

## POTTSVILLE

Saturday Morning, March 2, 1844

Our acknowledgments are due to the Hon. and C. M. Straub, Esquires, for various public décuments.

Persons in want of Fruit or Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, &c., can have their orders supplied, by leaving them at this office.

We have received from an unknown of respondent an original Whiz Song, which we will Journal.

The Lehigh Company-Black's Eddy. In reverting to the question of constructing the Black's Eddy Outlet, which is still in agitation before our Legislature, we would remark upon the vass freely its claims to this favor and assistance

which it so vociferously demands from the State. The Lehigh Coal Company, bankrupt and rotoppressive and injurious monopoly, and throughenterprize commenced in the same district. By them, and consequently deprived the State of thouthe Delaware Division in the shape of tolls. Their the energies and obstruct the action of every other in several instances they have succeeded but too invention. well. Their bearing towards the Beaver Meadow Company in endeavoring to shut off all facility of transportation from them, is well known; it is true the effort did not succeed but the attempt was a sufficient indication to evidence the disposition

of the Company. The Lehigh Company has also by selling their Coal at ruinous rates, injured, depressed, and almost ruined the trade in other portions of)the State. Millions of dollars have been lost to the State in this way, a result they have been enabled to accomplish by their unfair corporate privileges and their enormous issues of illegal scrip in the phane of certificates of loan. In this manner hard working laborers have been deprived of their just claims, and the honest, paying operators of other regions been deprived of a living profit on their Coal, by the unequal competition which through their extraordinary privileges, this Company were enabled to bring against them.

We say then that inasmuch as the Lehigh Company has never been sound, but always bankrupt-inasmuch as their whole history is that of a jealous, oppressive monopoly, and inasmuch as they have already been the means of great loss and favour they are now demanding. Our Legislahe Pennsylvania Canal, was constructed out of the pockets of the whole people—that every taxable citizen in the community contributed his quota for the completion of that work, and that it would be manifestly unjust for Representatives to destroy it, or decrease it in value, so as to benefit a few who have in it a share only in common with the rest.

Let us suppose, for instance, that this outlet in accordance with the desire of the Lehigh Company, was constructed; is it imagined, for one moment, that their importunities would cease with its completion ? Certainly not, for the next requicition would be a bill to enlarge or widen the Canal as far as the outlet, so as to admit boats of one hundred tons burthen. To carry out the principle upon which they claim the construction of the financier and sound literary man, will always be later. We are also informed that the knowledge outlet this latter bill must-also pass, and then what would be the result to the State ! Why the nattural and inevitable consequence would be the withdrawal of all boats under a hundred tons burthen, which would render the whole line of the Canal from the Outlet to Bristol useless, aml which, in all their manifestoes they disclaim. we would again repeat the argument, we have deserves. hitherto used, that as a question of general State policy or expediency even, this project ought not to be entertained for a moment. One portion of the community should never be favoured at the expense of another, for it is a wrong principle of government which would strengthen one region by weakening another, and this would be the inevitable effect of the measure proposed. The State has already incurred great expenses for the lenefit of the Lehigh region, and it would be manifestly UDjust to continue these favours at the expense of a region which has been built up by individual enone cent of appropriation.

DALE'S PLATFORM SCALES .- During a recent visit to the City, we examined a number of these Scales, at the Warehouse of Messrs. Gray & Brother, 42 Walnut street. Among the number was the one, which took the premium at the last exhibition of the Franklin Institute. These Scales will weigh from one quarter pound, up to two hundred tons, and are said to be more accurate than any other Scales now in use gin addition to which they take up but little room, and are very simple in their construction. They have also a Wheelbarrow Scale, which is very suitable for Coal Dealers at Philadelphia engaged in Shipping Coal; together with all kinds of Counter

STATE CONVENTION .- The Democratic Whig State Convention will assemble at Harrisburg, on Monday next. The prominent Candidates for Governor are Gen. Irvin, Judge Banks and Gen. Merkle. Should Gen. Irvin receive the nomination, he will sweep the State, like a whirlwind.and he will not plunder the State.

MILITARY ELECTION. The election for officers of the First Regiment Schuylkill county Volunteers takes place to day. The poll is held at Jacob Geisse's Hotel, Gentre street.

The Canal.-We learn that the Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation contemplate opening the Canal for transportation, about the 15th of March, should the weather permit.

BATTIN'S COAL BREAKING MACHINE In company with a number of gentlemen, we itnessed on Wednesday last, a very interesting xperiment maile with Mr. Barrin's Steam Coal Breaker, which he has crected at Mr. Ginzon Bast's mines, on Wolf Creek, a short distance above Minersville. Although not yet finished, sevinches in length by 30 in diameter, which revolve A. Ramsey, and Jacob Hammer, F. W. Hughes, inwardly. One set is placed nearly above the arc led closer and closer to the belief, that Amerited with the Rollers, is a large Circular Screen, which it passes directly through the Schutes into endeavour to give to our readers in the next Ten horse Engine, manufactured by Messrs. Manufacturers, at Conshehocken, have discovered works admirably.

