

POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 3, 1844.

We have received several communication on various subjects. One or two may appear next week—the others are held over for further examination

Pottsville-A Manufacturing Site. In a late number of the Miners' Journal whilst speaking of the different advantages this region possessed over others, we mentioned the facilities it would afford to manufacturing interests, and expressed a hope that at some future day, the busy sound of the tilt-hammer and the loom might reverberate among our hills. At the time, we promised ourselves to again revert to the subject, and now do so because we think it one which should engage the strict and careful attention of our cititheir best interests, in relation to which they have expended entirely too little thought or re-

. We speak now of the manufacture of Iron; and would commence by saying that, since the completion of the Philadelphia and Pottsville Rail Road, this region has become a better site for the manufacture of iron than any other in the country. This is neither speculative theory, or wild im. agining, but solid sober truth, and now for the facts.-The experience of other countries has proven that the proximity to fuel is the first thing to be considered in the location of a Furnace, and the consequence has been that in England and Wales they have built their stacks in the imme diate vicinity of their Coal pits. The necessity of this will be better understood when we speak of the manufacture in its various branches, all of which require an increasing quantity of fuel to work the original weight of ore. The experience of our own region has established beyond a doubt the fact that it is cheaper to bring the ore to the coal than the coal to the ore, supposing that they remained at any considerable distance apart. But this, however, is not the case. We have ore in this immediate vicinity, in sufficient quantities to supply as many furnaces as may be crected, without the necessity of going elsewhere for it, and we would here note this as one of the most important advantages to be derived from a location in this region, for it holds out to the manufacturer great and cheap facilities for carrying on his operations.

A Furnace in the coal region would require but a comparatively small outlay of capital to carry on its operations. Since the completion of the Reading Rail Road, the advantages have been so in. creased as to render a large amount of ready cash unnecessary. It gives to this region facilities such as no other location in the State can hope to enjoy The opportunity of a safe and speedy method of transportation for the manufactured iron, will enable the operator here to avail himself at any time of the situation of the market below, and will consequently obviate to him the necessity of having unproductive capital dead on his hands in the shape of pig or manufactured metal.

Added to this, when our readers remember that the Furnace may be built at the mouth of the mine, and that the ore and coal can both be produced at the foot of the stack, drawn from the same wein; they will perceive how great the advantage is over any other district. This fact also would prove that but little capital is requisite to carry on the manufacture here, as it would be only neceszary to take the ore and coal from the mines as fast as it was wanted or used at the furnace Another item of importance, to considered in favour of this region as a location, is the great cheapness of fuel for steam generating purposes. The fine refuse coal, such as has passed through the finest screen, has been used hitherto success fully for that purpose: coal can be easily used by moans of a fan, and from actual experience its substitution for more expensive fuel has been estimated as cheapening the manufacture to at least

\$1 75 per ton. Even in the simple manufacture of piz metal. this region possesses increased advantages over any other; but when we consider the further mannfacture of the article, the superior facilities of a situation in the coal field become too obvious to admit of a doubt. It requires three tons of coal for the manufacture of one ton of pig iron and from thence through all the different processes nothing but fuel and labor is wanted. It would take four tons of coal to convert one ton of pig metal into har iron, so it will be perceived that, in dependent of the saving in manufacturing the former, the advantages in favor of establishing rolling

mills here are immense. Enough in regard to the fuel .- Now some per sons may object that there is not a sufficient quanof ore here to make the establishment of furnaces justifiable and profitable. This, experience has proven to be untrue, for immediately after the es tablishment of the Anthracite Furnace at this place, search was instituted and new veins of ore were discovered, daily, of sufficient richness, and in quantities sufficient to supply any number of furnaces. The veins discovered, vary in thickness some being 3 feet and others not more than six inches. The average richness of the ore is about had every where become more prosperous 35 per cent; some of the specimens which wer analyzed by Professor Rodgers, the State Geolo gist, were from 35 to 30 per cent. In relation to the quantity contained in this region it was remarked by the celebrated founder, Benjamin Perry, that one mine alone could supply five furnaces for

The following is considered a fair estimate of the cost of a ton of iron when manufactured in this district, and we make the statement, convinced that, if any thing, it will exceed the actual cost:

n the Borough and not at the Mouth	of the	Vein.
Labor.	83	50
3 Tons Coal,		50
Ore,	8	50
Limestone,		75 .
· N		
	\$ 17	25 .
Insportation to Philadelphia,	. 3	00
√. ,	_	<i>†</i>
and the second second	\$ 20	25
At the Mines.	•	4
Laho		

3 Ton Coal,

\$14 00 Transportein to Philadelphia

\$ 18 00 The above we onsider a just estimate, and in connection with it a would remark that we lately held a conversation h the subject with a gentleman who has had myl valuable experience in the business, both how and seemen, who assures us subscribers to the course.

that he would prefer this region as a location, even should he be compelled to pay as much as Five dollars per ten for his ore, for he is convinced that even in that case the advantages would b uperior.

