OUR LEGISLATURE THE STATE CREDIT.

have some to the conclusion that it is predetermin

thens which are oppressing her. The majority sys-

tematically oppose any measure that could possi-

nomical legislation is consumed daily in long de-

works, while, at the same time, every man is con-

inced that it is the only honest method of reliev-

ng the State; and while a majority of the people cry

of general relief, a fear of political consequence

prevents them from originating any in their stead.

It is high time that the people of the State

should take under their own control the reforma-

tion of this matter. As long as noisy, brawling

cal, are sent to our Legislative Halls, so long will

our most vital interests be neglected. It is too

late after the election of a majority of such beingsi

o petition and labor with them to prevent destric-

tive legislation; for such men represent none but

There are a number of henorable exceptions

who deserve the gratitude of the people for their

consistent yet fruitless efforts to stem the current

of destruction; but we are convinced that the ma-

jority are influenced by the most vicious motives.

Evidences reach our ears daily, of the shameful

system of peculation which is carried on in the

very citadel of our State liberties, and within the

walls which should shut out every thought or pas

sion but a pure desire to legistate and provide for

the welfare and interests of the people; and we do

rise en masse and drive them from the capitol.

at present are too arduous, and advise an alteration,

although we are certainly averse to being deprive

latter is, we conceive, a serious argument against

phin, which shall then compose one district-then

THE COAL TRADE Baltimore, Ohio and

of 11 cent per ton per mile-making the transpor-

estion to Baltimore for 188 miles, \$2 51 per ton.

The Baltimore road has inclined planes both ways,

and a locomptive can only draw, we understand

about 50 tons in each it in. A charge of \$1 26

for toll and transportation on the Reading road,

would be at the same trate, (13 per ton & 94

miles,) with this difference, that on the Reading

transport 50 tons on the Baltimore, would trans-

port 160 tons on the former, consequently the rate

charged on the Baltimore would amount to only

one third of the rate on the Realing at \$1 26.

Notwithstanding the present low rates on the Ca-

nal, the Railroad can charge \$1 25 per ton the

present season, and divert as much trade to the

our dealers who can use the road, will give it the

Cor. Jourson's recent letter, in which he

yields up the contest for the Presidency without

scarcely a struggle after his friends had become

committed for him, will probably prevent his ever

receiving the Vice Presidency-and he will be

compelled to take his place in the ranks. "without

rumbling." The South will claim the Vice Presi-

dency, as a condition for their support of Mr. Van

Buren, and whatever may be the preferences in

Already are some of the Van Buren prints in

New York paving the way for repudiating the old

offensive to the people of the South. He has chil

Buren in 1839, and prevented his nomination i

New Countries. There appears to bo a per

feet rage for new counties in this State. Applica-

been originated for speculative purposes. The ex-

penses attending the ofganization of three-fourths

of them, we opine, would more than counterbalance

all the advantages the community would derive

from their organization.

their most arduous duties.

القارا أباسيان

POTTSVILLE. Saturday Morning, Feb. 17, 1844.

Black's Eddy Outlet. This oft defeated project, has again been brought before the Legislature, with a determination to push it through, at all hazards,—and we are sorry to observe that our Senator, from either want of information or mistaken judgment, has taken ground which is calculated to aid the petitioners-The assertion that this region could compete with the Lehigh region, if they had a "half dozen Out-Let Locks," is not correct, under existing circumstances, and we must confess that we, in common with our citizens, were suprised to see the admission made, when directly the reverse is the fact. The manner in which the Coal business is proscouted in that quarter, gives them facilities which we do not enjoy, and is oppressive to all engaged in the trade, and destructive to the best interests of the state. This we can prove by facts and figures-and in doing so we will take the business of last year with regard to our own re-

en data. Erskine Hazzard, in a memorial to the Legislature, declares that the competition in the Schuylkill region has completely prostrated that section of the Coal Basin, and unless the Outlet is granted, the State will lose her revenue on the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal. This plea is set forth to enlist the feelings of the Legislature into the support of the measure, -and in order to show that the position is a correct one, he makes the following exhibit of the expenses of transporting a ton of Coal by the different routes to New York.

By Rail Road from Pottsville. Freight and toll to Richmond, Depot Expenses and Shipping, Barge to New York,

By Canal Freight to New York. Toll on the Schuylkill and unloading, Towing and Toll on Delaware & Rantan,

From Mauch Chunk.

Freight,
Toll on Lehigh and unloading,
Toll on Delaware Division,
Towing and Toll on Delaware and Raritan,

We will now give correct statements of the expenses of transporting a ton of Coal from the different regions, gleaned from the actual business of last year, which, with the exception of toll, will not be less than this year. As the Railroad Company can divert the trade from the Canal, by charging \$1,25 per ton to Philadelphia, it is presumed they will charge that sum on the summer business. The price of Coal we will put at the same rate in both regions, although the Lebigh Company boast that they can put their Coal in boats at Mauch Chunk at least 50 cents per ton cheaper than it can be done in this region.