The expense of creeting the necessary Machinloss on the hard White Ash Coal, which was used, was estimated at about 8 per cent, which is and the other modes now in use in this region out the whole period of its existence, has used its The coal is not so uniform in size as that broken corporate privileges to the injury of every other over the platform plates in use at some of our colleries,-but with regard to cheapness, and waste,

doing this they have weakened the trade around the Steam Machine has the decided advantage. Where the Mines are worked below water levsands of dollars which would have been received on el, and the proprietors already possess sufficient power, the expense of erecting the necessary ma whole course of policy as a Company has always chinery, of course, will be considerably less. Mr been, by the most unjustifiable means to cripple BATTIX has secured a patent for his invention, and will shortly offer to dispose of rights to all Company within the range of their influence, and those who well disposed to avail themselves of his

> We learn that several accurate experiments with regard to wastage, will be made in a few days, the result of which we will lay before our readers, when we will speak more fully of the advantages to be derived from the use of this breaking ma.

THE INDIANS .- Col. McKenny's second and last lecture on Saturday evening was a rare and valuable intellectual treat to all who were fortunate enough to hear him. The Colonel dwelt long and indignantly upon the many wrongs and grievances the Indians had suffered from our pcople-described vividly the peculiar character of the race which made them violently sensitive of their degradation, and vindictive towards their oppressors, and illustrated his ideas by several forcible and eloquently told anecdotes. After holding the audience interested for a long time, the Colonel spoke of the particular object he hoped to gain by lecturing, and exposed his project for the amelioration of the condition of the race, and evasion of the ruinous consequences which he anticipates from a future coalition and possible invasion. It was that the United States Government should injury to the finances of the State; they have no admit them into the Union as a State, with all the right, no equitable claim upon the State for the privileges and enjoyments of American citizens. thereby placing them upon an equality with the ture must not forget that the Delaware Division of whites, and, further than all, giving them a fee simple title to their land.

This lecture, we regret saying, was not as fully. attended as it should have been; and here we would take occasion to chide our citizens for the little degree of interest they usually manifest towards matters of the kind. A public show, a circus or a strolling theatre, will always obtain a full attendance in our borough, whilst opportunities for good valuable information, through the medium of lectures, &c., are too frequently ne

DEATH OF NICHOLAS BLDDLE. - We are grieved to notice the death of this gentlemen which took place at his country residence in Andalusia, near Holmesburg, Philadelphia county, on Tuesday morning the 27th inst. Mr. Biddle as an able esteemed and remembered by the citizens of Pennsylvania. As the originator of the bill securing to poor, the blessings of education through the instrumentality of the public schools, he is entitled to warm and grateful recollection. In other respects he has been the subject of much blame and completely cut off the Philadelphia trade, a result animadversion, may we hope that his death will induce calm and dispassionate reflection towards So much for the position of the Lehigh Coal, these things, and that men will hereafter award Company, in relation to this measure! and now to his memory that meed which it most certainly

Harper's Family Bible .- The editions of this work have already reached 30,000 copies of the first number, and the demand still continues .-This is the largest edition of any standard work ever issued in this country, and it is certainly gratifying that there is such a great demand for be completed, we learn, in one year from the issuing of the second number, which will appear as expected. soon as the demand ceases for the first. A few copies of the first impressions of the first No. can terprise alone, and which at no time has asked for yet be obtained at this office. We have made arrangements to supply all our subscribers with the first impressions from the plates.

> JUVENILE ROWDELDN .- Some depraved and nischievous young rescals have been amusing ant says: heinselves for a few nights past with defacing the hantango street, by throwing at it, and bedaubing it with mud. This kind of outrage is too wanton to be permitted, and it is to be hoped that the young offenders may be detected in their mal-prac- field tices and made to suffer the penalty of their wick-

Practical Receipt Book .- We have received a publication bearing this title, issued by Lindsay & Blackiston, Philadelphia. It is a valuable work Scales, which are preferred by those merchants to Manufacturers, Tradesmen, Agriculturists of who have used them-all of Dale's manufacture. Housekeepers, for its many and various receipts, by a practical chemist. The compiler has been engaged many years in preparing it for publication. Persons desiring the work can procure it at this office, price fifty cents.

EFFECTS OF THE TABIFF. During the first ear under the present Tariff, the importations of The people know him to be honest and capable, Gold and Silver exceeded twenty-three million dollars, while the exports amounted to only about three millions, leaving a balance in favor of this country, of TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS in one year! Yet Locofocoism seeks to destroy the present Tariff, evidently on the ground, that if they do not crush it, it will crush them as a party.

Corporal Streeter says that in and about Richmond the "little grasses" are beginning to peep up and show their faces. They're not so green as that, up about these diggins.