In connection with the foregoing subject, we ast London Mining Journal and inasmuch as goes to prove the great superiority of Anthracite Iron over all others, we think it not inappro-

South Wales, since the publication of our last, has afforded us the opportunity of acquiring informa-tion as regards the mineral products of that portion of the Principality, and witnessing increased application of the advantages possessed in the veral districts of cheapness of labor, and abunlance of fuel for smelting purposes. We find, for instance, in our route by way of Neath, a ship canal, or cut, in course of construction by Price, of Neath Abbey, works also erected for the anufacture of spelter and naphtha, in addition to he copper and iron works in that immediate neighat the Cambrian Works another furnace is about being blown in, and also one at the Margam Works, which, if we mistake not; belong to the same company. At Yniscedwyn (Mr. Crane's) we find that the demand is beyond the zens, as it concerns matters closely connected with make, while Trimsaran finds a ready sale at 31.5s. -both of these works manufacturing anthracite pig with hot-blast. At Ystalyfera, we are informed, their cold-blast iron is of a superior quality, and is much in demand, although the weekly make is not such as was anticipated. Several new pro ects are, we understand, entertained; and we may expect, ere long, to see the anthracite districts vie ing with the bituminous range, the superiority of the iron manufactured being undoubted, and commanding, as such docs, a higher price than fron roduced from coking coal, either with cold or hot

use of bituminous coal." On our first page will be found the proceedings of the recent meeting held at Orwigsburg by the friends of Mr. Shunk. They passed a resolution equesting all the democratic papers in the county to publish their proceedings. The loco foco Muhlenburg organ in this place, however, declined doing so, no doubt on the ground that their paper is loco foco in politica, and not democratic. There is a wide difference between democracy and locoocoism. Democracy is the same now that it was in 1824-Locofocoism is of more recent originit is the spawn of Fanny Wrightism, which sprung up in New York in 1832.

MILITARY ELECTION CASE.-The Board of fficers appointed by Major General Keim, for enuiring into the validity of the late Military elecion for Brigade officers, met at the Mount Carbon House on Monday afternoon last, at three o'clock. The Court was composed of Brig. Gep. Wm. H. High and Col. Win. Trexler, of Berks county. At the beginning of the hearing, the counsel for the elected officers objected to the application of the ontestants as being informal and illegal, alledging that the law required the cignatures of one hundred men who had voted, to the petition, and that in this instance the requisition had not been complied with. After two days hearing had been exended upon the matter, the objection was adudged to hold good, and the complainents were compelled to suffer, what in a court of law would be termed, a non suit.

CONCERTS .- According to previous notice, Mr. Henry Bellini Smith gave two Concerts, on Monday and Thursday Evenings, to large and fashionatimes hitherto expressed our opinion in relation to it; but we would advise those of our citizens who have not heard him, to go to the Town Hall this evening without fail. His selection is most admirable and cannot do otherwise than please.

We have received the first number of the Republic," edited by Duff Green. It is a neut looking sheet, and advocates Free Trade with desperate sort of recklessness that is truly amusing It is reported that Green is paid by persons in England for carrying on this paper, but it is also said that he denies it. It is all of no use, how ever, for his principles wont suit Americans of this day.

THE LADIES NATIONAL MAGAZINE. We have received the February number of this beautiful and fashionable periodical. It is embellished with a fine engraving by Dick, entitled "The Confidence "-a beautiful colored moss Ruse, and the usual plate of the fashions. The contributions, from the best female writers in the country, possess more than, ordinary merit, and assist in ranking this magazine among the first of the age.

BRITISH COAL TRADE. The home and foreign consumption of British Coal in 1841, was estimated at nowards of twenty-eight millions of tons. The consumption in the city of London in 1842, was about two million six hundred thousand tons. The quantity mined in the United States, both Anthracite and Bituminous, in 1843, falls short of the consumption of the city of London in a single year.

THE TARIFF AND COMMERCE.—On the 24th ult. in Congress, Gen. Irvin, from this State, presented a memorial from merchants of New York, tostifying in behalf of the beneficial effects of the present Tariff-declaring that under its present influence, business had revived, and the country

MILITARY BALL .- The Independent Blues of Pottsville intend giving a Military and Citizen's Ball on the 14th inst., at the Town Hall. They anticipate a goodly array of epaulettes, shoulder knots, bright eyes, sunny faces, and little twinkling feet-may their hopes be realized!

SCHULLRILL NAVIGATION.-We learn from indoubted authority that the Navigation Company have reduced the toll to 36 cents per ton from Port Carbon, Pottsville and Schuylkill Haven, and 30 cents from Port Clinton. After a while consumers will have the coal given to them.

We have seen a letter from Harrisburg which states that extraordinary exertions will be made this winter to carry the Outlet Lock at Black's Eddy. The borers are already on the ground, active in their vocation.

