POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAR. 25, 1843.

Insurance.

The subscriber, Agent for one of the best Insurance offices in Philadelphia, is prepared to make insurances on all descriptions of property such as Houses, Mills, Stables, Goods, Furniture, &c., &c., at the very lowest rates. B. BANNAN.

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

Boys Wanted.

An active boy is wanted for each of the towns of Port Carbon, and Schuylkill Haven, and also one for Pottsville, to canvass for the Miners' Journal, and also to deliver the same on Saturdays.—For terms, &c., apply at this office immediately.

Miners' Journal on the Cash System.

Owing to the frequent losses which newspaper Editors are liable to sustain—the prevalence of laws at the present time, which makes it almost impossible to collect small debts, and the great expense and waste of time we are forced to incur in the collection of our subscriptions, which not unfrequently equals the amount of the debt; we have concluded to publish the Miners' Journal henceforth upon the cash principle, in accordance with the following terms and conditions:

For one Year in advance	$2 00
Six Months	1 00
Three Months	50
One Month	18
Single Copies	4

As it will take some time to perfect the change, and in order to give all a fair opportunity to comply with our regulations, and choose their own mode of payment from among the above terms; our subscribers in the Borough will not be called upon for collections until the end of the month of April. We leave it entirely to their own option to take the paper upon either of the terms as above; they can subscribe for it annually, semi-annually, quarterly, or by the single copy. Those who have paid in advance will receive the paper as usual.

In Minersville, Port Carbon, and Schuylkill Haven, where the paper will be delivered by carriers, the subscribers will be called upon by them according to the agreement made with them.

We shall continue sending the paper to our numerous subscribers abroad, as we have been accustomed to, until the 1st of July. In the mean time the accounts of those who are in arrears will be made out and forwarded, and if not paid, together with the advance subscription, we shall be forced to discontinue the paper.

CLUBBING.

In order to accommodate Clubs who wish to subscribe, we will furnish them with this paper, on the following terms—invariably in advance:

3 Copies to one address—per annum	$5 00
6 do	10 00
10 do	15 00
20 do	25 00

Five dollars in advance will pay for three years subscription.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

One Column	$25	Two squares	$10
Three-fourths do	20	One do	6
Half column	15	Business cards, 5 lines,	3

For any period shorter than a year as per Agreement.

All advertisements must be paid for in advance unless an account is opened with the advertiser, or it is otherwise arranged.

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

All notices for Meetings and proceedings of meetings not considered of general interest, and many other notices which have been inserted heretofore gratuitously, with the exception of Marriages and deaths, will be charged as advertisements. Notices of Deaths, in which invitations are extended to the friends and relatives of the deceased, to attend the funeral, will be charged as advertisements.

We confidently expect the co-operation of our friends in this our new arrangement. It is the duty of citizens to support a home paper, before giving their patronage to journals abroad, provided it is worthy of that support. The columns of the Miners' Journal have always been devoted to the interests of the Schuylkill County Coal Region; and we think we can safely assert that it is the *only* English paper in the district which has followed *such* a course. We have spared neither expense nor trouble in procuring all the necessary data to make our paper valuable to the citizens of this region, and our subscribers abroad. The whole establishment belongs to ourselves, and is not controlled by any party or clique either at home or abroad merely for political purposes. It will therefore pursue a fearless and independent course, always advocating those principles which we feel to be just, and conducive to the general interest. Although we shall be firm in support of the principles we mention, yet we shall always endeavor to extend to our political opponents that courtesy which their conduct entitles them to; and in our editorial exertions shall always strive to follow the more certain course of appealing to the understanding of our readers, rather than to their passions, or prejudices. With regard to the quantity of reading matter which our paper contains, we can only say that it contains nearly double the quantity of any other English paper in the county, and is consequently as cheap at four cents per copy, as others are at two.

Mr. John Francis, an artist whose professional skill is well known, not only to our citizens, but throughout the whole State, has taken rooms at the dwelling of Mr. Gaius Moore, in Mahantango street, where he intends to remain for a fortnight in the exercise of his profession. Having called upon Mr. Francis at his studio a few days since, we take pleasure in bearing witness to the exquisite style and finish of his portraits, which equal in faithfulness and beauty of delineation any productions of the kind we have ever seen. To be appreciated, they must be viewed, and Mr. F's known courtesy will ensure those who call upon him a delightful visit.

Our Philadelphia Subscribers.—After this week the Miners' Journal will be delivered at the doors of the subscribers in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, from the office of Mr. E. W. Carr, No. 85, Chesnut street. Those subscribers who cannot be found by the carriers, will please give notice to Mr. Carr of their place of residence.

Single copies of the Journal will be for sale by Mr. Carr, every Saturday evening.