Shear Inon.-We have always, in supporting o Tariff principle, done so with a full and reliaole confidence in our own resources as well as in the capacity of our countrymen to supply their own wants with their own manufactures. affirm that every American who advocates and urges a reduction of Tariff duties insults his couneral experiments were made, which sufficiently try by an implied belief of their incapacity to protested the utility and capacity of the Machine. It dure and manufacture equal to other lands. onsists of two pair of large Cast Iron Rollers, 30 Evidences are however rushing upon us daily to controvert this false doctrine, and as time rolls on we other, about six inches apart, which cracks the ca may yet become the workshop of the universe. large lumps,-these then pass through the second It is well known to our readers that an effort is sett, which breaks it to the proper size. Connec | now being made to effect a reduction upon the impost on Russian Sheet Iron, based upon the asarranged for separating the different kinds of coal, sertion that a good article cannot be manufactured such as Broken, Egg, Stove and Nut Coal, from anywhere out of the dominions of the Autocrat. We are proud to evidence the contrary in stating the Cars without handling. The power used is a the fact that Messrs James Wood & Son, Iron Pomroy & M'Ginnis, of this Borough, which a process by which they are enabled to manuface of Justice in Columbia county, from Danville to ture an article in every respect, equal to the im- Bloomsburg. ported. It appears that the great difficulty with ery, together with the Engine, will be about our manufacturers has been to give the iron a pro-3000. When properly arranged, with the at | per degree of toughness in connection with a tendance of about three or four persons, it will break smooth surface which will not rust. This dispo- tee on Corporations, severally reported a number character of the Lehigh Coal Company, and can at least 300 tons per day, which will reduce the sition to rust, as we understand it, proceeds from oi bills, and some three or four were reported from expense of breaking coal extremely low. The skind of exfoliated surface which, hitherto, ac. cording to the domestic process, has always been attached to the sheet. This has been obviated in ten to the core as it now is, has ever been a most less than the loss sustained by breaking by hand the new discovery, and in avoiding the evil, the manufacturers have been enabled to give the iron an increased toughness, and excellence of quality, Let this fact go home to Free Tradists as another convincing argument of the fallacy of their doc-

> RED AND WHITE ASH COAL.-Several excriments have recently been made in Philadelphia to test the relative quantity of heat imparted by Lehigh White Ash Coal, in comparison with Schuylkill Red Ash. The result of one of these xperiments was communicated to a citizen of our Eddy. orough, who has politely furnished us with an extract from the letter, which will be found below The increased consumption of Coal, and the necessity of economising in fuel when used in large quantities, will unquestionably lead to further experiments

MR. GEORGE H. POTTS,-

Dear Sir:—A very important and in-teresting experiment was made last week for the purpose of testing the comparative value of Red and White Ash Coal for Domestic purposes. Two rooms were selected in the U.S. Hotel of about the same size, and having the same exposure and temperature. Fires were made on Friday and Saturday in each room at 9 A. M. and continued each day until 12 P. M., a period of 15 hours. Two thermometers (one in each room) were susded at the greatest distance from the grates, and the two kinds of Coal were used during the day in alternate rooms. The intention was to consume only so much of each kind of Coal as would keep the rooms at the same temperature; but the results of the trial was that, the mean temerature of the Red Ash rooms for two days of 15 hours, was 64 1-10 degrees from 31 pounds daily of your Coal, and the mean temperature of the White Ash rooms 62 2-5 degrees from 37 pounds daily of the best White Ash Coal from the Lehigh region. In other words, 31 pounds of the Red Ash gave out more heat than 37 pounds of the White, making I ton of the Red Ash to be worth as much or more than 1 ton and 433 pounds of the White. Bringing this to dollars and cents. the result is as follows: Red Ash at \$3 75 per ton in Philadelphia is equal to the White Ash at this one of the objects of his mission, and upon \$3 14; or, Red Ash in Boston at \$5 50 per ton which he isknown to have received instructions of 2000 pounds, is equal to the White \$4 61. The mean temperature for the two days at 9

the point on the score of economy." Monnon Difficulties in Illinois .- The Quincy Herald of the 9th inst., contains the following warlike information. From the recent difficulties with the Mormons, says the Louisville Journal, we should not be surprised at a serious

A. M. in the open air was 23 degrees—this settles

outbreak in Northern Illinois before many months have elapsed: "We understand that four wagons passed through this city on Tuesday morning last, on their way to the State Arsenal at Alto purpose of procuring arms and munitions of war to be used against the Mormons. We fear much trouble will grow out of this difficulty sooner or of what is going on in this quarter has been brough to the notice of Governor Ford, and we would suggest whether it is not the duty of his Excel lency to protect the innocent in their lives and

property.' CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION .- Governor Porter has issued a writ directing an election to be held on the 15th of March, in Allegheny county, for a Representative in the Congress of the United States, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the

esignation of Wm. Wilkins, Esq. The Governor of Virginia has issued a proclanation for holding an election for two Representatives of Congress, in the districts lately repreday of April, the day of the State Elections.

In all these districts, it is not unlikely the Whigs will succeed-although at the last election the Bible in so attractive a form. The work will they were defeated. But times are changing. The people are awake, and better things are to be

> CONNECTICUT, 'RIGHT SIDE UP.'-The Whigs of Connecticut are warming up gloriously in the cause. A great State Convention of the Young Men was held at Hartford, on Thursday, the 23nd, and it is described as having exceeded in animation and life any of the scenes of '40. The Cour-

> counties, with music and banners. The streets were literally crammed during most of the asternoon."

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES .- The Baltimore merican of Tuesday last, says that a handsom ire-board scene, representing the house in which Brothers. It is but recently that articles of this sort have been made in this country, and the spekind imported for the same price. Messrs. Howell have but recently commenced business, and we are sure their enterprise will not be satisfied with this effort.

Fuarn.-A large lot of paper was seized in Boston, on Friday, on board a vessel bound south. which was found to be "short," to the amount of 100 sheets in the ream. It is said that this game has been carried on, for some time,

The Cocision of the Supreme Court of the Uinted States in favor of Mrs. Gaines, as heir at law of the late Daniel Clarke, will place her in possession of property estimated at twelve or fifteen million dollars.

LEGISLATIVE.

