POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1842.

Job Printing Office.

The subscriber has procured the necessary type, presses &c. and has attached a complete Job Printing Office to his Establisement, where all kinds of Cards, Pamphlets, Handbills, Checks, Bills of Lading, &c., will be printed at the very lowest rates, and at the shortest notice. Being determined to accommodate the public at the very lowest rates, *at home*, he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

B. BANNAN.

Public Meeting
Of Coal and Iron Men.

A meeting of Iron Men was held at Evan's Hotel, in Philadelphia, on the 20th inst, at which it was recommended to the Iron and Coal interests of Pennsylvania, to hold a State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 22d of February next, to devise such measures as may be deemed necessary to rescue these important branches of business, from impending ruin.—Therefore, in compliance with the above recommendation, a Meeting of all those engaged in the Coal and Iron Trade in Schuylkill county, will be held at the Pennsylvania Hall, on Monday evening next, the 31st inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the interests of Schuylkill county, in said Convention.

The Iron and Coal Trade—State Convention at Harrisburg on the 22d of February—Public Meeting.

A meeting of the Iron men of Pennsylvania was held in Philadelphia on the 20th inst., and it was then recommended that a Convention should be held at Harrisburg on the 22d of February next, for the puspose of collecting the statistics of the Iron trade of the State, and to lay the same before Congress—and for the purpose of acting in concert with similar interests throughout the Union, for the protection of our commerce and manufactures, which can only be sustained by means of a Protective Tariff and discriminating duties. Iron is one of the great staples of Pennsylvania, an article indispensably necessary for our national defence, and of which are composed the implements of every trade and occupation of civilized life. The application of this article to the wants and convenience of mankind renders it of the first necessity to every country that would attain any degree of eminence in the arts and sciences, among the nations of the earth. Intimately connected with this branch of our industry, is the Coal trade of Pennsylvania. The recent discovery of the applicability of Anthracite Coal to the manufacture of Iron, exhibits to us in a forcible light, the importance of protecting this trade from the effects of foreign competition, as this fuel is destined to be extensively used for the smelting of Iron, and will shortly supercede all other kinds of fuel now used in the refining and manufacture of that staple into the various implements of general use. The interests of those engaged in the Coal and Iron trade, are therefore so closely identified that their mutual protection is of the most vital importance. It has been suggested therefore that the Coal operators of Pennsylvania unite with the Iron men in the Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, for the purpose of pressing their immediate interests on the attention of Congress. The effect of the Compromise Act will be to reduce the duty on Coal on the 30th of June next, which is now about $1 26 cents per ton, to about 40 cents per ton. At the present rates of duty, we can barely compete with the Foreign article in the New York and Boston markets. This is evident from the fact that in the year 1841, one-third of the Coal imported into Boston was from foreign countries.—The great reduction in duties of 86 cents per ton (which is equal to the whole cost of mining a ton of coal in this region,) will give the exclusive control of the Eastern Coal markets to Great Britain. Are our Colliers prepared to meet these great changes which will inevitably result from this great reduction of duty? Will they await supinely the effects of the Compromise Act, and behold the immense capital now invested in this region, lost to the present owners beyond a hope of redemption—our flourishing towns and villages, embosomed among our mountains, sink into decay and ruin—and the whole population reduced to a state of comparative poverty, from the great reduction that must inevitably take place in their wages, to meet this state of things? We trust not—and it is therefore to be hoped that there will be a general turn out of the region on Monday evening next, to appoint Delegates to the Harrisburg State Convention, and express their opinion with regard to the effects the reduction of duty will have upon the long-cherished and dearest interests of this community.

Dreadful Murder at Reading.—We learn that a shocking murder was committed at Reading, on Sunday last. We have gleaned the following particulars: on Saturday a man and woman arrived at that place in the Cars—took lodgings at a tavern in the suburbs—On Sunday morning they walked out together—shortly after which the man returned alone. This, together with the unsatisfactory excuse he gave for the disappearance of the woman, excited suspicion—search was made, and the next day the lifeless body of the woman was found secreted in a field near Reading, with marks of violence on her person, and her head bruised in a most shocking manner. The murderer has so far escaped detection, but a person seen with him has been arrested and committed to prison.

New Locomotive.—The Philadelphia and Pottsville Railroad Company have procured another Locomotive of the larger class for Coal transportation, from the establishment of Messrs. Baldwin, Vail & Hufty. The North American says that it differs from the other engines essentially in its form and power. The driving wheels are under the engineer's platform, and the motion is extended to the after wheels by a shaft connecting one with the other. The locomotive possesses extraordinary power and is somewhat novel, as it is new in its construction.

☞ Judge Parsons, of this district, has been appointed Secretary of State, by Governor Porter, in the place of Francis R. Shunk, Esq., between whom and the Governor there appears to have been a misunderstanding.