Concert.—Mr. and Mrs. Merritt, who gave a concert last evening at the Pennsylvania Hall, will hold another and the last, this evening. Not having had an opportunity of experiencing Mr. M's talents we can give no opinion in relation to them, but were we to judge from the recommendations we have seen, we should say that he is a vocalist of an high order. Tickets of admission at twenty-five cents will admit a gentleman and lady.

George D. Boyer, Esq., was on the 17th inst., elected a Justice of the Peace for Manheim Township, in the place of Edward Y. Farquhar, Esq., resigned.

Henry Clay.

The late tour of this illustrious patriot through the South renders cheering proof of the strong regard which the people of the country entertain for his services. Wherever he went, he was met and greeted by thousands of his admiring countrymen, and their plaudits rang to the skies in testimony of the heart felt love they bore for him. Enthusiasm sprang up on all sides at his approach, and never before has the tribute of the people's admiration been poured out so spontaneously upon any man as upon "our Harry." The reception of Lafayette, by the people whose liberties he had struggled for, did not exceed in strength of feeling the applause and attention bestowed upon our civil champion; and it is said, that upon Mr. Clay's visit to New Orleans, he was greeted with more powerful marks of enthusiasm than was the defender of the city (General Jackson) upon the occasion of his great reception there.

Henry Clay's steadfast character, his long and earnest services in his country's behalf, and his noble self devotion in maintaining her interests, are all well calculated to win for him the elevating esteem of a nation's gratitude. Fearless and undaunted, he has always been found struggling in the front rank of her patriots—repelling with firm and determined opposition the assaults of her enemies; and, grappling her vital interests to his heart, has never failed in urging forward with all the mighty and forceful power of his rushing eloquence those measures which would secure the prosperity and welfare of all.

Henry Clay is not the man of a party, but he is emphatically the people's candidate, and when the custody of their interests is yielded to his keeping, he will owe that gift to the thinking yeomanry of the land, whose unyielding friend and champion he has always been. Every American, no matter what his political predilections may be, feels a glow of pride in acknowledging Henry Clay as his countryman; and no man can help feeling the warmest admiration for his stern and inflexible adherence to principle. Amid the turmoil and strife of political contests—amid all the mutations of party and shifting of political positions, he has always pursued one straight undeviating course—always occupied the same broad and definable ground, and buckler'd by his own sense of right, has never faltered, never wavered from his purpose.

It has been said that Henry Clay is not a Democrat—did we acquiesce in this, we would find it very difficult to define Democracy. It is well known that in 1824 he was the *acknowledged* leader and champion of Democracy. He was the firm and unwavering supporter of the principles which marked the administrations of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. Henry Clay has never changed his position from that period—as he stood then, so stands he now, and if he was a good Democrat at that time, *he must be so now.* This is a simple statement of truth and cannot be denied by his worst enemy. Parties have changed, and party names have also partaken of the same fate, but those hallowed principles are the same now as ever. The erratic administration of Gen. Jackson was wide and apart from pure Democracy; and a majority of the people in their partiality for the *man* lost sight of the *principle.* Let the whole of Henry Clay's career be reviewed—his actions examined into—his speeches analyzed, if necessary; and then let no man accuse him of political infidelity. He has never swerved from the principles he advocated in 1824, and a Jefferson Democrat of the old school, cannot find in the whole life of Henry Clay, a substantial reason for opposing his election.

The following spirited account of Mr. Clay's reception at Memphis, Tennessee, will serve to show the great enthusiasm with which he was generally greeted during his tour:

His approach to the town was announced by the roar of guns, the ringing of bells and the shouts of the assembled multitude. He was escorted to the Hotel by the military and a vast concourse of citizens; and was there addressed by Leroy Pope, Esq., to which he suitably replied. After which, he received the visits of the crowds that called upon him, until the hour of dinner. During the afternoon, the throng of visiters was very great, and kept up until night. At night, Dr. Christian gave a party, to which every one was invited. On Monday morning he was waited on by several hundred Sunday School children, one of whom addressed him very prettily, and they all scattered flowers around him. Parties, picnics, soirees, &c., crowded each other in rapid succession.

On Monday evening, the Rainers gave a concert at the City Hotel, which Mr. Clay attended. They sang a complimentary "hurrah" song called "Harry of the West," which was received with glowing, burning, tremendous enthusiasm. The massive walls of the noble edifice shook under the agitating and thundering plaudits. Tumultuous *encores* compelled the singers to sing it a third time, and the ladies finally brought it forth a *fourth* time.—still swelled and rolled the tumultuous peals of applause. As Mr. Clay rose to depart, the Rainers sung with a deeply impressive and thrilling effect, the following original lines:

Farewell! Farewell! our Harry Clay,
We bid you fond adieu!
Our hearts go with you on your way,
God's blessing rest with you!

