THE MINERS' JOURNAL. has been a fruitful theme as the first subject among he orders of the day. The Report on the Rules is still undispised of, We publish the following letter, showing a IN BANKRUPTC SINGULAR SUICIDE On Friday of last week son between English and American man-Winter is Coming. snicide occurred at Kingsessing, Philadelphi FOR DISCHARS CANAL. following rom the c ufactures, at the preacht time, because we know County, accompanied by the following singula SCHU BY MARY HOWITT. tircumstances. The victim was J. J. Bartram, a that an effort is being made in Congress, on the In rich men's halls the fire is piled. young man of some fortune, who had started out part of the New York hardward merchants, to And crmine robes keep out the weather; United S in company with an intimale friend to visit his have the duty on Poreign Cullery reduced, as EASTERN DIST In poor men's huts the fire is low, Through broken panes the keen winds blow , incl LKII they affirm that the present duty has dec **JTTSVILLE**. nother. He carried with him a gun, and before And old and young are cold together. materially the imperiation. The amount of imarriving at his mother's house, he halted, and in a ortation, it is true, has decreased but it is caused TOT Oh! poverty is disconsolate! turday Morning, Jan. 27, 1844 half jocular way made a largain with his friend Its pains are many, its foes are strong; The rich man in his jovial cheer, the superiority of the home manufactured ar s the quantity of the Trade that wheever should die first, should be buried by ticle, as the following letter will establish : See first page for the Report of the Supe the survivor in a particular spot, which he marked Wishes 'twas Winter 'hrough the year The poor man 'mid his wants profound intendent of Transportation on the Philadelphia Worth Reading. out. This arrangement was assented to by his With all his little children round. and Pottsville Rail Road. friend, Jenkins, who procured a spade and comlisking THE DIFFERENCE Prays God that Winter be not long 8 1630 at them alm menced marking out the spot, when he was at-Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribuhe. OUN LEGISLATURE .- We have nothing of imtance from Harrisburg since our last publica-

However, we can always command a title of port and a beefsteak, and what more in the world can you have ? Will you take red port or white? I have no claret to offer you.'

We finished our port, but I could perceive n difference in Willeinott. He was just as happy and as cheerful as ever. He drove me to town the which will appear next week. next day. During our drive, he observed, I like ponics, they are so little trouble ; and I prefer them to driving one horse in this vehicle, as I can put my wife and daughters into it. It's selfish to keep a carriage for yourself alone, and one horse in the four wheeled double chaise appears like an imposition upon the poor animal.'

I went to Scotland, and remained about a year On my return, I found my friend Willemott had again shifted his quarters. He was at Brighton whether it would be proper to provide by law, for the assessment of a moderate tax on coal. It may and having nothing better to do, I put myself in the Times, and arrived at the Bedford Hotel. It was not until after some inquiry, that I could find out his address. At last I obtained it, in a respectable but not fashionable part of this overgrown town. Willemott received me just as

before. I have no spare bed to offer you, but you must breakfast and dine with us very comfortable, and Brighton is a very convenient place. You know Mary is married. A good place in the courts was for sale, and my wife and I agreed to purchase it for Rivers. It has reduced us a little, but they are very comfortable. I have retired from business allogether; in fact, as my daughters are both married, and we have enough to live upon, what can we wish for more ? Brighton is very gay, and always healthy; and, as for carriages and horses, they are of no use here ; they are to be had at every corner of the streets.' "I accepted his invitation to dinner." A parlor

maid waited, but everything, although very plain, was clean and comfortable. I have still a bottle of wine for a friend, Reynolds,' said Willemott, after dinner, 'but for my part, I prefer whiskey-toddy. It agrees with me better, Here's to the health of my two girls, God bless them, and success to them in life."

this subject the proper reflection, he would have . My dear Willemott, said I, . I take the liberty discovered that the State has never expended one of an old friend, but I am so astonished at your cent (except on the Delaware Division,) for the benphilosophy that I cannot help it. When I call to efit of the coal trade, and that she has received a mind Belein Castle, your large establishment, your Better return for that outlay; than for any other uxuries, your French cook, and your stud of cat-'tle, I wonder at your contented state of mind under the traffic owes its whole increase and importance to individual enterprise and individual outlay. It such a change of circumstances.' is also perfectly ludicrous that the Treasur I almost wonder myself, my dear fellow,' re-

plied he. I never could have believed at that time that I could live happily under such circum stances; but the fact is, that although I have been a contractor, I have a good conscience ; then my wife is an excellent woman, and provided she

sees me and her daughters happy, thinks nothing Now we do not know that the suggestion of the Treaspeer will have the effect of influencing legisshout herself, and further, I have made it a rule lation or not. But for the sake of ever handed as I have been going down hill, to find reasons we hope that it will not. The citizens o should be thankful, and not di

tracted by the explosion of a gun near him, and turning round, found Bertram shot through the head, dead. One of the papers, in remarking up-

