

POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, May 25, 1844

Subscribers for the Campaign. In order 30 place the Miners' Journal within each of all, during the approaching Presidential ubernatorial Elections, we will fur and others. from the first of April, until the Preside Single Subscribers.

All orders must be post paid, and accompanied with the cash. Address B. BANNAN, Butsville.

IMPORTANT. Let every citizen bear in mind, that it is not only his interest but his duty, to purphase every thing that he can at home. By pursuing such a course, he encoura-ges the mechanical industry of his own neighborhood. on which the prosperity of every town, and city mainly depends—and besides, every dollar paid out at home

THE POOR MAN'S BILL

Those who are compelled to labor, ought to beau mind that the Tariff is emphatically the poor man's la must nature train is empanically the poor man's larg-it secures to him regulars employment and good wages, which is his capital—and just in proportion as the duties after reduced, so in proportion does his wages go down. Think of this working-men, before you aid in supports ing men who will rob you of your only capital, the wa-

COME ON LOCOPOCOS .- HERE'S A CHASEN-We will furnish our paper to such responsible Locofocos as choose to subscribe on the following terms, viz; They shall have the paper from now until the Presidential Election, (a period of nearly eight months,) for the sum of one dollar, pavable when Henry Clay is elected President. If Martin Van Buren is elected, they will of course recove the paper gratis. This is certainly fairand we hope our Locofoco friends will not licsilate subscribing on these conditions.

"THE COON TRAP" will make its appear ance the first Wednesday in June---We cannot procure a suitable Cut sooner. Subscribers continue to pour in daily.

Will the editor of the Berks & Schuvlkill Journal inform us whether it is true that Mr. Muh. Berks county, although Gen. Jackson and Martin returns will show. We have heard it so asserted. We know that Mr. Muhlenberg never was considered a popular man in Berks county, and we are inclined to believe that the assertion is correct.

COAL BREAKING.

Among the many improvements which have lately taken place in the business operations of this ian. region, there is none more striking than the saving of expense in breaking and screening coal. A few years since every ton of coal which was broken for shipment cost from 30 to 371 cents to reduce it to proper sizes, while now the expense that he is a clergyman. Now we do not know fortunate in thus alluding to the "stars" and Doct Duncan, of Ohio—he is good at "dissect-This truly surprising result, like many others of Preacher, provided he had not abandoned his call-

believe, was first made in this borough, by Mr. persons. But the charge is incorrect.-Mr. Fre- out praising. But for the story.- A weary travproving as successful as was anticipated, they in New Jersey during the periods he was not in then made upon the old system of breaking with the New York University, which duties he bas the cask which she kept for giving away. The the hammer, and instead of breaking in the pile, performed for the last five years. Mr. F. has alcast iron-plates, with holes sufficiently large to al- ways taken an active part in the Religious Associ- exclaimed "excellent," "capital," "I never drank low coal of proper size to pass through, were used. This was found to diminish the expense consider- Bible Society. He is in every sense of the word, house delighted to hear such unmerited commenably, making the cost of breaking about 20 or 25 a christian-but is not an ordained Preacher. So cents per ton. A further improvement was then made by turning the screens by steam instead of hand, which caused a still further reduction in the expense of preparing the coal for market, the cost being from 12 to 18 cents per ton. But satisfactory as these results were, and greatly reduced as the expenses have been by these improvements, Mr. Battin, of Philadelphia, has improved upon them, and invented a coal breaking machine, which will in all probability supercede every other invention of the kind, and eventually enrich its in. genious inventor. One of these machines was first erected at Mr. Bast's Mines, for the purpose of breaking white ash coal, and found to answer every purpose intended; but at the same time fears were expressed that it could not be used to advantage in breaking the red ash. Subsequent events have shown that these fears were groundless, and a machine is now in operation at Milnes & Spencer's mines, by which the red ash is broken with no greater loss than on the cast iron platform.-Encouraged by these successful experiments, other machines are now in the course of creetion at the colleries of Andrew B. White, and also at the Delaware Coal Co'r. works, the latter of which will

which is paid the patentee. Another machine for the same purpose, but constructed upon entirely different principles, we learn has been put in operation by the Beaver Meadow Coal Co. This machine consists of a square box, in which are several iron bars placed longitudinal. ly at such distances apart as will make the coal of proper size, while a roller is so situated as to lege of holding an office without the ability to finpass over and force the coal through the openings. The invention is favourably spoken of, and will no doubt answer a good purpose in breaking the white ash, although we learn the waste is much greater than that caused by Mr. Battin's machine.

cording to location, including 3 cents per ton

Punniture.-We invite attention, to Mr. Gressang's Advertisement in another column; he is an excellent workmen, and turns out as good Furniture, and we learn at us low rates, as any that can be procured from abroad. He also manufactures any article in that line required to or der. There is no necessity now, both with regard to price and quality, for our citizens to procure their Furniture from abroad. Our Cabinet makers are able and willing to supply all the de; family feeling for that paper, and therefore fee

The Militia .- Last Monday was Battalion day, and it seems that the militia are really making efforts to improve themselves. Col. Silver proved himself every inch a Colonel-and his staff looked remarkably well in uniform, particularly ou friend, Lieutenant Colonel Werner. On Monday next the Volunteer Battalion will parade at Mi-

IT It will be observed by the foreign intelli gence on our first page, that the Iron trade is looking up again in England and-Wales. 🤜

WE LAT before our readers this week, the late essage of John Tyler, on the subject of Texas; ferred from the following extract, taken from the ligion and politics were blended. letter of a Washington correspondent of the N. Y.

