POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 22, 1845.

VOLNEY B. PALMER,

At his Real Estate and Coal Agencies,

No 60, Pine Street, Philadelphia,
No 160, Nassau Street, New York,
No. 16 State Street, Boston, and
South east corner of Baltimore, & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, is our Agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements for the Miners' Journal.

THANKS.—Our acknowledgments are due to the Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, Hon. Alex. Ramsey, Hon. J. White, Hon. A. R. McIlvaine, James Taggart and George Boyer, Esq. for various public documents.

WASHINGTON.

To-day a nation is offering its public tribute of reverence, admiration, and gratitude—conspicuous virtue demands their reverence; conspicuous worth their admiration; conspicuous usefulness their gratitude. What a crowd of thronging memories press upon the heart—a nation's loss, a nation's gain; a nation's SAVIOUR; the peril, the struggle, the triumph, the MAN. War raged, all detested and unhallowed as it is; this western hemisphere was a wilderness—the buffalo, the beaver, and their savage hunter roved through it, in unshackled freedom; France and England struggled and perilled their kingdoms upon the issue—this was the prize; war raged in its most savage forms; not such as had engaged the civilized embattled legions of Europe; the Indian ally knew no mercy. In that war was WASHINGTON. The cause of George II. was to him the cause of his country; and in that fitting and congenial school was being trained and formed the mind which Providence seemed already to have selected to lead on heroes in another struggle, exalted in its motive and its end; and soon the crisis came—the man was found—it was a task to tax the courage and to test the mind—but "unshaken, unseduced, unterified," he met the exigency; with deliberate purpose encountered all its dangers, and subdued them all.

It is profitable to the heart to contemplate the example left us by the great and good; the union of wisdom and virtue, is entitled to esteem; and we will search in vain for more exalted excellence than was united in the character of WASHINGTON. He stands out in relief above all his contemporaries, a personification of the nobleness and perfectibility of human nature; the great man in an age of great men. His memory will be cherished with love and veneration, by succeeding millions, through the long ages yet to come. At the distance at which we are placed by the lapse of time, we may look back upon his life as steadily and calmly as astronomers in the silence of the night, gaze out upon the beauty and majesty of the heavens; no quick-silvered glass gives back a dazzling and glorious reflections, but with clear vision looking directly through, we can find nothing to diminish our admiration, or weaken the ardor of our attachment.

Great Captains have abounded in every age; but men truly great have seldom illuminated the history of human affairs. Power employed in acts of benevolence and the duties of religion, only has claims to greatness; here Washington was great; his was the mysterious dominion of moral excellence; though bred in camps and armies, no military science had corrupted his heart or perverted his morals. Chaste and pure, unsullied by a single crime, he firmly believed in that heaven-descended science by which truth and immortality are brought to light; Religion seperated and distinguished him from the common herd of heroes, strengthened all the virtues that composed his character, and is the greenest leaf in that perennial and untarnished wreath, which forms the Corinthian capital of his fame. Amidst all the influences that gave impulse to the heady current of revolution; amidst all the stir and bustle, the pomp and circumstance, the care and toil, the privations and sufferings, of that fierce campaign, he found leisure for His service, on whose arbitrament hangs the destinies of nations, and looked to Him alone to raise the despairing expectations of his countrymen. All his hopes, desires, his whole character, was bared to the view of men negligently and unsparingly: he had nothing to conceal; he did not, like the veiled prophet, when he had dazzled and won men to him, lift the veil and expose deformity; but was himself the incarnate concentration of every human excellence. Devotion to his country gilds with the deepest glory, his latest moments, and his death is covered "with that sweet peace which goodness bosoms over." It was his last triumph; not the triumph of a scholar who had pierced the arcana of science and revealed inestimable wisdom to men; not the triumph of a patriot, but infinitely above and beyond these in dignity and importance, the triumph of faith in an atonement purchased with redeeming blood.

Man's life is but a step in a series of infinite existence, a step forward from that gone eternity, of which we are unconscious; and a step backward of that eternity from which we know nothing. In the far backward of the past, we can find no parallel object of love and admiration, to rival WASHINGTON in our hearts and on our tongues, and while the slow revolving wheel of time moves onward, and ages come and go, the human race shall know no second WASHINGTON to fill a loftier niche in the great temple of eternal fame, than that towards which the proudest who have gone before might look and lean with admiration.