The Sheriff's Sales, and the length of our on this singular occurrence, has the following: Washington letter, have crowded out a number of "The dreadful suicide of James J. Bartram, or Friday last in Kingsessing, has caused considera-ble sensation among his numerous friends. It is articles, together with several advertisements, said that only a few days previous to his death he made a will bequeathing about fifteen thousand dollars to his friend Jenkins, who, at the time of CENTRAL CLAY CLUB .--- We are requested to the suicide, was engaged indigging the grave! It certainly was one of the most strange and unacstate, by Mr. C. W. Pitman, Secretary, that an election for Officers of the Club will take place, countable self-murders ever perpetrated, as the dein accordance with the provisions of the Constituceased was apparently happy, and in the enjoytion, on Thursday evening, February 1, 1844. A nent of all carthly comfort. The following receipt was found on the person full attendance of the members is requested.

of poor Bertram: "Received of C. C. Jenkins five dollars for my carcase, when the inquest shall have been held by: "It may be well for the Legislature to consider

the Coroner. 1 FOREIGN ITEMS. ABBITAL OF THE BEITTANNIA.

The Steamer Brittannia arrived at Boston at 13 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, bringing news ighteen days later or up to the 4th inst. The Ex-King of Holland, William Frederick, greatly reduced the price to the consumers-both being benefitted, it might be at least worthy of

Count of Nassua, is dead. Ireland was quict-no disturbances of any charcter have occurred lately. Madame Catalini is dead. She was 59 years ort of the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, and of age, and has left a fortune of £332,000. would point to it as one of the most positive ex-

The health of Earl Grey continues in a very imples of ignorant or wilful misrepresentation that ve have ever met with. Apart from the injusrecarious state. The following in relation to the President's tice of the proposition of taxing coal, we all know Message, which had arrived in England by the that with the single exception of the Delaware Independence, will be interesting to many of our

Division, the State inprovements have not added readers. Speaking of the unsparing manner with one iota of benefit to the trade; the receipts upon which the papers across the water have analysed that portion of the line have been bettter and more profitable than upon any other, and were we dispoit, the writer says: "It has given little satisfaction on this side of sed to argue the question upon the Honorable, the the water. Of the various pens to which it has afforded employment, all, without exception, find Treasurer's own false premises, we might point him to this fact, and sarcastically recount him the fault either with the tone of its morality or its ofable of the goose and the golden egg. A strange

rreaching animus. The absence of all censure of the repudiating States, in so elaberate a document, is held to be one of the primary defects ; the freebooting style in which it recommends the c rection of American military posts on the Oregon, while the territory itself is in dispute, has given much great offence ; and the mainer in which the President hints his wishes for the annexation of exas, and the hard words he bestows upon Mexico (from which it is evident that he desires to portion of her works ; but on the contrary, that has been held to indicate a very low standard of moral feeling. All these points have been sharp-

Much incendiarism prevails throughout the agicultural districts of England, and great loss roperty has been the result.

The news from Ireland is of but little importance. The papers have the following in regard to the repeal meeting at Dublin, on January 2d :

"Even during these holiday times, the gentlemen of the Corn Exchange find it difficult, in the absence jof Mr. O'Connell, to get together any considerable number of persons to listen to their ucubration. To-day there

no definite result was consummated.

chael O'Brien was discharged.

We learn from the Providence Journal that the xamination of the men charged with being con-

cerned in the murder of Mr. Sprague, was com-

COMMUNICATED,

od at 4 deg. above 0

• C.

Lordon, Arc. 3, 1913.

d la

5.

nity

A COMPARISON OF MANUFACTURES .-- Much has been said about the superiority of British productions over those of the United States, as well as the comparetive excess of prices in the latter, as regards manufactured articles. Twelve nionths residence in this country, and a constant inquiry, into this endject, have satisfied the thet with the exception of a few classes of manufactu red articles, and those we have he yet no proten sions to compete in, (porcelain goods, for examnle.) we cannot only meet them; but beat then and that too, in, many articles they claim as exclucive. I am surprised more and more every day is some new inquiry of advanture elicits ne facts to my observation on this fleed. The subject in its whole scope, were I to enter into de tails, would require a deal of labor for me properly to communicate what I deside ; therefore I wil

1820 cave it with as brief a notice gapossible here. OUR ISSURANCE OF TROSE OF BRITAIN. The ignorance of the American people upon this subject arises from many causes, among which me, the character and profession of mercantil men who come here from the U States, to obtain British goods; their trade is in some degree mon opoly, and such men are always oppozed to l'ome whys'conside anufactures from pride, as they the name of the importer to sound best, rather STATISTICS OF THE COAL REGION. han be driven to their own neighbors, and from interest, as, if made at home, lass experience and business connexion,' would he necessary, and tore competitors would arise in the trace.