"The idea prevails in the Executive circle, and s an old and familiar one with Tyler, Wise and their coadjutors, that it is in the power of "a resolute minority," at any time to involve this country in a war, and that when this is effected, the whole Country must come to the rescue, and sustain at all hazards and at every cost the party who brought it about. This a a beautiful theory of political ethics—as beautiful as that domestic system out of which most of our National corruption and calamities have grown. In the House of Representatives, in 1843, Wise, referring to this very subject of Annexation, said in addition to the above, that if war were once begun the politicians would not dare to oppose it. "They are burnt children," said he; "they never will venture to oppose another war; if they do, they

An impeachment of the President, is the geneal topic of conversation at Washington, and a number of prominent Journals, have already called upon Congress to impeach him, as the only means of checking the mischief which his unexampled course is likely to cause, if he is not stopped in his career.

JUBILEE NEAR PINEGROVE.-When the news of the defeat of Mr. McKay's British Tariff Bill, reached Eckert & Gullford's Furnace, near Pinecelebrating the 4th of July, and other National the last war proved that the people of this coun-Jubilees; with Schuylkill County Powder-and try were not backward with visiting them with lenberg never received over 1500 majority in used a copy of this infamous bill for wadding, "stripes" and if any body of naturalized citizens and thus scattered it to the four winds of 'Heaven. Van Buren received over 3000 majority. The The working men in every section of the Count that Flag has extended to them as to ruthlessly events, they seem to understand the true inter- mericans would prove unworthy of the legacy bevocate, by their votes, the interests of Great Brit- with its "stripes." No person deprecates and

Mn. FRELINGREUSEN.-Some of the Lucofoco papers, are endeavoring to create the impression, course is to avoid giving any cause for it-and by styling him the Rev. Theodore Frelinghuysen, will not much exceed one fifth of this amount. That he would be any the worse, even if he were a "stripes" under such circumstances, a similar kind, is the effect of machinery, and has ling. We have not, we must confess, a very fabeen brought about by successive experiments and | vorable opinion of renegade Preachers; there is al-The attempt to break coal by machinery, we are very few who would place confidence in such is like the Englishman's beer-good enough withlinghuysen is a member of the Bar, and practised were afterwards avandoned. Improvements were public life, until he was appointed as Principal of The good lady accordingly filled him a mug out of much for this Locofoco charge.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE .- On Tuesday afternoon last, the wife of Dr. Brantner, of this Borough, having left her infant child, about 6 months old, asleep in her chamber, went below to attend to her domestic duties. Upon returning, she found a large Cat lying upon the infant's breast, with its head near the child's mouth, as if in the out it." act of sucking its breath. Upon examination the child was discovered to be dead, having met its death in this most extraordinary and distressing

HAIL STORMS .- Storms accompanied with hail, have been very frequent this season, and in some instances have proved very destructive to the crops, Thursday morning.

NOTARY PUBLIC .- The Governor has appoint probably go into operation during the present ed Mr. John Clayton, of this Borough, a Notary week, and former the ensuing week. These ma- Public, for Schuylkill County, in place of Mr. chines, to work advantageously, require engines of Johnson, resigned. Mr. C., received the news of kicked up a little bit of a row, and showed evident about twenty horse power, and will break the coal his appointment, about the same time the death of at an expense of from 8 to 10 cents per ton, ac- Mr. Jacob Seitzinger, the acting incumbent, occurred-and we learn that he has already received the rather roughly-and one of the Saints, by the business of the Bank. We learn also, that the Son-in-law of Mr. Scitzinger, despatched an A. of accusing Joe Smith with having committed gent to Harrisburg after the office for himself, a sundry murders, and threatened to shoot him,few hours after the old gentleman died. Rather indecent haste, we should think, but if he even succeeds in getting an appointment, (the County being entitled to three) it will only be the priviger "the spoils."

FROST .- On Wednesday and Thursday mornings last, we had a slight touch of frost in this neighborhood—injuring the beans a little,—but so far we believe the fruit, which is very abundant, has not been touched.

DELICACIES .- Our friend Mr. Boyle, has been treating our citizens with fine strawberries, at the rate of 25 cents per quart, from the Philadelphia

That old and respectable paper, "The Berks and Schuylkill Journal," appeared in an entire new dress on Saturday last. We have a kind of gratified at such evidences of prosperity.

The Forum wants to know whether Texas wont send delegates to the Tyler Convention a Baltimore. Can't say-but wouldn't be surpris ed at any thing now a days-

A meeting of the Commissioners for the sale of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. has been called at the United States Hotel in Phil adelphia, on the 2d of August

The Annual Protestant Episcopal Convention 's now in session in Philadelphia.