E. W. Hutter, Esq., has been appointed Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, in place of Mr. Petriken.

Henry Clay.—We regret to learn from Washington, that this distinguished Statesman contemplates retiring from the United States Senate, as soon as he records his vote against a repeal of that humane and merciful Bill, the Bankrupt Law.

The New York Aurora comes to us with its dimensions considerably enlarged—and improved, we were going to say—but that is impossible—Nichols, is a glorious fellow for fun.

Merrick & Towne, of Philadelphia, have contracted to build the Engines for the new Government Steamer, to be constructed with Erickson's propellers.

Incorrect.—The report that the Lehigh Coal Company had leased the Morris Canal for the present year.

J. Orville Taylor is lecturing in Philadelphia on his favorite subject, Education.

Trial of Colt.—The New York papers for the last week have been almost exclusively devoted to the reports of the trial of this individual for the murder of Mr. Adams, in September last. A great interest is felt in the result of the trial, which has been accompanied by an intense excitement among the community, only equalled by the trial of Robinson for the murder of Ellen Jewett. The evidence proves conclusively that the murder was committed by Colt, and the body has been identified as being that of Mr. Adams—but it is extremely doubtful whether the jury will find him guilty of any greater crime than manslaughter. It is difficult to prove, in this case, whether the crime was committed with *malice afore-thought*, or whether it was committed under a temporary excitement, caused by the conduct of Mr. Adams during his visit at Mr. Colt's room. The trial was probably concluded yesterday.

Girard Bank.—This Institution has gone by the board. Several of the city Banks refused to receive her paper on Wednesday last—a run was made upon her by the holders of the notes, to exchange them for the notes of other Institutions, which she did for the $5's up to 3 o'clock, but declined exchanging any of a larger denomination. The *sifting* process is progressing rapidly.

Since the above was in type, we have seen a statement of the Bank, in which its liabilities are given at $1,433,692 28, and the assets at $1,700,000—and cautions the holders of notes not to sacrifice them. This may all be true—but the community place but very little confidence in Bank statements now-a-days.

The Distribution Bill.—The Legislature of Alabama has voted not to receive her proportion of the receipts for the sale of the Public Lands. The resolution was presented to Congress by Mr. King last week—read and laid on the table. Mr. Clay immediately introduced a resolution, instructing the Committee on Public Lands, to inquire into the expediency of reporting a Bill, giving to the accepting States the portion of land set apart for the non-accepting states. Let such a bill be introduced and passed. It would operate as a check upon such petty exhibitions of the madness of party spirit, as exhibited in the Legislature of Alabama.

New Map of the United States.—Mr. Tanner, of Philadelphia, is engaged in publishing a new edition of his large four sheet Map of the United States. Great improvements have been introduced in the Map—and in addition to its containing every county enumerated in the census of 1840, it will contain supplementary Maps on large scales, representing the most interesting sections of the country, as well as the adjoining Republic of Texas, &c. A rare chance to procure a correct Map of the United States at a low rate. See Prospectus in another column.

We frequently hear complaints from our mechanics, because so many articles, that can be manufactured at home, are procured from abroad. One of the principal causes for this state of things is, that so few of our mechanics advertize their business. Every person who wishes to succeed in business, where there is competition, ought to keep his business always before the public, and the public will take care of him, if he deserves support.

Resolutions for a Tariff of Protection are before the Pennsylvania Legislature. During a discussion on these resolutions in the House, on Saturday last, an effort was made by one or two of the Philadelphia County members to make it a party question—but they were promptly told by Mr. Karns, of Allegheny, and Mr. Deford, of Fayette, members also of the dominant party, that in the sections of the State they represented, all parties were unanimously in favor of protecting American labor.

Admission of Texas into the Union.—Mr. King, of Alabama, has presented to the U. S. Senate the joint resolutions which passed the Legislature of Alabama, in favor of admitting Texas into the Union. Texas is destined to become a great Cotton growing country, and the South is fearful that commercial relations may be entered into between Great Britain and Texas, that may materially interfere with their Cotton trade. Hence this movement in favor of the admission of Texas into the Union.

Godey's Lady's Book, for February is already on our table. It is embelished with two fine engravings, Plate of Fashions, Music, &c. and original articles from the pens of Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Sedgwick, N. P. Willis, &c. &c. It is delivered free of postage in this borough to those who subscribe at this office. Shall we send the publisher a half dozen subscribers to day? What say you, Ladies?

Back again.—Judge Blythe has been re-appointed President Judge of this district. The appointment gives general satisfaction in this quarter. Mr. Parsons was a very good Judge,—and what is of more importance, we believe he was an *honest* one—but he exhibited almost too much temper on the bench to make a very popular Judge.

Lord Morpeth is at Washington, and was present in the capitol during the whole of the disgraceful debate, which took place in the House of Representatives between John Quincy Adams and Henry A. Wise, on the subject of abolition petitions, last week.