And further, the American merchants and their agents, who reside in or visit England to obtain goods, seldon know any thing about the necessanicchanism or manipulation, necessary to pro-

luce the article they deare; they judge compara-ively as to value, and have no idea whatever as to what the real cost of production should be. , Their profession and apprentice. o has been to buy and ell, and no further ; and nine in ten could not tell a pin machine from one to make horse shoes, except that one was bigger than the other, or a loom to weave satin damask from a nachine to dress cotton yarn. The manufacturar who comes here

is upon a flying visit, and fnesdifficulty in gen ing any information or access to any of the from the great jealousy of the proprietors here toward ioreigners generally, but particular those who know anything about their particular busi-From all other regions,

This kind of privacy pervades all classes respecting their business, and rone like to have strangers look at them while wo king as if another competitor would be added to their trade. John Bull is the most humbagging as well as humbagsent to market, viz: able fellow in existence; and it has been by his nysteries in these matters and boasting characteristics, conveyed through the English presses and rocced to blows with that tottering Republic,) their emissaries, that much hus been done to blind our eyes as to our real condition to compete with

IMITATION OF AMERICAN COTTONS .- FOR some years à certain style of American printed cottons, ns well as 4-4 sheetings have been imported regularly from Boston to this country for the East India trade, and a merchant of great distinction tells the amount is considerable. The goods have been imituted here, and courterfeit tickets and marks put upon them to make them as nearly like the American as possible; but the "In-dima" soon detected the deception, and now they willonly buy the goods of such parties as can be.

relied on. The explanation is this :- The goods white or colored, were wanted for robes, and the TEEN MILLION DOLLARS! Americans use much better cotton than the Eng-

the motion now pending being its recommitment to the select Committee Several able and inter-esting speeches have been delivered on the subicct, the burden of all which has been directed in support of, or opposition to, the unlimited right of petition. The only amendment of importance proposed in the Report, to the stilling rules of the House, being the abolishing of the rule prohibit-ing the reception of petitions relating to the sub-ject of slavery, is what gives this particular turn to the debate. Mr. Clingman from Nath Caro-lina made one of the nost sensible spectrics yet delivered upon the subject. Coming from such a source, the view he took of the matter in debate, was rendered more impressive and striking than, penhaps, it otherwise would have been. His arguent was an exceedingly able one in ilefance of theright of petition arguing that the burners placed in its way by the House only stimulated the peti-Tra tioners to greater effort and gave rise to thish de-bate, bad feeling in and out of the House, and ato Coal sent 1843, inclusi wantonly consumed time that could better be devo-ted to phyects having a higher claim to the considération of Congress. This speech, conding from a Southern member, had a most happy influence LAC in the House, and such have now been the inroads of the friends of the right of petition, among those heretofore opposed to the removal of the obstruc-tion at present in the way, that, could a direct vote be had, upon the simple question of retaining or rejecting the rule, I am decidelly of opinior that it would be rejected by a handsome majority. Mr. Adams is yet to speak upon the subject, from whom a strong argument, sharp retorts, and with-ering sarcasms, may be anticipated by those who have advocated the retention of the rule. The reference of the President's Message was

finally disposed of on Saturday last, The only subject which gave rise to discussion was the reference of that portion relating to the Western waters. After much client to have this referred to a select committee, it was eventually cent to the committee on Commerce, as first propagid. The subject of appropriations for the improv ment of the Western rivers, owing to the rapid

strides, in population and political influence, that section of the country has been for some time past, and is now making, called forth specches from a large number of inembers, among the different political parties in the House. It would be as useess as it is impracticable, to characterize the sev eral speeches, or even name those who engaged in the debate, in a single letter, therefore I will merely allude, as briefly as possible, to the scene of the last two days, while this subject was under discussion in committee of the whole House, Mr. Winthrop of Mass, in the Chair.

Messre, JAMESON of Me., KENNENT of Indiana, and WELLER of Ohio, had each taken part in the debate, in the course of which they had taken pains to drag into it the great subject of the tariff, in order, as they prelended, to show at injurious effects, upon the agricultural industry of that sec-tion of the country. Not satisfied with the arraigning of it before the bar of their own opinions, they must needs assail the policy before the country, as disastrous to the West, denouncing it with harsh epithets, as part of the Whig system for the ruin of the country, and thus, in general terms, assailing the entire policy of the great Whig

party. Under these circumstances, Mr. ANDREW STEWART of your State, first obtained the floor in the House, on a resolution to instruct the committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill making appropriations for the improvement of the Western rivers, and then commenced a speech in reply to those untenable arguments; and the fol-lowing day concluded it, in committee of the whole, on the reference of the President's Message, he having previously secured the floor, when the subject was last before the Committee. It was in this last speech, that he reviewed more fully the policy of Van Buren's administration, and illusponcy of van Buren's administration, and illus-trated its fatal effects on every finizest of the nation so forcibly, dispelling the disputy-vagaries, and exposing the linesy sophistry of the above named, over-wise, and superficial significant from the West. In hold and striking contrast he held up to view the success of all the influental interests of the source with the success of all the influental interests. of the country under the two oppliting sections of public palicy. With an overflowing Treasury at the coming in of the Van Buren dynasty-a commerce and domestic industry, bearing up most unfully against the effects of the military ism of this illustrious predecessor, -the enervies

5,490 gradual annual increase up to the present time, and 22,734 20,184 Provinces. when we take into consideration the rovival of the manufacturing interests of the country, and the a-34.748 25.674 daptation of this fuel to the various manufactures In alluding to the trade, the Boston Advertise of Iron, we are warranted in believing that the in ays :- "A large amount of the Provincial coal creased demand will be in a much much greater was for the British steamers, leaving the quantity ratio hereafter. Although the trade from this refor ordinary consumption far below previous gion commenced in 1825, five years after the Leyears. The Boston market has a bare supply of high, we have not only far outstripped that region, Anthracite at this time, while the foreign article but have sent more coal to market than all the o plenty and dull of sale. The same is the case

TION.