YOUNG'S LEGACY FOR A HOSPITAL .- Are our Borough Authorities taking any measures for securing this bequest for the purposes for which it was given? We called the attention of our Boough Council to this subject some time ago.

ILFA slip from our Washington Correspondent informs us, that Mr. Spencer's nomination to the Bench of the Supreme Court, was rejected on Wednesday last in the Senate.

Professor Gourand, who is lecturing on Maemonics in New York, finds his occupation a very profitable one. He has already eight hundred

THE NEXT GOVERNOR-GEN. IRVIN. The declination of the Hon. T. M. T. MKennan as a candidate for the Gubernatorial chair, has compelled the democratic whigs of the commonwealth to look around them and select from their number a person qualified in every way for that publish the following extract taken from the high station. A number of gentlemen have been nentioned and their respective claims urged by various papers throughout the State, all of them possessing qualifications of unimpeachable character. Among these we notice the name of Gen. "A hurried trip to the Anthracite district of JAMES IRVIN, of Centre, as occupying the most flattering and prominent situation. The whigs of a number of counties have, instructed their delegates to vote for him, and from all the indications derived from our exchanges throughout the state, we can scarcely entertain a doubt of

his nomination. We do not think that a stronger or better man could be taken up by the party than Gen. Irvin. He has been already twice elected to Congress from a district which has always hitherto given a loco foco majority of from 12 to 1500, and this a one ought to be an evidence of his strong popu larity. As a whig, he is known over the land for his active and laborious exertions in defence o the Tariff bill, and as a supporter of that Protec tive policy upon which the interests of our state so wholly lean, will always be found prominent

Apart from Gen. Irvin's high and sterling charctor as a public man or practical legislator, no nan in the State as far as his domestic relations are concerned, possesses the confidence and esteen of his neighbors to a greater extent than he. His blast—the latter improving anthracite iron, while amiability and integrity of character is unquestion it deteriorates the quality of that produced by the ed, and when we consider the degraded and nuamiability and integrity of character is unquestionniliating position our State has arrived at through the mal-administration of her government, we do not know a man octter fitted to rescue her from

lasting disgrace, than Gen, James Irvin, of Centre.

As evidence of Gen. Irvin's private worth, we will relate the following anecdotes, which have come to us from a source whose authenticity can not be denied. He had, in the course of business sold a Furnace and tract of land to a gentleman a a price, which circumstances after the sale, rendered above its actual value. The payments were to have been made at certain stated periods, and the purchaser found himself unable to meet them The General, understanding the embarrassed situation of his debtor, and knowing that the price agreed upon was now (although such was not the case when the sale was made) beyond the intrinsic value of the land, resolved upon the following delicate method of relieving him. Meeting the purchaser one day, he accosted him with an offer to buy a number of acres of woodland belonging to said tract, and finally closed the purchase at so enormous a price that it enabled the purchaser to make all the requisite payments, and left him with ready money in hand for carrying on his opera-

tions. At the same time the General had himself

a rival Furnace in the same neighborhood.

The other instance was as follows: Gen. Irvin's father was very wealthy, and before his death had made a will in which he left a large portion of his property to the General, entirely cutting off a married daughter. The cause of this was a law suit in which he had been engaged with her husband some time previous, and which had embittered the old man so that he was determined not to leave his daughter one cent. After the Will was executed, and some time before the death of the tesble audiences, and will give his last this Evening. tator, the General inquired of his father whether him with anti-tariff principles. Now our citizens It is needless for us to say any thing further in he had yet made his Will. He answered in the will no doubt be as much surprised, as we were, to it, directed him where to find it. Upon examinascribed it, and immediately turning to his father, he desired him to alter it by substituting his sis- the following resolution: ter in place of himself. After some hesitation the old gentleman told him to arrange the whole matter to suit himself, and the General wrote out another Will in which he gave himself one dollar, and divided the estate equally among the other heirs. which Will his father with considerable reluctance

> These are not isolated instances, but as characeristic anecdotes seem to mark out the excellences of the man. We again assert that out of the whole whig party we do not know a man better qualified, in intellectual and moral worth, for the Gubernatorial Chair than General James Irvin of

finally signed.

A New Move. Seth Salisbury, who has for long time chaperoned the Johnson interest in Pennsylvania, at a meeting held in Harrisburg, on the 17th inst., made a regular withdrawal of the old Colonel from the crowd of Presidential aspirants, and transferred his interest to Van Buren. The Johnson men not liking this cool sort of arrangement, called another meeting in Harrisburg, on Tuesday of last week, at which they expressed their indignation, and asserted "that they could not be sold or transferred like sheep in the market." This is very amusing, very! The followers of "Old Tecumsch" have found themselves suddenly "laid out" by this modern Presidentmaker, and will not yield the anticipation of spoils without a dying struggle—not they!