The Late Snow Storm—Weather, &c.—As far as we can learn from our various exchanges, the great storm of Friday, the 17th, was general throughout the country. The quantity of snow already accumulated upon the surface of the ground is immense—not so great however in the lower districts of this State, as in the upland counties. The drifting here, in consequence of the heavy gale which followed the storm, is unusually great; many of our turnpike roads are so completely blocked up as to be rendered impassable, and in some places all vestige of the track, as well as the fences which line it, have disappeared beneath the white covering. Large quantities of the deposit lie piled up in our numerous deep vallies, and, without *croaking*, we have every reason to fear a heavy freshet in consequence.

For the past week, the weather has been unusually cold and wintry. On Sunday last, the thermometer was 5 deg. above zero, on Wednesday 15 deg., and on Thursday 10 deg. We can perceive no decrease in the depth of snow, and taking all the chances into consideration, need not expect to see the navigation open until the second week in April. On Wednesday night last, snow fell in our Borough to the depth of about two inches, and on Thursday we were visited by a complete hurricane, which caused enormous snow drifts in our region, and blocked up the roads in many places as effectually as was caused by the storm of Friday, the 17th.

The cars which were due here on Thursday at 5 o'clock, had not arrived when our paper went to press. They were delayed, it is supposed, by the drifting.

☞ Sleds loaded with marketry of various kinds, have been crowding our streets for the past week. The farmers of the agricultural districts of the county always take advantage of a heavy fall of snow, to pay us a visit with their produce. Provisions, in this place, are always cheap at such periods.

☞ It will be seen by reference to another column that Mr. John Porter, the present principal of the Public Schools, intends holding an examination of his pupils on Thursday, the 30 inst.—Much gratification may be expected from the exhibition, as Mr. Porter's proficiency as a teacher is well known.

☞ The election in Wayne Township, on Friday last, resulted in defeating George Kutz, as constable, and electing in his stead Capt. John W. Heffner. The people of Wayne consider this as glory enough for the last ten years.

Elections.

The election in this Borough on Friday, the 17th, resulted in the choice of the following officers:

SOUTH WARD.

Judge—Andrew Russel.
Inspectors—William Shenfelter, Edward O'Connor.
Constable—Jacob A. Leib.

NORTH WARD.

Judge—John M. Crosland.
Inspectors—Francis B. Nichols, William Mortimer.
Constable—Samuel Mills.
Borough Assessor—Elias Derr.
Assistant Assessors—Benjamin F. Pomroy, Isaac Taylor, Jr.

The election for Norwegian Township, held on Friday, the 17th inst., resulted in the election of the following persons.

Judge—Aquilla Bolton,	161
Inspectors—Abraham Pott,	155
" Daniel Hillegas,	15
Treasurer—L. F. Whitney,	113
Supervisor—William Robinson,	145
" John Burgott,	141
Constable—William Kiehner, Jr.	178
Assessor—John C. Lewis,	149
School Directors—John Curry,	249
" U. Shillaber	182
" Wm. Gould	176
" Jacob Metz,	163
Auditors—R. C. Barber,	165
" U. Shillaber,	165
" Wm. Gould,	166
Town Clerk—James Laing,	167

The contest in this township was quite spirited, and notwithstanding the unusual inclemency of the weather, the whole number of votes polled were 265, being 50 votes more than at the last general election.

The election held in the Borough of Minersville, on Friday, March 17th, resulted as follows:

Burgess—Blair McClenahan.
Town Council—William Dehaven, Wm. N. Robins, Joseph Weaver, Esq., Jacob Forney, David Preis, D. R. Bennett, Charles Mohan.
School Directors—Joseph E. Sorber, Wm. N. Robins, Moses Weiser, Daniel R. Bennett.
Judge—John Moon.
Inspectors—Abraham Trout, John Tayer.
Auditors—Joseph Weaver, Esq., —— Ziegenfuss, S. Gaubert.
Constable—Daniel Kantner.
Supervisor—John Prevost.
Town Clerk—Orlando Gray,
Assessor—Jacob F. Thumm.
Treasurer—Nuson Baker.

Legislative.—The Congressional Apportionment Bill, a full account of which will be found on our first page, has become a law.

The following resolution was introduced to the Senate by Mr. Elwell on Saturday last, and adopted:

"That from and after Monday next, the morning sessions of each day shall be devoted to the consideration of bills of a public and general character, such as the reform bill, bill to divide the State into Senatorial and Representative districts, all revenue or appropriation bills, bills for the sale of the public works, and for the administration of justice by the courts."

The appointment of George Rahn as assistant Judge for Schuylkill county was confirmed by the Senate on Saturday.

On the same day a message was received from the Governor, nominating Nathaniel B. Eldred to be President Judge of the 12th judicial district, in the place of the Hon. Calvin Blythe, resigned.