BISHOP HUGHES, has addressed a long letter to Mayor Harper of New York, accompanying a letand in doing so, enter our solemn protest against ter which he handed over to the Mayor, threatenthe high-handed usurpation of Executive Power ing to take his (Hughes') life. In this letter the which it contains. From the unexampled perti- Bishop undertakes to explain his course with renacity with which the President has clung to the gard to the School Question, and denies that he annexation and thrust it upon the American peo- ever took any part in the politics of the day. He ple, we were prepared to hear of still greater is very severe on the Protestant clergy, and Col. tretches of Executive prerogative, but we must Stone of the Advertiser, and Bennett; and attrionfess that this last outrage, has far exceeded our | butes nearly all the attacks made upon him to the expectations, and made us tremble for the safety misrepresentations of the latter. He also complains of our Union. What! shall a single man hol- of the Press in general, with but few exceptions ling his office contrary to the wishes of nine There is one thing however, which the Bishop en tenths of the people, shall be dare to involve us tirely loses sight of. It is the Catholic press, in a war with Mexico, without a shadow of pro- which has been much more abusive than any of vocation? shall he dare to violate solemn treaties, the political press-and a large portion of the arassume powers confided to Congress alone, and ticles to which he takes exception, were written in establish a Despotism, in the home of Liberty !- | reply to those which appeared in the Catholic That our fears are not idly founded, may be in- Press of New York and Boston, in which both re-

The Bishop in speaking of his emigration to this country, says:

"The retrospect, however, has brougt back to my mind the recollections of youth. I perceived then, that the intolerance of my own country had left me no inheritance, except that of a name which, though numble, was untarnished. In the future, the same intolerance was a barrier to every hope, in my native land, and there was but one other country in which I was led to believe the rights and privileges of citizen rendered all mer equal. I can even now remember my reflections on first beholding the Anicrican Flag. It never crossed my mind that a time might come, when that flag, the emblem of the freedom just alluded to, should be divided by apportioning its stars to the citizens of native birth; and its stripes only, a he portion of the naturalized foreigner. I was of course but young and inexperienced; and yet, e en recent events have not diminished my conf ence in that ensign of civil and religious liberty It is possible that I was mistaken; but still I clin to the delusion, if it be one, and as I trusted to that flag, on a Nation's fuith-I think it more likely that its stripes will disappear, altogether, and that before it shall be employed as an instrument of bad faith, towards the foreigners of every land—the white portions will blush into crimson nd then the glorious stars alone will remain."

The American Flag, that glorious Banner, which "waves o'er the land of the free, And the home of the brave,"

Is a protection to the friends of liberty through out the world-but those who attempt to insulgrove, the hands employed at the Works, imme- it, must expect and unquestionably will feel its diately loaded a Cannon, which they had east for "stripes." Great Britain tried that experiment and on our own soil, should so far forget the privileges bers of Congress, who receive their eight dollars protect it from insult; and if even in doing so, it their teeth.-En. M. J. a day out of the United States Treasury, and ad- was found necessary to visit those who insulted it abhors mobism more than we do; but such conduct would doubtless lead to such a result under almost any circumstances. The most prudent therefore think that the Bishop is peculiarly un-

That Spade which we carried home so democratically, last Saturday, has been put into succesways something suspicious about them-and there ful operation, and we can inform Mr. BROOKE, it requested; as was customary, a draught of beer. ations, and is a Prominent Member of the American such beer in my life. The good man of the dation of his beer No 2, gave his wife a wink and requested her to furnish a mug of No. 1. This the traveller also swallowed down, but without saving a word in its praise. "How is this," exclaimed the old man, "you praise that foul stuff which was hardly fit for a dog to drink but say nothing about that which is really good?" "Ah," replied the traveller, "the first you gave me was so poor it needed praising; this is good enough with-

The Editor of the Sunbury American, a liberal locofoco in some things, takes ground against the Sale of the State Works, on the supposition that it might destroy the liberties of the country. Such was the cry against the incorporation of the Bank of North America, the first Bank incorporated in the country-and it has been re-iterated against and other property. Several have occurred in the the incorporation of every National Bank since vicinity of this place, doing considerable damage that period. Notwithstanding these wise predic--but fortunately so far our borough has escaped tions, the liberties of the country still exist, -and from any of these visitations. This accounts for will continue to exist even if the State should sell the unusual coolness of the weather at this sea- the Public Works. We had supposed that these. son. The Therrometer stood at 35 degrees on stale and rather antiquated "catch-words," were note confined only to the small potatoe politicians of the party-but it appears we were mistaken.

Monnon Diericulty .- According to the St. Louis Republican, some of the Saints have symptoms of disobeying the authority of Joe Smith. In the scuffle, the Prophet was handled name of Foster, even ventured upon the hardihood declaring that in so doing, he would commit a meritorious act in ridding the world of such a villain, imposter and tyrant." Joe finally triumohed in restoring order-but his rule has been considerably shaken. Such proceedings are any thing but saintly in this Kingdom of the Saints.

