A Gaunnen-Dear reader! do not startle a

the caption which adorns this article, but lister

POTTSVILLE. SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 28, 1842.

Job Printing Office. The subscriber has produced the necessary type, presses. Sc. and has attached a complete Job Printing Office to his Establishment, where all kinds of Cards. Pamphlets, Handbills, Checke, Bills of Lading. ct., 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 rectfully solicits the patronage of the public.
Printing in different colors executed at a short notice

Card Press. A Card Press has been added to the catablishmen which will enable us to execute Cards, of almost ev B. BANNAN.

## Important.

Let every citizen bear in mind, that it is not only his taterest, but his duty, to purchase every thing that he can at home. By pursuing such a course, he encourages the mechanical industry of his own neighborbood, on which the prosperity of every town and city mainter desired. mainly depends—and besides, every dollar paid out at home forms a circulating medium, of which every citizen derives more or less benefit, in the course of citized derives more or less benefit, in the course of citized abroad, is entirely lost to the region, goes to enrich those who do not contribute one cent to our

The subscriber. Agent for one of the best Insur-uce offices in Philadelphia, is prepared to make insurances on all descriptions of property such as Houses, Mills, Stables, Goods, Furr B. BANNAN.

807 V. B. Palmer, Esq., No. 104, South Third Street, Philadelphia, is authorised to act as Agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for

The Whig members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, having recommended a State Convention of the friends of Henry Clay, to be held at Harrisburg. on the 22d of February nest.—Nouce is hereby given; that a meeting of the Domocratic Whigs of Schu yikill County, will be held at Daniel Hill's Potts. ville House, in Pottsville, on Saturday evening, the 28th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent Schuylkill county in said Con-

January 21, 1812. On our first page will be found a very interesting article on the subject of the proposed tax on Coal, from the able pen of Charles Miner, Esq. Ciay Meeting.

A meeting of the Whige of Schuylkill county for the purpose of nominating delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Harrisburg, or the 22d of February, is called at the house of Dan iel Hill, this evening. We would like to see Schuylkill county well represented in that Conven tion, and would arge upon the whige of the county, the necessity of attending this meeting generally. The Whig party is, in fact, as strong as ever, and it only requires a sufficient occasion to draw forth that power and make it manifest. The result of the late election in Georgia, is a proof of this-last year it was Locofoco, and this year, which is the first election in the United States for 1843, the whig majority is 5000. One year of Loco Foco rule in that State, sufficed to disgust the people, and turn the tide of popular feeling into its proper channel.

The approaching presidential campaign is one which involves a question of vital interest to the whole American people-on its termination depends the whole prosperity or rain of the country. The Whig party in this contest occupy high and lofty ground; their bearing towards the course of the present administration, has proven that they are actuated by principle, and not by party.-When these principles were descried by a man whom they elected to sustain them, they immediately stamped him as a traitor, and disavowed any connivance at his course. Not so with the other party lathey will privately uphold and sanction both men and measures, which they in public condomn. This difference between the parties has become evident to the people at large, and the grounds of the contest are so plainly marked that the people are beginning to understand them. A Protective Tariff, a sound National Currency, and . Distribution of the Sales of the Public Lands, are the measures for which the Whige of the country contend; and if these are defeated, no one can estimate the ruin which will follow. Henry Clay is, and always has been, the champion of these measures. Let his friends then meet together to-night, and lend their aid to this preliminary movement in his behalf!

THE ASTRBACITE FURNACE. -- It will be seen by reference to another portion of our paper that the Anthracite Furnance, situate in this horough in for sale or to let. From what we can learn, we are convinced that but a small outlay will be required to put the works in fine blasting condition. We know of no place more admirably a dapted to the manufacture of iron than this-the location is of the most desirable character; its vicinity to the Canal and Rail Road gives it advantages which none other possess, and as an opportunity for profitable investment, we think, cannot be surpassed.

. The late improvements made in Wales, as per Mr. Mushet's report, designates the Anthracite Coal region as the proper place for the location of a furnace. Those discoveries show an increase ed quality of material and cheapness of manufacture, which that fuel only can occasion. The furnaces at Danville which ceased operation some time since, are now being, put into blast, and as we consider this region inferior in point of locality to none other, we hope soon to see this furnace in the hands of a good capitalist who will prove to the world, what we have always assert ed, that heavy profits can be realized from such an investment.

MECHANIC'S ASSOCIATION .-- We received communication from "a member" of this Association, giving the particulars of a debate upon the question: .. Was Capt. Mackenzie justifiable in the execution of the mutin ers!" by which it appears that the decision was, that " the act was listreet, uncalled for, and unnecessary."

Now we suppose that this question, as is usual with debates of the kind, was decided according to the merits of the argument and not the merits of the case: and the conclusion with us is, that

ion, as well as the decision of the Court of En. Mr. Clay. quiry, which not only acquits him but applauds

his course. "A member" states that officers are to be elected and matter, of interest to be transacted on Thursday evening next, when he hopes to see a good attendance of members.

A meeting of the Coal Mining Association , will be held at the Pennsylvania Hall on Monday evening, the 31st inst., at 7 o'clock, when the Report of the Board of Trade will be submitted to their consideration.

Goov. The Nicholson Court has been abo ished by the Legislature. It was created only to feed a few hungry office hunters.