From Pottsville to New York by Railroad. Freight and Toll to Richmond, Depot Expense and Shipping, (all included) Barges to New York,

Coal in Boat, Toll on Schuylkill Canal

From Mauch Chunk to New York. Coal in Boat. Freight, Toll on Lehigh, Toll and Tonnage on Delaware & Raritan, 60

By Canal

As the Lehigh Company receive their Scrip, which is at least 25 per cent below per, in payment for coal and toll, and pay half the freight in Scrip, there must be deducted from the above,

75

54 02

Which gives the expenses of delivering a ton of coal in New York \$4 02 cents, being considerably less than it can be delivered from the Schuylkill Region, by either Canal or Railroad. , Now we do know that a large quantity of Coal was delivered in New York last year from the

Mauch Chunk region, for four dollars per ton, which corresponds with our statement. Morris Buckman has also presented a Petition to the Legislature in which he assumes the same position that Erskine Hazzard does. As a com mentary on this Petition, we need only say that this gentleman last summer advertised to-deliver coal from the Lehigh Region to consumers in Philadelphia, at 15 and 25 cents per ton less than the dealers from the Schuylkill Region were then delivering it, at the then reduced rates. In order to meet the reduction from that quarter, our dealers

were compelled to reduce the price of coal to \$1 | 75 and \$2 00 per ton, while the Lehigh Company maintained their price at \$2 25, payable in Scrip, which they forced on the boatman and poor labor ers at 25 per cent discount. Our dealers consequently sustained an absolute loss on the whole year's business—a number were broken, up, and the wages were forced so low, that the poor laborers could scarcely obtain the necessaries of life: If the gentleman could not compete with this re-

gion, why did he make this reduction? The toll on the Schuylkill Nevigation is 36 cents for 108 miles. The toll on the Delaware Division is 36 cents for 60 miles, and the toll on the Lehigh Canal is forty cents for 47, miles. Now as the reduction of toll is only 18 cents this about 20 on the Railroad, this can be more than overcome by the reduction of the toll on the Lehigh Canal to the same rate charged on the Schuylkill and Delaware Division. Why should they ing reduction themselves !

The people in all sections of the State are interestelin the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. In almost one voice they demand a sale of this work, and the Legislature has no right without their consent, to pass a law destroying the value thereof before a sale is effected, to benefit a local corporation. Give the purchasers the privilege of making the Outlet or not, just as they may ece proper. To this course no reasonathe person can object. |

After the above was placed in type, a friend, who has just returned from the East, informed us this important that it should be made, to keep up a brilliant affair, will be given at the Pennsylvathat agents from the Lehigh were offering to de.

It is important that it should be made, to keep up a brilliant affair, will be given at the Pennsylvathat agents from the Lehigh were offering to de.

It is important that it should be made, to keep up a brilliant affair, will be given at the Pennsylvathat agents from the Lehigh were offering to de.

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia. that agents from the Lehigh were offering to de. the connecting link.

iver coal on board of the vessels at Bristol for \$3 per ton, on the opening of the navigation. Coal annot be delivered on board of ressels at Phila- ing the proceedings of the present Legislature and lelphia from this region, at that price, without

Mr We invite the attention of our readers to the ommunication in another column signed J. M. C. The evils of which the writer complains are but too dident; they have been apparent to us for some time, and it has been our earnest desire to avert the consequences from the community. One thing is plain-if we want to keep the traile of our district in a healthy, regular and profitable state, we must do so by encouraging our artisans and merchants at home; it is, without doubt, the cheapest in the end; and the effect of such a course (if generally adhered to) upon the busiless of a place would be to strengthen the chain of mutual dependence which binds a community together. It is an unfair and injurious thing to be misled by the cry of cheapness, and send money abroad to pay for articles, which our neighbors who deal with us, can manufacture much better if not quite as cheap; and we say with our corespondent, that every man, who persists in the practice, assists in destroying the prosperity and welfare of the region. Our mechanics, however themselves stand in need of some little advicethey want more of that active, driving, go-aheadative principle, which has enabled strangers to come gion, and the Lehigh Companies own statements among them and wrest away from them the patonage which of right should belong to them; they must push and urge the trade forward more trenuously; and such a course, added to the example of careful consistency on their own part, will lo more to correct the evil then any other,

> GENERAL INVIN. -In our Journal of week before last we alluded to this gentleman's qualifications for the Gubernatorial chair, and as collateral with our remarks upon his public character, we gave two anecdotes illustrative of his private and social worth. Since the publication of that article, the particulars of which we had gathered from conversation with others, we have had an opportunity of learning the facts more correctly, and we are pleased to say that with the exception of one or two trifling inaccuracies such as "woodland" for "farming land," the occurrences were in substance as we stated.

In connection with the subject we would say that entirely too little regard is paid to the private character of candidates for public stations - a man's moral integrity is too seldom enquired into, and islative news we perceive that Mr. Kidder of Lu the necessity for such sentiny is too often but zerne has introduced a bill to the Senate for the sight of in the midst of the glare and excitement creation of a new Judicial District by connecting of his public career. The great Philosopher wise- this county with Carbon and Monroe. The realy said that "a man's private and political worth son urged in favor of this livision is, that the Disshould both be weighed in the same balance," and trict as it remains at present is so extensive as to the necessity for honest statesmen or legislators make the duties of the presiding officer entirely to did not cease to exist with the Athenian Republic. | laborious; and we have understood that Judge El-Youe but a good man-one, honest as well as ca- dred has asserted his determination to resign un. puble, can relieve our State from the humiliating, less something is done by the Legislature to redisgraceful and depressed position into which she lieve him. We think, ourselves, that the duties has been forced by the course of a corrupt and disonest administration—such a man is General tual credit of Pennsylvania, could we be assured of tinct presiding officers in the Court of Schuylkill The Tariff is certainly in danger-all the evidenhis nomination. His election would be certain.