The Reading Democratic Press of Tuesday last nnounces the destruction by fire, in that borough of the chair manufactory of Mr. F. Fox, at the corner of Seventh and Penn streets, together with brick dwellings adjoining, belonging to Dr. Bischoff. The property is insured, but Mr. Fox's tools and materials were entirely destroyed. During the fire, a Mr. J. V. Lambert was severely inured by the falling of a ceiling upon him, and an elderly lady named Lott, fell down stairs at the commencement of the alarm and broke one of

If the Legislature would establish a Print. ng Office at Harrisburg, and employ a competent Printer unconnected with the newspaper press, at a salary, for the purpose of superintending the Public Printing, the people would save at least fifteen thousand dollars per annum-and one half of the disgraceful scenes enacted at Harrisburg would be avoided.

GERMANS IN THE UNITED STATES .- The German population is increasing with wonderful rapidity in the United States .- It is estimated that there are three millions in this country, and that not less than fifty newspapers are published in the German language.

IIF Gen. Lawis Cass, who is about 60 years of age, is said to have stated in a Temperance lecture recently delivered at Datroit, that he had never tested intoxicating drinks.

A new life of Van Buren 'is being' gotten up in Philadelphia. They say the old one is too chocking bad.

The number of DEATHS in New York last week

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Owing to a press of matter, which could not be delayed, we were compelled to defer the following articles, prepared for last week's paper until to-day Th. M. T. McKennan.

Among the vast array of great and good men who throng the wig ranks, and add lustre to the party; we do not know one more deserving the aonour and gratitude, of the community, than the Hon. Mr. McKennan, of Washington County. His well known fearlesness of patriotism—his firm adherence to Whig principles his stern de fence of the late Tariffact, and a thousand virtues, not only of public but of private life, have endeared him to the American people, and placed his name side by side, with the first and greatest the land. He has never been known, unless connected with some great and momentous object, ha ving for its aim, the good of the mass, and in the nidst of the sternest opposition, has never been known to flinch from that duty. Esteemed as he is throughout the land, and possessing in the heart of the people, that unlimited confidence which he loes, where could we find a better or more suitable nominee for the Vice Presidency, than Mr. McKennan. No man dare whisper a word, against his capacity or honesty-no man would hesitate to place in his power, the trust of that high office; and we do not know an individual, u pon whom the party, would be more likely to nite. We are rather surprised that our William cotemporaries in this state, have not thought of

which requires their serious consideration. after the above was in type, we met with the fol lowing letter, from Mr. McKennan to the Hon-Thomas H. Baird, which involves the same mat ter, and evidences that the people of the State, are not totally undmindful of the policy we advi-

WASHINGTON, Pa. Jan. 24, 1844. Dear Sir :- I hasten to reply to your favor re

cived by yesterday's mail. For some months past suggestions and intim tions about my being a candidate for the Vice Preidency, have been made from different quarters. Such an intimation you made in the Court house, at our last term, when you suggested "that an ar rangement might possibly be made by which Mr Donny's position and mine could be reversed, if I affected diffidence as to my qualifications to fill so high and responsible a station, I have not treated these intimations with much seriousness. But latterly the question has ben put to me directly will you decline the nomination if made?" an when thus addressed I have not felt at liberty t say that I would absolutely refuse so distinguished an honor,—although I have thought the possibility ty so remote that, as I said before, I have not bestowed any serious reflection upon the subject.
All I have, therefore, done, is to reply to the u gent solicitations of respectable friends, from differ ent quarters that, under all the cirsumstances. would remain passive and let the people do whithey please in relation to the matter.

Yours, in haste, but very respectfully, TII. M. T. McKENNAN.

Tu. H. Baind, Esq.

THEIR TRUE COLOURS. It will be remembered that the present Sena rial Representative from this county, published a letter a few days before the election, in which he expressed himself the firm and unwavering aftrocate of a tariff; and many of our readers will remember a kind of a speech made by the Assembly man, C. M. Straub, in which he denied being a free tradist, and maligned every person who charged Buren meeting in Harrisburg, on the 8th of Janution, the General found the paper as we have de- ary—the Senator as the Secretary, and the Assem blyman as one of the Committee which reported

Resolved. That we will fight the battle of 1844 under the old banner of 1840, this banner streams light, around it cluster the most glorious recollections of the past Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson have been tried and not found vanting; they are the honest exponents of our principles, and the unfaltering representatives of the popular will. THEY stood by the Democracy of the United States with unshaken firmness and trancendent ability under the most trying and gloomy reverses. Let the memory of this cheen s on to a noble and manly effort for a restoration of our principles, and the ascendency of Demo neasures by electing Van Buren and John son to the position from which they were ejected by frauds, falsehood and debauchery as demoralizing in its influence, as it is unparalleled in the history of our government.