February 23,-In the Senate, Petitions for Outlet at Black's Eddy—for a law prohibiting the Lehigh Navigation Company from issuing certificates of Loan to be used as currency, and several other petitions were read.

A bill to authorize the Beaver Meadow Rail Road and Coal Company to horrow such sums of money as they may require, to assist in the payment of former loans becoming due, and for other purposes, was discussed and indefinitely post-

In the House a number of politions, amounting to a complete flood, were crowded upon the body. February 24,- In the Senate the Select Committee to whom was reported that part of the Governor's Message relating to the protection of our own industry, made a lengthy report, in favor of a Revenue Tariff, with incidental protection. A great deal of to-day's session was taken up

with the bill providing for the removal of the Seat House .- Mr. Brackenridge from the Committee on the Judiciary, Mr. Shattuck from the Commit-

other Standing and Select Committees. February 26, In the House a number of pe-

tee on Claims, Mr. Hinchman from the Commit-

scnted. Mr. Hinchman reported a bill requiring banks and other corporations to give notice of unclaimed dividends, deposites, and balances in certain cases; also, a supplement to the act incorporating

(giving the same inutual powers.) In the Senate a great deal of small business was transacted, but nothing of great importance possessing interest for our readers.

The Select Committee in the Senate have reported in favour of an Outlet Lock at Black's

The Internal Improvement Committee in House have reported against said project. Minority reports in both Houses, for and against the neasure, will probably be made.

From Our Washington Correspondent WASHINGTON, February 29th, 1844.

The SENATE has still pending before it the report of the committee on Finance on Mr. McDuf fie's revenue measure, upon which two excellent speeches have been made since I last wrote you, me by Mr. BATES of Massachusetts, and the other by Mr. PHELES of Vt., in opposition to the visionary free-trade notions of Mr. McDuffie, and in replication to the assaults of Mr. Woonny-HY upon the projective policy of the Whig party. These speeches were convincing in argument, and the Massachusetta Senator was animated in manner when he made his very handsome defence of Jassachusetts in answer to Mesers McDurgie and Woodbuny. The South Carolina Senator was not a little disturbed when he threw back upon him his taunts as to the origin of the "Infernal protective system," as characterized by Mr. Mc-Duffic, by proving its origin with South Caroling

discussion before it upon a resolution introduced by Mr. Semple of Illinois, to annul the existing conventional arrangement between Great Britain and the United States, for the joint occupancy of Oregon Territory. The arrival of the new British Minister, Mr. Packingham, seems to have been made the occasion of much strenuous opposition to this one of the objects of his mission, and upon a very pacific character; and that opposition is most rife in that body which must eventually pass upon it. One of your Senators, Mr. Buchanan, thought proper, the other day, to volunteer a remark of threatening opposition, in advance of all ver agree to relinquish a foot of the Territory of Oregon." As a member of the committee on foreign relations, it was certainly unbecoming in him and it would have been much more the part of the prudent and wise statesman for him to have waited until any such demand for surrender had been made. Mn Benton is perfectly furious upon the subject, giving out that he shall act his part without regard, whatever for the movements of special ministers, -- he cared nothing for them. The setdement of these questions of boundary, right to erritory, &c., peacefully, amicably, and satisfactorily, to the mass of the people of the country, is a source of intense grievance to the leaders of the Van Buren party, as no steps of his administration to that end availed any thing. Failing in every expedient then put in operation to compromise the honor and character of the country, tempts, finally at purchasing of the British Govent of the N. E. Boundary question, the unbought permanent adjustment of that difficulty now rancles at the heart's core; and their cry now is for War, lest peaceful negotiations should remove from them this other and last dispu ted question with that same power, the right of session to Oregon. The Whigs argue that, as decorous and necessary position, the subject should not be agitated in the Senate pending ne gotiations upon it. That body is finally to sit in unigement upon the results of the negotiation whatever they may be, when it will be legitimately before the Senate for its action; therefore its consid eration is now opposed. There seems to be many turbulent spirits in Congress, who have no higher ented by Mesers. Gilmer and Wise, on the 4th patriotic, or holier ambition than to get the country into a broil with Great Britain. Let the demon of war once be roused, and they will find it much easier to have excited the monster, than to pacify him when the spirit of the tempest rages in all its fury. The public have at stake a great interest in this question, and it would not were members of Congress to be advised concern-

I presume it is known, but how extensively in your State, I have no means of judging, that a bill has been introduced into the Senate, permitting foreign Rail Road Iron to be imported free of duty, for the term of five years. It seems to me that this article ought to be, and can be, manufatured in this country at as low, or lower rate than the same can be imported. Pennsylvanians should look seriously to this matter, and as connected with the uncalled for and gross assault of "To see delegation after delegation pass through Levi Woodbury,-Van Buren's Cabinet Officer, exterior of the new Presbyterian Church in Ma- our streets-and Whigs without number throng- upon the iron interests of the country. He held our streets—and Whigs without number thronging our sidewalks—one could but feel that "All up the present imposition of duties on imposed iron as an unjust, oppressive and tyrannical exercise and interest of the National Treasury, the delegations from New London and Litch—through that medium into the National Treasury, the pockets of the people. So was filched from the pockets of the people. So anxious was he to hold this up in a most odious light, that the basis of his calculations of revenue lerived from the only three articles, one of which was iron; would, if carried out, exceed by more than one half all the revenue derived from foreign importations. Such men as Levi Woodbung, must be looked to as the authorised exponents of Mr. Clay was born, in the "Slashes of Hanover," the views of Mr. Van Buren! therefore whoever has been manufactured by Messrs. Howell & sustains his course, and aims to elevate him to the Presidential office, strikes a deadly blow at the welfare, prosperity and independence of the nation,—as what must it become—into what must cimen before us is as good as most articles of the it degenerate, without encouragement sufficient to sustain that industry which is the source of a nation's wealth, the diadem of a nation's renown ! At the approaching Presidential conflict, the wo of an extraordinary character occurred at Nash great political parties will rally where banners on ville, on the 2nd inst. The Knoxytille Register of the conflict of the con which will be inscribed, something like the follawing declaration of principles :-