THE RIOT. A number of arrests are daily taking place in Philadelphia, of persons charged with being concerned in the recent riot in that ciy-and the Grand Jury, are now in session, inestigating the causes which led to it. As soon as they make their report, we shall probably give our opinion upon the subject. Among those arrested, is a James Paul, who it is alledged, is the person who shot young Wright. He was wounded, and several new tifles were found in his house, which he states were sent there, and he could not help it. The question naturally arises

by whom were they sent? The All the Foundries, Nail Factories, Rolling Mill, &c., at Reading, are in full and successful operation-and the working men, who were in a suffering condition about a year ago, are now fully employed at fair wages. Oh! the black tariff! how it does injure the country! The "principle" upon which it is founded is very "destructive,"-and its "details" are "horrible."

The iron canal boat New Era, cleared at Albany, N. Y., on Saturday last, with 130,000 lbs. cargo, paying \$432 16 toll, being the largest amount ever collected on any single boat.

"Let our rallying 'cry be Democracy, and no United States Bank."

The above is extracted from the last Reading Jefferson Democrat, a Muhlenberg paper, publish ished by Joel Ritter, son of John Ritter, of the Reading Eagle. As a comment on the above, we publish the following. In the winter of 1832, when Mr. Muhlenberg was in Congress, he wrote to the editors of the Reading Eagle, as follows:

"In my opinion, the United States can never prosper in the absence of a UNITED STATES BANK, or an enstitution similar to that one." Gen. Jackson always suspected Mr. Muhlenperg of secretly aiding the United States Bank,and in 1835 when the contest for Governor sprung up between Wolf and Muhlenberg, the old lion publicly rebuked Mr. Muhlenberg for his course by sending the following toasts to the different ing toast to the friends of Wolf, celebrating the 4th of July in Philadelphia:

"By Gen. Jackson,-The People of Pennsyl vania—The decision and firmness with which they upheld their patriotic Governor in the recent ontest with the Bank of the United States, have given them new claims to the admiration and respect of their republican brethren throughout the

To the Muhlenberg celebration, he sent the fol

"By Gen. Jackson-The Republican and Democratic principles of our Government-their prestheir destruction would be followed by public dishonor and private distress. They can only be preserved by the union and harmony of their true

The hostility evinced by Gen. Jackson at that time to Mr. Muhlenberg, is the reason why the Locofoco papers are attempting to create the impression that Gen. Jackson is now favourable to

Anvantage of Whig Songs .- Brother rownlow, of the Jonesborough Whig, in defending Whig songs from the attack made upon them by the locos, says :-- In the Second Book of Sam ucl, and the 16th chapter, our locofoco song haters will learn that Saul, King of Israel, when he lay stretched on his couch, with a devil in him as large as a modern "Democrat," called for "a man who was a cunning player on the harp," to play him out, and David went with his harp, an ass den with bread, and a bottle of wine, and a kid, and as soon as the "carousal" began, the devil departed! Now, if the soft melody of David's harp could chase the devil from the couch of Saul, and lull his spirit into sweet repose, as we are taught it did, why may not the music of Whig songs drive the devil out of the locofocos?

Parson Brownlow is about right-the singing of whig songs has already driven the devil out try, are beginning to get their eyes opened to the seize that Emblem of the Nation's Glory, and des- of the Locofocos in these parts. It has deprived true state of affairs, and judging from recent ecrate it by trampling it under their feet, the A- them of all power to do harm-and they are almost as quiet as a milestone. There are only ests of the country, much better than those mem- queathed them by their forefathers, if they did not two or three who even make an effort to show

IN A QUANDARY. - Some of the Locofocos, in. their paroxysms of despair, are endeavoring to bring out Gen. Dodgo as a candidate for the Presidency-and others are engaged in reviving the it do for these searchers after now men, to try ing Coons," and would make as good a representative of Locofocoism as could be found in the

THE TEXAS QUESTION.

The New York Evening Post states that the following will probably be the vote on the Ratifi-Senate. The information is no doubt correct:

Against Annexation-Evans, Fairfield, Atheron, Bates, Choate, Simmons, Frances, Huntinglon, Ntles, Phelps, Upham, Tallmadge, Wright, Dayton, Miller, Bayard, Clayton, Menick, Pi Rives, Archer, Mangum, Berrien, Morehead, Crittenden, Foster, Jarnagan, Tappan, Allen, Barrow, Johnson, White, Benton, Atkinson, Porter, Wood-

For Annexation-Levi Woodbury, Buchanan turgeon, Haywood, Hager, McDuffie, Colquit. Jannegan, Henderson, Walker, Semple, Breese, Bagby, Lewis, Sevier, Fulton.

Thus there will be 33 votes against, and 15 in favor of the profect, as now presented. Of those in favor of Texas, only one is from New England, and from the free states generally only seven. Of those against the scheme, 16 are from slave States, only one Whig, Henderson, of Miss., is in favor of Annexation.

On what ground Messrs. Buchanan and Sturgeon goes for this project, we cannot imagine Such a vote would be in direct violation of the views and wishes of their constituents. Oliver Oldschool writes as follows, from Wash-

"You will observe that a re-action is taking place at the South on the Texas annexation ques ion. The Whigs almost to a man go with Mr. Clay, and about one half of the Democrats with speak now of Tennessee, Louisiana and Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas, are Texas mad."