Our acknowledgments are due to the Hon. B

Ayerige, for public decoments. Gen. Jackson is now styled the "Architect of Ruin." A very appropriate sitle.

·新海公司 1000000 1 100 年 12 報告 12 11

HASTY LESISLATION. The Pennsylvania egislature on Saturday last, precipitately passed the following joint resolution, which was signed by the Governor before I o'clock the same day, id became a Law: 1 E

"Resnived, By the Schate and House of Representatives, &c. that from and after the passage of this resolution, it shall not be lawful for any ompany incorporated by the laws of this con wealth, and empowered to construct, make and manage any rail-road, canal, or other public internal improvement, while the debts and liabilities, or any part thereof, incurred by said company to contractore, laborere, and workmen employed in the construction or repair of same reine unpaid, to execute a general or partial assign-ment, conveyance, mortgage, or other transfer of the real or personal estate of the said company, said creditors, without the written assent of the said creditors, first had and obtained: And every such assignment conveyance, mortgage, or trans fer, shall be deemed fraudulent, null and void, as against any such contractors, laborers, and

workmen creditors as a forsaid." The above resolution, although general in its haracter, was hurried through the Legislature, for the purpose of anticipating a supposed assignment said to be intended by the Philada, and Pottsville Rail Road Company. We have read this law over carefully, and although, we think the intention correct, we feel convinced that it dues not apply to the case, and also that its general application would be injurious. We think that, in case when a corporation is about to place property out of their hands, for the purpose of deranding their creditors, legislation to prevent it would be just and proper. Now we do not know what representations may have been made to the Legislature, but from what we can learn, we are convinced that'no such intention existed on the part of the Company-their object being to borrow oney on security, for the purpose of paying off the very claims to secure which this law was possed. The general effect of such a law, also, is attended with injury to the community; it would result in deterring capitalists from ever investing money in any of our improvements, as they would never be able to know how soon it might be leg-

We believe that this law, as with all hasty acts conflicts with other laws, and the Constitution and will not stand the test. But we do think that a general law might be passed, so as to meet casee, wherein fraud is intended, without the injurious effect, which this will have upon the community. We shall refer to the matter again next week, and will dismiss it for the present.

islated from them.

.THE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION .- We understand that this society has expended all its funds, and will be forced to cease supplying until-money can be raised by further subscription. The astors of all the different congregations in our brough have been requested to take up collections in aid of the society, and a variety of methods have been devised for replenishing the fund. Some persons think a concert would answer the purpose, and others that a ball would produce a greater return-we fall in with the latter class of reasoners, and will venture as our opinion, that greater amount could be raised in that way than both other methods combined.

We learn that our article of last week gave rise some misunderstanding in the interpretation of it. We mentioned that but eighty persons, or thereabout, had applied for relief. We did not intend to convey the idea that only eighty needed elief, for we thought it sufficiently understood, that each applicant was the probable representative of a family. We make this explanation, at the same time hoping, that our motives have not with the suffering.

FIRE.-The inhabitants of the Borough of Miersville, were thrown into considerable consternation on Tuesday last, by an alarm of fire, which was found to proceed from the dwelling of Mr. S. Gebier, on the rail road, at the lower end of the lown. Prompt exertions on the part of those present, succeeded in saving the premises, and but

slight damage was occasioned. We understand that the fire apparatus of that borough is so much out of repair, as to be entirev useless. We would recommend to our friends there, the propriety of remedying this evil. A fire ceurring in the centre of the town, might cause great loss before its headway could be cificiently hecked.

RELIEF TO LABORERS .- Mr. Brook, of Chester County, has reported a bill to the House, which secures to laborers the amount of their claims from the first proceeds of insolvent estates. This is as it should be, and is in fact the very law which we suggested some time since. It is n it, however, such a law as the political agita o:s here desire; nor do we think the Legislature so stupid and unjust as to pass such an iniquitous measure. The enactment of a Law similar to that reported by Mr. Brouk, would reflect credit upon their deliberations, and the necessity of its passage becomes the more apparent from the fact, that the only Law which has ever contained such a provision, is now about to be repealed through the instrumentality of the Locolocos at Washington, every one of whom voted in favour of its repeal. We allude to the Bankrupt Law.

Awryt .- On Thursday last it blew a perfect huricane in this corough: such an emigration of hats, rolling of barrels, and somersets of boxes, never before was seen in our streets. The gust compelled to confess it, did, with evil intent and him record this as another "sign of the times!"

REJOICE SINNERS!-It is confidently reported that the Millenium Man" has made, inadvertently, a slight mistake as to the exact period of the termination of the world, which places that dread event about a thousand years hence. We ongratulate the inhabitants of this sub-lunar phere upon the timely discovery of this error! What a terrible time we should have had if this matter had not been rectified!

Louisiana. The Legislature of Louisiana on the 7th inst., elected Judge Alexander Porter to represent that State for six years in the U. S. Senatc. C. M. Conrad was the regular Whig nomiapt. Mackenzie must have been badly support- nec, but the locos, having no chance themselves, in the debate, otherwise the result must have preferred Porter, and lent all their votes to elect een different. The facts, as given in evidence him. Judge Porter is said to be a very able man, throughout the whole trial, justify us in this opin- and is a personal, as well as political friend of

> WAR AT CAMPBACHY .- Late accounts from this country show that the Mexicans are still unsuccessful in their enterprise against that city. The Campeachans have succeed in repelling every attack and in spite of the blockade, trading ressels continued to enter Campeschy.

