain't no money in cit "O. sha. Sambo: what the nashun you got to do wid Mobile? Nigger, pay up, pay up! "
"Well, look here, Cuff; me hear massa tell mere dan twenty men dat same tale, and I am't following see no gemman treat him like you do me. Act

Muster-Robert, compare the adjective cold. Robert .- Positive, cold -comparative coughuperlative, coffin!

like a gemman, if you is a nigger."

Moster-That's a good boy, Bobby. Ms. Editor-A gal has sent me the following

"This lok of bare I wonce did ware. But now I trust it to your car: And it we now [no] more each outcher se, Then look at this, and think on me." Hartshorn was administered, and I am not

Why is a young lover popping the question like a tailor running a hot goose over a suit of clothes? We knew you'd guess it. Because he is pressing a suit! The Picayane is guilty of

An ancient writer tells of a very beautifu young man, who won the hearts of lots of noble adies: perceiving which, he went and disfigured his face, by wounds, so that he might do no more such mischief. That is tough.

Never marry a man because he is handsome he will think too much of his own beauty to take A judge out west has decided, that a dandy

belong to the numan species, and may

be kicked into the gutter, as well as any other One western editor reads another a lecture apon 'good manners;' whereupon the latter retorts ov telling the story of the old woman who once dvertised that she would teach sewing, reading, writing, and manners. 'What are your terms?' said an applicant for instruction. she. I charge three shillings a week for sewing,

her nose with the sleeve of her gown)-a pen ny a week for manners." 'I wonder,' said a little girl who had seen Fanny dance, 'how is it that a lady who makes much money can't afford cloth enough to finish out the length of her frock.'

the same for reading and writing, and (wiping

A man being asked it he would like to liv prever, replied that considering the strattness of the times, and the weakness of the government he would not care about living more than one half

"What's to pay," as the caulker said to his "I'm going on a bust," as the corset said to

the lady

What kind of furniture does a Cincinnation rually take to New Orleans? My hog and I.

TERRIBLE OCCUBBENCE .- On Tuesday of last veek, while a number of persons, engaged in mining for George Sivelly, in Hanover, were quarrelling, one of the party, a married woman, set fire accidently to two kegs of powder, standing under a bed in the room. The result was an explosion that nearly demolished the building, and wounded three men, two women, and two children. One woman and one man are since dead. The rest of the injured will probably recover. Cause

of the quarrel-Rum! Dn. Stungen, who promptly visited the shocking ecene, says that it was the most sickening sight he ever beheld-and we can well believe him. - Wilkesharre Gaz.

THE PAPER TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES. -The amount invested at the present time in the machinery and paper mill property of the United States is \$16,000,000. The paper manufacture amounts to \$15,000,000, per annum. The raw stock collected in the United States i about \$6,000,000, per annum, and the amount of stock consumed is stated at about 175,000,000 lbs. About 60,000 persons are dependent upon the various operations connected with this trade

A MARRIAGE. - The Philadelphia National Gazette is merged into the Pennsylvania Inquirer. one of the very best daily papers in the country.

[From the Pennsylvania Intelligencer.] The Effect of the Compromise.

If there ever was a suicidal act of Congress, s the much boasted Compromise Act of 1833.-At the passage of this fatal act, there never was a country more presperous. The Teriff of 1816, '24 and '28, had paid a national debt of \$112, 000,000, and left a large surplus to be divided a nong the States. The currency was such as the world never saw, convertible at all times and in all places throughout this extended country, into the precious metals. The credit of the Nation and of all the States commanded any amount of European capital. Internal Improvements had rogressed, and were progressing with unexamled rapidity, and the moral and intellectual condition of the people kept pace with the edvance. ment in wealth and prosperity. Manufactures and the mechanic arts, flourished, and agriculture met its reward in a home market, certain, permanent and sure.