SCHUTLEILL COUNTY AND HENRY CLAY. The complexion of the political affairs in this before he has held the station one year. The county are rapidly assuming a different appear proposed district also is objectionable in many this district are determined to oppose those who | Lehigh and Berks and is composed of counties oppose them, and will support no man who is not in the highest degree rival to each other; which heart and soul an advocate for the Protective Tariff. In evidence of this determination we would its creation. If an alteration is to be made, we point out the various Clay Clubs which are spring | would advise the annexation of Schuylkill to Dau- exhibiting to view the actual position now assum ing up in the most remote, as well as most infect ed portions of the county, and the enthusiasm man- Lebanon and Berks-and Northampton, Carbon ifested at their regular meetings argue well for the and Lehigh: This arrangement would be the result of the trial at the approaching contest. Let natural one as far as logation is concorned, and the nomination of Mr. Van Euren to the Presidency by the Locofoco party be reduced to a certainty, and the resolution of one of our Clubs to carry Schuylkill for Clay will prove anything but

braggradocia. PENNSTLVANIA BANES. The returns of the Banks and Saving Institutions of the State of Pennsylvania made to the Legislature in October

last, exhibit the following results: Circulation, S 6.022.268 Deposites, Specie and Specie Funds, 9.794,871 16.038.016 It Avill be observed that the specie, and specie funds held by the Banks, exceeds the whole cir-

Bank in October last:

Circulation, \$ 184,659 · 33,238 Specie and Specie Funds, 165,038

MILITARY BALL .- The Ball given by the spir ited corps of Independent Blues, on Wednes ay evening last, proved a successful and beautiful affair. The room was handsomely decorated and prepared for the occasion—our National and State banners were arrayed in gorgeous folds around the walls-the saloon was brilliantly lighted, and the music all that could be required. There was a great shuffling about of little feet-sparkling of happy eyes, and glittering of bright uniforms. The dancing was maintained until an early hour in the morning, when all parties returned to theirhomes delighted with the events of the evening.

the North, they will be compelled to yield to the THE LAST MOVE. Since the appearance of South, as the party always have done heretofore. Col. Johnson's letter, in which he declines the nomination of President, his warm and earnest band of friends are left in a void of hopeless indecision and uncertainty. Two of the leaders of that party in this county, have, we understand, paid a visit to a the Buffalo Courier will show: Fourier association in Northern Pennsylvania, for the purpose, no doubt, of seeking in social theory refuge from the disappointments of political

Pictorial Biner.-We would advise all 22 year (from 54 to 23) on the Schuylkill Canal, and friends in this vicinity, who desire to own this beautiful work, to subscribe for it early. A great number of copies will be stricken off from the plates and we think it advisable to procure the first impressions if possible; as the plates will wear ask others to reduce without making a correspond- out under the press, and the last engravings will tion for no less than twenty liave already been consequently want the finish and clearness of the made to the Legislatute, nearly all of which have De Laines, &c.

> The trial of the Girard Will case is still progressing before the Supreme Court at Washngton. At the last dates Mr. Webster was occupying the attention of the Bench in reply to Horace Binney, Esq. The case was exciting unusual interest, and the Court room is described as being full of ladies during each session.

BOARD OF TRADE REPORT. What has become of the annual report of the Board of Trade !

LEGISLATIVE. FEB. 8. The Senate took up the proposit We have been, for some time past, quietly watchsell the Internal Improvements which was disussed for a long time without wail. Mr. Heckman presented a number of memor ed to do nothing to relieve the State from the bur-

als in fivor of Black's Eddy, which after som discussion between that gettleman and Mr. Hughes, was referred to the Stinding Committee. bly benefit the people and, no matter how rumous The business before the Horse was altogether the consequences, will continue to do so. The time which ought to be devoted to careful and ecof an unimporant character and not worth record-

FEB. 9. In the Senate-Petitions, memorials, bates upon the practicability of relling the public ic., were presented for a remoral of the seat of justice of Schuylkill county—for an outlet lock at Black's Eddy-a remonstrance against the ercction of the new county of Carrel-for a change in out for this measure, a majority of the Legislature the law relative to tavern licenses—for a reduction are hesitating, wavering and readsing to yield up of government expenses and provision for the o great an engine of political effect. The course payment of the state debt for the common school legislation, at present pursuad, is of the most ru. libraries, and for the repeal of the law relative to mous most destructive character, for while merce nary motives induce them to oppose all measures

executions. The Resolution instructing the Committee internal Improvement and Fixance Committee, bintly, to bring in a bill providing for the sale of the Main Line and the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Improvements, was adopted by a rote of 17 to 13. politicians, without any qualifications but partizan

Frp. 10 .- In the Senate the bill for the Removal of the seat of justice from Dinville to Blooms ourg was postponed until the 19th inst. In the House a number of private bills—bills for the incorporation of certain bridges, and bill to re-

their own private interest, and that is the only peal the act taxing dogs; were reported. Fep. 12 .- A number of petitions both for and touch-stone by which you can even guess at their against making an outlet lock at Black's Eddy probable course. This evil must be remedied at were presented this morning. A Bill to reduce the salaries of public officers was introduced, and a number of smaller and less important bills rethe general character of our present Legislature

In the Senate-A memorial from Sidney Rigdon, Postmaster at Nauvoo, Ill., urging our Logislature to intercede for the Mormons with Mis-

A number of bills were reported among which was one by Mr. Kidder for the creation of a new Judicial District out of the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon and Monroe.