Treasury Note Bill.—This Bill for the issue of Treasury Notes for the immediate relief of the National Treasury, has finally passed the Senate, and sent to the House for concurrence in amendments. Its passage was contested inch by inch in the Senate, by John C. Calhoun.

The Bostonians appear in extacies with the "doings" of the Great Western Railroad. They have a "notion" to tapp the trade of New York and Pennsylvania, and supply the whole West with goods.

Folly.—To compel the Banks to resume specie payments without a Tariff of Protection.—They can't do it—and this every sensible man in the different legislatures ought to know.

John Provost, Esq. has been appointed Post Master at Minersville, to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. Kutzner. The selection is a very good one.

Right.—Sheriff Morris, very properly discharged one of his Deputies for disturbing the Tyler Meeting, held in Philadelphia on Monday evening last.

Towanda Bank.—The Towanda Democrat seems to think that this Institution is not much better than a swindling shop. A good many others were of the same opinion long ago.

Philadelphia and Pottsville Railroad.—The receipts on this road for Passage travel, the first year, will amount to about *three hundred thousand dollars*, independent of any other trade.

Pardoned.—J. B. Andrews, recently convicted of a libel in Philadelphia, by Governor Porter.

Beaver Meadow Coal Stock is selling at $4 in Philadelphia. It is not worth a dollar per share. The debts willl sweep the whole concern.

Coal Tax Meeting.

The Meeting on Thursday evening last was well attended, and the resolutions adopted, which will be found below, express the unanimous opinion of the people of this Coal District, which we commend to the serious consideration of the Legislature. We never believed for one moment that such an iniquitous measure would be enacted into a law by our Legislature, and we are pleased to learn from undoubted sources at Harrisburg, that the bill has but few friends in either branch of that body. This information, however, should not prevent the people from expressing their unqualified condemnation of the proposition in such a manner as to prevent its ever again being agitated in our Legislative Halls:

Pursuant to a call in the Miners' Journal of the 22 inst, a large meeting of the citizens of the Coal Region assembled at the Pennsylvania Hall, on Thursday evening last. JAMES SILLYMAN, Jr, was called to the chair, and Samuel J. Potts, appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of 5 be appointed to report a preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The Chair appointed A. St. Clair Nichols, Joseph White, B. W. Cumming, Capt. T. J. Baird, and Nathan Evans, said Committee, who after retiring for a short time reported the following, which was unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, It seems by the newspaper reports of the day, and letters received from Harrisburg, that the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, had announced it, as agreed by that committee, "to report a bill taxing all coal mined and sold in this State, at the rate of twenty-five cents on each ton, of whatever description, whether bituminous or anthracite"—and as, in the opinion of your committee, it would seem to bear almost exclusively, or at least in a very great degree, upon the anthracite of the State; and thus fall most unequally, and out of all just and fair proportion, on the great staple of this county, with destructive and ruinous effect on the *labor, industry* and *enterprise* of our citizens, of every class, condition and interest, engaged directly or indirectly in the Coal Trade thereof; and more especially on the *laborers* and *miners* of this region—in as much as, to compete with our competitors for the market, whether foreign, or of our own sister States of this Union, *the rate of wages must fall*, as with the hard ground and oppressed "*operatives*" of Great Britain, in *her* struggles to obtain or keep possession of a market, for *her* labour, skill, and industry. This we hold as an undeniable axiom; for it is manifestly the true policy, as well as the interest of the producer, to afford his commodity to the consumer, at the lowest possible price, to secure and keep his custom, banish competitors, and extend the consumption as much as possible—and what must be the consequence to our mining operations, should the proposed onerous tax be imposed by the Legislature? Will our customers of New York, Rhode Island, or Massachusetts willingly submit to the twenty-five cents being added to the present prices which they pay us for their coal? Most doubtful, indeed! Will it not rather remind the Bostonians of the fated tea, which floated strewed over the surface of Boston harbour, instead of being "drawn" in the teapots of those patriotic Yankees, who preferred their own *cold* water and England's *hot* shot, to her *hot* tea, taxed inequitable and unjustly! Will not the descendants of those tea wasting enemies of oppression and imposition, say to their neighbors of Nova Scotia, send us your Pictou Coal, and we will petition Congress to take off the *foreign* duty, since Pennsylvania, in her wise and liberal policy, has thought proper to lay a *domestic* duty on her coal! And will not the tables of Congress be covered with similar petitions from New York and Providence!