1843.

Tons.

1,073

2.240

5,823 9,511

33 619

48,115 61,567

77 413

110,40

174,737

176,820

364.571

485.36.

376,636

556,83.

6.6,5.6

874 539

723,836

The foreign Coal was received from the follow

ther, regions combined, as the following will show: in the New York markets." FOREIGN COAL TRADE.-The following is the

> cial documents at Washington, together with the quantity of Anthracite sent to market during the

shipments from the Schuylkill region TONS, 5.468.914 4,245,250 1,123,655

ame vears: Foreign Coal. Anthracite Coal,

Excess in favor of the Schuylkill re During the last year the Schuylkill region furished considerably more than one-half the Coal tons, 677,205 Years. 584.214 1820 22,122 1821

1822

1823

1821

1825

1846

1827

1828

1829

1330

1831

1832

1833

1844

1535

1837

1839

1840

1841

1836

All others, Excess in favor of the Schuylkill region, 93,081 In 1825, the quantity of Coal shipped from this egion was only 5,306 tons-in 1835 it had reachcd 335,685 tons-in 1843, 677,295 tons-and in 1815 wa feel confident that the shipments from

his county will reach one MILLION TONS. The capital invested in the trade in this r done, in steam engines, fixtures at the colleries rail roads above and under ground, cars, landings, boats, horses, &c. together with the Canal and Rail Road leading to Philadelphia, will exceed SIX-

since 1825.

Schuylkill region,

Above will be found out annual table of the ing places in 1842 and 1843 : Anthracite Coal Trade of the United States. 1842. Tons. 12,014 Since 1838, it will be observed, there has been English.

uantity of Coal imported into this country from 1821 to 30th September, 1812, both years incluive, in tons of 28 bushels, obtained from the offi-

31,523 30,433

27,328

25,645

40.257

32 30

45,393 5×,136

36:500

72,97

92,432

71,6.6

45 969

102,132

153,450

1.9.083

Depend upon it, Reynolds, it is not a loss of fortune which will affect your happiness, as long as you have peace and love at home I took my leave of Willemott and his wife, with respects as well as regards, convinced that there was no pretended indifference to wordly advantating his coat according to his cloth.'

The Boston Post says :- " Our capitalists who are largely interested in cotton and woollen manhave made up their minds-that no reduction will be made to the present tariff, and areincreasing the investments. A new company at Loweil is organized, and their machinery in progress, by the Locks and Canals Co. ; and another just and even monstrous. It is a most oppressive at Saco will be soon be built. All cotton factory stocks are looking up, and sales are daily making at advancing rates. Amoskeag is 19, Merrimae 27, York 19, Middlesex 13, Boot 11, Lawrence 9, Suffolk 12, Tremont 13, Hamilton 5, Lowell. 3, and Massachusetts Mills 7 per cent. advance. The latter makes a semi-annual dividend of six per dent. on a capital of \$1,200,000."

Sourn Canolina .-- The New York Express gives the following as an extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman, dated Charleston, S. C., January 10th :

"John C. Calhoun's two nephews joined our and many other warm friends of John C. Calhoun; and if this State finds that Henry Clay will need her vote to elect him, he will get it; if not needed, she will throw it away.

Ups AND Dowys .- The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia American, writes-There is some talk in Wall street about broker, who has broken for \$100,000, and the same person so fortunate in a speculation in Ohio stocks a few weeks since. While he was above board he settled \$ 20,000 upon his wife, which cannot be touched, as by a law of this State, he lad a perfect right so to settle, if clear of debt at the time, which was the case.

ALANN !- The Richmond Enquirer is in agony. The letter of Mr. Rives has thrown the edia. tor into a more frightful paroxyism of alarm than the veteran ever experienced before. Hear him!

"W. C. Rives supports Henry Clay-a coa-lition more monstrous than any other combination which this country has produced—and an apostacy more startling than any which any Virginian has ever displayed."

MIKE WALSH, speaking of pipe-laying, says:

says: "The cant about pipe-laying during the last Presidential election is all frolh and clap-trap; we other election. We nd it is indeed about every other election. We yil as much, if not more than the Whigs: and Try man in the Democratic party who knows

Gy. HABBISON'S OPINION OF HENRY CLAY. -TAEditor of the Hartford Journal gives the following as the opinion expressed by General Harriso in his presence, of Henry Clay in 1839: "Henn Clay embodics my highest conception of a man frank, generous and noble. I have al-ways idolial him."