Fen. 13.-In the Senate-Mr. Sullivan report ed a bill directing suits to brought against all persay that if the community could only know of understand the wholesale system of ELUNDER indulged sons who have drawn money from the Treasury in by a number of their representatives they would on false or erroneous accounts.

Mr. Wilcox, a bill to creet a new county, to b called "Mahoning," out of parts of Indiana, Jef-New Judician Distract. By the last legferson and Clearfield.

Mr. Hughes read a bill in place to incorporate company to construct a railroad from the coal Buchanan, and others of his party.

Mr. Woonnun's speech was a fair demonstration of the views and opinions of the Local Foundation of the views and opinions of the views and o mines at Pinegrove, Schuylkill county, to connect with the Reading Railroad at Schuylkill Haven. In the House, the resolutions of Mr. Cooper for the relief of the State, were under consideration nearly the entire day. After some debate the sub- own country, or its Revenue and Protective Laws. ject was postponed and a few private bills taken

up and passed. THE TARIFY. - Since the withdrawal of Mr. Calhoun it is evident that the Van Burenites of the North, for the purpose of securing the south lames Irvin and we would feel secure for the even- ed of our present Judge. We have had four dis- ern vote, are coming forth in their true colors. County within the last four years, and the mombers | ces we can procure, convince us that a coalition of the bar as well other citizens feel no desire to see will be formed between the Southern and Western members with the intention of tearing from that their present Judge legislated from off the Bench vote by promising in return to vote for an appropection with this matter and for the purpose o ed by the Locofocos, we give the following extracts from their leading journals:

This Madisonian says:—"That the leading article in yesterday's Globe, afforded a pretty good indication of a determination, on the part of Mr. Van Buren and his friends, to sacrifice the inwould relieve the present officers from much of terests (if necessary) of Pennsylvania and New York, to satisfy the demands of Mr. Ritchie and his old school politicians in Virginia, &c. We Reading Railroad Co's .- We learn by the Balmay state, however, in closing, that from the ten timore American that the Baltimore road has r of the Globe, and the current rumors in the city, it is now believed, THAT THE TARIFF agreed to contract to carry coal from Cumberland WILL BE UTTERLY DEMOLISHED IN to Baltimore, a distance of 188 miles, at the rate FEW WEEKS."

> The Editor of the New York Evening Post the leading organ of Mr. Van Buren in our great mmercial metropolis, says:

"If we and thousands of our readers suppor Mr. Van Buren cordially, it is because we regard him as pledged to a commercial reform, and to the aying of duties simply for the sake of revenue. If we believed him a friend to the Protective System, we should no longer wish to see him a road a locomotive of the same power required to candidate."

In reply to the Charlesian Mercury, which calls for the recognition again, by the party, and by Mr. Van Buren, of the creed established by the laltimore Locofoco Convention of 1840, which caned very much towards free trade and no proection, the Globe declares "that is the creed to which Mr. Van Buren subscribed when he accepted the nomination, and which, during the four preceding years, he had, as Chief Magisoad as they can accommodate. At that rate, all trate, particularly illustrated."

The Calhoun and Van Buren men in Virginia have united in the support of the latter for the Presidency. They have passed resolutions unanimously against the present Tariff-against a Nanonal Bank-against a distribution of the proceeds arising from the sales of the Public Lands—against any curtailment of the Veto power-against the \$200,000,000 stock project, and in favor of the ving them, only acts up to the mighty impulse de-Sub-Treasury. This is manly, and honorably contrasts, with the conduct of your mean, conemptible, skulking Locofocos of the North, who profess to be friendly to measures, while at the same time they advocate men, whose elevation to power, they know would defeat those very

Colonel and his red vest, as the following from MARYLAND.-By the Baltimore papers Thursday, we learn that the returns from the Con-"The opposition to Col. Johnson comes from Congressional election in Maryland show a Whig the Southern States, and arises from circumstanrain of over 1000 votes when compared with ces in his domestic history, which are particularly 1841. - Kennedy, the Whig, is elected in the 4th dren of mixed blood, whom he acknowledges, and District by a majority of 585 over Legrand, Lowho travel and live with him. Their mether was of African descent. This Southern feeling it is cofoco. Well done old Maryland! that carried Col. Johnson so much behind Mr. Van

MORE. MANUFACTURES .- A new company has been formed in Boston, with a capital of one inillion dollars, and has purchased a privilege which in the course of another year, will set in motion two mills of 1500 spindles each, to manufacture

THE SPIRIT IN VIRGINIA .- A State Conven ion, numbering about 600 delegates from all parts of the State, was held at Richmond last week. Delegates to the Baltimore National Couvention, nstructed to support Henry Clay were appointed

Washington's Birth Day Our citizens are and an electoral ticket formed. making unusual arrangements for the appropriate How that atrocious Whig Tariff is destroying celebration of this day. The military will all parads—a lecture will be delivered by A. W. Leyburn, Esq., at the Town Hall in the afternoon, and

our Commerce and Revenue! Not quite Two
Millions of delivered at the single Port of
New York, in the dull month of January! We

send me to Hell!" The words were scarcely utthe usual Anniversary Ball, which promises to be

From Our Washington Correspondent WASHINGTON, February 8, 1844.