It were superfluous to refer to tables, or to enter into lengthened arguments to prove self evident propositions. That it is the *duty*, no less than the *true interest* of all Governments, to foster, encourage and sustain the labor of the nation, which is its real wealth—since that only gives value to capital of whatever nature. And what are all the inexhaustible minerals of Pennsylvania without the miner's, the blaster's, and the forger's labor? and how can that labor be effectively *applied* without *fuel*? and what fuel has ever yet been discovered which can be compared with our anthracite? And must our mines have their mouths closed with our Tax-gatherer's padlock, like that of the Custom House tide-waiter, until the bond is signed and endorsed to secure the *foreign* duty? We trust better things from the deliberate wisdom of our Legislature: and, therefore, close with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we deem the proposed tax of Twenty-five cents per ton on Pennsylvania Coal, as *unwise* and extremely *impolitic*, and detrimental to the *true* interests and welfare of the whole State; whilst it would blast all the prospects of her Anthracite regions, and stop most of their operators.

Resolved, That as citizens of our well beloved Pennsylvania, Schuylkill county will yield to none in her affection to the Commonwealth, and her readiness to bear her just and fair proportion of the *common debt*, which now oppresses the State, although mainly incurred for internal improvements, none of which have been made within our county borders.

Resolved, That we believe the proposed tax has not yet met the *deliberate* consideration of our fellow citizens in the State Legislature—and cannot doubt their patriotism and honest design to act right and justly, inasmuch as the glory of our free institutions is, that our Legislature make laws for themselves to obey.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the Coal lands of Schuylkill county in general, are already assessed as high, if not higher, than any lands in the Commonwealth; although said lands without the Coal would perhaps not be worth one dollar per acre; and also that twenty-five cents per ton is absolutely more than the Coal is worth in the ground, and more than the general average of rents, deducting timber, waste, &c., besides which, the humblest individual now engaged in mining Coal, already pays his just proportion with the Farmers and others in the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we call upon our immediate representatives at Harrisburg, Senate and House, to lay copies of these resolutions and preamble before their respective bodies, and to use all worthy means and exertions to prevent the infliction of the said proposed tax—and that the Chairman of this meeting cause copies to be transmitted to Harrisburg, to our representatives there, for that purpose.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published and copies be sent to the different Coal Regions, and persons engaged in mining coal within the State.

During the interval the Committee were out, the meeting was ably addressed by J. H. Campbell and F. W. Hughes, Esqr's.

The Locofocos of North Carolina recently held a State Convention for the purpose of nominating State Officers. So brutal and indecent were the remarks about the lamented Harrison, embodied in the address, that Mr. Haywood, one of the most prominent members of the party, withdrew from the Convention in disgust.

The Tenth Annual Report made by the Board of Trade to the Coal Mining Association of Schuylkill County will be found on our first page. It is worthy of an attentive peausal.

West Branch Railroad.—The following exhibition of the affairs of this Company was presented to the Legislature last week. The length of this road including branches is about 20 miles:

Capital and Loans,		$317,600 00
Income of the Company for the year 1841, was derived from tolls on 238,160 tons 17 cwt. Coal, after deducting 7 per cent.		$53,990 67
Interest paid,	$2,486 68	
Salaries and office expenses.	1,670 00	
Correpr expenses on road,	5,929 69	
		$10,953 85
Nett profits,		$43,036 82
DIVIDENDS.		
Aug. 5, 1841, 6 per cent. on capital,	$16,656	
Jan. 5, 1842, 9 per cent. on capital,	24,984	
		$41,640 00
Leaving a balance of		$1,396 82

The tax on the dividends paid into the Treasury, after dividing 15 per cent. on the capital stock, was,

January 6, 1841,	$867 58
May 5, 1841,	832 28
January 5, 1842,	1211 20
	2910 96
Deduct commission for receiving and paying,	79 49
Leaves	$2831 47

Amount of taxes paid into the State Treasury from January 6, 1841, to January 5, 1842.

Notwithstanding the large dividends declared, this Company have, within the last four years, re-laid at least two-thirds of their road with heavy iron rails, principally out of the profits of the Company.

If capitalists in our cities would cease stock-jobbing, and turn their attention to the rich deposites of the coal regions, we can point out other investments in Railroads in this region, which would, in two years after completion, prove equally as profitable as the West Branch Railroad.

☞ A tax on Coal is talked of by our Legislature; we do not know that it is contemplated as a permanent measure, but to assist in extricating the state from temporary embarrassments. Under these circumstances, if we know the coal regions of Schuylkill and Lehigh, patriotism will disarm objections."

We clip the above from the last Harrisburg Telegraph. We are surprised at the remarks from that quarter—and we can assure the editors that they are totally unacquainted with the feelings and interests of this coal region, at least, if they suppose for one moment that we would submit to so unjust and iniquitous a tax, as the one proposed. The average rental of coal in the ground is about 25 cents per ton, and the legislature proposes to levy a tax equal to the full value of all the coal lands in Schuylkill county, which are already heavily taxed for State and county purposes.—and then we are told that our "patriotism will disarm objections." This would indeed be taxing our patriotism a little to much—and we caution the legislature in time not to put it to the test. Schuylkill county scorns and rejects the doctrine of Repudiation—she will never shrink from bearing her just proportions of all taxes rendered necessary to support the credit of the State—but at the same time she will never submit to injustice and unequal taxation.