Mr. Eldred is at present the presiding Judge of the Venango and Warren district, and the appointment is said to be an excellent one.

The Reform Bill, which reduces the expenses of managing the Public Improvements, and takes away from the Governor the power of appointing the Canal Commissioners was passed on Monday by a vote of 20 to 10. If the Governor should veto it, it will prove nugatory, as they will be able to pass it by a vote of two thirds.

State Administration.—We call the attention of our readers to the communication in another column, upon the real administration of our State works. The communication comes from a Loco Foco, and is entitled to considerable attention, as he is no doubt acquainted with the motives and objects of that party. It will be perceived that it was written before the passage of the Reform Bill, yet many of the evils are still in existence and need remedying. The people should bestir themselves and use every effort in their power to procure that legislation which they need. If the Legislature should adjourn before passing a law authorizing the banks to issue small notes, the whole State (particularly the country) will be flooded during the recess with all kinds of irredeemable trash; and this is an evil which would be of much greater magnitude than the existence of relief issues. Let meetings be called and petitions sent on, urging upon our Representatives the stern necessity for passing such a law.

Debt of the Borough of Harrisburg.—We learn by the Pennsylvania Telegraph that the Borough of Harrisburg, with a population of about 7,000, has a debt of more than *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.* This being the case our citizens will be able to sufficiently estimate the value of those vile shin-plaster issues, which that Borough is putting forth under the very nose of Governor Porter, and in utter derision of his solemn oath of office. We caution the community against conniving at or assisting in this fraud, by receiving the trash as currency; and would ask whether those persons who take and circulate for a valuable medium, that which they know to be worthless, are not morally responsible for the loss to the community. It is well known, that in consequence of the enormous debt, they will not be redeemed, and that the issue is made merely for the purpose of "raising the wind."

Respect for the Laws.—Our readers will remember that a law was passed by the Legislature, ordering the State Treasurer to cancel the relief issues when accumulated in the Treasury to the amount of $100,000. The sanctity of the laws is set at naught, and the people of the State insulted by the disgraceful manner in which this provision is evaded; as measures are taken to carefully exclude the accumulation of that amount, by paying out continually so as to keep it under the required sum.

Comfort.—We are informed by a friend that he saw an astronomical calculation in an English paper, last January; in which it was asserted that in consequence of the relative position of a comet, to one of the planets, we would have very mild weather in January; but that in and after the month of Febuary, said Comet having changed its quarters, the weather would be the severest that has ever been felt since the winter 1776. This prediction has been faithfully fulfilled.

☞ A splendid building is about to be erected at Worcester, Mass., which is intended as a Jesuit college. The principal of the institution is a Roman ecclesiastic of great learning.

Cooper has instituted another suit for libel against Greely and McElrath, of the New York Tribune.

Brother Wallace is an "*indefatigable*" punster. We understand that *al-lee-sion*—who took the widow!

A Reminiscence.—Whilst looking over an old file of the Miners' Journal, we met with the proceedings of a Clay Meeting which was held in this Borough, at the Pottsville House, on the 12th of March, 1831. Mr. Samuel Brook was in the Chair, assisted by Joseph Lyon, Andrew Russel, and Robert Woodside as Vice President and Secretaries.

Among the different resolutions which were passed, we find the following!

Resolved, That we disapprove the nomination of Andrew Jackson, as President of the United States, for a second term, recently made by certain members of the Pennsylvania Legislature.—That Gen. Jackson has disappointed even his own partisans, by mismanagement of the high trusts reposed in him.

Resolved, That Henry Clay, the practical intelligent and independent statesman—the accomplished orator—the warm, zealous and efficent advocate of the best interests of the country—the "people's friend, the TYRANT'S foe"—is entitled to the most decided approbation of his fellow citizens, and deserves to be elevated to the first office, in the gift of the people.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to hold correspondence with similar committees that may be appointed throughout the United States, and that the following gentlemen compose that committee, viz:—

Burd Patterson, Thomas Sillyman, STRANGE N. PALMER, Joseph Lyon, Benjamin Kugler, Francis B. Nichols, M. B. Buckley, Jacob Seitzinger.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, to draft an address to their fellow citizens, and that the following gentlemen compose that committe.—

Joseph Lyon, Benjamin Pott, STRANGE N. PALMER, George W. Farquhar, and George Shoemaker.

Foreign Items.—The Steamer Columbia arrived at Boston on Monday, bringing London dates to the 3d and Liverpool to the 4th inst.

The news is of but little importance. The business of the country is dull. The cotton trade is depressed, and money, which is very abundant, is lying completely inactive.

The trial of McNaughton for the murder of Sir Robert Peel's private Secretary, Mr. Drummond, had commenced.

The winter has been unusally mild in Great Britain.

At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation, on the 28th ult., Mr. O'Connell brought forward his long promised petition to Parliament for a repeal of the Union. His speech on the occasion occupied four hours in the delivery.