THE Locofoco papers state that the Tariff i safe—but they studiously avoid telling the peo- Treaty, without placing itself in a hostile attitude to the United States, and justifying the employple that ninety-nine locofocos members of Congress, voted in favor of its repeal, while every Whig in Congress, supported the present Tar-

It is rumored that Gen. Jackson, in order to accommodate Van Buren, has consented not to express any further opinion in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas.

The Great Locofoco Convention convenes at Baltimore on Monday next. It will be a rather tumultuous assemblage-and great efforts will be made to repudiate Van Buren, but we still incline to the opinion that he will be nominated on the first ballot, when a portion will probably withdraw and unite upon Tyler, or some other man.

A Rumon.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier says, under date of May 12, that the President is determined upon another convocation of Congress, if it adjourns without favorable action upon the Texas Treaty, with the hope to pass it by a joint resolution of the two Houses." Doubtful!

Another Member of Congress Dead .- H. R. Brinkerhoff, representative from Ohio, has died. Two vacancies now exist in the Ohio delegation. Some or the papers say; "Since our last, no further outbreak in Philadelphia." Is that com-

Linden tree, in Philadelphia. Senator Benton's speech against the annexation of Texas, is spoken of with great praise by all parties at Washington, except the Tyler

THE United States Gazette, states that the

vorm has already commenced its ravages on the

THE Hon. John M. Niles of Connecticut, has taken his seat in the U.S. Senate.

FOR THE MINERS JOURNAL. WATER PIPES.

It not unfrequently happens that people are dispropertied at considerable loss, in procuring an ex pected supply of water through small pipes Though no pipe-layer myself. I have thought some scientific remarks on the subject might be of practical use. Setting aside the consideration of friction, the capacity of different sized pipes for supplying water, is in direct proportion to the quares of their diameters. Thus a two inch pipe will pass four times as much as a one inch.—A nch one, 9 times as much - A 4 inch one, 16 times as much, &c. But friction is a very important consideration in this, as in many other matters, and is probably much less understood to the full extent of its bearing than the preceding rules celebrations in Philadelphia. He sent the follow- Now the circumference of the inside circle of a pipe is the measure of surface exposed to friction nd consequently of frictional resistance to the passage of a fluid. The area of the same circle hows its capacity, friction aside. Let us now take a pipe one inch in diameter. The area of its circle is about three fourths of an inch, and its circumference about three inches. It follows then, that the surface exposed to friction, is 'to the capacity (area) as three to three fourths, or as four o one. In a 2 inch pipe the same surface is to the capacity as two to one. In a 4 inch pipe, it s one to one. In an 8 inch pipe as one to two.

In a 16 in. pipe as 1 to 4, &c. These calculations a little extended, may

ressed in a tabular form as below Surface exposed to friction. or content.

Thus, then it appears, the resistance of friction n a quarter inch pipe, compared with its capaciy, is to the same resistance in a 64 inch one, as 6 X 16 to one, or 256 to 1. Again, though the nuare of the diameter, is always the measure of apacity, the amount of friction is the product of he circumference into the length, so that the supply in a small pipe is much diminished by its ength, the proportion being inverse. Besides all this, in small tubes capillary attraction takes of fect and impedes the descent. These data may explain results, and prevent disappointments. J. P.

THE USURPATION AVOWED! MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNI-

TED STATES. To the Senate of the United States: In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 13th instant, requesting to be informed "whether since the commencement of the negotiations which resulted in the Treaty now before the Senate for the annexation of Texas to the United States, ny Military preparation has been made or ordered by the President, for or in anticipation of war; fallen fortunes of James Buchanan. How would and, if so, for what cause, and with whom was such war apprehended, and what are the pre-parations that have been made or ordered!—Has any movement or assemblage or disposition of any of the Military or Naval forces of the United States been made or ordered with a view to such hostili ties!-And to communicate to the Senate copies of all orders or directions given for any such preparation, or for any such inovement or disposition or for the future conduct of such Military or Naval forces:" I have to inform the Senate that, in consequence of the declaration of Mexico communicated to this Government, and by me laid before Congress at the opening of its present session, an nouncing the determination of Mexico to regard as a Declaration of War against her by the United States the definitive ratification of any Treaty with Texas annexing the territory of that Reput lic to the United States, and the hope and belief entertained by the Executive that the Treaty with Texas for that purpose would be speedily approved and ratified by the Senate, it was regarded by the Executive to have become emphatically its duty to concentrate in the Gulf of Mexico and its vicinity, as a precautionary measure, as large a portion of the Home Squadron under the command of Captain Conner as could well be drawn together, and, at the same time to assemble at Fort Jesup, on the borders of Texas; as large a Military force as the demands of the service at other encampments would authorise to be detached. For the number of ships already in the Gulf and the waters contiguous thereto, and such as are laced under orders for that destination, and o troops now assembled upon the frontier, I refer you to the accompanying Reports from the Secre-taries of the War and Navy Departments. It will also be perceived by the Senate, by referring to the orders of the Navy Department, which are herewith transmitted, that the Naval Officer in command of the fleet is directed to cause all his ships to perform all the duties of a flect of observation. and to apprize the Executive of any indication of a hostile design upon Texas on the part of any Nation, pending the deliberations of the Senate upon the Treaty, with a view that the same should be promptly submitted to Congress for its mature deliberation. At the same time it is due to myself that I should declare it as my opinion, that Mr. Van Buren, the others are for annexation. I the United States having by the Treaty of Annexation acquired a title to Texas which only requires the action of the Senate to perfect it, no other Power could be permitted to invade, and by force of arms to possess itself of any portion of the territo-