Meeting of Iron Men.—The citizens of Chester County, engaged in the Iron Manufacture, recently held a meeting, at which the following declaration was passed as the unanimous opinion of all present:

"We declare, emphatically, that the duty, according to the act of 1833, will not protect the Iron Manufacturers after the 30th of June next, when all duties will be reduced to the minimum—they must then cease to exist; or at best, drag out a kind of inanimate existance, worse, perhaps than death itself. This minimum duty will not permit them to attempt competition with the immense capital, low wages, and serf labor of England, Russia and Sweeden. The manufacture of boiler iron is extensively carried on in this country, and so far as this prospective Tariff will affect that important branch of the trade, it will be most seriously injured—nay, we have good ground for supposing that the spectacle may be exhibited of the American Government sending its Gold to England, in Exchange for the boiler Iron, out of which it is to construct the war steamers and iron ships recommended to be built by the Secretary of the Navy.

Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences.—An opportunity is now offered to place this useful work within the reach of all those who ought to be acquainted with the Arts and Sciences of the civilized nations, together with a large mass of other interesting information worthy the attention of manufacturers, mechanics, and the man of leisure. It is proposed to issue it in a series of 21 numbers, at 25 cents per number.—The English edition of this work is selling for $12 per copy. Subscriptions procured at this office. See prospectus in another column.

Consumption of Coal in Iron Works.—We learn that one single Iron establishment between this place and Philadelphia, will (should this branch of business be sufficiently protected from foreign competition) require about fifteen thousand tons of Anthracite Coal the ensuing year, for refining and manufacturing Iron.

If the property holders in Pottsville, purchase their Furniture, Clothing, Groceries, &c. in Philadelphia, and drive out our mechanics and traders, even admitting that they can procure those articles a little cheaper, would they not lose four times as much as they saved on these articles, by the depreciation of the value of their property!

Let every property holder in Pottsville, either in or out of business, remember that it is his *interest* to encourage *home* productions. Our traders contribute to all the public institutions of the place, and have claims upon the support of the community, that persons at a distance cannot have.

A fact worthy of Record.—A gentleman assured us that a swarm of Musquitoes was buzzing about his front door, in this borough, on the 19th of January. Being rather an extraordinary season of the year for the appearance of this insect, he caught several to satisfy himself that he was not mistaken.

The advantages of Advertising.—A merchant assured us the other day that since he had commenced advertising in the Miners' Journal, he had done nearly double the business he formerly did.

The friends of President Tyler, held a numerous meeting in Philadelphia on Monday last, at which resolutions, approving of his administration were passed, but not without considerable noise and confusion at the close of the meeting, which, however, is nothing new in Philadelphia.

A resolution has passed the Senate of Ohio, requiring the Banks of that State to resume specie payments on the 4th of March next. The Banks of Maryland prefer waiting until the 1st of August before *they* resume.

It is the mechanical and manufacturing interests that build up every inland town. It therefore becomes the duty of our citizens to foster, protect, and support these interests *at home*, if they wish the place to flourish and increase in population.

The machinery of the Steamer Mississippi, has been tried, and works well.

Congress.—Petitions continue to pour into Congress both for and against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. The vote in the Senate will be very close—but if a majority should be found in favor of its repeal in that body, it is *positively* asserted that the President would veto the Bill.

Great excitement prevails at Washington, caused by John Quincy Adams presenting a petition for the dissolution of the Union, on Monday last. A resolution was immediately offered by Mr. Gilmer, to the effect, that Mr. Adams "had justly deserved the censure of the House." The House adjourned before any action was taken on the resolution.—It was, however, called up again on Tuesday, and a motion was made to lay on the table, which failed. Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, then offered the following resolutions as a substitute:

Resolved, therefore, That the Hon. John Quincy Adams, member from Massachusetts, in presenting for the consideration of the House of Representatives of the United States a petition praying for the dissolution of the Union, has offered the deepest indignity to the House of which he is a member, an insult to the People of the United States of which that House is the legislative organ, and will, if this outrage be permitted to pass unrebuked and unpunished, have disgraced his country, through their representatives, in the eyes of the whole world.

Resolved further, That the aforesaid John Quincy Adams, for this insult, the first of the kind ever offered to the Government and for the wound which he has permitted to be aimed, through his instrumentality, at the Constitution and existence of his country, the peace, the security, and liberty of the People of these States, might well be held to merit expulsion from the National Councils, and the House deem it an act of grace and mercy when they only inflict upon him their severest censure, for conduct so unworthy of his past relations to the State and his present position. This they hereby do for the maintenance of their own purity and dignity: for the rest, they turn him over to his own conscience and the indignation of all true *American* citizens.