Eight years have reversed the scene. Agriculture and the mechanic arts are depressed-manu factures are overwhelmed by the importation of foreign goods-Internal improvements are sus pended, half finished. American credit is a byeford among the nations. The currency is worth-

ess and the nation is in debt. What has produced this sudden change? The stal compromise,-the bargain among politicians, in the coalition to screen South Carolina demagogues in their petty, nullification, from the just unishment which General Jackson would have ufficted upon them for their treasonable attempts against the Union of the States. It was a disgraceful compromise, which the people never ratified. The miserable cowards at Washington should then have met the crisis,—there was then an energetic President at the bead of the Governnent, who had declared that the " Union should be preserved." This crisis must snoner or later ome, and it had better have come before the sufering, ruin, and distress of the present day had pefallen us. It would have been better to have received the fatal blow at once,—our manufactures would then have expired with the energetic throes of a young giant, and reaction would have followed. But this slow poison of the compromise has produced emaciation, languer and drowsiness, the

remonitory symptoms of expected death. Iron is the great staple of Pennsylvania. It is an article necessary for national defence. It composes the implement of every trude and respectable occupation of civilized life. Stop the Furnaces, Forges, Foundries, and Smitheries of Pennselvania, and the cup of our degradation is full Unless the present Congress do something to avert the blow, it will surely fall upon us in June next. Let. then. Pennsylvania arouse, or our industrious citizens will be reduced to the condition of the pauper labor of Europe.

We invite the attention of our readers to the

From the Boston Atlas. F_THE ARTICLE OF IRON

We propose in this article to consider the effect of the existing Turiff upon manufactures of iron. By the return to the Legislature of Masachusetts, on the 1st of April, 1837, it appears that there had been manufactured in the preceding year-

Nails to the amount of \$1,527,095 Anchors and chain cables, 114,125 Area, scythes, &c. **3**25.959 ron castings, bar and rod, Muskets, rifles, pistols and swords, Shovels, spades, forks and hoes, 288,860 Iron in construction of ships, 456.883 411,463 " machinery,

Cuilery,

84,770 \$ 9,318,671 This is exclusive of the common articles man-

isactured in smith's shops, which are to be found in every town in the State. Since this statement the amount of manufactures has probably in creased. reased.

A judicious settlement of the Tariff, with rev-

pect to Iron, is of great importance. It is, in the first instance, the entire product of the laborious adustry of the people. Whatever of this material is manufactured is so much addition to the ational wealth. It also raises for the use of the State a body of men of more muscular vigor, of than any other business. In other respects it is of great importance, as almost every implement f national defence either upon the ocean or land s wholly or partly made of Iron. Every department of manufacturing industry, as well as agri-culture, is under a tribute to this necessary of civilized life. Taking these considerations into iew, there is no article in the whole Tariff. which is so important to produce to such an extent as ot to be dependent upon foreign nations. Pig iron, imported from England at the pics

ent time, will, cost £ 3. 5. 0. sterling, per with exchange, will be equal to \$16.00 4,00 Freight, Duty. \$10, of which 4-10ths is 12 per cent., expenses, 1,92 \$ 29,32

Pig Iron, imported under the existing law, the 30th June, 1842, foreign valuation of 20 pe cent , considered 15 per cent., will cost £ 3. 5. (per ton; with exchange equal to \$16,00 Duty, 15 per cent.,

\$ 24.56 The average cost of making this iron in th Fuel, ore, labor and contingent expenses,

Freight and charges to N. York, 6,50 \$ 26.50 It is generally supposed that most of the blast furnaces would be abandoned at lany less price than \$30 per ton. Bar Iron costs now in England £ 6. 5. 0. per ton; with the exchange

8 30.55 4.00 Daty 630, of which 4-10 over 20. per cent, is deducted, now 12 per cent, expenses, 3.66 \$ 58.89

1842. Foreign valuation of 20 cent., considered 15 per cent.-Will cost £6.5. 0. per ton; with 9 30.55 exchange, Freight, Daty 15 per cent. 12 per cent, expenses, **集構の対象をよって、これを実施** \$ 43,23

Bar Iron, imported under the existing law,

Bar Iron manufactured in this manner in the United States costs 8 60,50 per ton. It is however, about 10 per cent, more valuable. The above tatement is received from a merchant, more extensively concerned in the importation and manufactore of iron, than any one in New England. It may be fully relied upon.

The opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury

- Transmin in the warm when the

The bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands has a provision that, if a duty of more than 20 per cent, is levied by the Government, the distribution shall that moment cease—so that Cangress is procluded from laying a duty of more than 20 per cent, upon a foreign val.