The Supreme Court room has offered the greatst attractions for a week past, as there BINNEY and SHDENT and WEBSTER, have been displaying the powers of their gigantic intellects. Never was it more crowded than on Saturday and Monlay last, for every accessible point was occupied y ladies and gentlemen, even to the space behind To speak of Mr. Webster is like directing at

tention to the blaze of the noon day sun, for he is known wherever its light and heat is reflected upon the civilized earth. His effort on Saturday may be considered in the sense of a great mora sermon; for in weighing the merits, and scrutinizing the motives of Stephen Girard, in founding the Institution for the benefit of orphans, at Philadelphia, he defined the true meaning of charity, at the same time exposing to the world the entire destitution of that motive in the mind of him whose moral and religious character he was dis secting. How nobly he always sustains his post tion—into what warmth of argument, into what eloquent action, does he kindle, infusing into the casts of others the same sentiments that struggl in his own, and, for the time at least, he compelconviction. The great compass of his voice which he controls with signal success, and its in onations, which are made to harmonize with the entiment he utters, are unsurpassed by any of the distinguished men of the day. Grasping subject with a strength almost super-human and despising all those minor obstacles which to

common mind appear insurmountable, he march s directly to the onset, with a force and steadi ness of purpose which cannot be diverted from the accomplishments of his purpose. Having exten ied his profound investigations over a wide and fertile field of crudition, his researches have em raced continents of knowledge, where none have compassed him. The rich imagination with which he is gifted, but upon which he seldom draws, enables him to elevate his purposes with figurativillustrations, which give a singular beauty as wel as force to the idea advanced. It is therefore a is note to the mean advanced. It is therefore always with pleasing emotions that he is listened to by the audience, while his powerful arguments and pursuasive appeals are sent home to the understanding. All arguments in the Girard case we

closed yesterday.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion of the report of the Committee on Elections, has ccupied its time, during the past week, to the exclusion of every thing else. It will probably be decided to-day, and the Representatives from the four States, will be admitted to their seats. Thus does Locofocoism endorse the independent action of these States in spurning the law of Congress This subject must be kept before the country, and argued, as Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, well remarked in Committee of the whole people.

in Committee of the whole people.

Mr. Woodbury has been speaking long at carnestly against the tariff of 1842, christening mew as the "Bill of Abominations," in order prove which, he compared it with the tariff 1828. Mr. Woodbury forgot, or intentionally mitted to state, that his candidate for the Preside cy, Mr. Van Buren, voted the "Bill of Abomina-tions" of 1828, as also, did Silas Wright, Mr.

co Free Traders. He argued in favour of every thing of a Foreign origin, defending foreign governments, and foreign tariffs, more than for his He argued that other nations were abandoning re trictive duties, and that we should do the same. He told the truth in part, but aimed, throughout his whole speech, not to tell the whole truth. He would state the forty-nine facts, but omit the fiftigth, which would overturn the whole foundation on which the forty-nine statements rested. The Revenue of Great Britain for the year 1843 was over Fifty Millions Sterling. Is there nothing in this imposition of a direct and indirect taxation, that sustains the argument of restriction, when it s in favor of a people not much more num than the American population? The amount of taxation under our tariff during the past year did facture and consumption, except just so far dom of which is all on one side. Mr. Woodbury's doctrines simplified, lead to interesting po-sitions for the poor man, as he would deprive him of the means for obtaining wholesom and clothing, by establishing low wages, high prices, and breaking down American labour, by stocking our markets with the products of the

British manufacturer and mechanic towards whom he manifests the strongest sympathies. He desires to go back again to the spinning wheel and the hand loom, for so he argued on the floor of the Senate, using these very terms. What vandalism is this!—the inventive powers, and creative genius of his own countrymen, he would crush —the bonds of philosophical, as well as nechanical and manufacturing enterprize, he would limit. But the Creator has permitted no ounds to be fixed to the careering spirit of phiosophy. Mr. Woodhury cannot arrest its appearance to direct the most magnificent schen which to aid to the happiness of nations, and the comfort of individuals. Mr. Woodbuny cannot the paths of nature and of art, by which they may be converted into props wherever the skilful and studious artizan may rest for support, or into landmarks by which his future course may be directed. Steam and water have been subdued by and of science and philosophy, to the control of man, and through the means which these pow-

erful agents have contributed, our country has bounded into a position among the nations of the earth, such as centuries of those which may be characterized as the "Spinning wheel and hand loom" cra, could never have produced for it. No. No! Mr. Woodbury, the war has been waged with the mysterics of natura-ting have been overcome and rendered tributary to the use of mankind; -we have had discovered to us how mich rail road, was contrived and introduced, -the base there is in throughout the wondrous range of war made broader than the top-the top was made science, philosophy and mechanism, for man to thicker that the old rattern, and further strength know-how much he may desire. Ah! no, Mr. ened by thickening the brace or moulding between Woodbury, you cannot suppress the labored and mechanical discoveries to the wants of society, no as nothing can, the inherent defects of this form of nore than you can control the elements, or arrest the earth in its orbit. No! No! Mr. Woodbury, that clog their footsteps, and he who aids in remorived from a Heaven above him, and crushes ignoance through the exercise of its power. Mr. Huntingdon, of Conn., has answered Mr.