> ment of any military means at our disposal drive back the invasion. At the same time it is my opinion that Mexico or any other Power will find in your approval of the Treaty, no just cause of war against the United States; nor do I believe there is any serious hazard of war to be found in the fact of such approval. Neverthel proper measure will be resorted to by the Executive to preserve upon an honorable and just basis the public peace, by reconciling Mexico, through a liberal course of policy, to the Treaty. JOHN TYLER. Washington, May 15th 1844. From the documents accompanying the foregoing Message, we select the following as containing all that is important. The others are but re-

ry of Texas, pending your deliberations upon the

etitions of orders or details of the moveme iere ordered generally. The Secretary of War reports a force of 1150 men concentrated at Fort Jesup near Nachitoches. Brig. Gen. Z. Taylor designated to command them. The ships of War cruising in the Gulf of Mexico, or under orders for that station, are the steamer Union, frigate Potamac, sloops Vincennes, Vandalia, Preble and Falmouth, brigs Somers, Bainbridge and Lawrence. The Vandalia is ordered to Hayti and then to Pensacola, then, if she finds no orders thence to Vera Cruz. The Union is ordered to take out our Minister to Mexico, but this is coun ermanded by an order dated the 10th inst. in terms which indicates the Government's entire conviction of the audacity and fruitlessness of sending any minister to Mexico under existing circum stances. This counter order will be found below [CONFIDENTIAL.]
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE ?

Washington, April 27, 1844. Sir: On your arrival at Nachitoches you will consider yourself not merely as the immediate Commander of the 1st military department, but also as the commander of a corps of observation, o be reinforced by orders from this place if deem

d necessary.
In the first instance, that corps will consist the seven companies of the 2d dragoons long in garrison at Fort Jesup, together with eight comcampanies of the 3d infantry and eight of the 4th recently ordered thither. With a view to the convenience of the receiv

supplies by water, the 4th infantry (and the 3d also, at your discretion) may, for the present, be held encamped near Natchitoches. It is supposed that a healthy position may be found in

pine woods in the neighborhood of that city; if not, realth being of the higher importance, both regi ments of foot may be encamped on the ridge near

Fort Jesup:
Your headquarters may be established at either lace, or you will shift from one to the other, as may be found necessary.

The three corps will be held in readiness for

ervice at any moment.
Cavalry arms and horse equipments have been rdered from Baton Rouge for the seven companies of dragoons. Measures will also be taken to cause them to be remounted as soon as an approation shall be made for that object. In the mean time they will be rendered effective on foot.

You will continue to receive instructions direct from this place. Your ordinary military communications will be made as indicated in the third paragraph of the orders of the War Department, dated the 16th instant; but in other matters confided to your judgment and discretion, (and the confidence is great,) your correspondence will be direct to the Adjutant General, for the information of the General-in-Chief and the higher au-

You will take prompt measures, in the first in-stance by a confidential officer, and subsequently by the ordinary mail or special express, as you may deem necessary, to put yourself in communi-cation with the President of Texas, in order to inform him of your present position and force, and to learn and to transmit to this office fall confidentially) whether any and what external dangers may threaten that government or its people. If such danger be found to exist, and appear imminent, you will collect and much the forces above indicated to the Sabine river, but not proceed beyond the frontier without further instructions keeping in readiness in the case supposed, all necessary means of transportation, as well as ample stores of subsistence and ammunition. By these instructions it is not meant to impress

upon your mind the belief that the Government apprehended hostility with any foreign Power.— They are given to you for the purpose of enjoining circumspection and attention to the condition of your force. I repeat the infunction of confince, and the full reliance reposed in your judgment and prudence by the Government. I write under the instructions of the War Deartment, in consultation with the General-in . Chief. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant

R. JONES, Adjutant General. Brevet Brig. Gen. Z. TAYLOR, Commanding 1st Mil. Dep. Fort Jesup, La.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] Nave Derangene, April 15, 1844. Sir: A treaty of annexation has been negotiated between the United States and the Republic of Texas, and will be immediately submitted to the Senate of the United States, now in Session, for its advice and consent.

During the interval which will necessarily occur efore the treaty is ratified or rejected, it is the part of prudence to guard against any aggressions on our commerce or the rights of our citizens, which may be attempted by any foreign Government, or by persons claiming to act under its authority. You will therefore concentrate the vessels under your command. The Vandalia, commanded by Commander Chauncey, and the Fulmouth. Commander Sands, will without delay be ordered to join you, touching at Pensacola, and you will leave at that place the necessary orders. They will sail from Norfolk so soon as some small

epairs can be made. You will, in your discretion, employ the vessels composing your squadronain cruising in the Gulf of Mexico, so as to comminicate frequently with Galveston; and occasionally show yourself at or before Vera Cruz, with such deviation to other octors vera Cruz, with such deviation to other parts of your cruising grounds as in your judgment may be best calculated to effect the objects of your general and special instructions.