WHIG LOCO FOCO PROTECTION NO PROTECTION to American Industry American Industry Against the world! The Merchant, Manu-

Down with the Tariff! Success to Free-trade factprer, Mechanic, Hurrah! Hurrah!! Labourer and Farmer for the Pauper Labour of Europe, against the ROTECTED

you are an American, do you hesitate for one mo- live from justice,

in the country be marshalled, no matter what may be the force or character of the special pleas presented, for the purpose of doing away with the startling fact, that the Van Buren party is opposed to true American interests—the encouragement of Home Industry. The leaders of that party are

ment under which of the above banners to enlist!

Under one or the other of these must every voter

giving evidence of it here daily, and we who are on the spot to watch their movements proclaim the

fact, and are ready to demonstrate its truthfulness by referring to the promulgated sentiments of the champion of Van Burenism in the Senate from the North, Mr. Woodbury, and from the West, Mr. Benton. In the House of Representatives, the amer ments proposed to be made to the report of the Committee on the Rules, were yesterday passed upon. Mr. Dromgoole of Va., and Cave Johnon of Tenn, had each offered amendments, this son of Tenni had each otheren unternament propo-being an amendment, to the amendment proposed by the former, was first acted upon. contemplated the adoption of the rules of the last Congress, excepting the 21st, for the regulation of the present. That 21st rule, he had changed so as to make it still more broad in its application by permitting all petitions on the subject of Slave-ry, the Slave-trade, &c., to be received, laid upon the table, but calling for no action whatever, on the part of the House. On the adoption of Mr lolinson's proposition to amend, it was rejected ly the strong negative vote, of year 35, to nays 143. The question now recurring upon the mendments of Mr. Dromgoole, which consisted of almost an entire new code of rules, the Whigs per-

severed until they brought the House, to a direc vote upon the rule, excluding petitions on the subject of Slavery; which was rejected, by yeas 86, nays 106. All sorts of expedients were resorted to, by the Loco Focos in order to escape titions, incmorials and remonstrances were prethis vote, but their frequent motions, to lay whole subject on the table, attempts to act upo the proposition of Mr. D. collectively, were of no avail-the determined purpose of the Whigs, was to be accomplished—they were to be forced to come up to the mark, and record their votes the Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia. upon the question, as the Whigs desired no congalment c

opinions, no skulking from responsi bilities. If the several votes taken in the progress of the day's proceedings are refered to, it will be found that Mr. Bidlack. from Penn. voted on all sides—for the rule—against the rule—to-day the whole subject on the table, and not to lay it on the table;—all which votes are perfectly characteristic with his speech on the subject of the rule. He ommenced that speech, without knowing what his own views were; but concluded by the final letermination of opposing the 21st rule. Since that time, he has been wavering, like the waves of the sea, tossed about, by every wind of doctrine, is to the expediency, or inexpediency, of the rule, to which he may for the time, be subjected.

pity a constituency who are thus represented-The action of the House, will be had this for noon, on the adoption of the report, as amended, which I shall add to this letter, if any result is obained, before the hour necessary for closing it. Hon. Mr. Faica, of Pennsylvania, lies erously ill at his residence in this city, and, as I

earn, no nopes are entertained of his recovery.

Futher Miller, of the end of the World notoric y, is here lecturing the good people of the dis-rict, and warning the national legislators of the end of all things temporal. He is accompanied by his co-laborers in the cause. Himes and Titch who together are attempting to gull the world' people hereabouts. The "Midnight Cry" i tarted in this city, and how extensively this soun f alarm from the press will arouse the dull ap chensions of the people remains to be see One thing is very certain however, that there never was an ass so consumately ridiculous in his prop sitions, we could find still more deluded folio therefore an exception to this self-evident rule, can The Senate has another quite prolific topic for not be expected in favor of the citizens of the Dis

trict of Columbia.

The Grand Jury of the District has before it the ase of Weller's assault upon Mr. Shriver in the House of Representatives. A bill will probably

e found against him. The second of May, the murderer of you Cochrane has been arrested in Baltimore on the harge of stealing money of a boarder at Barnum's Hotel in that city, and the Grand Jury of Balti-He is from the State of Georgia, and came here onsigned to Mr. Stiles, a locofoco Representative from that State. He now calls upon Mr. Berrien Whig U. S. Senator from that State, to defend him, as I now learn. It is to be hoped that he will find his time so much employed by engagements of an honorable character, as to render his servi

res in this case impossible.