Woodbury in one of those strong-I may say collossal American arguments, what no Free Trade sophistry can shake or undermine. Citizens of Pennsylvania be up and moving on the subject of the tariff, for be assured, the Philistines are upon you! To the Whigs of your State I would say organize! organize! organize! for they have a pe-culiar task to perform, and they must have none but sleepless sentinels at the proper posts.

Please place at the head of the column, Mr. Ed-Whig National Convention is to be leid, to give verted. It is composed of a top supported by two place only to the great names which that sides spreading into flanges below. The interior Convention shall present, for the suffrages; of the part being hollow. Now supposing we make the that day—it being the 8th of the month. Let thick and 3 inches deep, spreading to 2½ in. wide this banner stand at the head of every Whig paper in the country, in order that our friends may aging 7-16 inch thick. The top of the interior never be permitted to lose sight of it.

P. S .- It is generally understood WILKING of your state is to be nominated to the Secretaryship of the Navy Department, and Mr. GILMEN of Virginia, to the War Department Their nominations may be sent in to-day. The bill refunding the Fine to General Jackson has, this day, passed the Senate, prediscly as came to them from the House. Yeas 30, nays

The Philadelphia Sun states that Zimmerman, residing in Huntingdon, Pa., having an arbitration with his neighbor, made an affirma tion in relation to his account, and said, "If what must certainly go back to the Revenue Tarili of 20 tered, when he fell and expired! The above fact to 25 per cent. ad valorem, which in 1821 and was shown to the editors in a letter from Hunting?

All sorts of Items. (Original and selected.)

New Stores, Our friends, Messie, George H Potts, and Oliver & Mars, assure us that they are selling Goods very low at their New Stores. Our citizens had better try them.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company -Amount of folls for January, 1843, \$13,937 69; Coal tonnage 3,446 tons. For January, 1844, \$21,468 16; Coal 11,739 tons. A letter from Albany announces the death of

Judge Cowan, of the Supreme Court of N. York. A large cannon, weighing 3190 lbs., was found nbedded in the earth a few days since, near Nor-

The Court House of Vermillion county, Ind., t Newport, was accidentally burnt on the 1st ast.—The records being saved.

The Baltimore papers announce the sudden de ase of Judge Magruder.

In consequence of his sickness, the trial of young assett has been postponed to the next term of the Superior Court. The Galena Gazette says that revivals are in

progess in the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist hurches in that city.

Mr. Wise has been confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Brazil, by a vote of 30 to 10.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 3d instant, in etter from Rome, affirms positively, that the marriage between the Queen Isabella of Spain, and the Count de Trapani, younger brother of the King of Naples, has been definitely arranged.

The customs revenue for the port of Liverpool for 1843, was £4,121,647, showing an increase over 1842, of £ 217,267.

The Norfolk Herald notices the death of Capt. W. J. Chapman, of that place, by an appo

pletic fit. The Carlisle (English) Journal, notices a coalpit explosion, by which 11 persons were killed,

The small pox is prevalent at Palmyra, Mo. Vieux Temps sailed from New Orleans on the

st inst. for Vera Cruz. Inox.-No less than 650 tons of Iron have been used in constructing the splendid roof at the junction of the Liverpool, Manchester and Leeds Rail-

ways, at Hunt's Bank, Manchester, A bill to punish seduction, has been reported in he New York Legislature.

The Albany papers notice the death of Spencer Stafford, Esq., for many years an enterprising merchant of that city. The New York Evening Post, after mentioning

ne interference of the police to break up a prize fight in that neighborhood, says; "It is not said whether the parties belligerent were members of Congress, but the presumtion, from recent events, s that they were.'

Counterfeit \$10 notes of the Mechanics' Bank of Ballimore are in circulation. The Bank has eased to pay out \$10 notes.

Lord Morpeth is about to re-enter the field of ctive politics.

The Sunday times says that a Matrimonial In elligence Office is about to be started in N. York for the purpose of procuring wives and husbands for the unmarried of both sexes. Think of that ance from that of former days. The people of points of yiew. It separates Northampton from to frame a bill revising the present rates of duties, this district are determined to oppose those who Lehigh and Becks and is composed of counties.

It is now thought by the knowing ones that i Mr. Van Buren is lucky, he may possibly run ahead of James G. Birney, the Abelition Can-

[COMMUNICATED.] On the Proper Shape of Iron Rails.