Marray's Texas w The Maror of the city of Boston has stopped the erection of the new temple of the Millerites of that city. The walls were entirely too frail to support the roof-

The Locofocos have divided the printing amon their different presses at Harrisburg. As each dog has his bone, we presume all growling will cease among them.

Mr. J. Fenimore Cooper, has it is said, fire new libel suits to enter against Mr. Horace Greely, of e New York Tribune, any and the real states

Animal Magnetismi Mr. Penle's last lecture upon this subject was well attended. Owing however to some cause not sufficiently comprehended by the audience, the experiments on that evening were not so satisfactory as the preceding; and the effect upon the spectators was not very convincing. Mr. Peale accounted for these failures upon the ground of his own illness, he having suffered during the whole evening with a severe head ache, and being in other respects indisposed. If we believe in the theory of Animal Magnetisms, this reason is sufficient to explain the wandering and uncertain answers and actions of the patient; and we are empowered to say, by the lecturer, that he is perfectly willing to favor those, who were induced on that evening to doubt its truth, with a private exhibition, when they can have full opportunity to examine calmly into its merits.

One of the most interesting experiments we have ever read, is contained in a report of the case to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. The patient was a laborer named James Wombell, and had suffered for five years by an of fection in the left knee, which had so increased that amputation became necessary, and it was proposed that it should be performed, if possible, during a magnetic sleep. After a number of oprations, the patient was at length reduced to the desired state—and the following account is given of the operation:—I then brought two fingers of each hand gently in contact with Wombell's closed eyelide, and there kept them still further to deeper the sleep. Mr. Ward, after one carnest look at the man, slowly plunged his knife into the centre of the outer side of the thigh, directly to the bone to the opposite point, on the inside of the thigh The stillness at this moment was something awful. The calm respiration of the sleeping man alone was heard; for all other seemed suspended, In making the second incision the position of the leg was found more inconvenient than it had appeared o be, and the operator could not proceed with nisformer facility. Soon after the second incision, a mouning was heard from the patient. It gave me the idea of a troubled dream; for his sleep continued as profound as ever. The placed look of his countance never changed for an instant; his whole frames rested, uncontrolled, in perfect stillness and repose; not a muscle or nerve was seen to twitch. To the end of the operation, including the sawing of the bone, securing the arteties, and applying the bandages-occupying a period of upwards of 20 minutes-he lay like a statue. Soon after the limb was removed, his pulse becoming low from the loss of blood, some brandy and water was poured into his throat, which he swallowed unconsciously. As the last bandage was applied, I pointed out to one of the surgeons, and another gentleman present, that peultar quivering of the closed eyelids stready situded to. Finally, when all was completed, and Wombell was about to be removed, his pulse being still found very low, some sal voletile and water was administered to him: it proved too strong and pungent, and he gradually and calmly swoke " At first be uttered no exclamation; and for some moments seemed lost and be wildered; but, after looking around, he exclamed. I bless the Lord to find it's all over. He was then removed to another room; and, following immediately, I asked him, in the presence of those assembled, to

describe all he felt or knew after he was mesnerised. His reply was, I never know anything more; and never felt any pain at all; I, once, felt as if I heard a kind of crunching. I asked if that vere painful! He replied, No pain at all! never had any; and knew nothing till I was awakened by that atrong stuff (the sal volatile. been misconstrued into any want of sympathy The crunching, no doubt, was the sawing hi own thighbone. He was left easy and confortable; and still was found so at nine o'clock, that night bout which hour I again mesmerised him (in a minute and three quarters.) and he slept an hou and a half. I may further add that, on the Mondayfollowing, the first dressing of his wound was in mesmeric eleep. Of this dressing, usually accompanied by much screness and smarting, he felt nothing; slept long after it was completed; was ignorant of Mr. Ward's intention; and, alter

wakening, remained unconscious of its having een dane." Mr. Peale will give another lecture upon the same subject next Tuesday evening, which will be the last with his present patient. We would therefore advise those who doubt to, take advantage of the opportunity afforded and be present.

THE RELIEF ISSUES .- The Harrisburg Intelligencer states that a very interesting debate took place in the Senate a few days since, on the subject of the Relief Issues. Messra. Spackman, Craig, Champneys, Darsie, McLanahan and Penniman took strong ground in favor of withdrawing this issue from circulation. They contended that the interest of the whole community, including even the domestic creditors themselves, would be best subserved by cancelling the entire issue of the Relief notes. If this was done, the vacuum would very soon be supplied by the issues of sound specie paying banks, but the banks never could do business so long as these depreciated issues were in circulation, and took the place of the better currency, as the worst always would. Mr. Craig stated in his remarks on Friday, that he was assured by the officers of the Bank of Washington, that that institution could and would do pusiness to four times the amount that it now does, if means were adopted to banish the Relief issues, and this, he reasoned, would be the effect came bellowing down Centre street, and, we are all over the State. The sound banking institutions would all increase their circulation at once, malice aforethought, tear from the hooks upon and instead of the trash we now had, we would which it had hung for years, the large sign above get a circulation of the paper of sound specie payour office door, and prostrate it ingloriously be- ing banks. These are the mere grounds of the arfore our very eyes. Where is Mr. Miller ! let guments of the Senators who spoke on the subject. The discussion was quite animated, and evinces a strong disposition among the Scnators to do something to relieve the community of the incubus now weighing upon them in the form of

these Relief Notes. Messrs. Gibons, Farrally, Bigler, Headley, and Kidder, opposed the cancelling of these notes, on the ground of its doing injustice to the Domestic creditors.