☞ DECATUR E. NICE, Esq. has been re-appointed Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, for Schuylkill county.

BIRTH NIGHT BALL.—The customary Birth night ball was given at Mrs. Bright's Mount Carbon House, last evening. The anniversary happening on Saturday, to avoid infringing upon the Sabbath, the Managers selected Friday evening. The rooms were tastefully decorated, brilliantly lighted, and crowded with youth, beauty, fashion, and grace.

GRAND CONCERT.—A Grand Concert will be given at the Town Hall on Thursday Evening next, by Messrs. Quayle & Co. It will no doubt be a rich treat, Mr. Quayle is a sweet singer, and the other artists have a good reputation. Get your quarters ready.

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.—On Friday next the election for Justices of the Peace, Constables, Judges and Inspectors of elections, &c., &c., will be held throughout the county. We hope our friends will not forget the election of Judges and Inspectors for the fall election.

TESTIMONIAL TO HENRY CLAY.

The books are open, and the good work bravely begun. Let all those who wish to contribute, and every Whig does, contribute to-day; there can be no better day, it is a holiday, associated with sacred and patriotic memories, awakeners of the impulses and emotions of patriotism. It is fitting that while we are acknowledging that debt of gratitude which we owe to an over-ruling Providence for the priceless gift of the peerless WASHINGTON, we should also feel and express our admiration, and confess our unpaid obligation for a living great man, inferior only to HIM.

We are gratified at the exhibition of liberality throughout the country. In Philadelphia, one gentleman, a Mr. *Short*, presented the committee with $500. The Whigs of New York propose to raise a fund of $100,000, the interest to go to Mr. Clay during his life, and at his death the whole amount to be appropriated to the construction of a grand monument to his memory. Oswego county has already raised her proportion of the fund.

The Ladies might do much in this matter. Who will start the work among them? Let them open a book exclusively for females, and let the names of the fair daughters of Schuylkill, be on the list of those who honor virtue, worth and patriotism. To Henry Clay, respect could offer no more soothing or prouder tribute.

Let the Committees in the different districts act promptly and with energy—the time is short; but a long time is not required; it is only necessary to bring the object fairly before the whigs, and they will give. It is desirable that reports should be received from committees in all the districts by the 20th of March next.

In publishing the proceedings last week we accidentally omitted the committee for Port Clinton; they are Maj. Jas. Myers and Mr. Jno. Bond.

☞ A Book for contributions is open at this office.

OUR BOROUGH.—Within the last few weeks a large amount of property in the Borough has passed out of the hands of non-residents into the possession of our citizens. The row of frame buildings on Centre street, known as Alter's row and the arcade, has been sold to citizens, with the exception of one building, which doubtless will not remain long without a purchaser. The Lot at the corner of Centre and East Market streets, 20 feet on Centre by 110 on East Market on which is erected a Frame Store House, brought $3,700, a pretty round sum. This looks well, and proves that some folks have managed to make money, notwithstanding the times. We hope soon to see handsome substantial brick edifices on the site of these unsightly frames. Upwards of 30 houses, belonging principally, to non-residents, have been sold within the last two months, none of which, we believe, were purchased on speculations, but all for business stands. The large amount of property held by non-residents has been a great obstacle to the improvement of our borough, and we are therefore pleased that the evil is being gradually removed.

☞ We have received from S. W. Roberts, a pamphlet of 36 pages, by Charles Ellet Jr., Esq. on the prospects and position of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. The pamphlet is written with considerable force, and with a view to prove that an enlargement of the canal is required by the trade of the Schuylkill region. In glancing at the Internal Improvements of Europe, Mr. Ellet shows that where Canals and Railroads are in competition, the business of the Canal, so far from diminishing, is steadily increasing, and hence he infers that, as the trade of the Schuylkill region is steadily and rapidly augmenting, the Canal, by affording it with facilities, will secure at least its fair proportion, and argues that if it receives but one half of the probable trade for this year, and at the reduced rate of three quarters of a cent per ton per mile, it will produce a remunerating revenue to the company and insure a handsome dividend.