Mr. Adams replied to the resolutions and hoped that if they were entertained by the House, they would hear his defence. Mr. Wise then took the floor, and the House adjourned before any action was had upon the resolutions.

Consumption of Coal and Wood in Cincinnati.—The following is the quantity of Coal and Wood received and measured at Cincinnati:

	Coal, bushels.	Wood, cord.
1836	414,498	30,788
1837	766,826	30,022
1838	663,044	29,702
1839	803,000	32,881
1840	965,838	24,866
1841	1,104,265	35,769

It will be observed that the consumption of Coal in 1836 amounted to only 15,875 tons of 28 bushels, and in 1841 the quantity was more than doubled, there being 39,402 tons consumed. The consumption of wood has increased very little. The coal consumed at Cincinnati is principally bituminous.

The Farmers in Motion.—A large meeting of Agriculturists recently assembled at Chilicothe, Ohio, and passed sundry spirited resolutions in favor of a Tariff of Protection, from which we select the following:

"We are also fully of opinion, that a large amount of labor withdrawn from agricultural pursuits, and directed to manufacturing purposes, increases the demand, while it increases the price for agricultural productions, and opens a new market for the surplus produce of the country, diversifies the productions of the country, enables those engaged in different pursuits to supply their wants by mutual exhange, to the advantage of all, creating an internal commerce, free from vacillation, the devastation and interuptions of a state of war, Scope would thus be given to genius, enterprise and industry, reward to labor, and independence and prosperity to the country."

The Young People's Book.—The object of this work, says the Charleston Courier, in a highly complimentary notice, is "to interest and instruct young people in every branch of knowledge, as well as for the cultivation of the intellect as the conduct of life, by presenting it to them in a familiar and popular shape, and especially to inspire them with a national spirit, by inculcating the duties which every American scholar owes to his country, and by exhibiting the capabilities of early history, our traditions, our customs and scenery for supplying the materials of a copious and brilliant literature."

This work is published monthly in Philadelphia, by Morton McMichael, Esq., at two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions received at this office, where the book can be obtained free of postage.

Every Word True.—A letter writer from Washington addresses the following language to Congress:

"Let me tell these gentlemen, in all seriousness, that *the people* are beginning to tire of this trifling. They are heartily sick of party strife and party denunciations. Affliction has chastened them; real and deep-felt suffering has corrected the false taste which has so long endured this vituperative slang. Party leaders are beginning to lose their consequence in the public eye. Men *feel* the necessity of deliberate councils, sober wisdom, and *honest* devotion to duty in those who are entrusted with authority."

Sound the Alarm.—The present duty on foreign Coal is about $1 26 per ton. On the 30th of June next, it will be reduced to about 40 cents per ton, making a reduction of EIGHTY-SIX CENTS, about the present average price of mining a ton of Coal in this region. To compete successfully with the foreign article, a reduction of nearly *one dollar* per ton must take place in our staple—which on 600,000 tons of Coal, would amount to about *six hundred thousand dollars* per annum, nearly all of which will be drawn from the wages of labor, and lost to the region. Miners and laborers, are you prepared for this disastrous state of affairs?

The Poor.—Dow, Jr., in one of his sermons, in a late number of the Sunday Mercury, exhorts his readers as follows:

"While the midnight murmuring of the bitter blasts are heard around your comfortable dwellings—while the demons of the storm howl a funeral dirge as the snowy winding sheet is wrapped about creation's head—while it is cold enough to give a jug of cider brandy the shivers—and while you are as happy, cheerful and contented within as five mice in a pantry,—O, think upon the poor, houseless-wanderer of earth, whom misfortune has filched of a home, and who, perchance, has not wherewith to shelter himself from the frosty arrows of death, that pierce, when they strike, to the very core of the heart."

☞ The administration MUST be supported by the people. *There must be an administration party of sufficient power to carry out the measures of the head of administration*, else the country must suffer."

The above extraordinary paragraph is from the Madisonian, the official organ of the Government. The writer ought to know that an Administration that *merits*, will always receive the support of the people.

An exchange paper remarks that you can always buy cheaper of a person who advertises his business than from one who does not—because it is evident that the advertiser is disposed to do a business, and will sell on more accommodating terms. We think there is some truth in the remark.

An effort is making to give "a lift" to Delaware and Hudson Stock again—it is all for speculation.

All sorts of Items.
(Original and Selected.)

The debt of Baltimore city is over $5,000,000.

In Peter the Great's workshop, in Holland, was found this inscription—"Nothing too little for the attention of a great man."

The New York Tribune says the trial of Colt is attended with more intense excitement than has been awakened by any other since the case of Robinson.

The new bridge at Fairmount, is now an object of much curiosity.