We clip the following caution from the National Forum, and should any of our readers be presented with a Mexican dollar they may perhaps benefit by the knowledge-for our part, the mere tendering of such a coin in these times, would be sufficient cause to doubt its genuine

" LOOK OUT!-It is said that Mexican dollars, made of German silver, plated by the new magnetic pro-cess, are in circulation. The counterfeit is so good that it is necessary to cut into the metal before its ion can be determined."

E. W. Morgan, Esq., a young gentleman of fine attainments, has become the editor of the Philadel-bia Evening Journal—Capitolian.

His talents may be of a very high order, but we are sorry to see him use them in upholding two such corrupt Administrations as Tyler's and Porer's, even if it is in consideration of receiving the heriff's printing.

DISTRICTING THE STATE .- Mr. Elwell's Bill for forming the State into Congressional Districts. in which Dauphin, Lebanen, and Schuylkill were to form one district, has been voted down in the House. Mr. Penniman has offered another Bill which includes Lycoming, Columbia and Schuylkill in one district.

A young man named Charles Jenkins, 22 years of age, hving near Madison Mills, Me., committed suicide on Saturday week, by benging himself in mains of Fair, to the tomb, the young man who brother-in-law, Col. Chambers, in the surhis father a barn. ARRESTORES REPORTED TO THE TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF T

calculy and quietly to the reasons with which we reface it Editors, who are, or ought to be the egitimate representatives of a people's desires, or celings, should laugh when they are merry, and look gloomy when they are sad. We must confess however that some, with an obstinate perversness of disposition, see proper to form exceptions to that rule, and we intend now to follow the example of these crooked disciples, and have a good per.

We feel in a delightfully bad humour this week and we don't care a straw who we begin at first Every thing has conspired to create this benevo ient emotion and we'll have a slap at every thing The world seems to have all gone the wrong way lately-a sort of wholesale revolution has seized upon and especial all creation. Rich men have become poor-lunatics and idiots are turning wise and becoming leaders of strange sects-wicked devils, who e'rewhile hammered their brains to discern some method of cheating or annoying their eighbors, are now grasning and grunting in spirit at the near approach of the end of all things, and the balance of the community look on in awe, wondering like the sailor, who was blown up

hearty growl on our own account.

what they are going to do next." In the midst of this great drams, the weather has been playing no idle part—last week it was so warm, that it reminded us of straw-hats, white pants, ice creams, and ju-( June we intended to say,) whilst this week, the very thought of such things would give us the sgue. Freezing and wheezing-blustering and gusty, it seems to us as if we were doomed to a penance of practical exremes, to undergo which would require a patience pore lasting than that of Mrs. Job's. Yet, after all, we are never satisfied, impatient, ever-grumbling get of creatures, and find fault with every change effether for good or evil. The post made a grand mistake when he said "whatever is, is right," he should have written it "whatever is nt," and now with a lengthened growl at "all hands" promiscuously, we close this highly edifying article, and hand it over to the inspection of "the Devil?"

THE PARDONING POWER AGAIN .-- The shameul prostitution of this power by Governor Porter, s forcing itself upon the conviction of our citizen daily. The late pardon of Shee, the confederate of McEwen, who was sentenced to six month imprisonment in the county jail, for conspiracy is but one among the many instances, which have stamped disgrace upon the course of the present Gubernatorial incumbent. The power of the law and that most impartial of all other privileges, the trial by Jury, is thus shamelessly set at naught and with a recklessness which considers nothing but his own popularity, is the authority vested in him by the people, made the means of mercenary consideration.

Since the pardon of Shee, another case has been prought under our notice, which we give to ou

readers without further comment: " David Woods, Supervisor of the Canal, and William Hildebrand, were brought before the Court in Huntingdon county, last week, to answer a charge of conspiracy in endeavoring to conceal the Assessor of Henderson township, in that county, to prevent citizens from being assessed, in time to vote at the ther approaching election. But they had no sooner been arraigned, than they pulled from their pockets, a pardon from the Governor

Suicide,-The Germantown Telegraph contains the particulars of a suicide which was committed at Barren Hill, a few miles from that place. The person's name was Mr. Charles Crosby, and from a number of circumstances, such as making his will, &c., it is supposed that he had the deed in contemplation for some time. He caused his death by drinking two large vials of laudanum, and although medical aid was immediately procured, it was found impossible to revive him. He seemed, a few days before, to take great interest in the arrest of Johnson, one of the Bridge Burners, and visited Norristown and Manayunk in his behalf. No reasons can be given for this, as they were but merely acquainted. It is supposed that he was laboring under alienation of mind at the

MAGNETIC PLATING .- One of the favorite arguments, long used by the combatants for a hard money currency, is the facility with which a promise to pay " can be counterfeited. Late discoveries have proved that this objection applies with infinitely greater force to the metals than to paper; as a magnetic process has been discovered by which come can be covered with a beautiful silver surface, that will deceive the most experienced eye, and which time can scarcely credicate. This process has been applied with the greatest success to the beautifying of all kinds of ware, and the resemblance to the original is so exact as to debar the possibility of detection, except by cutting. A German silver coin covered in this mannor with a plating of silver, could scarcely ever be detected; so a specie currency is now less secure from spurious imitation than the other.