In the House, this morning, the subject of the Rules came up in order as the first business. motion was made to reconsider the vote of vester day by which Mr. Dronigoole's amendment was esterday adopted. This was refused by year 55 nays 115. The question then came up on the adoption of the report as amended, when a motable; on which there was the follow yeas 88, nays 87. So the House decided to lay subject on the table, by a majority of ONE, and that one vote may be assigned to Mr Bidlack of Pennsylvania, as he should have oted differently if the wishes of his constituent

are carried out. A motion being made to reconsider the last vote t was moved to lay the motion on the table, the yeas and nays ordered, which resulted as follows yeas 89, nays 82: the motion was laid on the table, when the House passed to the consideration

COMMUNICATED. MECHANIC'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES. The Public will please remember that MR TROS. T. KUTCHIN will lecture " On Superstition," Tuesday evening next, March 5th, at the Town Hall.

We should like to see a full house, for such a fruitful subject. By some mistake, the Gentleman lecturer for the past week was unable to fulfil his engagement not from any fault on but the committee of arrangement mistook the evening, and the consequence was

The Committee have therefore determine adhere to the published arrangement, and the lees turers will please remember their several Tuesday vening obligations.
N. B.—Our citizens will please to remember

J. M. C. CALHOUN US. VAN BUBEN .- The Charleston Mercury tauntingly upbraids the Richmond Enquirer, for its despending lament over the letter of Mr. Rives; and tells him that neither Calhoun or Tyler will lend any assistance to Van Buren and his party. The article closes with the following claration, as to the course of the party favorable

"All this is time, temper and words, wasted. We have assented to go into a Convention fairly constituted-provided the party would redeem their pledges on the Tariff. We never had any ntention of going into any other sort of Convention; to give it sanction as an authoritative exposition of the will of the party. We held the mode f constituting the Convention which has prevailed, to be radically unfair, corrupt in tendency and dangerous to the highest and most cherished pri ciples of the Democratic creed. What ground for doubt as to our course was there left? Inquirer expect us to denounce the Convention as a political atrocity, and yet when the time came, to assent to its organization and receive its decrees as the words of fate? We have not been used thus to spend our breath in the support principles and then surrender them at noment when our sincerity is put to the test.

APTRAY IN NASHVILLE, TENN.—An affer in noticing it, says that Judge Turley, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, had offered a wanton insult to a highly respectable and amiable la dy of Nashville. The facts were communicated Major Turner, who being a relative of the lady made her his own, and meeting the Judge, as he was leaving the Court House, inflicted upon him a severe caning.

The Editor of the Louisville Journal says he i glad to learn from the Globe that Mr. Van Buren will not be withdrawn. He contends with the Locofocos, that justice to Mr. Van Buren demands his re-non nation, and says that if he were Reader! if you are a Pennsylvanian, aye, if to withdraw now he should consider him a fugiAll sorts of Items. (Original and selected.)

Wates to Your Posts .- The Locafoco men ers of the Legislature have issued a secret Circuar urging their friends to secure the Judges and inspectors of the elections throughout the State, at the elections to be held on the 15th inst. The Vircular declares that if "this is done, we shall have the vantage ground, and an easy victory will be the result." It is evidently their intention to carry the election by fraud. The Judges and Inspectors elected on the 15th inst. will officiate

at both the Governor and Presidential elections. TRIAL or TROMAS DORR .- An adjourned erm of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, will commence at Newport on Monday next. The trial of Mr. Dorr will probably take place on Wed. nesday or Thursday.

AN EARTHQUAKE .- Capt. Vincent, arrived at New York, from St. Vincent, reports that a shock of an earthquake was felt at St. Vincent on the

Dr. Stewart estimates the expense of obtaining

There are forty reporters from London attendng the State trials at Dublin.

In Syracuse, with 8,256 inhabitants there are 4 lawyers. Rochester with 22,000 has 70. Esther Young, aged 24, and recently married,

crossing near Montrose, Pa., on the 8th. A barn near Barnegat, N. J., was struck by lightning during a recent thunder-shower, and

with all its contents, consumed, A writer in the London Globe contends that three millions quarters of foreign grain, will be J required before harvest.

Wisconsin:-A decisive vote has been taken n the territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, against the formation of a State government.

It is estimated that about 2,000 persons in Misouri are preparing to emigrate to Oregon Territory next spring.

The Governor of New Jersey has issued his roclamation-ordering an election to be held on the 18th of March, for delegates to the Convention to frame a new Constitution for that State. The sea at Odessa has withdrawn two-thirds

of a mile from the land, leaving the ships high An iron wire bridge, sixty feet long, has been onstructed across the Miami canal, at Race St., constructed across the Miami canal, at Race St., sight of their father's lifeless corpse! The walks in Cincinnati, at a cost of \$1,650. This is the lings of agonized females! The pitrous grief of first wire bridge crected west of the mountains.

safety a weight of 150 tons. The Steamboat Lawrence came into collision with the Steamboat Lancet, near the town of Concord, on the Ohio River, on the 15th inst., and sank immediately. The Lawrence had a cargo of

Competent judges think it will bear, with perfect

The Hon. John Leeds Kerr, late United States enator for Maryland, died a few days since, a is residence in Easton, (Md.) aged sixty-five. Mr. Clay is expected to reach Raleigh, North

Carolina, on Friday, the 12th of April next.

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL. Decay of Rail Road Timber.