The bill for the distribution of the proceeds of sickles, valued at \$16,000. Estimated the public Lands has a provision of the growth of the countries of the uation, unless the distribution bill is repealed tools valued at \$153,421. What will be the result? It cannot be otherwise ties not returned, \$50,000. than the prostration and rath of one half of the manufactures of Massachusetts. The manufacture ers must become bankrupt, if they continue their business. What is the cause of this? It is that the price of labor is so much lower in England,

France and Russia, that we cannot compete with them in those articles of which labor constitutes the chief value. The duty upon Bar Iron was 830 per ton, about 100 per cent, upon the cost. It is now reduced to \$.20.63, and on the 30th June will be reduced to \$5,02 per ton. The duty was | \$12,500. production of an article necessary for national defence, and independence of foreign nations. If the productions of our country were received by other nations, there might be some show of argu ment or reason, but all our principal exports are refused, with the exception of cotton.

Prepared for the Philadelphia Commercial List. Schuylkill Navigation.

Statement of the amount of the following articles trans-ported on the Schwylkill Navigation Co's works, from the opening of the Navigation this season to the close of the same, Dec. 18th, 1841, inclusive. DESCENDENG THE RIVER.

Figur.....bls....53.746

	Grainbu	sh	.522,787
	Whiskeyga	lls	. 152,460
	Seed	bu	sh.4.440
	Bacon, Pork a. d Lard		
	Coalto		
	l umber		
	Leather		
	Blooms and Castings		
	Wood	•••	7 388
	Iron.		
	Iron Ore.		
	Butter		
	Nails-		
	Sand		
	Siaves		
	Lime		
	Limestone	••	9 203
	Shingles		
	Marble		
	Stone		
	Bark		
	Sandries	• •	2,331
	m-1		698.627
•		19	090,027
	Ascending the River,		
	Grain		
	Fish	.b	rls. 4,786
	S.b. (114	b 97 891

Salt 4 bush 97,894
Merchandize tons 8 027
 Marble
 3×2

 Stone
 152

 Manure
 275

 Railroad Sills
 190

> . brls . 2,57 . . tons . 739 \$8,890 {ons

[From the Pennsylvania Intelligencer.] Iron Manufactures of Pennsylvania. We have copied an article in to-day's Intelligencer in reference to the Iron Manufactures of Massachusetts, and the effect of the Compromise Act of 1833. If Massachusetts is so much interested, what will not Pennsylvania suffer when the duty, in June next, comes down to 20 per cent- on a foreign valuation? Pennsylvania is the great Iron State of the Union, and the blow aimed at the iron manufactures will fall heavier within her borders than any where else.

Total

We have not received full returns of the mar halls for taking the census, in relation to iron manufactures. They are limited to the tons of bar and pig iron made in 210 charcoal furnaces in 1839. Since that time, there have been put fore industry, and of more enduring qualities into operation in Schuylkill, Lehigh, Columbia Northumberland, and Luzerne counties, several furnaces using anthracite coal as a fuel. More than 41,000 tons of anthracite coal passed the Berwick lock in 13 months, three-fourths of which was used in the Columbia Furnaces. It is prohable that at least 15,000 tons of pig iron have been made in the anthracite furnaces within the year, which added to the 98,350 made in the charcoal furnaces, makes the aggregate of pig iron annually made in the state 113,350 tons worth \$3,400,500. There was also made in 1833 in 190 Forges and Bloomeries 70,000 tons of bar iron, worth at that time \$4,900,000,-an additional value being given to it by being converted into bars, of \$2,800,000. There are engaged in these Furnaces, Bloomeries and Forges more than 15,000 workmen, who with their families

number 60,000 persons. Besides these, we have full reports from 8 counties, out of 53, made by the County Commissioners to the Secretary of the Commonwealth in 1839, and published in the Legislative Journals of 1840, of the several manufactures of iron. From these reports from 699 townships, we have made extracts, and estimated the remaining 361

The great iron counties of Berks, Schuylkill, Northampton, Lebanon, Dauphin, Adams, Mifflin, Juniata, Westmoreland, Venango and Fayette, grade no reports.

104 AIR AND CUPALO FURNACES in 699 town ships manufactured 50,558 tons of castings, valued at \$5,805,599, consuming 26,558 tons of bituminous and anthracite coal. The number of hands employed 1305, Estimate of the remaining 361 townships, \$1,294,401. 30 Rolling Miles manufacturing in 699

townships 65,412 tons into round, bar, plate and

boiler iron, valued at \$3,937,339. The quantity

of mineral coal consumed was 93,090 tons. Number of hands 1123. Estimate of 361 townmps, 51,500,000.