COOPER AND MACKENZIE.-We stated yes terday our astonishment that Fennimore Cooper, should attempt to give an opinion on the Macken zie case. The New York Courier and Enquirer explains the motive. Mackenzie wrote a life of the late gallant Oliver H. Perry, who he believed, in common with most of his countrymen, had been grossly misrepresented in the battle of Lake Erie by Cooper. That defence of the memory of the gallant Perry, was a most acceptable offering to the patriotism of the American people: and precisely as it was acceptable to them and demonstrative of Mr. Cooper's unfairness, has it rankled in the bosom of that smiable personage. The time has now arrived for revenge.

ILLINOIS .- A law has just been passed by the Legislature of Illinois, which must interfere greatly with the collection of debts due in that State. It provides that all property offered for sale under execution, shall sell for two thirds of its appraised value, and that value is to be regulated by what property was worth in "ordinary times." It extends to all sales under decress in Chancery, Deeds of Trust, Mortgages, &c., and obliges the plaintiff to buy the property in one year from the date of his execution, at two-thirds its appraised value, or lose his lien, as to other judgment cred-

GEORGIA ELECTION. - Official returns from 89 counties give to Mr. Crawford, the Whig candidate, 24,045, and to Mr. McDougal, the candidate of the opposite party, 18,985-giving the Whig candidate a majority of 5,000 votes. The election appears to have been a pretty full one, there having been polled in the 89 counties, 43,030 family." votes. In several of the Whig counties, where that party had very large majorities, there was but a small turn out. A full vote would in all Nat. Int.

A meeting of the citizens of Carroll County Md., was held at Warfieldsburg, on the 17th in stant, at which NELSON FORREST, Esq. presided Among other resolutions adopted on the occasion was the following: Resolved, That the plan, devised and recom

mended by Wm. Cost Johnson, is amply sufficient within, itself to pay the debts of the States and relieve the people, and that the delegates from Carroll are advised to recommend and instruct the Representatives in Congress to vote for the bill.

A large cavalcade, numbering about forty vehiwas recently killed in an affrey at St. Liouis, Mo. \$20,000,

All sorts of Items. (Original, and Selected.)

The editor of the Boston Mail says, bi se is so large, that it can only be frozen by intalments-Shade of Shawkenbergius! defend us! A newspaper received at the London Post Of ce, was scaled with a device bearing the motto "lime flies," and was charged letter postage on account of the information contained on the wrap

EMIGRASTS TO THE WEST, There strived a St. Louis on the 8th and 9th inst. 1417 passer gers, principally English and German. Hon, GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, the Whig can didate for Congress in Georgia, has 5,183 majority in 88 Counties, which the five small Country

naining will probably reduce to 4,500. We learn that John Mathiot, Esq., Mayor the city of Lancaster, died in that city on Sunday

A fireman named Lloyd Hays was arcidentally killed by being crushed by a car in the railroad de

pot at Washington, on Friday evening. Mr. John Worcester was drowned in the Lake Buffalo, a few days since. "I hope you can make it convenient to dine

with us to-day, sir-if you do, we shall have onesa at dinner. Gen. Cass, arrived at Pittsburg on Saturday

last. He was escorted by a calvacade of citizens music. &c. The Land office at Dubuque, in the Territory

of Iows, has been removed to Marion, in Linn county. A dress maker in Broadway has procured a po tent for a bustle of her invention. It is made of bran, and half a pint of yeast is mixed in to make

An attempt was made to set fire to the car Charlestown, Mass., on Friday night, in two pla- fifty coal cars, which will probably be delivered ces, but it was not successful.

The Whige of Vigo county, Indiana, have held meeting and adopted resolutions in favor of Mr.

Col. A. Neill, one of the Texan prisoners captured at San Antonio, has escaped from the Mexicans, and arrived at New Orleans.

Brigadier General Worth, commander of the orces in Florids, and Lieut. Col. Thos. F. Huot, head of the quartermaster's department for the district, have fixed their quarters at St. Augustine,

The steamboat Mary Tompkins was enegged w days ago at the mouth of the river Missouri. She was immediately run upon a har and sunk in three feet water. 600 borrels of flour which were on board were partially injured. Willis, speaking of a lady who married

for an establishment, but forgot he was a part of it-duzzled with the frame, she overlooked the hideousness of the picture." The Senate of Illinois, by a vote of 22 to 15,

nas passed a bill which provides for the breaking up of the banks in that State. The House previously passed the bill-consequently they are without banks in Illinois.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—The correspondent the U. S. Gazette at Washington, strikingly

sums up the condition of the U. States. "The country is in a most singular condition we have no fixed policy, no party in power able to carry their own principles out and give a fair trial to them in practice. One set of principles repudiated, the party professing them defeated-another party brought into power, divested of it in one rejected; themselves again defeated while strugthey had passed several valuable laws, and now, even those laws, called for by the exigencies of the country, and calculated to promote the general prosperity if permitted to have a fair and impartial trial, about to be repealed! What do the people want, and what will they have? Do they know themselves! I doubt it: at least no two States can agree upon the same measure. One is for, another against the Tariff; one for, another against the Bankrupt Law; one for, another against a Bank ; one for, another against an Exchequer; one for, another against the Sub-Treasury; one for, another against Distribution, and so on through the whole catalogue of public measures: and I fear it will be long ere they can agree. When they do they will get what they desire-

till then they must not complain. OLIVER OLDSCHOOL.