Mr. O'Connell's History of Ireland is making much talk and exciting much criticism throughout England.

Lord Palmerston's motion on the Ashburton Treaty was fixed to come on the 16th inst.

The Guziot Ministry in France appears to be gaining strength.

On the 5th of May next, the first stone of Napoleon's new tomb will be laid by Louis Phillippe at the Hospital of Invalids.

The Hazleton Coal Co.—We observe by the proceedings of the Legislature, that a bill has passed the House, authorizing this company to borrow $200,000. As it is well known that this company is already bankrupt—the stock valueless, and its present loans only worth from 25 to 50 cents on the dollar, it is very evident that they have asked for this new act only to enable them to follow the example of the Lehigh company, in issuing certificates of loan for currency. We would therefore call upon the Senate to attach a supplement to the bill, when before them, that no certificates of loan in the shape of, or for the purpose of furnishing a currency, should be issued by any such corporations under penalty of forfeiting their charters. This would protect the community from the evils which this flood of spurious currency would entail upon them.

☞ A correspondent of the Village Record, is publishing in that paper a series of letters written during a pedestrian tour through the northern portion of the state. One of the epistles describing our borough and its environs, is remarkable for the unique and rather strange disclosures it contains. The writer dwells in lengthened strains upon the sumptuous Hotel kept by a Mr. *Miller*—was particularly struck with the beauty of the Catholic church which is handsomely situated in the *Eastern* part of the borough, and derived great pleasure from witnessing the smoke of the different *factories* as it ascended and hung like a sober pall above our miniature city. Were we permitted to surmise, we should say, that letter was written from memory after the traveller had arrived home.

Strange Murder.—Mr. Charles G. Corlies, proprietor of the Bowling Saloon, in Broadway, New York, was shot in the street early on Monday night last, by a woman. He was seen talking to her a short time before the report of the pistol was heard, and when found he was mortally wounded, the ball having passed through the head.

It is supposed that the murderess is a Mrs. Colton, whom it was said he had seduced from her husband. She has been arrested and placed in the Tombs.

Corlies has since died of his wound, and from the time he was found until his dissolution, remained in a state of insensibility.

☞ The Richmond Star of last week contains a rather graphic discription of the adventures of one Dr. Meucci, a young and handsome Italian, who has been making quite a stir in the polite society of that meridian.

This gentleman formerly resided at Williamsport, Pa., and is a most singular and eccentric individual. His talents and accomplishments are of the highest order, and he is well known to the citizens of that district as the author of a strange and fervid romance entitled "The Life of a Poet."

New Hampshire.—The election returns from this State show a loss for the Locos since 1842 of 4,664 votes. The comparative vote of both years is as follows:

	Whigs.	Locos.
1842,	10,434	22,318
1843,	11,368	19,512

The Representatives elect, so far as heard from, are 89 Whigs, 101 Locos, 10 Conservatives. Hubbard's whole majority will not be more than 1500, which is quite a change from last year, when he had from 5 to 6000.

☞ We notice by the Philadelphia papers that Dr. Moriarty delivered a lecture in that city on Friday evening, the 17th inst., for which he is strongly and generally censured. The public did not relish his abuse of our country, and have passed their vote of condemnation upon the sentiments it contained.

☞ N. P. Willis is severely handled in an article, published in the New World of Saturday. He is charged with having written a sketch for the Boston Miscellany, in which he carricatured two maiden ladies of New York, with whom he sojourned for a time in Europe.

Another Steamboat Accident.—On Friday, the 17th inst., as the steamboat Cuiter was leaving the wharf at Pittsburg, her boiler collapsed, killing three persons, and severely wounding and scalding ten others.

Maine.—Calvin Horlow, the Whig candidate, was elected Mayor of Bangor on Monday last by a majority over all others of 155.

☞ The number of Bankrupts in Massachusetts is 3354.

The True Position.—We clip the following excellent extract from the editorial columns of the New York Tribune. It serves well to show the different actual positions which the two parties occupy before the people—the open and avowed purpose of the one, and the shuffling and non-committal course of the other.

In speaking of the approaching election to be held in Connecticut on Monday, April 3d, the editor after commenting upon the probable effect it will have in regard to the Tariff question, says—

"The Whigs are openly, frankly, uniformly, in favour of sustaining the present Tariff, and of amending it, should it need amendment, in perfect accordance with the Protective principles on which it is based. The Loco Focos are in favour of—what? You cannot tell from their papers, their Conventions, their Resolutions. At heart, the leaders are all deadly hostile to Protective Duties, as was evinced by their inviting Levi Woodbury to deliver his Free Trade Address at New-Haven, and unanimously approving its doctrines. But the party dare not take this ground before the People, and so it skulks and palters, and its demagogue Governor twaddles about "Incidental Protection" in order to throw dust in the eyes of the People. The Loco-Foco papers do their utmost, by indirect and dishonest means, to make Protection odious to the People, yet are careful not to avow their hostility, and try to keep the subject out of the public mind. But it *cannot* be shuffled aside."