A tailor incidenton, has counted the stitches in a dress coat, of informs us that he put in twentythree thousandy He says he shall not count stitches again, benuse it took him a day longer than usual to comjete his job.

There are 260 lavers, 180 physicians, and 7 clergymen, in the cithof Boston .- Post. Enough lawyers celainly "to set by the ears! kill ar cure " another bird .-. Transes -

Schuylkill county will never oppose the slightest objection to bearing their full and equitable share of taxation : but it must be uniform and impartial of whom were women." in its operation. They owe nothing to the State

leading to this region.

TAXATION OF COAL.

be alledged, and with much-truth, that the coal

rule is but in its infancy, and therefore, ought not

to be taxed. On the other hand, the public im-

provements of the State, in the construction of

which the State has become deeply involved, af

ford great facilities to the coal dealers, and has

The above we have extracted from the late re

way of benefitting a public improvement, would

be to cut off and cripple the traile from whence it

derives its revenue ! Had the Treasurer given

should ascribe the late reduction in the price of

coal to the influence of the public improvements

when it is so well known to be the result of the

competition between the Rail Road and Canal

onsideration."

Control sight attracted our attention in Centre Steet, on Monday last. A crowd of near--they have not assisted in causing the present heavy public liabilities, and will not quictly and ly a hundred persons was gathered on either side ges : that it was not that the grapes were sour, but apathetically suffer themselves to be oppressed, to walk, enjoying the abortive exertions of about a that he had learned the whole art of happiness, remedy the follies of others. They already pay lozen men in their efforts to make a horse pull, by being contented with what he had, and by 'cut- a sufficient tax upon their product in the assessind such a horse ! we have rarely seen a more ment of the land, and it would be quite as just for stubborn or vicious animal-after plunging, strithe Legislature to tax grain, bread stuffs, wood,

king and biting, for the purpose of ridding itself of limestone, and every other product, as to tax coal. its tormentors, it would near perpendicularly and We can see no reason why they should not, for throw itself heels over neck upon its back : this these articles in relation to taxation, are of the same fanciful evolution it had performed several fimes, character. We do say that this proposition is unand was still exhibiting when we left. For the information of all future experimentalists, we and ruinous policy that would clog and burden would mention that John C. Montgomery of Phila trade with the payment of a debt which it/has adelphia, has said that a string drawn tight around derived no Lenefit, and which from it had no part or the ears of such an animal, will cure the stubshare in creating; and willing as we may be to bornness at once. yield to any equitable recommendation of our

legislatu.e, but few can be found who will timidly TA debato was held last week in Philadelsubmit to such gross injustice. phin, between the Reverend Thomas P. Hunt, and hir, Andrew Miller, on the subject of temper-

CONCERTS .- Mr. Henry Bellini Smith, the gentleman who gave a vocal entertainment at this place a few weeks since, intends giving three

more Concerts, on Monday, Thursday, and Sat. Clay Club, also Langdon Cheves, Judge Butler | urday next, at the saloon of the Town Hall. Mr. S. is, we will venture to say, one of the best singers in the country, and is without doubt, superior to any vocalist who has ever yet visited this place. Histlite sojourn in Pottsville afforded us a treat; such as we have seldom enjoyed, and we say to all who love to hearken to a good song, do not ne- at the March term of the Supreme Court. Mi glect the opportunity now offered. The pieces

Mr. S. has chosen are difficult of execution, yet as we can evidence, completely within his com Wiggins, Marsh, and Miss Reinholdt, of Philadelpass; among them are a selection from Russell's phia, assisted by Mr. Dyer, of Pottsyille, on best, in the singing of which, he rivals the composer himself. In another column will be found a Evening, and will sing again to-night. Mr. Dyer, programme for Monday evening, and we are desione of the persons engaged, is a good singer, and red to say, that the pieces for each evening follows residing at this place as a Teacher of Music.

ing, will be different from the preceding.

SEXTENCED .- William Hunter, who was tried Suran Marring -A meeting of the friend for murder in conjunction with two other men, of this gentleman for Governor, was held at Orat the last term of the Northumberland County wigsburg, on Monday last, and, considering the Court, was sentenced by his His Honor Judge period at which it was called, was well attended. Donnell, to five years imprisonment in the Eas-Samuel Huntzinger, Esq. was President. We tern Penitentiary. Robert Hunter and John Dehave not the proceedings, but we learn that Charles lany were acquitted.

Frailey, Esq. after signifying his willingness to be A bill has been reported in the U.S. Sengoverned by the voice of the meeting, was apte fixing the rate of postage on all letters under ointed Senatorial delegate, and Col. Daniel Krebs 100 miles, at 5 cents; on all over, 10 cents. Newsand George Reifsnyder, Esq. Representative delepapers are to be free in the county in which they gates in place of Judge Rahn and Michael Cochare published. The bill partially abolishes the ran. Judge Rahn refused to recognize the disorfranking privilege. ganizers, as he termed them. There's fun ahead.