On the first introduction of Rail Roads into thi vooden district of country, timber was very natucally resorted to for the superstructure; in fact it was soon discovered that without numerous wood gross-ties, they could not be depended on for safe travel and every day's experience goes to show that they are indispensable. Timber was then in a undance and could be easily procured. The apply seemed to be considered as inexhaustible; and little thought was bestowed on its durability when laid in Rail roads, as the means of replacing it existed on every side, while the cost was but little more than the labor of preparing it. While our mining operations were confined to 50 or 60, 000 tons per annum, with but few rail roads to keep up, we scarcely seemed to make an impresn on the immense forests surrounding us. But the scene has since changed. To keep up our numerous rail roads, and to mine from 7 to 00,000 tons of coal a year has been found to de troy our timber rapidly. Some tracts of land are ilready nearly destitute of timber suitable for mi-

replaced by another growth of sufficient size on he same ground under 25 or 30 years. Experience has shown that in the middle States cluding Pennsylvania, rail road sleepers made of mon oak do not last on an average more than allout 5 years, to be safe to travel over with heavy cars. But suppose we say that, from the coolness of our climate, and by taking pains to lay them on eds of broken stone, they will last, in the vicinity of Pottsville an average of seven years.

ning and rail road purposes. This timber will no

There are in the county of Schuylkill rail roads o the amount of at least 200 miles of single track, exclusive of what is under ground amounting to, perhaps, 30 miles more. To lay these with sleepers three feet apart, (the usual distance) will require in round numbers, 405,000 sleepers. And hese it must be remembered will have all to be eplaced with new ones in about seven years, with e prospect that in that time we shall have 30 or s of additional track to keep up, which with all the subsequent increase will have to be renewed every seven years, as long as our mines are worked and rail roads are wanted. We will therefore be safe in saying that it will require 65,-000 sleepers in each year for 10 years to come to make and keep up our rail road, and an increased quantity afterwards.

The annual consumption of timber for mining purposes is enormous, and must rather increase than diminish. Proprietors of coal land will not easily part with theirs; timber for rail road purposes will therefore shortly have to be brought from a distance, and we may safely calculate that every renewal of our rail roads will be at an increased

Is it not then time to look about and enquire whether some measures cannot be adopted for preventing the rapid decay of rail road timber, and thus indirectly lessening the cost of its renewal. A variety of substances have been proposed with which to impregnate timber to preserve it from decay; some of these are believed not to be expensive in practice or difficult to apply, while the testimony in favor of their efficiency are very encouraging. But even should they add 50 per cent, to the cost of sleepers, and only prolong their durability to double its present times iney would be well worth adopting, and cheaper than transparting timber from a great distance.

Some of these substances, with the method of applying them, I intend to notice more in ilctail

FROM ST. JACO, CUNA.-The brig Robert Bruce, Capt. Gardner, arrived, at this port yester day, in 9 days from St. Jago via Baracoa. The state of this market is represented to be considerably depressed at the time of the sailing of the R. B. it being over supplied with produce generally, particularly the article of fish, a large quantity of which had been stored for the want of

ourchasers. The outward cargo of the Robert Bruce, which consisted of about 200 casks of rice, sold at 10rs. -Capt. G. informs us that the coffee crop was coming in very slowly, and some sales of this artiele had been effected on plantation for entire crop, at \$5 68.

Left barques Tecumseh and Smyrna, discharging; and brig Monletta, for Boston, loading .-

POSTSCRIPT.

MOST AWFUL AND MOST LAMEN-TABLE CATASTROPHE!!

nstantaneous Death, by the Bursting of one of the Large Guns on board the United States Ship Princeton, of Sceretary Upshur, Sceretary Gilmer, Commodore Kennon, and Virgit Maxey, Esq.

In the whole course of our lives it has never fallen to our lot to announce to our readers a more shocking calamity—shocking in all its circulastan-ces and concomitants—than that which occurred on board the United States Ship Princeton yestenlay afternoon, whilst under way, in the river Potomac, fourteen or fifteen miles below this city. Yesterday was a day appointed, by the cour-esy and hospitality of Capt. Stockton, Comman-

der of the Princeton, for receiving as visiters to his fine ship (lying off Alexandria.) a great number of guests, with their families, liberally and nu-merously invited to spend the day on board.— The day was most favourable, and the company was large and brilliant, of both sexes; not less probably in number than four hundred, among whom were the President of the United States, the Heads of several Departments, and their families. of an earthquake was felt at St. vincent on the 9th of January, at 1 P. M. No damage was done.

Several of the Muryland papers take ground in favor of the sale of the public works of that State.

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The Several of the Muryland papers take ground in favor of the large guns on board (carrying a ball of the large g the great power and capacity of that formidable medical degree from the Paris Faculty at about, weapon of war. The ladies had partaken of impluous repast; the gentlemen had succeeded them at the table and some of them had left it a the vessel was on her return up the river, opposite to the fortt where Captain Stockton consented to fire another shot from the same gun, around and near which, to observe its effects, many persons had gathered, though by no means so many similar discharges in the morning the ladies who then thronged the deck being on this fatal occasion vas drowned in the Susquehanna river, while almost all between decks, and out of reach of harm, The gun was fired. The explosion was follows: ed, before the smoke cleared away so as to observe ts effects, by shricks of wo which announced dire calamity. The gun had burst, at a point three or four feet from the breech, and scattered death and desolation around. Mr. Upshur, Secretary of State; Mr. Gilmer, so recently placed at the head of the Nyth Courselors Mr. Green death of the Nyth Mr. Green d of the Navy, Commodore Kennon, one of its gallant officers, Virgil Maxey, lately returned from diplomatic residence at the Hague, Mr. Gardines of New York, (formerly a member of the Senate of that State,) were among the slain. Beside these, seventeen scamen were wounded, several of them badly and probably mortally. Among those stunned by the concussion, we learn not all serg-ously injured, were Capt. Stockton himself; Col. Senton, of the Senate ; Lieut. Hunt, of the Prince ton; W. D. Robinson, of Georgetown. Other persons also were perhaps more or less injured, of