32 Steam Engling Factories,—manufacturships, \$1,500,000. ing in 1839, 270 engines. 32 for Steamboats-101 Locomotives-and 140 Stationary Engines, having a united power of 12,956 horses. Valued at \$1,033,950. The quantity of mineral coal consumed 6.561 tons. Hands employed 1010.

Estimate in 16 counties \$250,000. 19 NAIL PACTORIES, manufacturing 7,017 ons of nails, consuming 1390 tons of coal and mploying 173 hands. Value of the nails \$814,-170.-Estimato for 16 counties not returned \$250,000.

17 SCYTHE AND SICKLE PACTORIES, employ practicable to act upon the home valuation, it may ing 28 hands, consuming 657 tons of mineral against the infamous doctrine of repudiation.

be well to inquire how we may be affected by it. | coal and manufacturing 5,912 scythes, and 8,606 sickles, valued at \$16,000. Estimated value for

> ing 239 hands, consuming 1833 tons of mineral coal, and manufacturing 57,572 Axes,-all edge tools valued at \$153,421. Estimate for 16 coun-3 CUTLERY PACTORIES, employing 50 hands. consuming 70 tons of mineral coal, and produc-

64 Axe AND EDGE TOOL FACTORIES, employ-

ing articles valued at \$23,000. Estimate for other parts of the State, \$7,000. 9 FACTORIES FOR SHOVELS SPADES & FURES, employing 37 hands, consuming 524 tons of coal, and manufacturing articles valued at \$29,-

500. Estimate for other parts of the State, 85 Gus Factonies, employing 216 hards and manufacturing 12,717 Guns, valued at \$145.076.

Estimate for other parts of the State \$75,000. 482 CAR, CARRIAGE AND WAGON FACTORIES, employing 1675 hands, and manufacturing 7,553 vehicles, valued at \$874,509. Estimate for other parts of the State \$315,000.

185 PLOCOR FACTORIES, employing 286 hands and manufacturing 10,735 ploughs, valued at \$107,054. Estimate for other parts of the State, \$56,000.

SHEET IRON FACTORIES, manufacturing artiles to the amount of \$94.814. Estimate for other parts of the State, \$48,000. Besides the above, a great variety of articles not

enumerated, manufacturad by 4,712 blacksmiths. in 699 townships, valued at \$4,712,000. E-ti-. mate for 361 townships, 2,433 blacksmiths, manufacturing articles valued at \$2 433,000.

The Cupalo Furnaces of Philadelphia use, besides Pennsylvania iron, New Jersey and other pigs-and the Rolling Mills of Pittsburg work large quantities of blooms made out of pigs mode in Ohio, Kentucky, and Virginia. This will account for the difference between the pig iron of Pennsylvania and the aggregate of Bar, Cast and

,		.,
3	Rolled Iron.	
	Let us enumerate some of the items	of the fore
;	goling:	
,	1	
	PRODUCTION OF IRON.	
ı	Tons of Pig Iron	
-	210 Charcoal Furnaces,	
7	yielding 98,350	
	12 Mineral Coal, say 15,000	
3	T1 -i- i 0.20 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
;	Total pig iron, \$30 per ton, 113,350	\$3,4000,5
	MANUFACTURES OF IRON.	
,	7,000 tons made into bars, addition-	
	al value,	2,800,0 0
Н	71,000 tons castings, additional value.	5,000,00
	65,000 tons rolled tron, " "	3,474,97
5	Iron in 270 steam engines, " "	700,00
	7,017 tons mails, " "	253,11
}	Scythes and Sickles, " "	15,00
)	Edge Tools, " "	110,00
į į	Cutlery, " "	25,00
•	Shovels, Spades & Forks, " "	30,00
•	Guns, " "	185,07
2	Cars and other vehicles, " "	900,00
7	Ploughs, iron, "	107,00
7	Sheet Iron Manufactures, "	100,00
3	Articles made by Bl'ksmiths, "	5,000,00
?	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	2,500,00
3 7 7 8 2 2 5		€ 22,100,66
		-
ì	Thus it will be seen that the iron	produced i

by our mechanics, amounts annually to more than the sum of TWENTY-TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! There is also consumed in the manufacture

more than 180,000 tons of Authracite and Bitu-

minons Coal. It will also be seen by the foregoing that there with their families, depending upon the iron business, we have a population in Pennsylvania of more than 120,000 persons.