The New Orleans Picayune, of January 8th The Young Men's Clay Club held a regu came to hand on Wednesday last, and from its lar Meeting on Tuesday Evening last. It was rumpled and torn appearance, we should not at all well attended, and several spirited addresses were be surprised if the steamboat that brought it had delivered. The young men of Schuylkill, when snagged and sunk the mail bag. How is it brothonce aroused, will let themselves be heard. We er Pic, can you enlighten usin the matter. confidently anticipato the period when the present DEACO REVIVED .- Judge O'Neil-, of South room will not contain the whole number of mem

Carolina, sentenced a man to be hung at Columand the states bia, on the 21st ult, under a conviction for miding a slace to run away. LECTURES. The first Lecture of the series ad

verticed by the Mechanics Association, will be de Mr. BANNAN-Last night was the coldest w have had this. Winter except one. This morning livered by C. W. Pitmap, Esq. on Tuesday Evening next, at the saleon of the Town Hall. Sinht 7 o'clock the Mercury s gle tickets for the Evening, 121 cents. For the On the morning of the 14th December, it was 2 one third of the people and enough physicians to | Course, admitting two persons, \$1.50. Family | degrees below 0. Friday Morning, Jan. 26, 1844. Tickets, \$2.00.

. .

ish for that anality (size) of varn; the manufac count of empty benches the building, which is calculated to contain several thousands, presentturers will not put as good cotton into coarse goods, is we do, but they's ze strongly to complete the ing an array of about two hundred idlers, many deception, and to course goods they use poorer

deception, and to course goods they use pool colors. The difference in wear, soon told the sto-ry. A great fuss was made a short time since, a-bout the Americans istealing their stamps and styles is a case when a large lot of these very goods belonging to Barings [were seized because the pieces were stamped "Starke Mills, Manches-the New Starke Mills, Mancheser. N. H.;" but when they found there were no Stark Mills " in Manchester, and that " N. H. meant New Hampshire, they let go, but still in sisted that Manchester was fraud, as we had no

right to such a name. American Cutlery and Hardware.- I was hort time since in one of the great tailoring establishments, and was shown by the moster cutter a pair of shears made by R. Hemish, of Newark, New Jersey, 1839. The party told inc. he knew but of two pairs of them in London, and he would not sell the pair in question for £50, unless he had another; that he had been offered £10 for them; that they had been shown to the best Lonon cutlers, who would not attempt to imitate them. 'One trial was made and proved a failure. He wants two pairs, and if they can be sent to me by some steward of a Hondon packet, I will cheerfully attend to it, get him a round price, and send the money by the same hand in return. think, however, twenty pairs could be sold by him in a week, and, perhaps ten times the number; ance. Mr. Miller is a liquor dealer, and argued he had better try through some commercial house I could give you many instances of a like kind. One of your oldest hardwise merchants, who in defence of the traffic. The discussion was kept up with good humour on both sides, although would have disdained a domestic hardware busihess, brought over here sonle months since a va-

riety of samples of American Hardware to be imitated for his trade in New York, and found they could not be made as cheaply here as in America, From this he went to Belgium; Holland and Ger-

many, and found everywhere the same result. pleted on Monday. The Gordons-John, Wil-Tin Ware, Sc .- In almost every article (uter liam and Nicholas-have been committed for trial sils) made from tin plate, or as they are called, tin ware, we are greatly before them in style, convenience and cost. Besides we have a hundred

conveniences in this way for the kitchen and other household uses they know nothing of. Th Concent .-- A Concert was given by Messrsprices are in general 100 per cent. above I wares in the United States. We see along treets, something paraded on the walk, at oth Thursday Evening last. They gave another last in the windows of the shops, an (out of date w us) affair labelled "New American Baking Over &c. I am sure half a ship load of this order Yankee notions would pay a handsome profi

hipped to London or any port in the kingdom TRUNKS.-Another article is trunks. cannot get a good convenient leather trunk cannot get a good content portmanteaus" are of good material and well made but small and will not stand the knocks like those made in New York. Besides for a trunk thirty inches long and twelve inches square at the ends, of solid leather you pay about thirty-five dollars. I have some trunks made by Catthatch that have caused m much annoyance. Gentlemen at the rail road stations and on post coaches will stop and exam-

ine the trunks with great card, and in a number of cases I have been asked where such trunks could be had. These trunks cost about \$17 each, and would sell here for £8 to £10 sterling. I would wager the trunks and straps they contain that on Foreign coal; they cannot be duplicated in London hy an English artisan.

A female mail robber has bee York State. Mrs. Jones, wile of at Spruce, in the town of Alhina together with a young man in th has been arrested on a charge while overhauling the mail.