About the year 1829, Mr. S. V. Merrick of Philadelphia, communicated to the Franklin Instrinte, a drawing and description of an iron rail for rail roads, which was published in their jour-nal. This rail was somewhat in the form of the n inverted, and has been commonly called the bridge or trough rail. Some difficulties were apprehended at the time in manufacturing rails of this shape, and more in fastening them to the blocks of stone, then all the vogue among engineers for supporting iron rails. But above all they had not been used in England-a sufficient reason with many then, as now, for rejecting them, In accordance with dis view of the matter, rails of prevent its smothering the obstacles that occur in the T pattern were imported for the Columbia rail right stem, and a small circular base. All prac-

These rails have a broad top, a narrow uptical men who saw them, predicted from the first, that they would prove a failure, and so they have turned out: it has been found utterly impossib to keep them fast in the chairs, and the heavy en gines running over the road have stripped off the insupported part of the tops of many of them. deed what else could have been expected. The placing of such a rail to bear a great weight displays about as much wisdom as attempting to make man support a heavy burden, and at the same

time compelling him to stand upon one leg.

To obviate some of these difficulties and absurdities the Erail, similar to those on the Reading the top and upright stem. These were no doubt uccessful thought, the adaptation of scientific and | decided improvements, but they did not o ercome,

rail. And I predict, that when the rails of the Reading rail road give way-as give way they inoff and splitting of the inner unsupported edge of the rail. If any one will closely examine this road, he will find the greater portion of the weight of both the engine and the cars rest on about half an inch of the inner edge of the rail-the thinnes and most unsupported part of it.

This form of rail then being contrary to tru mechanical principles—the weakest part having to sustain the greatest weight, and having signally failed in practice on long trial, why should we continue to use it, merely because it is the fashion, or out of respect for the authority of great names. Rather let us seek some improved form. This presents itself in the bridge or trough rail, a neglected American invention. As before observed itor, the announcement of the day on which the the rail is somewhat in the shape of the letter Ω inpeople of the country, to the two first offices in top 2 in. broad and 4 inch thick in the thinness heir gift. The first Wednesday of May next, is part, or over the interior hollow,—the sides 3 in. ollow to be in the form of an arch. We shall then have a rail of more than double the width at

the base as at the top—the firmest support will be lirectly under the greatest pressure, and the weakest part of it as strong as the strongest part of the unsupported table of the common H rail. Such rail will not weigh over 50lbs. to the yard, and yet will evidently possess more than double the trength of the common form at 60lbs, to the yard.

These rails can be as readily fastened on the leepers or cross ties as the common form the hairs at the ends will be much lighter, and screw olts and nuts can be entirely dispensed with-They may also be turned round when one edge-

has worn away,or failed from any cause: Thus possessing many advantages, I would respectfully call the attention of the Directors and owners of rail roads to the propriety of adopting them, seeing that they might thereby save 1-6th of their outlay for iron and have a more servicable article.

A CHAPTER ON THE TIMES.

On Evils not likely to result in good, unless verruled speedily.

From the train of reasoning in Mr. Pitman's lecture, which set forth the necessity of Mechan-ics thinking, acting and speaking for themselves, I am again induced to take up a subject that interests every workingman. I doso, because this may be the proper time to speak understandingly on the subject. I say understandingly, because, when prosperity smiled upon us, and plenty of employ-ment was followed by fair wages and cash pay-ments, then my mediation was only read and assented to; but now, when want of employment is beggaring a majority of us; and labor is made a secondary consideration to be repaid in a great measure by the manufactures of other places. these evils, and that which brought them upon us.

may be worth sober consideration.

Why are our Mechanics idle? Because a variety of articles that can and by right bught to be manufactured in our borough, are brought here for sale by our merchants; and we thus encourage the mechanics of other places, at the cost, and to

the disparagement of our own citizens.

Let us take the article of boots and shoes to bein with; there are no less than four shoe-stores in our borough, (besides other storekeepers who sell these articles,) that are mainly supplied by manufacturers abroad! This is all wrong.-We are constantly harping upon the necessity of manufactories among us to employ our surplus population, and yet we suffer this branch of business to languish and drag along a miserable existence, for the lack of practising, what we are all so free to advocate. The sales in the simple articles of boots and shoes in this borough, must amount to \$25,000 annually; and I am confident that not more than one-fifth of the whole amount is paid to the workmen among us. This article is written, not to injure any portion of our citizens; but to benefit all. reason why we cannot manufacture and supply the entire demand among our 6000 consumers and as we have three tanning establishments in our borough and un abundance of competent workmen, we should begin the business of munufacturing boots and shoes for other places, rather

than suffer other places to manufacture for us!

Most of our establishments in this line, confine themselves to a cash business. If they will employ our own Mechanics to minister to our own cants, cash payments can be made, and the cordwainer will be able to pay other branches of industry that produce for him; our tinners will be

dustry that produce for him; our timers will be encouraged; and a circulating medium of \$20,000 will be saved to the Coal segion annually.