We call the attention of our iron men, and all other men in Pennsylvania to the article from the Boston Atlas. Are you prepared for the 20 per cent. operation of the Compromise Act ? Will Sea, 1,303; from the Baltic, 526. Total, 1,879. you wait until you are reduced to the condition of European paupers, or will you speak out, like men, to the Congress now in session? They must hear you and they will hear you, if you show them that you are in earnest. I he chivalry of South Carolina will no doubt bluster-that may frighten office-seeking politicians, but not injured freemen. The time has now come when the free labor of the North must be respected .--Concession and compromise are traitors that have betrayed the country, loaded it with a foreign debt, deranged the currency, annihilated the pub- be laid out by his executors in the erection of lie credit. Let them no longer enter into Northern Councils.

STOLEN PUNS .- Why is a female of the canine peries suckling her whelps like a philosophic inciple !- Because she is a dogma (dog-ma) What part of a horse's foot is like an irate go

ernor !- The pastern (pa-stern.) Why is the march of a funeral procession like turnpike !- Because it is a toll-gait (toll-gate.) Who is the greatest literary star ? The (poet-

Why is an I-raelite-name William Solomons similar to a great public festival !- Because he is Jubilee (Jew Billy.) Why are polished manners like a pea-jacket?

Because they are address (a dress.) Why are swallows like a leap head over beels? Because they are a summer set (a somerset.) Song for the Sentimental.

O reveal, thou fay-like stranger, Why this lonely 1 ath you seek; Why inis ionely a in you seek;
Every step is fraught with danger,
Unto one so fair and meek.
Where are they that should protect they
In this darkling hour of doubt?
Love could never thus neglect thee!— Does your mother know you're out?

Why so pensive, Peri-maiden? Sure thine heart is overladen,
When each breath is fraught with sighs.
Say, hath care life's heaven clouded,
Which hope's stars were wont to spangle?
What hath all thy gladness shrouded?—
Has your mother sold her mangle? Sure thine heart is overlade

STATE OF THE HOP MARKET .- Punch, a jo vial London Periodical, and well worthy of its name, says under the ludicrous caption of hop intelligence, " Madamuselle Taglionoi has gone to Germany, her fatherland, the country of her pas." It also states, that "Fanny Eissler has made an enormous fortune by her trips in American, and says, that few pockets are so crammed by hops

GEORGE W. KENDALL. Thore is too much reason to fear that poor Kendall, of the N. O. Picayune, who was engaged in the Santa Fe ex pedition, was inhumanly shot by the Mexicans. RATHER EXTRAVAGANT .- The expenses the municipal government of New York for the

present year pro estimated at pearly \$1,500,000,

水流 化氯基甲基二苯甲甲基

Fereign Summi From late English l'apers received at le the Miners' Journal] Her majesty is now so far recovered as

able to resume her falmily dinners, which are yet confined to the queen, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent. Her majesty is rapidly regula-ing strength, and has signified her injention of quitting Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle on Wednesday, the 15th inst. The Duchoes of Kent is constantly at the palace, and her attentions on her royal daughter have been unremit ting. The infant prince, who is a fine healthy child, continues well. His patent as Prince of Wales has been prepared, and will probably appear in the Gazette of next week. The christ ening will take place shortly after the meeting of par.iament, and be in a style of regal magniticence. It is rumored that the name will be Edward, after the late Duke of Kont-s name that has been burne by the most pious as well as the most able sovereigns connected with Unitishibis

It is with satisfaction we announce that the Queen Dowager is much restored to health, and that for the present the progress of that insidioudisease has been arrested, which it was feared would ere this have had a fatal termination. So satisfactory is her progress that bulleting have cea-

A large and powerful association is now in progress of formation, having for its object the establishment of an extensive and national system of emigration to our North American colonies: This association is also supported by an union with the baronets of Scotland and Nova Scotia, whose territorial claims on the ancient province of Nova Scotia will thus, it is anticipated, be made not only available to themselves, but benencial to the distressed population of these king-

His Royal Highness the Infant Duke of Cornwall is the first heir-apparent to the British throne who has been born free of the city of London; His illustrious father having been some time since admitted a freeman of the Goldsmiths' Company, the young Prince obtains his freedom by parrimony, and being of full uge at his birth, may take up his livery at any time on paying his fees.