You will be cautious in committing no violation

of the rights of others, but resist and punish aggression on ours. If, while the question of annexation is pending, an armed force shall threaten the invasion of Texas, you will remonstrate with the commanding officer, and you will occompany cution of such a hostile purpose towards Texas, under such eireumstances, as evincii friendly spirit towards the United States, and which in the event of the treaty's ratification, must lead to actual hostilities with this country. If you observe any preparation for such an in-asion, you will without delay communicate the nformation to this Department, that the President nay submit the same to Congress.

You will communicate as often as occasion may resent itself, with the Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Texas, and make your despatches to the Department as frequently as opportuni-

ties may offer. I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

JOHN Y. MASON.

Commander Home Squadron, Pensacola. NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 10, 1844. Sir. The President of the United States haring determined to send no minister at present to Mexico, you will consider the order addressed to you on the 4th instant, to proceed to New Orleans is revoked.

On your arrival at Pensacola, you will carry out the orders previously addressed to you. I am, respectfully yours,
J. Y. MASON. Lieutenant H. H. BELL.

Communding U. S. Steamer, Union, Ballimore

MR. CLAT, en Route .- About ten o'clock on Thursday morning last, Mr. CLAY, accompanied by the Hon. Thomas Ewing, and the Lady of the Hon, J. J. Crittenden, passed through the borough of Washington, (Pa.) on his way to Kentucky He stopped but a few minutes, but sufficiently long to afford to the citizens of all parties an opportunity to greet him with a generous welcom their presence. Mr. Clay is in excellent ealth, very cheerful, with a fine flow of spirits .--He took occasion to warmly congratulate Mr. McKennan on the recent vote on the Tariff. Said he, "They could not come up to it. I rejoice, sir, to find that the old Keystone State is about to resume her proper place in the Federal Arch. I trust she will soon be where I found ther during he last War. Her Delegation in Congress, eveman was compelled to vote to sustain the present Tariff. The voice of public opinion is omnipotent." On taking his departure, the crowd ent up three hearty cheers for the gallant Kentuckian, the next President of the United States. May a kind Providence spare him to his country, for many years to come !- Washington (Pa.,)

Mn WEBSTER.—The Boston Clay Club held a eeting on Thursday last to respond to the recent ceedings of the Nomination Convention at altimore. Mr Webster was present and made a eech, from which we make the following extract: "Gentlemen, I wish once more, on this public occasion, to signify my hearty concurrence in all the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention. [Enthusiastic applause.] And I pledge myself, my character, to exert whatsoever influence I may ess, to carry into effect the nominations of that ody; to sustain the men who will uphold the principles of the Whig party-that party which I regard s the true American party of the revolution and for all coming ages—nay, which I look upon as holding in its hands all that makes us great at home, or respected by foreign nations.

Folly Revived .- Who doubts that the fidiculous follies perpetrated by the Whigs of 1840, are to be reenacted during the present year?-Buffu-

My anxious friend! the main 'folly' (according to your count,) which is to be 'revived' and 'reenacted' this year, is that of electing a Whig President, by three-fourths of the States, four-fiths of the Electoral Votes, and One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Popular majority. All the rest are but circumstances. Hope you don't

THE PUBLIC LANDS-From an official source we learn that the sales of the public lands during the last calendar year amounted to 1,639,674 acres and produced more than \$2,000,000, exceeding the proceeds of sales for the previous year, hy more

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.—Two Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, by those who reside in this county—and annually in advance by those who reside at a distance. If not paid within the year, \$2.50 will be demanded. Five Dollars in advance will pay for three year's

Terms to Advertisers. To merchants and others who wish to adverise by the year, with frequent changes of advortise by the year, with frequent enanges of auvor-tisements, the terms will be \$12 per annum, in cluding the paper, or \$10 in advance; Two squares with the paper, without change, \$10 per annum, or \$8 in advance. One square of 12 lines with the paper, \$8, or \$6 in advance. Bu siness Cards of 5 lines, \$5 with the paper, or \$4 . dvance 3 lines \$ 3 with the paper, or \$ 2 with ut the paper. --

Larger advertisements will be published as per One square of 12 lines, one dollar for 3 inserions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion Five lines or under 25 cents for one insertion, and

24 cents for every subsequent insertion. Insurance,

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

B. BANNAN. 25 V. B. Palmer, Esq., No. 59 Pine Street, Philadel-phia, is authorised to act as Agent to receive subscrip-ions and advertisements for this paper.

Cheap Publications. All the cheap publications are for sale at this office soon as issued, at publisher's prices. Single copies any work obtained to order.

C. Messrs, Mason & Turrie, No. 128 Nassau st.,

Passage Agency, &c.

The subscriber is prepared to engage Passage, for Passengers from every part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales at the very lowest rates. He also attisuals to remitting money to every part of Europe, in sums of one Pound and upwards. By prompt attention to business, he expects to give general satisfaction. he expects to give general satisfaction.

B. BANNAN, Agent for

Job Printing. W E have recently made additions to our already. large assortment of Job Type, which is now greater than that of any Country Printing Office in the State; and are ready to execute all kinds of JOB PRINTING.

of every description, at the very lowest rates: such as CARDS.