There are other branches of Mechanics among us that need encouragement; and if the Migers' Journal can be used as a medium of publication of a series of articles tending to bring it about, part of my time shallt be freely given in the attempt to accomplish it. 18 Ciothing stores, supplied by importations from Philadelphia and New York, have almost driven

our tailors from their shop-boards; and the cheaper articles, that should be made by our own indus-trious females, are superceded by the products of other places. Let us consider how this is done: omer places. Let us consider now this is cone the material is bought at question sales, and made up at low proces—in this we are undersold; but if we allow a profit to each of the several persons through whose hands these articles pass to the weaver; I assert, without fear of contradiction that if the quality and make be taken into consideration, every manufactured article brought from abroad is as deur to the consumer without the corresponding benefit, as if we had acted more wisely, and employed our own People.

Smarting under the want of employment, and sensible of the deprivations our working classes suffer from the same misfortune; I may be allowed to make a strong effort in a common

I shall not stop here, for the ends complained of are so great, our working men will come up to the struggle, though the effort cost them still further deprivation! Yours, &c. J. M C.

AMPUTATION OF A LINE. The calter of the Bangor Courier gives an account of a surgical one egation in that city, which he witnessed on the 27th ult.—the patient having been previously thrown into the magnetic sleep by Dr. Deard The operation was the painful one of ampu a leg-and was performed by Dr. Hoses Rich assisted by several other gentlemen, upon Luther Carey, whose leg. from infancy, had been deforms ed, and had caused him much pain and incomvenience.

A CAPITAL HIT.—A Whig County Convention recently held in Illinois, passed the following resolution :

Received. That we approve of Gen. Jackson's declaration, contained in his vetolmessage of 1832 that a National Bank is convenient to the governconstituted as to obviate constitutional objec-

Married

In St., James Church, Schuyleit Haven, on Wod-needry morning last, by the Rev. Geo. C. Drake, Dr. CATUR E. NICE, Esq., Attorney at Law, of Fottaville and Diputy Attorney General for Schuylkill county to Miss Susan, daughter of Mr. Thomas Sillyman, of West Branch Valley.

On Feb., 3d 1814, by the Rev. R. W. Thomas, Mr.

On Tuesday morning, the 13th inst., Exax Reneces, daughter of Frederick C. and Barbary Spling, aged On Tuesday morning, the 13th inst., Marvina Vin iged one year and six days.

ci-influenza and consumption—it is included a mel incholy truth that thousands fall victims is consumption every year, from no other cause than the gleeted Colls; yet we find hundreds, hay thousands, who freat such complaints with the greatest indifference, and let them run on for weaks and even monitor, without thinking of the danger. At first you have, what you consider a slight cough or cold; you allow husiness, pleasure of cardesaness, to prevent you from giving it any attention; at they settles upon your breast—you become house, have pains in the side or chest expectorate large quantities of matter, perhaps, mixed with flood; a difficulty of lireathing ensues, and then you find your own foolish netlect has brought out then you find your own foolish netlect has brought of their complaint. If, then, you value life or health, be warned in time, and don't trifle with your Cold, or trust to any quack nostrum to cure you; but himmell, ately procure a bottle or two of that famous remedit, but would have a been saved by thousands will testify whore lives have been saved by it.

For Inducenza it is the very best medicine in the world, as hundreds will testify.
Sold in Pottsville, by In Reading, by SARAH MORRIS. Feb. 117.

CAN A WOMAN BE BEAUTIFUL, Surely ing, without she has a fine head of hair? We think not a but if any lady lacks but this to make her crait; cally becautiful, perfection is within her reach. Signal of the sparsage has only to apply Jayne's Hair Tonic, to the sparsage and wiery tresses, and in a very line years and in a very line years. has only to apply Jayne's Hair Tonic, to the sparsaly scattered, or coarse, and wiery tresses, and in a version time she might compate with Venns herself, in the richness and haveriance of her shining curls.

For sals by HCIOLITZ & SANDERSON, Potts, ville, Agents for the Proprietor.

To Some the Proprietor.

To NOTHERS that Providence has allotted that very important task—the rearing of mankind the third one prove recreant to your trust by display, four the Moral, the Physical, and the Organic Laws of our Constitution. Watch the first symptoms of discussed by prident, it is not permit the health of your child to be shaitered and destroyed. Keep constantly child to be shaitered and destroyed. Keep constantly apply to the proper of the statements of the remaining of the statements of the property of the property of the statements. r Constitution. Watch the first symptoms of dis-set—Be prudent, the not permit the health of your ild to be shattered and destroyed. Keep constantion hand, a supply of Dr. Steelling's Pulmonary Symptom be given in case of a sudden attack of Croup, Councy, artist Pever, Measles, &c. And adhere rigidity sho e advice of the celebrated Boserhave—Keep the of the celebrated Booerhays—Keep, of the Feet warm, and the Bowels open

50 cts. per bottle.
For sale in Pousville, Wholesale and Retail, at JDRN.
For sale in Pousville, Wholesale and Retail, at JDRN.
S. C. MARTIN'S Drug Stor., and in Phila., by T. St.
DVOTT Sen. Fab. 17. 7-Military Election.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, ? Potteville, 13th Feb., 1814. 5

N ELECTION will be held for one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel and two Majores of he first Regiment Schuylkill County Voluntegra March next, between the hours of 10 A. M. so 6 P.M., at the house of Jacob Geise, in the lier ough of Pottsville. Capt. Corgo C. Wynkgop will superintend the Electon. DANIEL KREBS.

Brig. Insp., 3d Brig. Oth Div. P. M. Feb. 17.