And what were the "principles" which Van Buren acknowledged in 1840? Let the Sub-Treasury with its grim accompaniments of Free Trade and low wages,-Let the advocacy of the Standing Army Bill answer; then, before lauding the consistency of our Representatives, let them read the following letter in relation to the tariff which this "honest exponent" of Locofoco principles has lately put forth:

ALBANY, Feb. 28, 1843. My Dear Sir.—I thank you very kindly for our friendly letter. I HAVE AT NO TIME, NOR ANYWHERE, HESITATED TO EX-RESS MY DECIDED DISAPPROBATION OF THE TARIFF ACT OF THE LAST THE PRINCIPLE UPON WHICH IT IS FOUNDED, AS TO ITS DETAILS. In good time you will have my views in respect to that and other subjects before the public. In the mean time, believe me to be. Very sincerely, Your friend

and obedient servant, MARTIN VAN BUREN. Now the time has arrived when the indepen dent electors of Schuylkill county will no longer be duped or satisfied with this Janus-faced backward looking policy—this system, which makes a man one thing before election, and another thing after, but will hold their representatives responsi ble for their acts, and accountable for all political treachery. Is not such double dealing conduct flagrant insult to the whole people of the county. and can any man who respects himself or values his franchise ever again vote for these persons? We love to talk plainly and we say that a man who, for self-interest or aggrandizement, will promise that which after arriving at power he refuses to perform, is deficient in those qualities which would make him a faithful representative, and we furthermore assert, that both the Senato and Assembly-man, above referred to, have done this thing. The facts carry with them a silent argument of greater force than any comment of ours-let the people see to it and remember !

Since the above was in type, we have seen letter from Senator Hughes, in which he states that he came out for Van Buren a little too soon; that Col. Johnson has not yet withdrawn his name: and so long as ho (Johnson) is in the field, he is bound to support him. This may be a convenient course for the Senator to pursue at the present crisis, but at the same time it does not change the position assumed above. The names of both Johnson and Van Buren are coupled together in the resolution passed at said meeting.

WHAT'S IN A MAME ?-A Rev. Mr. Bellows a blowing out lectures in Gotham.

LEGISLATIVE On the 26th ult. a number etitions for the incorporation of The Farmer Hank of Schuylkill, county, to be located at Schuvlkill Haven, were presented.

On motion of Mr. Bush, the Commit Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into xpediency of imposing a tax on coal. Mr. Fatzinger read in place a hill to authori

an outlet lock at Black's Eddy. January 29.—In the House-2000 copies Auditor General's Statement of the affairs of the Banks of this Commonwealth, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Smith submitted a resolution authorizing he Judiciary Committee, if they deem the same occessary, to enquire into the situation and affairs of the Berks County Bank; the Communication of the State Treasurer in relation thereto, having een referred to said Committee. Adopted. In the Senate a debate was prolonged upon the

which many senators participated, and as usual the matter was indefinitely postponed. January 30. In the Senate, several local bills were reported, but none of any very great interest. Petitions were presented from Schuylkill

subject of the sale of the Public Improvements, is

Seat of Justice from Orwigsburg to Pottsville, Mr. Wilcox offered a resolution to instruct the Commission on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill to provide for the ling, filling the large room to overficing. After amendment of the Constitution of the State, so as | transacting the usual business, the Club proceeded to have biennial instead of annual sessions of the to the elegtion of Officers for the ensuing three this matter before. In any opinion, it is a subject Legislature, which after a long discussion, was a months, which resulted in the choice of the followgreed to, a few minutes before the hour of adjourn- lowing gentlemen:

> In the House.-A bill to erect a new County out of parts of Venango, Warren, Crawford and Erie, was rejected.

> On motion of Mr. Toland, the resolution to provide for the payment of interest on the State Loan by the issue of six per cent. cirtificates for all sums over \$20; (under that amount to be paid in cash) was again considered in Committee of the Whole. Another long debate was had, and short ly before one o'clock, the Committee rose and were refused leave to sit again.

In the debate of to-day upon the payment of the interest on the State Debt, Mr. Brady expressed should prefer it. Feeling, as I have done, an un- himself in favor of suspending the appropriation to the Common Schools, and applying the same to the payment of the interest, Mr. Brackenridge followed and argued against selling the improve ments and in favor of withholding the appropriation. So much for Locofoco Democracy I they would retain the great mass of Public Works for the purpose of securing political ascendancy, whilst they would deny to the poor children of the Comnonwealth the blessings of education.

> OUTRAGE. -- John B. Weller, member of Conress from Ohio, who has for a long time maintained a high handed bullying course in that body made an attack lately upon Mr. A. F. Shriver, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot. The attack was made in the Hall before the ssembling of Congress, and Weller being a large and powerful man, succeeded in beating Shriver, who is quite a small man, without much trouble The matter however did not rest here,—as soon as possible a note (in other words a challenge) was carried to Mr. Weller by Edward W. Johnston lesiring a meeting, which the former refused to grant. Shriver has since published the note, and charges Weller with being a coward and no gen

tleman; so the matter rests at present. DEATH OF JUDGE PORTER. The New Or ns Crescent City of the 18th inst. has the fol

Judge Porter, which melancholy event took place at his plantation in the parish of St. Mary on the He was a native of Ireland, a man of abil ties, formerly a member of the State Legislature ludge of our Supreme Court, and at the time of his death a member of the U.S. Senate. He was about fifty-eight years of age, thirty-three of which e had resided in Louisiana."