A needle, which was accidentally swallowed by Mr. John Bridges, a solicitor, living at laling. on, when he was a boy of ten, more than sixty years ago, made its appearance a little above his ankle two or three days since. The eye of the ... needle shows it to be of ancient fabric.

The government has appointed Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., one of the assistant commissioners, to be the now poor law commissioner, though the actual sign-manual is not yet obtained by him.

The Duke of Wellington left Apsley House on Saturday afternoon, shortly before one, for Strathfieldsaye, Hants. The noble and galleut duke is in the enjoyment of excellent health. On Friday morning he rode on horseback nearly two hours in Hyde Park.

The debts proved against the hankrupt firm of Hobbouse and Co. now amount to £221,258 1s.

The additional expense incurred in consequence of the army brevet, will, it is said, rather exceed

The public opening of the Gosport branch of the London and South-Western Railway took place on Monday last. At the weekly meeting of the Ropeal Association, held on Tuesday, at the Dublin Corn Exchange, the Lord Mayor, O'Connell, styled the

regent of Spain the "vile E-partero," and after depouncing him as the enemy of civil and religious liberty, reiterated his denunciations, and pronounced him to be "a vile and sanguinary monster." The queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great scal, granting the dignity of a knight of the United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Ireland unto Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Donerty. Sir David Dundas, Bart., led to the hymerical altar on Menday last, at Mount Melville, N. B., M 85 Catherine A hyte Melville, the fair daugnter of Mr. John and Lady Catherine Whyte Met-

ville. William Stiles Goodeve, chief cashier, and William Williams, head clerk to the banking house of Messes, Rolge & Co., at Chichester, are employed in the manufacture of iron in all its have been committed for trial on a charge of have

branches more than 20,000 workmen, so that, ang embezzled large stims of money, the property of their employers. Admiral Sir John Wells, G. C. B. died on Friday week at Belnore, his residence, near Cruckfield, Sussex, at the advanced ago of 78. The number of ships of all nations that passed

the Sound in October, 1841, was from the North

Of these 493 were English -- viz. from the North Sea 313, from the Baltic 180. The death of the Eart of Elgin and Kincurding ook place at his lordship's residence, in the Kue de Varennes, on Sunday week. The decessed earl was in his 76th year, and had been for a long time a martyr to the tie doloureux; but the immo-

the digestive organs. The late Mr. Evans, formerly shormaker of Shrewsbury, has left the large sum of £6,000 to alushouses for the widows of decayed tradesmen, and for their sus port while therein. The saute benevolent person has left £100 to each of the paris shes of S. Chad and Braco Meole, Shrewsbury, the interest of which is to be annually distributed

diate cause of dissolution was an obstruction in

n bread to the poor of these parishes. Since the revolution of the barricades in 1830 -s period of eleven years and four months-there rive been no fewer than 19 several administraions, each having an average duration of 215

days! A son of Prince Barghise Alderbrandini was married a week or two since to a daughter of the Duke d'Aremberg. The loving couple have names enough between them, the bridegroom's legal description being Brandini, and the bride's the Princess Maria Flore Corneille Francois Jean Baptiste Melchior Aldo Pauline Antoinette Josepine Helene Melchiorine Secondille Leonarde. Ludmille d'Aremberg.

One of the most extraordinary works of art now in existence is at present exhibiting at Paris, and will probably visit England. It is a model of St. Peter's at Rome, executed with such perfection, that even the paintings are copied, which adorn the superb edifice. This model occupied twenty years in executing.

A pair of silk gloves was lately manufectured at the price of 15 000 francs for the Queen of Belgium, but they were rejected by her Majesty, on the ground of the enormous expense.

Honninge Arrain .- It is stated that a man by the name of Hastings, living near Laurel. Little Creek Hundred, Delaware, with his whole family, five or six in number, together with his house, were all hurnt to cinders a few days since: It is supposed that the unfortunate man had upwards of \$3000 in his house at the time, which has induced many to believe that the whole fame ily was murdered, the money taken from the house, and it burned to the ground over the heads of its murdered inmates.

Mane's Nest.-Claiborne, of Mississipple threatens the public with some dischosures which will establish without a doubt, that Auror Bure had for his conditions, in his toneplines of air some of the most distinguished men in the nes-

THOSE DISCLOSURES. - Glentworth, 65 14-Ton Bravon, abandoning his principles, goes layer, has published ethore dischautes. The wholo is a pitiful affalte