A woman died in Boston on Thursday, from starvation ! The place in which she was found, is a miserable cellar, and her husband was drunk

The details of the case, as given in the Post, an dreadful beyond conception John Drake and Francis Drake, two.rowdie who attacked the ladies of the Bloomington Tem perance Society, a few evenings since have been sent to the Penitentiary for two months each, a

SUPPLY OF COAL-The following tive statement will show the quantity of Anthra cite coal shipped from the different regions in

842 and 1843 :			1
	1842.	1843.	1
Schuylkill,	540,892	677,295	
Lehigh,	272,129	267,734	ł
Lackawana,	205,253	227,005	
Pinegrove,	32,381	22,005	
Shamokin,	10,000	10,000	-
Wilkesbarre,	47,316	58,000	
i di seri di seri Seri seri seri seri	1.108,001	1,263,539	
	1,100,001	1,108,001	
		155 520	

Increase in the supply in 1813, tons 155,538 Add overstock April 1, 1843, 50,000 50,000

ncreased supply for 1843, tons 205,538 The supply this year over and above the con umption of last year (which was 1,158,001 tons) is 205,538 tons. The very low rates at which coal was afforded last year, and consequently the increased demand caused for various purpose warrant us in saying that the overplus is not too large for the increased demand of the present year. The general impression is that the market will be swept pretty clean by the middle of March.

It must also be borne in mind, that in con ucnce of the increased duty on foreign coal, the quantity this year will fall, short at least 50,000 tons, if not more, of the importations of former

lemand for the domestic article. RAIL ROADS IN SCHUYLEILL COUNTY .-

The following is the quantity of coal transported over the different Rail Roads in Schuylkill county, during the years 1842 and 1943:

1843

ncir	West Branch Rail Road	, 277,474	194,446	1
like	Mount Carbon,	147,481	95,244	
the	Mill Creek.	48,878	44,366	i
iers	Schuylkill Valley,	90,372	89,788	
vith	Little Schuylkill,	31,281	26,300	ľ
.".	Pinegrove,	22,905	32,381	
r of				l
it if		618,391.	483,215	ŀ
محر ما		483,215	ļ:	l
You				l
i, in	Ingrases in 1843 for	135,176	i. : ·	۱

Cost TRADE OF BOSTON.-We liave gleaned from the Boston papers the quantity of Coal re- within the shadow of his own dwelling, how much ceived in Buston for the years 1837, 1833, 1839 thracite and Domestic Bituminous Coal Trade, is

Anthracite Domestic Foreign Coal. .: Bituminous. Tons.

60.047

31,765 39,658

42,221

47.708

34.748

		1 ons
n caught in New	1837 80,557	3,903
f the Postmaster,	IS37 71,364	5,986
, Oswego county,	I839 90,485	5,150
	1940 . 73,847	3,298
heir employment,	1841 110.932	4,530
of rifling letters	1842 90.276	4,350
	1843 117.451	5,357
1 3 1 1 1		

The Anthracite Coal was receiv 1843, from the following places :

		I842.
		Tons
e	Philadelphis, Rondout,	76,604
	Kingston,	2,485
s	Havre-de-Grace,	1,561
- 7-	Rhode Island,	0,000
h	Other places,	709
•	4	90,276

865-11-1 161.867 155,394 9.56 566 1.108.001 141.521 We could not obtain the quainty imported for the year ending September 30th, 1843, under the increased duty on coal, in consequence of the tables not having been made up at Washington, but the impression is that it will not exceed, if it reaches, 75.000 tons.

From Our Washington Correspondent. WASHINGTON, January 25, 1844-Thus far, during the session, I have not been

able to communicate any thing of consequence re-lating to the actual legislation of Congress. In fact, but one single legislative act has been perfected, and that only by the House of Representatives. The Senate has yet to pass it; and so very uestionable is its expediency or propriety, that oubts, thick and heavy, hang over the probability of its receiving the approval of that body in the shape in which it has reached it. The act to which I allude, had its origin among the dema-

gogues attached 'o a party, now bewildered amid e mazy labyrinths of a political creed, which i crammed so full of intricacies and difficulties, and it up by lights so false and illusive, that they are eady to seize upon the ignis fatuus of departing eroism-the phosphoresence of second childhood,

to guide and light them back again to their former aths of political importance and depravity. The cople of the country are ahead of the mere policians, for the fame of the Hero of New Orleans years. This of course will require an increased has lost its charm with them, he having already demonstrated to their satisfaction, that the States man was lost in the General. His fame, built upon his military achievements; suffered most severely when the country had tested the patriotism of his measures, as the first officer under the overnment ; and this golden bowl was not sufered to be broken, nor the silver cord loosed, until the evidences of a lost popular fame had surround-1842. ed the very Hermitage itself. The state of Tennessee was the first ground on which the battle has been fought under the true Whig bariner, that is to wave in the mighty conflict of the present year. We all know how gloriously victorious the Whigs came out of that contest. No, not even did the talismanic name of ANDREW JACKSON,

possesses power sufficient to subdue the wills, or disappoint the hopes of the Whigs of Davidson, in which is the country seat of the Hero Linseli, for that county has, in the person of its represen-