Cuntous Fact .- Dr. Smith, in a recent lecture on Geology, in New York, mentioned a curious circumstance connected with the Wississippi river. It runs from north to south, and its mouth is actually four miles higher than its source, a result due to the centrifugal motion of the earth .--Thirteen miles is the difference between the equatorial and polar radius; and the river in two thousand miles has to rise one third of this distance, it being the height of the equator above the pole. If this centrifugal force were not continued, the rivers would flow back, and the ocean would over-

flow the land. DEATH IN THE TEA SPOON -- Many persons are in the habit of using German silver tes and table spoons without being aware of their poisonous composition. Some friend of humanity has announced, that German silver is composed of copper, arsenic and nickel, and that it oxydises very rapidly in contact with any acid, and that small particles are taken into the stomach, which imperceptibly act as a slow but sure poison .- Nash-

ville Banner. A BRIDGE CARRIED AWAY. - The Ogdensburgh Whig says, the eastern section of the bridge across the river De Grasse, at Canton, connecting the island with the main shore, was swept away on Wednesday of last week by the freshet caused by the late thaw and heavy rains. There was also a considerable quantity of lumber carried away or destroyed at the same time.

A Correspondent writing from Philadelphia to the New York Tribune says, that at one of our Locofoco Eighth of January dinners, the follow ing toast is said to have been given, but suppres sed in publication :

"The Administration of David R. Porter .-A curse to the Commonwealth—a blessing to hi

The body of George B. Ogden, late Presiden of the Canal Bank, at New Orleans, was discovbut a small turn out. A full vote would in all ered floating in the new canal, about a mile from probability have increased the Whig majority.— the Lake, on the 12th. On examination thereof no marks of violence could be discovered; but the face and throat appeared to have been much injured and in the opinion of the jury, was done

> A Washington Correspondent says that the Bankrupt Law rests at present with the Judicary Committee in the Senate. There will be oppo tunities enough for those who wish to do so, t avail themselves of the law. But delays are dangerous, and wif it were done, 'tweev we 'twere done quickly.'

COL. HEPBURN'S MURDER.-A true bill been found by the Grand Jury, at Columb Ga., against Gen. M'Dougald, for the murd cles and a hundred horsemen, attended the re- Col, Hepburn. Gen. M'D, has been bailed by

perintendent of the Beauley Rail Road Company along with a statement of their affairs.

The following report, in substance, was pre sented and approved at a meeting of the President and managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road Company, on the 4th of January. The entire line of the Road between Philadelphia and Mount Carbon was opened for transportation on the 13th day of January last, and on the 17th of May, to the Company's wharves at Richmond. In consequence of the insufficiency of coal cars, engines, &c., the force on the Road was inadequate to the trade afforded. In the month of August when the force was, increasing, much delay was experienced by the burning of the

bridges over the Schuylkill and Mill Creek. All those difficulties have now been overcome -the road is in good condition, and the bridges, along the whole tine, with the exception of the one at Phoenixville, are permanent and durable. During the past summer, the track has been doubled at four suitable points for a sufficient length to pass two of the largest coal trains at each point, affording with the tracks previously laid, accommodation for the passage of ten or twelve trains per day in each direction. Additional trace are being laid at Schuylkill Haven and at Kichmond, and the trusswork is being

very facitity for speedy shipment. The following is a statement of the engines and cars on the road, December 31, 1842:

built for four additional wharves so as to afford

Passenger, or light freight engines, Coal engines, Eight-wheeled passenger cars, 12 Four baggage cars, Four freight cars, Four Eight 1130 coal cars.

In addition to these, contracts have been enterhouse on the rail road depot on Gray's wharf, in ed into for twelve engines and four hundred and in the Spring. When these contracts have been completed, there will be thirty engines and fifteen hundred and eighty cars, equal to about ten trains, a business of about 1600 tons per day. This, t is thought, will be as large a business as can well be accommodated, until some continuous portion of the track can be doubled. A double track is recommended between Reading and Pottstown, a distance of 18 miles, as likely to prevent

delays and irregularities. The experience of the past year also confirms the opinion that the cost of transporting cost from Mount Carbon to Richmond, will not exceed 50 ents per ton; at present it would appear to be less, out allowance is to be made for the curs and engines being new, and requiring less for repairs than

they will after having been some time in use. The amount of the receipts of the road for the year ending 31st December, 1842, se near as can at present be escertained, are about \$200,000, and for money alone, remarks :- " She married him the expenses for the same period about \$118,000 A general and detailed statement of the working of the road, amount of business done, &c., will be made out and presented to the Board, but cannot be completed in the time for the meeting of the stockbolders.