A new method of swindling has been started in our large cities by which vagabonds who profess to have become suddenly religious, work upon the kind feelings of ministers and others so as to procure Bibles which they then dispose of for noney. One of these chaps, who had been suddenly affected with a "change of heart," called twice at the same place and was consequently de-

INDENIOUS .- The church-going ladies of New ork have originated a new method of raising funds for benevolent or religious purposes. They now get up a large "tea party" and invite folks to come and pay for their tickets. It has sucseeded thus far very well.

A Yankee scribe has the following East paper: "The march of civilization is onward, onward ike the slow but intrepid tread of a jackass towards

a peck of oats.' The repudiators in the Mississippi Legislatur ave nominated Mr. Van Buren and Col. Polk for President and Vice President of the United States The people will repudiate the repudiators nex

November. JAMES M. PORTER.-Reports from Washingon state that the appointment of this person as Secretary of War has been rejected by the Senate, and that there were only three votes in his favor.

There is a bill before the Ohio Legislature providing that the General Assembly of that State shall be composed of thirty-six Senators and seenty-two Representatives.

assage in the Bible where girls are commanded ! kiss the men; and that is in the golden rule, Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto ou. do ye even so to them." Mr. Bear, the Buckeye Blacksmith is hammer

A distinguished writer says: "There is but one

ng away for Mr. Clay, at Memphis, Tenn He makes the sparks fly in every quarter. Wisconsin.-The Legislature of Wisconsin has decided against the formation of a State Go-

[COMMUNICATED.] Mn. BANNAN:-Herewith you have the state of the Atmosphere this week, as indicated by my Thermometer, at 7 o'clock in the morning of the

following days: 28th 6 deg, below Zero Sunday, January Monday, 29th 4 " above 30th 10 " Tuesday. 31st 8 " Thursday Feb. ist 2d 23 " Friday, The snow that fell last night, added to the pr

vious light falls, will make good sleighing, if the weather continues cold, to the great gratification of our sleigh riding gentry. Friday morning, February 2d, 1644

C.

DOINGS AT THE CENTRAL CLAY CLUB. The following preamble and resolutions were t skilmously adopted at the Central Clay Club, or

P 18

the 19th inst. WHEREAS, Mr. Harris, an enterprising citizen of this Borough, has erected a Loom for the Weaving of Flannel, and other goods for Wearing Apparel, and as it is in accordance with the Principles we profess to encourage Home Industry and Home Manufactures. Therefore.

Resolved, That we recommend Mr. Harris to the support of the members of the Clay Club and citizens generally, for his enterprise in establishing the first Loom in the Borough of Pottsville, and thereby introducing a new Business in the place.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorised to publish this resolution in the Papers in the Bor-

On Thursday Evening the 26th inst. the following important resolution were carried by ac-

Resolved, That the Central Clay Club, in connection with the different Clay Clubs which may be formed in the different districts, hereby pledge themselves to carry Schuylkill County for HEN-RY CLAY in November next.

Resolved. That it be respectfully suggested to the different auxiliary Clubs in the County, to rescounty, for a law authorising the removal of the pond to this resolution and act accordingly. Thursday Evening last, being the period fixed in the Constitution for the election of Officers,

there was an unusual large and enthusiastic nicot-

President. FRANCIS B. NICHOLS: Vice Presidents. THOMAS MILLS,

JACOB KLINE. GEO. H. STICHTER, JOHN HANLY. EDWARD E. BLAND, DANIEL HILL, ORLANDO DUFER, NATHAN EVANS, NATHAN'L M. WILSON, JAMES BANTAM, ISÍAC LYKENS: WM. Wolf, Recording Secretary, Charles W. Pitman. Assistant Recording Secretary.

Reuben Bright. General Corresponding Secretary. James H. Campbell. County Corresponding Secretary. A. W. Leyburn. Treasurer. Francis J. Parvin Executive Committee, Benjamin Bannan, John Jones. Michael Bright. Daniel Larer,

William Sillyman. ORWIGSBURG CLAY CLUB. At a meeting of the Orwigsburg Clay Club held at the public house of Michael Gracif, on Saturday evening, the 27th of January, the following ersons were elected officers, viz:

· President. JOHN BANNAN, Esq. Vice Presidents. SIMPSON WALLEISA, Jony H. HILL, Recording Secretary, John P. Hobart, Esq. Corresponding Secretary. J. W. Roseberry, Esq.