> persons known to the public who were killed or ingerously or seriously hurt. The scene upon the deck may more desily lide magined than described. Nor can the imagingon picture to itself the half of its horrors Wives widowed in an instant by the murderous blast! Daughters smitten with the hear rending the unburt but heart-stricken spectator! The wounded seamen borne down below! The si-lent tears and quivering lips of their brave and hour est comrades, who tried in vain to subdue or h conceal their feelings! What words can ados quately depict a scene like this?

whom, in the horror and confusion of the momen

no certain account could be obtained. The above

are believed, however, to comprise the whole of the

We have received a private letter which states that the bodies of the killed were conveyed to the White House, and placed side by side in the East Room. Both Houses of Congress immediately. adjourned until Monday next. Since the death of the lamented Harrison, there has not been such a gloom cast over the city. The departments are all closed. Judge Williams narrowly escaped in the following manner, which I have jus from his own lips. He was standing alongside of the unfortunate dead, just before they fired off the gun, and they were teasing him, being Secretary of War, and not able to stand the fire, and just one minute before they fired, he remarked "Well gentlemen, as Secretary of War, as I am, I can't stand his shock," and then stopped out of danger.

NEW BOOKS. LES MYSTERS DE PARIS.—This is the French edition of Sue admirable novel. It will be completed in eight paris, at 25 cuits cach.

THE KITCHEN DIRECTORY.—This is a book containing the most valuable recipes for cooking, carving, &c. illustrated with 16 engavings, price 12] cents.

MENOTRS OF SERVIC PELLICO.—Containing an account of the Tragedian, sufforing and imprisonment. ant of the Tragedian, suffering and impi r sale at this office, twenty-five cents. of sale at this office, twenty-five cents.

St. Parnick's Pungatory.—An essay on the legends of Purgotary, Hell and Parndise, by Thomas
Vright, Esq., for sale at this office, price 121 cents.

Love and Money.—This is an interesting tale of
yery day life, by Mary Howatt. Price 121 cents, for
ale at this office.

Guancia on the Charin Baide.—This is a legent
f Hispaniola, containing much interest, by Wm. Hen-

Gov. Rernouns. The Louisville Journal says that the intelligence of the self-murder of those. Reynolds, of Missouri, is confirmed. "He was discovered by the members of his family, lying perfectly dead in his room. The manner death was as follows: He procured a rifle-fast ened a string to the trigger, placed the muzzle gainst his forehead, and shot himself. He left letter upon his table addressed to Col. G. W. Mino was a native, of Kentucky, and had resided in Missouri about fifteen years. He was n affluent circumstances, and had entered into ontracts for building a fine dwelling on his faith near Payette. He attended church on the event ing previous to his commission of suicide. Lieu mant Governor Marmaduke now becomes Gov. ernor of Missouri. He is a thorough Locoford

Suspection Munden .- Mr. Robert Atkinson of Washington, Wyoming county, was suddenly killed, on Tuesday, the 7th instant, by the fulling of a tree, as was supposed. Since his interment suspicion aroso that all was not right, and his body was disintered, and examined by physicians, and the appearance of the wound, and other sire cumstances, appeared to indicate that howas must dered. He was engaged in chopping at the time of his death with a neighbor by the name of Bais ley. Mr. A. was to have been married in a Jew days .- Bradford Reporter.

CLINTON, THE FORGER. This notorious for ger, who robbed several large brokers in N. York. was liberated in London, owing to informality the requisition from the authorities here. Jus before the Ripernia sailed he presented him self at the Union Bank, London, and demanded the funds which he had there on deposit—eighteen thousand dollars—the fruits of successful for geries; but the parties interested beying a lien upplaced under arrest, to meet the issue of legal pre ceedings instituted by all agent for the New York

Yesterday morning, Mr. Charles Steele, Tra. was found in the road near the residence of Captain Huggins, in a state of insensibility, with his hord severely bruised, as with a club, and his pockets rifled. He was living last evening, though little hope is entertained of his recovery. He tas his condition. The city is infested by a gang of brigands, and there can be no doubt th Steele has fallen into the hands of some of these illians .- Mobile Register, 17th ult.

EXECUTION OF JAMES DOLAN. -The Brade ford Argus of Saturday says: "This wretehod nan convicted at the September term of the Brade ford County Court, of the murder of Rufus G. iere, near Athens, in this county, was executed yesterday in the Bradford county jail yard. The execution of Mrs. Dolan, who was convicted at vesterday in the Bradford county juil yard. the same time; for the same offence, was deferred she having been respited by the governor for the term of six months."

RESIGNATION OF MR. CHOATE. The Boston Atlas of this morning says: It is now confidently reported in this city, upon the authority of letters received from the Hon. Rufus Choake, Senator in Congress from this State, that he will, ere long, resign his seat in the Senate-the resignati

take effect on the first day of March next.