The Michigan House of Representatives, by a large majority, have decided in favor of suspending all works of internal improvement.

At Cincinnatti last week, Isabella Oppenheimer a child of about seven years, recovered $500 damages against the owner of a dog which had bitten her in the face—there being proof that the dog was vicious and disposed to bite, and that the defendant had knowledge of the fact.

A correspondent of the Boston Atlas estimates the value of American manufactures in 1841, at $200,000,000, and the home consumption thereof, at $185,000,000.

A young man named John Robert Mereweather, recently perished in Table Bay, during his fourth trip to a wrecked ship, and after he saved the lives of 30 persons.

A "Home League" for the city of Wheeling, was formed there on the 27th ult.

Without reporters and newspapers, nine-tenths of our great men would be very little ones in the public eye, if it could see them all.

Providence always takes care of those who act honestly by the printer.

The N. Y. Sun says, "Our Texas correspondent informs us that a committee of the Texas House of Representatives has reported in favor of impeaching ex-President Lamar for fitting out the Santa Fe expedition."

What if you have failed in business—you still have life and health. Don't sit down and cry about your mishaps, for that will never get you out of debt, nor buy your children frocks. Go to work at something, eat sparingly, dress moderately, drink nothing exciting, and above all, keep a merry heart, and you'll be up in the world again.

The postage of the members of the legislature for one session, has exceeded *twenty thousand dollars!* So says the State Treasurer.

As it is in himself alone that man can find true and endearing happiness, so in himself alone can he find true and efficient consolation in misfortune.

The Pittsburg Chronicle says, "Shin-plasters are so called from their *sticking* qualities—when a person gets hold of one there's no *getting it off!*"

The following beautiful toast was sent by George Bancroft to the Pilgrim Celebration at Plymouth:

"Woman: Heaven's best gift: her highest heroism was displayed, as she stept on board the Mayflower: her highest triumph was achieved, when she conquered not man only, but winter and the wilderness."

On the 9th of October last the Representatives appointed by General Santa Anna, two from each Department of the Republic, met and chose him President of the Mexican Republic. The next day he took the oath of office in the Hall of the Chamber of Deputies, and the same evening appointed his Cabinet ministers.

Fame is like a shaved pig with a greased tail, and it is only when it has slipped through the hands of some thousands, that some fellow, by mere chance, holds on to it.

A woman has been arrested in New Orleans, bearing the name of Ellen Perkins, and charged with forging several drafts on different houses in the city.

Dr. Franklin observed, "the eyes of other people are the eyes that ruin us. If all but myself were blind, I would neither want fine houses nor fine furniture."

Real men and women never sneer at mechanics and operatives. But self-styled gentlemen and ladies not unfrequently do. We have heard of a lady who once left the ball room when a mechanic entered.—She married a basket-maker and died a wash-woman.

A Washington letter writer says that the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, appointed by General Harrison Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, contemplates resigning his position, in order to accept a call that is made on him by his friends in Ohio, to stand as a candidate for Governor in that State at the next election.

"Now Othello's *occupation's* gone" as the wood-sawyer said when he heard the Reading Railroad was bringing *coal* to market.

An exchange paper under the head of "Good Advice," advises the young men to "wrap themselves in their own virtue." Many of them would consider that as rather small allowance of clothing this cold weather.

Purity of heart, is of all virtues the most elevated. A Greek maid being asked what fortune she would bring her husband, answered—"I will bring him what is more valuable than any treasure—a heart unspotted and virtue without a stain, which is all that descended to me from my parents."

Modesty covers a multitude of faults in youth.

Ex. paper.

We advise young men to study modesty at once, then. They have need of it, most of them.

Lumsden, of the Picayune, has started for Mexico in hopes of obtaining the release of his old partner, Kendall.

During the year 1841, there arrived at the Port of New York, 4041 cabin, and 53,293 steerage passengers. Passengers from domestic ports by sea, 8, 920.

Gen. Leslie Coombs, who is at New Orleans, has written to Washington for permission to proceed to Mexico and negotiate for the liberation of our citizens captured with the Santa Fe Expedition, among whom was his son.

In England *ten* crimes and in this country *nine* are punishable with death. Formerly the number was 152 in England.

"Why would ladies make the best editors?" "Because they could furnish such *pretty eyetems*, to be sure."

Lieut. Ellison, who was dismissed from the Navy for improper conduct, has had his sentence remitted by the President.

Private advices from New Orleans bring gloomy accounts of things there. Several important failures had occurred and the situation of the merchants and the banks are represented as being alike critical.

Sunday Law.—If a man hires out his horse on Sunday, and the hirer kills him by hard driving, the owner can't recover in law. That has been decided.

The production of Whiskey in New York and the neighborhood, is now ten thousand gallons a day less than it was four months ago.