Treasurer, · H. Gracff, Esq. Executive Committee. John Moyer Joseph K. Graeff, Charles Witman, Esa. of Vigilance. John C. Kelsey, Jacob D. Frehn, Eugene Holtzer, Michael Linder, Dr. Benj. Becker, Jacob Matthews,

Wm. L. Whitney, James 1 Samuel Leffer. John Hesser. The above Club already numbers upwards sixty members, and our Orwigsburg friends speak n the most confident manner of their ability to carry a majority for Henry Clay in that borough. This is cheering indeed from that quarter.

COMMUNICATED. CHARACTER OF MRS. ARNOLD.—The follow ng extract of a letter, addressed by Alexander Hamilton to Miss Schuyler, on the 25th Sept. 1780, affords unquestionable evidence that Mrs. Arnold was not privy to the treason of her hus-

"Arnold hearing of the plot being detected, im mediately fled to the enemy. I went in pursuit of him, but was much too late, and could hardly regret the disappointment, when, on my return, aw an amiable woman frantic with distress fo the loss of a husband she tenderly loved—a trail tor to his country and to his fame—a disgrace to is connections: it was the most affecting scene ever was witness to. She for a considerable time ntirely lost herself. The General (Washington) went up to see her, and she upbraided him with being in a plot to murder her child. One moment she raved, another, she melted into tears. Some nes she pressed her infant to her bosom, and la nented its fate, occasioned by the imprudence o its father, in a manner that would have pierced in sensibility itself. All the sweetness of beautyall the loveliness of innocence—all the tendernes of a wife—and all the fondness of a mother, show ed themselves in her appearance and conduct We have every reason to believe that she was en-tirely unacquainted with the plan; that the first knowledge of it was when Arnold went to tell her he must banish himself from his country and from her forever. She immediately fell into a convul sion, and he left her in that condition. morning she is more composed. I paid her a visit and endeavored to soothe her by every method in my power, though you may imagine she is not easily to be consoled. Added to her other distresses; she is very apprehensive the resentment of her country will fall upon her (who is only unfort nate) for the guilt of her husband, have tried to persuade that her fear are unfounded—but she will not be convinced. She received us in bed, with every circumstance that interests our sympathy; and her sufferings were so eloquent, that wished myself her brother to have a right to be-

> [COMMUNICATED.] MECHANICS' LECTURES.

The first lecture of the course, by Charles W. Pitman, on "The proper sphere of Mechanics," took place at the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening last, and was well attended. To sav it cave general satisfaction, is but doing simple justice to the lecturer; and were we to give our reasons for this satisfaction by a general outline of the various departments of his subject, it would fully establish our competency to judge of its merits. We are solicitous, however, that our citizens shall judge for themselves in these matters, and as the price of admission (121 cents) is next to nothing, in the way of a compliment to our lectures, they who will not attend, must of necessity go without the information. "Whoso readeth, let him under-

IF Next Tuesday evening, John K. Clement, Esq., will lecture on " The duties and happiness of Man." It is a broad field for talent, and we expect a gem on that occasion. Will our citizens please remem-

ber that while they encourage the speaker by a good attendance, they also assist The Mechanics' Association as a body. J. M. CROSLAND, President.

[From the Public Ledger.) Railways and Canals.-Reply to Anthrax. A writer, over the signature of 'Anthrax,' in the Ledger of Wednesday, has published a long article on the subject of Railways and Canals, of which the main object appears to be to bolster up the temporary hopes of some deluded capitalistic who have involved their fortunes in the Reading railroad. And he has thought proper, in passing, to endeavor to discredit several articles on railway transportation by C. Ellet, Jr., Civil Engineer, which have been recently published in the Franklin Journal.

The great point of this effusion of Anthrax which fills a column, may be stated in a few vords.

The Stockton and Darlington Railroad, in England, carries 800,000 tons of coal per annum, and is a successful enterprise; -ergo, the Reading Railroad Company in this country, also engage. in the coal trade, will likewise be successful But there is an old proverb bearing on this quesion, which is almost as original as some of the deas presented by our great instructor, Anthras viz: 'circumstances alter cases.' This Stockton and Darlington Railway, a very good and a very prosperous work, has been shamefully 'slandered this city, and throughout this State, by being offered as an advocate and apology for the Reading Railroad which is destined to be neither good not prosperous.
This Anthrax writes as well, and reasons.

conclusively on the subject of that road in the North of England, as could be expected of a party who knows nothing about it, and has not application enough to learn anything about it. I will give him, therefore, some useful facts bearing upon the comparison which he wishes id draw between these two works, and supply him with the means of advantageously revising his

1st. Then, the Stockton and Darlington road was constructed with greater regard to economy than almost any similar work in England. \$1,200,000 Its cost, in 1840, was but

The cost for the Reading road was, on the 30th November, S To which must now be ad-\$7,119,000 ded for new loan, For interest up to he 1st 1.000.000 instant, 150,000 For interest for current 375,000 year, For bonds sold in Decem-350,000 ber. sav.