From the preparations now making in the coregion, and the great demand for the Company's cars during the past year, there is every reason to believe that when the shipping sesson commences there will be few, if any, of them unemployed at the rate of freight now charged; should this be the case, 300,000 tons would seem a very safe estimate for the amount of the coal business of next year. The receipts of the road for the past year, from sources other than coal, are about \$140,000, and as it is the first year since its opening to Mount Carbon, and has been one of extramonth; their measures half adopted and half ordinary depression in all hinds of business, it is gling to do something for the country, and after for the next year will not be much less than \$200,000. Should this estimate of the business of next year be correct, the receipts of the road would be about Probable expense for the ame period. 220,000

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Probable nett receipts fo	2 1843,	\$410,000
The following is a sta	innert of the	office of the
The tottowing is a sec	Lines of the	andira of the
Company; Dec. 1, 1842.	1	
To Railroad proper, vi	13,357 50	,
Surveys,	10,001 00	
Account of construction	3,430,013 04	
Railroad Iron,	531,002 14	ì
Damages damages for		
lands taken by the Co	189,319* 34	
Contingent expenses for		
salaries, attorneys' fes	v .	•
&c., &c.	92,674 92	
		4 256,197 7
Locomotive engines and	ars.	530 801 7
Real estate.		132,120 5
Depots		100,741 0
Notes receivable.	1,500 00	
Grand Gulf R. R. and		
banking Company	8,495 83	
D.C. Stadiboliora	937 50	
Definquent Stockhollers;		10,933 &
		331,917 1
Interest secount		991'311 1
Accounts with attorieys		
and others.	62,912 07	•
Sundry accounts duffrom	** ***	
sundry persons,	11,987 43	أحممه أ
		74,229 5
Wirt Robinson, geral s	uperintenden <b>t</b>	35,466 9
Wie Robinson, offineer,	,	4.701 8
Commissions and charges sale of bonds, nock, &	and loss on	
sale of bonds, nock, &	C., ,	388,010 9
Cash-balance of hand,	-	1,479 6
1		
1	.*	<b>8</b> 5,866,633 3
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By Stock-sharts, 40,200		
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1	Wirt Robinson, ofgineer,		4,701 86
Н	Commissions and harges, and loss on		
1	sale of bonds, nock, &c		388,010 93
1	Cash—balance of hand,		1,479 63
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ı		0.000.000	
1		2,060,000 00	i
T	Loans, viz-		ì
1	6 per ct. Load of 1841.		
. 1	inconvertible, payable		ì
1	1843,	65,250 00	` -{
1	6 per ct. Lom of 1841.		1
Н	inconvertile, payable		
. 1	1845,	37,500 00	•
١,	6 per cent loan of 1842,		
٠	inconverible, payable	40 000 00	. (
1	1847,	49,700 00	1
Ţ	6 per cent foan of 1839,	1	
ı)	convertile, payable		1
. 1	1850.	706,000 00	
۱,	6 per cention of 1840.	{	,
١.	converble, payable		
.	1850,	<b>)</b> , .	
. 1	6 per cen Loan of 1839, converible, sterling	1000	. "
۱,	converible, sterling		. 13
•	204.00 a @soo, paya-	*** ***	
rl	ble 18 <b>5</b> .	403,200 00	
٠,	6 per cen Loan of 1839,		· ·
	convetible, sterling		•
:	£92.40 a \$4.80, pay-		
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r	5 per calt Loan of 1836.		
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	#19000 a #1.50 pay-	940,800 00	1.
•	abl/1860,	340,000 00	2,646,452 00
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_	Note and drafts payable		
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8	onths from Sept.	100,079 50	
	nd Oc., 1842,		•
	He Morrison, Sons	27,838 60	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
t	and Co.	21,000 D	
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ſ,	rom July 1, 1812, t	304,529 41	
e	Jan. 1, 1844,	- 304,043 41	442,447 00
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51,528 42

Thompson & Formin,

J. Robertson et. si. Trustees of the Bank

11-206 30

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are payable in one; two; three and four years from April 22, 1842, in four

nie. D

Geo. G. Leiper & Brother, 4.918 72

McClalmot, Brothers & Co.

of the United States,

James Morrison,

51,528 43

222,274 13 ecarles fever, 7; small pox, 8.

Report of the Engineer and General Su- The Proprietors of locks and canals on. 120,000 00 Coal certificates, G. A. Nicolls, Superint ndry accounts due sundry persons, 97,975 83

CHARLES WEST PROPERTY. Controlled the Controlled Specialities

\$5,866,633 39 Note -- Of the amount of \$304.529.44 to the credit of "Notes and drafts payable," and the smount of \$35,19398 to the credit of "Judgments," thega are debits to Attorneys and others, amounting to \$62,91207, which, when settled, will materially reduce