☞ The following we clip from one of our exchange papers. We have seen it somewhere suggested as a cure for the dangerous folly of jumping from cars whilst under full headway, that the Legislature should impose a fine upon all persons attempting it. Some method ought to be devised for the purpose of preventing the habit, for the attempt is almost invariably fatal; the velocity of the cars in nearly every instance throwing the person beneath the wheels.

Horrid!—Fool-hardiness in jumping off railroad cars while moving was fatally exemplified the other day at Rochester. The hands employed about the Albany and Rochester Railroad at Rochester, are somewhat in the habit of jumping on and off the trains between the Depot and Railroad workshop, which are at opposite ends of the Railroad Bridge across the Genesee. When the train for the East was leaving Rochester on Monday, one of the men, named Conover, jumped from the engine as it was nearing the workshop. He must have slipped and fell back on the track, for a jolt occasioned to the passenger cars was instantly followed by a cry from spectators that the ill-fated man was instantaneously killed! The wheels passed over his heart! He was recently married.

Election in Philadelphia.—The different Ward Elections throughout the city and county of Philadelphia, on Saturday last, resulted gloriously and triumphantly for the Whig cause. We have carried a majority in every ward of the city, excepting the Upper Delaware. The wards which gave large Loco Foco majorities last year, especially New Market and North Mulberry, have been carried by the Whigs victoriously! The average whig majority in New Market ward alone is about 160 votes—it was 37 for the Locos last year! The whigs have elected their whole ticket in the Fourth ward, Spring Garden.

The whole Whig ticket has also prevailed in Chester, which last year gave a majority for the Locos. "Coming events cast their shadows before" and we may confidently construe the results of our municipal elections as typical of our general success in '44. The watchword is onward! and with might for our motto, victory is certain.

More of the Family.—John Porter, of the *'great family'* who was lately convicted of larceny at Philadelphia, is said to be the son of the Governor's cousin and is consequently second cousin of the Sheriff of Philadelphia. He always called the Governor "Uncle Dave" and was forced to leave Norristown in consequence of defrauding his employers. It is stated that the present prosecuter was offered one thousand dollars to hush the matter, but that he spurned the bribe, being determined to have justice vindicated.

Mary Shields, the mistress of the above "*Scion of an illustrious house,*" was brought before Mayor Scott on Thursday, charged with having received the goods of the Messrs Warwick at the same time knowing them to be stolen.

Tyler Meeting in New York.—A Tyler meeting, which was rather a "small potato" affair, was held in New York, on Friday, the 17th inst. Mr. Caleb Cushing made quite a learned speech, and a Mr. Zabriskie, who followed him, was assaulted by hisses and groans for some animadversions on the *Democracy.* It was resolved, among other things, "that the Democratic Republican National Convention be held in May, 1844, and that John Tyler be nominated."

The Somers Case.—The opinion of His Honor, Judge Betts, as to the jurisdiction of the civil courts in the case of McKenzie has been given. He has decided that they have *no jurisdiction whatever in the case.* This announcement was received throughout New York with general enthusiasm.

Severe Rebuke.—In the House of Representatives on Wednesday the 15th, Mr. Elton handed the Speaker a paper signed by *fifty-three* members, protesting against the unlimited and disgraceful range allowed by him to individual debates, and stating that if he did not preserve order for the future they would be compelled, in justice to their constituents, to resign their seats.

Louisiana.—On the 7th inst, the Legislature of this State elected Gen. Wm. F. Dubreys, State Treasurer, on the 12th ballot. General Dubrey, says the New Orleans Bee, is a staunch Whig, an honorable man, and we doubt not will prove a good officer. He succeeds Mr. Gardere, who has long administered the office with fidelity and capacity.

It is stated in a report by an officer sent for the purpose of examining the Great Western, from Lloyd's, that "the Western has now been running five seasons—crossed the Atlantic fifty-four times, (and, as per log,) made one hundred and sixty six thousand six hundred and eighty-seven miles, without requiring any material repairs."

☞ Bangor, Maine, reelected Bradford Harlow, Whig Mayor, by 758 votes to 310, 158, and 132 for the Loco. Abolition and one other candidate—158 over all. Most of the Ward Officers chosen are also Whigs. Voted not to licence the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, by 470 to 30.

New Reading.—The following is clipt from the Picayune. It cannot fail to raise a laugh;

"Without faith it is impossible to be saved," was made by a French preacher to read, "without *face* it is impossible to be shaved."