There is a law among the Arabs that permits a man to divorce any of the four wives allowed him who does not make good bread.

A new Catholic Church was dedicated a day or two ago at Petersburg, Va

Lord Ashburton.—This nobleman, who has been appointed a Special Minister to the United States, married a Miss Bingham, who is an American lady by birth. If we are rightly informed, he owns property of some extent in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia.

Within the last three months, more than 18,000 persons have attached themselves to the Temperance cause in Ohio.

The Rev. Mr. Miller, who predicts that the end of the world is at hand, is, it is said, gaining numerous converts to his doctrines.

Common people find it easier to believe, than to judge and content themselves with what is usual never examining whether it be good or no.

Take whitewash and allum, in the proportion of one pound of the latter to one gallon of the former, and give your roofs or other wood exposed to taking fire, one or two coats, and hot coals will have no more effect than ice on it

Spirited.—Two women in Salem, seeing a sailor lying drunk in the street, raised him up and led him half a mile to a Temperance Meeting, where he signed the pledge.

Taxing Coal.—We give the opinions of the Press in other States respecting the contemplated tax on coal, which we commend to the consideration of our Legislature:

The Committee of Ways and Means of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, has reported a bill laying a duty of 25 cents on every ton of coal mined in the state! This appears to us wretched policy, and calculated to injure not only the Coal but the Iron interest of the state. We do not believe it can pass.—*N. Y. Tribune*,

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representative of Pennsylvania, have agreed to report a bill taxing coal twenty five per cent. per ton. We wonder if they intend to propose a drawback on coal exported to another State.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Tax on Coal.—We learn from the Harrisburg papers that the Committee of Ways and Means of the Pennsylvania Legislature design to report a bill to tax Coal twenty five cents per ton. We question much the wisdom of such a measure. The mineral treasures of Pennsylvania should receive the fostering aid of the State for their developement rather than be burthened by a special tax. Every ton of coal sent to market from the Susquehana Valley region, for instance, pays a toll to the State for its passage on her Canals; and the true policy of the State lies in increasing its revenues from that source.—*Baltimore American.*

We believe that no other State in the Union but Pennsylvania, would have conceived the idea of taxing her own productions. When shall we be blessed with enlightened legislation!

The Difference.—The contrast between the condition of the female population of Great Britain and the same class in this country is very forcibly set off in the following extract from a speech at a public meeting in Liverpool, delivered by an Englishman just returned from the United States.

At Boston, he went out by a railway to a city containing 25,000 inhabitants, which was not in existence fifteen years ago. Now it has a capital invested in mills of more than 2,000,000 pounds sterling. He saw the operatives turn out, and he could not distinguish the factory girls from what are here called young ladies. They carried *parasols!* He inquired their wages. He was told that they were two and a half dollars per week after paying all expenses of board. He returned from that city to Boston and in twelve days after that was in Liverpool. The first sight he saw here was a woman picking up dung in the street.

What American can read the above without feeling a degree of pride and satisfaction at the vast difference in the condition of the working people of this country, compared with those of Europe. Yet we are grieved to state that there are thousands in this country, who are advocating measures which would reduce the operatives and laborers in this country to the same degraded state, by opposing a Tariff of Protection, which is the only means of insuring labor its just reward in this country, and prevent its coming into competition with the pauper labor of Europe.

Another Yankee "Notion."—We clip the following from the Philadelphia North American:

"Stocking Mill.—We examined yesterday a new machine of this kind, at the shop of Mr. Evans in Quarry street, above Second, where it is free to the inspection of those who take an interest in such matters. One woman can with ease attend three of these machines, and thus knit ninety pairs of stockings a day!

Mr. Walker, inventor, who is here with it, was awarded a gold medal by the Massachusett's Mechanic Association, as a testimony of the value of invention. The mechanism embodies very few combinations and yet is extremely ingenious. Its merit lies in its simplicity, no less than the wonders which it performs. It is well worthy of attention.

Repudiation. The following paragraph from the Buffalo Advertiser, is to the point:

"The poorest, miserable of the South American States never sunk so low, or showed itself so utterly lost to all sense of honor and self-respect, as to repudiate its debts. Their revolutions have been as frequent as their earthquakes—one usurper has succeeded another, universal anarchy has repeatedly threatened to destroy all forms of government, yet the obligation to pay their debts, has never for a moment been disputed. It was reserved for one of the free, enlightened, *chivalrous* States of this Union to set the first example on this continent of bad faith."

Mexico and the Texian Prisoners.—We are informed by a friend who has letters from the city of Mexico to the 16th of December, that at that time Gen. Santa Anna, the Provisional President of the Republic, was dangerously ill of dysentery. The Texian prisoners of war were on their march to the capital. Three of them died on the road, just beyond Chihuahua, and could proceed no further, when the Captain of the guard who escorted them, as soon as the fact was reported to him, had them sh