BILL HEADS.

of every description, at the very lowest rates: such as CARDS.

PAMPHLETS, CHRCULARS, BILL HEADS, PAMPHLETS, CHRCULARS, BILLS of LADING. POST BILLS & At very short notice. By keeping good workmen, and prompt despatch in "executing orders, we expect to receive the support of the public.

22- We have also a BINDERY attached to the office, which enables us to bind all kinds of Printing, when it is necessary to do so. Books of every, description, bound to order. April 6,

A RICH ARTICLE. We are indebted to the editor of the Bedford Inquirer, for a copy of the following admirable article on the character, claim and family of Henry A. Muhlenberg,, copied from the files of the Bedford Guzette, edited by Gen. George W. Bownign, the most brawling Locofocoaditor in Pennsylvania hough the editor of the Gazette now supports Muhler berg, the fucts which he wrote in regard to the Ex-Parson in 1835, are still-FACTS in 1844.

Let the people read and reflect upon them. The Governor's Election. "The honest yeomanry of Pennsylvania can ever consent to the aristocratical dictation of any family influence. Neither will they submit to the perpetual nomination of a Muhlenberg for the Governor's Chair! How is it Germans! Wo speak to the whole German population of the State! Have you no one amongst your numerous respectable, and honest body of plain, straight forward Democrats, who is fit for Governor but a Muhlenberg? Has it indeed come to this, in forty years time, since the adoption of our Consti-tution, that no one but a Muhlenberg is to found the commanding officer, and you will occompany worthy of support from amongst the Germans? your remonstrance with the assurance that the President of the United States will regard the executious family be content with what it has already received. Two Governors elected; two candidates gress-several members of the State Legislature-State officers-county officers-and township officers innumerable, all in one Muhlenberg family, and all in the short time of forty years—and yet the insatiable, aristocratic, wealthy, overbearing office seeking family are not yet content! Germans you have had for Governor belonging to your people, Snyder Heister, Shulze and Wolf. Your democratic brethren have had Mifflin, Me-Kean, and Findlay. But let us examine how tands the family pretensions of the Muhlenberg ristocracy.

The first opposition to Governor Miffln, was in 796 when Thomas Mifflin had 30,020 votes, and Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, who opposed in, had 1,011 votes, and only six votes in Berks

In 1808, Snyder had 67,975 votes, Ross had

30,575, and John Spayd had 4,003!

Now, let it be remembered, that F. A. Muhlenberg was the uncle and H. A. Muhlenberg, the man who now pushes himself on the people backed by his wealth, and urged by his inordinate amaltion to distract the Democratic party. Be it remembered, also, that John Spayd, was his brotherin-law-that Joseph Heister was his, father-inlaw twice-for we are assured, that Henry Augustus Muhlenberg has married, at different times wo sisters, daughters of Governor Heister-that John Andrew Shultze is also a family connexion. Here, then, we have in the list of our Governors since 1790, in one family, Heister, Shultze, and would-be Governors Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, John Spayd, and Henry Augustus Muhlenberg! Pretty well for one German family -astonishing for any family-most impudently pristocratical for any member of any wealthy family at this day, to offer himself as a rolunteer against a regular nominated candidate, presuming on the value of a great MUHLENBERG name the influence of disorganising office seekers, and the sanctity which attaches itself to a min the Gospel, who has left the altar of God for the arena of politics! Let us hear no more of the Ex-Reverend Henry Augustus Muhlenberg as Gover-

The Boston Transcript says that Mr. Edward Willmer, (who is now in Boston) one of the proprictors of the "European Times," which is published in Liverpool, especially for the American reader, has, since his arrival, contracted with one of our Paper Manufacturers to make and to ship to Liverpool, American manufactured paper, upon which "Willmer & Smith's European Times" will be printed and forwarded to the United States and Canada, by an early steamship.

New Books.

The Prairie Bird, by the Hon. Charles Augusus Murray, Harper's edition, price 25 cents. The Literary Remains of the late Willis Gaylord Clark, parts 1st and 2d, price 25 cents each Cecelia Howard, or the Young Lady who had finished her Education, by T. S. Arthur, price 25 cents, The Corsair of Casco Bay, or the Pilot's

Robort Merry's Museum for May, price 121 cents.

The Family Wash Book, price 25 cents. Marien's Pilgrimage, a Poem by Mary How-

t, price 12½ cents.

The Lord of the Manor, an old English Story. rice 121 cents.
Verplank's Pictorial Shakspeare, part 6, price Life in the New World, or Sketches of America

can Society, by Scatsfields, parts 1, 2, 3 and 4 price 121 cents each.

Destiny, or the Chicftain's Daughter, by the author of Marriage and the Inheritance, price 40

A New Spirit of the Age, containing a history of distinguished writers in England, price 25 cts. The Highlands of Ethiopia, described during cighteen month's residence of a British Embassy at the Christian Court of Shoa, by Maj. W. C

Harris, price 25 cents. No. 10 of Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Ro man Empire, price 25 cents.
No. 12 of McCullough's Universal Gazetteer

price 25 cents.

The Ladies' Musical Library for May, contain ing 6 popular pieces of Music, for 121 cents. Just received and for sale at this office, together with a variety of other new works.