## (From an English Periodical.) COLD BLAST-ARTHBACITE COAL-IRON.

uccess has crowned experiments which have been

for some time in progress on a large scale, to apply anthracite coal to the iron furnace with cold blast. We make this statement on the authority of Mr. David Mushet, whose skilful manipulation and rigorous exactness in comparative experiments are well known, and who has conducted a series of elaborate trials of the strength and other qualities of the anthracite pig-iron, made by cold blast at the Ystalyfera iron-works, near Swanson, according to a process recently patented by M. J. P. Budd. Mr. Mushet's report has been published in the Cambrian, a local paper, whence we obtain the subjoined abstract. From the waults arrived at, the iron produced by the new process sppears to be of a most superior, and, in many respects, of an extraordinary character. From our own inquiries, we have been led to understand that there are two furnaces, in dimensions about 10 to 12 feet across the boshes, working at Yatalyfera with cold blast and anthracite coal, and making pig-iron with the most perfect success, and that it is intended soon to blow in a third, 16 feet across the boshes. If this should be put into operation with a like favorable result, Mr. Budd, will have the additional merit of proving that the use of anthracite coal is not only feasable in email furnaces, but in those of the largest size. It will then only remain, that a mode of emplying anthracite for the conversion of the pig-iron into bar should be discovered, to render its applicability to ron-making more perfect and more economical, probably, than the use of any other fuel. We hope soon to congratulate Mr. Budd on accomplishing this desideratum; and in due time to lay be-

fore our readers the processes pursued in the manufacture of iron with anthracite coal and cold blast. The trials to which the cold blast ar thracito iron of the Ystalysera works has been subjected by Mr. Mushet comprise breakage and deflective power, or elastic property, under various circumstances; and compared with the hot blast iron, as manufactured in the neighborhood, Yniscedwin Anthracite tron, over which it oppears to have en advantage of upwards of 25 per cent; but more particularly has it been tested by the general average experiments of Tredgold, and those of Mr. Evans, (the same iron manufactured by hot blest.) and also by the tables of Fairburn. Over the first of these, the cold blust iron, at a breaking leverage of two feet, is stronger than blast furnace iron, in round numbers, 22 per cent; remelted in the air furnace, 36 per cent.; more than Tradgold's average of remelted iron, and remelted in cupola. 58 per cent, stronger than Tredgold's average. In comparison with the second, bars 5 feet long, I inch square, and the supporters 4 feet 6 inches apart from each other, the superiority is shown to e-strength 24 per cent., deflection 21 per cent., to resist impact 57 cent., remelted in cupola 69 per cent. But the superiority in these respects in the general results, is best shown by Mr. Mus-

het's summary. He says--" Having clearly established the superior strength of the Ystalyfera pig iron made with cold blast, more particularly in reference to the experiments of Mr. Tredgold and those of Mr. Evans, I have next abstracted Mr. Fairturn's table of general results, and, as nearly as possible, arranged nd divided them into two classes, viz :-- 29 expeiments with hot blast, and 20 experiments with cold blast iron; in all, 49 different sorts of iron. The result of the hot blast iron I found to be as

follows. Average breaking weight of the 5 feet hars, the support being 4 ft. 6 inches apart, 1537 Average deflection, Strength to resist impact, 690 455 Cold blast breaking weight, 1612 Average deflection. Strength to resist impact, 734 These results enable me to make the following comparisons ; General average of the Ystalyfera cold

644‡

Breaking weight of similar hars hot blast, 445 from Mr. Fairburn's table, 1991 Ystalyfera iron stronger by Equal to 44 7-10 per cent. × As there are only 10 the, between the breaking weight of the cold and hot blast in Mr. Fairburn's table, any separate statement of the fact I consider unnecessary.

blast, 5 feet bars bresking weight,

Ystalvfera average deflection of the 5 1916 feet bors, Deflection of hot blast iron from Mr. 1537 F.'s table. Difference in favor of the Ystelyfera iron 379 Equal to 24 6-10 per cent. 1916 Ystalyfera average deflection, Deflection of cold blast iron from Mr. 1612 F.'s table, (

304 blast iron, Equal to 18 8.10 per cent. Ystalyfera pig iron, in respect to its resisting impact, general average of the 1235 5 feet bars. 690 Hot blast from from Mr. F.'s table. Difference in favor of the Ystalyfera 545 iron. Equal to 79 per cent.,

Difference in favor of Ystalyfera cold

Ystalyfera iron in respect to its capacity to resist impact, 1235 Gold blast iron, taken from Mr. Pair-734 burn's nower to resist impact. Difference in favor of the Yatalyfera 503 Equal to 68 2-10 per cent.

From these, and the former comparative experiments, it is abundantly evident that the pig-tronnow making with cold blast and anthracite at the Ystalyfera iron works, greatly exceeds in strength, in deflective power, and capacity to resist impact, any iron at this time manufacturd in the United Kingdom. It now only remains for me to mention a property peculiar to this iron, which was noticed at the time I made the trial experiments at Yniscedwith four years ago; but which has been more fully developed in those recently made at Ystalviera. The property referred to is one of great springiness or elasticity, which communicates a tendency to the har in deflecting, to resums its rectangulat form. Bars that had obtained a permanent set of 2-10, when afterwards broken. presented but a slight deviation from a right line, and in no case did the acquired curvature exceed one-fourth of a tenth. It was also remarked that most of the fractures in breaking presented a regularity of grain throughout, resembling the structure of unhardened steel. DAVID MUSHET-

Coleford, Nov. 18, 1842. The New York City Inspector reports our hun-46,26 09 dred and thirty-eight interments in that city, doring last week. Deaths by consumption, 34