And we have for the cost of the road. \$8,994,000 or in round numbers, \$9,000,000. The difference between the first costs of these two enterprises is \$7,800,000, or about 700 per

2d. The Stockton and Darlington road, with all its branches, is but 39 miles long; and contequently the company have the woodwork of this ength of line only to renew-this length of rold to keep in repair. The Reading road is 100 miles long, and the cost of repairs, other things things supposed equal, will be to that of the Darlington road as 100 to 38.

and as 100 to 38.

3d. The Stockton and Darlington Company convey more than 200,000 passengers through their line every year. The Reading Company carried last year but 26,424. The travel of the English line is therefore 800 per cent greater than that on the Reading road.

4th. The fares for passengers on the Stockton

and Darlington road are four cents per mile in the first class, and three cents per mile in the stcond class cars. The fares on the Reading road are two and a half cents in the first class and two cents in the second class cars & The charges for passengers on the Stockton and Darlington road are 60 per cent. higher, and the receipts per mile for passengers thirteen hundred per cent, greater than those on the Reading road. 5th. The Stockton and Darlington Company

carry 800,000 tons of coal per annum; and (hav ng no canal along side of them) charge four and half cents per ton per mile for the road, and four cents per ton for the use of wharves. The Reading Company carry what eval they can get, at a fraction over one cent per ton pe mile. The actual charges on the Stockton and Darlington road are 300 per cent. higher than-those on the Reading road, and the cost of fuel and labor is a great deal less. The Stockton and Dar-

Ington Company acknowledge that their expen ses are 100 per cent. higher than the gross charges of the Reading Company.
6th. The Stockton and Darlington Company use very light cars, and limit the speed of their trains to six miles per hour and spare flight ma-

chinery and iron.
The Reading Company use heavy chrs and heavy engines and drive then twice as fast.
7th. The Strekton and Darl ngton Company obtain their iron, when they wear it out fand the have already destroyed six single tracks. Fat \$25

per ton.
The Read ng Company send each ton of coal over four times the length of track passed by the coal of the Darlington Company. Leaving out of view the injury consequent on the higher velocity, each ton of coal destroys four times as much iron on this road as it does on that. And cach ton of iron used here costs iwo and a half times us much money as a ton dest oyed there. The cost of iron consequent on bringing down a ton of coal on the Reading road is, therefore, ten times as great as the cost on the Stackton and Darlington road. 8. The Stockton and Darlington Company

use spel for their engines, (the best Newcustle coal) which costs them 5s., or \$1 10 per ton. The Read ng Company use pine wood at \$3 per cord, when prepared for the engines. One ton of Newcastle coal is equal in effect to one and a half cords of wood. Fuel on the Reading road costs, therefore, for equal duty, four times as much

as on the Darlington road. Now, Mr. Anthrax these are facts-plain facts These are truths, sir, most important and conclusive truths; snd now that you know them, you will liave no right to add your influence to en age and support the half concocled tales, that are buzzed about the streets here in reference to this same Darlington and Stockton road. These, sir. I repeat it, are the facts; and I wish to know whother or not you can now perceive the difference between these two roads? Do you now perceive -professing, as you do, to be capable of instructing the readers of the Ledger, in all matters of practical science—professing, as you do, to be ca-pable of judging of the claims of professional men and professional writings to the public confidence —do you now perceive why the Stockton and Darlington shares may be very good property, and those of the Reading Company

But you think that the Reading Railroad Company, like the State of Pennsylvania, will pay their honest debts—when the canals will be filled, and the railways covered with passing wealth 1 his is very fine indeed, and it" to pass in those a suiden days looked upon by your prophetic eyes when the railway mill pears. But the quiet, sober and staid advocates of the Schuylkill canal see no such visious of future wealth. They indulge in no castle-building, but practise economy, that vulgar and forgotten virtue of our grandfathers. Let us imitate them for a moment, and forget our El Dorados, and see

how matters now stand with this railroad company, in this actual stage of humbug and corporate The Reading Railroad Company have just ublished their report; and, it appears, in direct violation of their charter, and for purposes of most suspicious appearance, have left out all the accounts of the last month of the year. By this means the heavy bills, which had been postponed until December, for the pretended object as is gravely charged of paying them off with the loan which he President was expected to negotiate in England, were excluded from the Treasurer's account. These bills, I know not to what amount, but these bills were, it is said, postponed, and the President being actively engaged in his mission, advantage was taken of the sudden advance of the company's credit, before his failure became public, to sell large quantities of new bonds. These sales occurred after the 30th of November, and the pro-ceeds of these sales of the amounts of these bonds, are not included in the published statement of

he indebtedness of the company. If these sales amounted, as I have reason to believe they did, to \$350,000, then the irrestment of this company, on the 18th of January next, will amount to \$9,000,000. At that in generally believed the work will be finished; but judging always from past experience think it will not be finished when ten millions have been.