thus outlived his fame, 'in his own country,' political capital will inure to the Locofoco urday) Mr. Stewart attempted in vain, as is provceived in Buston for the years 1837, 1839, 1839, party, by the passage of a bill refunding to Gen. (ed. to obtain the floor for personal explanation, 1840, 1841, 1842 and 1843. The statement ine Jackson the fine imposed upon him by Judge Hall, but the focefoce ism of democracy would not percludes all kinds of Coal; Anthracite, Domestic at New Orleans, for contempt of Court 1-partic-ind Foreign Bituminous. It shows that the An-ularly when, by that very act, a severe reflection forts, through appeals to the courts of the House is cast upon the name and fame of an upright that he finally succeeded, and naws, on it would not then, only by impaired. The Indicion of the rest of on the increase, the foreign trade is declining, Judge, and the force and majesty of Judicial Law calling the year and rays, on it motion to proceed impaired. The Judiciary of the country must be in order with his remarks. Of his brief defence which is the effect of the increased rate of duties sustained in all its force and purity; and the alministrators of the laws, in whom is embodied the law itself, as its representative, should likewise, be sustained and protected in his rightful administration of it. The refunding of that fine places Martial Law above that of Judicial Law, on all his public and private relations of life. At which latter it is dependant, and to which it is subservient. The validity of overy contested or doubtful law, is subjected to the final arbitriment | fence of the principles and policy which governs of the Supreme Judicial Bench, the law making power itself being thus subjected to it. Revoke the decision of Judge Hall in this case, the correctness of which for fourteen years remained unquesoned, and refund that fine, most rightcously im-

in 1342 an above Judicial Law. Oh, no! oh, no ! the Senste of the United States, it seems to me, can never 1843. be induced to remit that fine unless by the same Tons. act the memory of the Judge is defended, and the 103,295 Judiciary of the country maintained in all its vigor, 8,601 0,000 force and purity. The Report of Mr. ADAMS on the Rules and the House 1,639 Orders has occupied the attention of the House 1.564 for some time past, during the morning hours ; and thrth from its dismal abodes of depravity and vice 2,353 the reference of the subjects of the President's and nual message, to their appropriate committees, member, who thus casts disgrace upon his constit-117.451

of the nation not duite crippled, by taxed to the extreme of endurance, that administration was shown to have borne down with the *iron hand of* misrule, to the complete prostration of the esse tial interests of the country, and thus leaving it, on going out of power, with the legacy of a bank rupt Treasury and a debt of millions upon the Government. What were Van Buren's principles and measures of public policy then, he con-tended to be his now, as he has sugniticed no indi-cations whatever of a change. The Tariff of the 27th Congress, he clearly demonstrated to be the

operative cause in producing the present health-ful condition of affairs in the country, in contralistinction to the fallacious doctring of WELLER and others, who had argued in support of a state

and others, who had angula in super-of things which did not exist. Such was the peculiar characteristic of Mr. Stewart's speech, called forth by a wanton attack upon a party to which he belonged, and of a char-acter not to be listened to by hun, in silent submission. Throughout he was strictly courtcous ond parliamentary in his language and manner attacking no one personally, but arraying facts and arguments; piling one upon another, to prove the had policy, and monstrous corruptions of Van Buren's Administration.

WELLER of Ohio, obtained the floor in rejoinder, he having already replied to Mr. Stewart's first speech, in which he had announced that he should fix upon his (Stewart's) forchead 'the brand of falsehood,' in advance of what he then offered in defence. Mr. Stewart's speech of Thursday, above alluded to, was his replication to Weller, and the hurling back, and fixing upon his forchead the brand of full-code. So completely successful was this argument of Afr. Stewart, that a consultation was held, by the personal friends of Weller that evening, to consider in what manner this speech should be met and answered. The effort of Weller has shown what was the result of that conference. From the first paragraph to the end. it was a tirsde of personal thingsgate abuse, more blackguarlism than I ever before listened to in any one speech on that flogt. Liar ! liar ! liar !'-fulsehood No. 1, fulsehood No. 2, and so on to Nos. 8, 9 and 10-were the points which he made stand forth in bold relief.

It was precisely such a speech as might have been anticipated from a rash, desperate and un-heeding politician, when failed and defeated in the field of fair argument. He lost his temper, and seemed, almost, to loose his reason, for the demoniac spirit of party rage gleanicy upon his countenance, and flashed from his eye as he hurled the tative, in the present Congress, a sound true heart filth of abuse at his opponent, fresh from the common sowers, which lets off the slime of Loca Focoism:

To this vile attack, on the following day, (Satacterised by language and manifer, in dignified and honorable contrast, to that of his bullying oppo-nent-such as might be expected from one holding and sustaining the character of a gentleman in some future time, when other more befitting occasion afferred, he would enter upon a more full dethe whig party, sustaining every position he had taken, and prove that it was they adicalism of Locofocoism that had crippled the energies of the States as well as the General Government. Mr. Stewart must stand acquitted before the country posed, then forthwith Congress elevates Martial from all blame in bringing about this controversy which has reflected so much disgrace upon the House of Representatives, and the individual member from Ohio One M Connell, from the State of Alabama, is

the lowest of all blackguards that ever disgraced a seat in Congress. His appearance is not only disgusting, but loathsome. Allow Five Points Tavern in the city of New York, does not send a more profacely vulgar individual than this said