☞ The fees of the Judge Advocate in the trial of Commander Mackenzie, are ten dollars per diem, and ten dollars for every fifteen pages of record, one hundred and fifty words making a page.

Great Revival.—Upwards of 9000 persons have become professors of religion within the last few weeks in the city of Albany. The churches are open every night, and are literally thronged.

☞ The snow which fell on Friday was so deep in some of the streets in New York, that a tunnel was dug to enable passengers to cross the street.

☞ They are manufacturing starch from potatoes in Maine. In one establishment there, they consume one hundred and twenty five bushels daily.

For the Miners' Journal.

Mr. Bannan:—The course of the Legislature in relation of the business prospects of the Commonwealth is pretty well settled, and the coming year will illustrate the advantages of adhering to a set of men who have robbed the State of advantages, and are now endeavoring to secure to themselves the little that is felt. Not content with the proceeds of the public works, which hitherto has been dividend among them, but they are now scheming for their possession, and if not checked by the people, we shall shortly have the newspapers filled with the astonishing proceeds of the "*Porter Works,*" instead of the "Pennsylvania Improvements." The Bill before the Legislature for the sale of the Public Works, and the opposition to the reform bill—the suspension of all gratuities—to the appropriation or adoption of any measure by which the interest may be paid upon the money borrowed, are evidences of the intention of the party, and may be regarded as one of those financial schemes for which they are so distinguished. The $39 50 which is now the price of State Stocks in the market, is a little too much for "a good operation," and to bring them within the reach of those who got "the pickings," (the $120,000, &c., &c.,) a horrible repugnance must be manifested for "Foreign creditors" for "Whig Doctrines," for "Banks and Bankers," and the repudiation of relief notes. Such manifestations will freighten the holders, and when the Stock for which the faith of the State is pledged, "gets down" to twenty—in the mean time the bill for the sale of the Public Works having passed,—then the benevolence of the Governor and his friends will be excited, and they will step forward and take them unto their own holy keeping. In the mean time, the business prospects of the State, the commercial advantages of the city, will have sunk to the obscurity from which they may emerge when we get an honest legislature, and become entirely a manufacturing and an exporting country.

Such therefore are the condition of things as they now stand, and if you could devise a few more projects such as the Outlet at Black's Eddy, the project of making the Stockholders of Banks liable, the refusal to permit those in existence to issue small notes, the creation of a few more offices for managing the affairs in Philadelphia, such as weighers of coal, inspectors of leather, Hay and Straw, and then get some of "our sons" nephews, or grandsons, from the country, to fill them—the pulling of noses or new laws for the abolition of seduction—and stop the trade on the Public Works on Sunday—you would confer a favour upon the clique, which may be cancelled when their objects are fully accomplished.

But seriously, I am astonished to find the people of the interior so blind to their own interest. Their Flour is selling at $3 50 to $4, with a downward tendency, and from the management of the public works, hogs are brought from Ohio and sold at a less price than those we bring from Lancaster—and no effort is made to convince the Legislature that the reform bill and the payment of the interest on the State debt, are the only measures which can restore every thing to par.

P. S.—I have just received the information that immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, the Governor is to be appointed Post-Master General, and that by this time the sale of the Public Works will have been made, and all the mails east, west, north and south, are to pass over the Columbia Rail Road. SNYDER.

For the Miners' Journal.

Since my last communication, I have examined the law relative to county rates and levies, and find that the Act of Assembly of the 15th of April, 1834, Section 22d, is as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Commissioners of each county, to publish annually once a week for four successive weeks, in the month of February, a full and accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the preceding year, in one or more of the newspapers printed in the county, and if no newspaper be published in such county, then in at least fifty printed hand-bills, to be set up in the most public places in the county."

As the month of February, and the greater part of the month of March, has passed away without any publication of the expenditures, &c., of the county being made, the tax payers have good reason to believe that there must be some *strong reasons* for this neglect on the part of the County Commissioners, and the people are therefore more anxious to understand why the statement has not been published. "As the General Jury inquiring for the county, &c.," meet on Monday next, I respectfully call their attention to the subject, as it is a matter within the range of their duties, and should be attended to by them in justice to the tax payers of the county. If their is any thing wrong in the affairs of the county, let it come out, if not, there should not be grounds allowed for surmises.

A Tax Payer.

Duel in New Orleans.—The Picayune gives the particulars of a hostile meeting which took place yesterday morning in the vicinity of the Cypress Grove Cemetery, on the Shell Road, between the Hon. Mr. Waggaman of the State, and formerly Senator of the United States, and the Hon. Denis Prieur, lately Mayor of the city. Upon the second fire, Mr. Waggaman received the ball of his antagonist in the fleshy part of his right thigh, through which it passed and buried itself in the left. Mr. Prieur was untouched. Judge Waggaman is not considered to be in danger. The difficulty between these gentlemen we learn was some family affair, of long standing, and which they deemed it impossible to settle in any other way than by a resort to arms.

Another Earthquake.—On Thursday night, the 16th inst., between 11 and 12 o'clock, we were visited by another earthquake; and in the opinion of many of those who felt it, the shock and duration were greater than the one which occured a short time ago. The apparent agitation or vibration, says one who was awake at the time, was from west to east, and there appeared to be three throes or shocks succeding each other at very short intervals, accompanied by a rushing noise.—It was so violent as to make the shutters and sashes in the windows rattle. *St. Lous Rep., 18th.*

Where shall I go?—This was the feeling interrogatory put forth by Mr. Webster in his celebrated Faniuel Hall speech. It has truly been a puzzler for the politicans of the country. The problem, however, we think is in a fair way of being solved. The special mission to China having been assigned to Mr. Everett, it has doubtless been concluded that Mr. Webster "*shall go*" to England.—*Kingston Democrat.*

The Governor and Council of Rhode Island have ordered a *nolle prosqui* to be entered against each of the indictments now pending at Newport against individuals for treason.

Dean Swift says that a woman may knit her stockings, but not her brow—she may darn her hose, but not her eyes—curl her hair, but not her lips—and thread her needle, but not the public streets.

An abolition riot recently took place at Northampton, Mass., where the Rev. Abel Brown and a colored man with difficulty escaped with their lives.

Samuel E. Sewall and William Jackson have been re-nominated by the Abolition party, as candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts.

The baggage crate, or car, lost from the steamboat on Tuesday, between New York and Amboy, was recovered, with all its contents of trunks, papers, and boxes.

Mr. Clay in Illinois—A meeting of the Whig members of the Illinois Legislature was held at Springfield on the 2d inst. The resolutions adopted by the meeting embraced substantially, among others, the following points, viz:

1. The Imposition of a Tariff of duties, sufficient to raise a revenue to defray the necessary expenditures of the National Government, and at the same time afford adequate protection to American industry;

2. Opposition to direct taxation for the support of the National Government;

3. The necessity of a properly restricted National Bank, to regulate the currency, and aid in the collection and safe-keeping of the public revenue;

4. Adhesion to the principles of Mr. Clay's Land bill, as most according with the best interests of the Nation and of the State;

5. The active support of a Whig candidate, in every Congressional District, at the approaching election, without regard to the chances of success.

The following resolution, offered by a member, was adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That Henry Clay, of Kentucky, has the entire confidence of the Whigs of Illinois; that, as a candidate for the Presidency in 1844, he would be our choice in preference to any distinguished Statesman of the Whig party; but acting as we do from principle, and not for men, we pledge ourselves to rally to the support of the nominee of the National Convention, hoping that the selection will fall on "Harry of the West," the first and dearest hope of our suffering country.

From Campeachy.—By the brig Fiery, Capt. Snares, wich arrived at a late hour this morning from Campeachy, we have received our regular files of papers from Merida to the 24th, and Campeachy to the 27th ult. The Fiery left Campeachy on the night of the 28th at 12 o'clock, on which day Capt. S. informs us, the steamer Montezuma arrived at the place from Vera Cruz, with a reinforcement of 600 men for the Mexican army, and 1000 more were daily expected. On the 27th, being Carnival day, a skirmish took place, the Yucatecos having attacked the Mexicans in the disguise of women, without, however, any material advantage on either side.

Information had been received that on the 1st inst., the Mexican army, which consisted of 3,500 men, were to attack the barrier of Santa Anna, situated outside the walls of Campeachy.

The Mexican squadron consists of 3 steamers, 2 brigs and 3 schooners.

The brig Fiery was pursued by the Mexican armed steamer City of Dublin, and would have been captured had not the Campeachy gun-boats cut off the steamer, when she was compelled to retreat for her own safety.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

Important Judicial Decision.—The Saratoga N. Y. Sentinel of a late date says, that in the case of Taylor v. Porter and Ford, decided at the last January term of the Supreme Court, it was held, (Nelson, Ch. J. dissenting,) that the statue authorizing the laying out of private roads without the consent of the owners of the land over which they pass, is unconstitutional and void. The decision is calculated to affect important rights, and should be generally konwn.

Melons, Shad and Snow.—This strange medley of commodities were seen in our city yesterday, a circumstance unprecedented in the history of the world. The articles first named were brought from Pernambuco by captain Sheed, of the brig R. F. Loper; two beautiful specimens of which we saw at McMakin's Coffee House, on the wharf below Chesnut street. Shad were in market at fair prices, and as to Snow, any quantity can be had without trouble or cost. Whether this singular phenomena will be taken as a sign of the speedy end of the world or not, we cannot say—it is nevertheless a strange incident.

It is a somewhat singular fact, that property purchased by G