☞ We find upon our table the first number of the Journal of Prison Discipline and Philanthropy, a quarterly periodical to be published under the direction of the Philadelphia society for the alleviation of the miseries of public prisoners. This number contains a lithographical view of the new prison of Dauphin county, and several excellent articles upon the subjects of penal legislation, prison discipline, and the progress of prison reform. Each number will contain 96 pages octavo. The price of subscription $2 per annum, or 75 cents for a single number. From its object this Journal cannot fail to be interesting and will be liberally supported by the philanthropic and humane.

POSTAGE REFORM.—The postage reform bill which has passed the United States Senate, will probably be lost in the House. The writers from Washington speak doubtingly of its success, and determined to save it if they can, the friends of reform are holding meetings throughout the country, without distinction of party, and memorializing congress upon the subject. The session is hastening to a close, and there is no time to lose; either the bill from the Senate must be enacted into a law, or the country must loose the advantage of the beneficient measure. Nothing but promptness and energy among the people can save the bill. There is not a man who is not directly and personally interested in the success of the measure; he has a pecuniary interest at stake; let him look to it; but few days remain for action.—Who will commence the work here? shall a meeting be called in Pottsville?

ARTHUR'S LADIES MAGAZINE, for March, has been laid upon our Table. In appearance it equals its predecessors. The contributions are moral-tending and merit perusal. It is embellished with two engravings, "*Nora Clary*" and "*A Fox Hunt in the Old Dominion*;" the last, with one or two imperfections, is beautifully drawn. Those who have seen, or indulged in the sport, will attest its verisimilitude and truthfulness.

MILITARY BALL.—The National Light Infantry, gave a birth night Military Ball last evening. It was quite a brilliant affair. The room was appropriately hung with national emblems, and filled with fair women and gallant men; all the uniforms in the county were represented.

☞ We learn by the late foreign arrival, that the Iron Masters have held a meeting at Birmingham, and agreed to advance the price of Iron, £1 per ton, over the price of the last quarter.

TEXAS.—It now seems to be admitted that the only Bill for the Annexation of Texas, that can pass at the present Session, is the one proposed by Senator Benton, and even that is doubtful.

It is again agitated to build a bridge across the Ohio, at Cincinnati.

MEXICO NO. 2.

We have concluded to step aside from the course which we promised to pursue, and before we enter upon the history of Modern, and Revolutionary Mexico, to glean backward at her ancient and confused divisions; because her topography, which cannot be understood without it, must be at least partially familiar before that portion of her history to which it is our more especial object to direct attention, can be appreciated.

The possessions of the King of Spain on this Continent were anciently divided into nine independent districts or governments, which, within the last quarter of a century, have absolved the connection between themselves and the crown of Spain, and resolved themselves into separate and totally independent states, under distinct governments, differing altogether from the monarchical form of the mother country. Five of these ancient divisions, viz: the Captain Generalships of Guatimula, Port Rico, and the Caraccas, and the Vice Royalties of Peru, and New Grenada, are within the torrid zone; and the Vice Royalties of Mexico and Buenos Ayres, and the Captainships of Chili and Havana, which comprehends the Floridas, now considered within the United States, are within (partially) the two tropics.

The name of Mexico, which is of Indian origin and signifies the habitation of the God of war, *Mexitle*, has been extended by custom to all this transatlantic or "new Spain" north of the Isthmus, except the territory of Florida; but in strictness, there is no general name properly applied to these countries.

The vast extent of Territory under the Military Vice Roy of Mexico, and called, generally, New Spain, included two distinct governments. The Captainship of Guatamala, comprising the governments of Costo Rica, and Nicaragua; and the provinces of Honduras, Vera Cruz, Chiapa and Guatimala; and 2nd. the Vice Royalty of Mexico or New Spain, proper, comprising Mexico, and the *internas*, or interior provinces, east and west. By an old division, which is still in use, New Spain is divided into ten Provinces or Governments; the Kingdom of Mexico, one of these ten divisions, embraces the intendancies of Guanaxuata, Valadolid, Mexico, Peubla, Vera Cruz, Oxcca, Merida, and a portion of the intendency of San-Louis Patosi; it must be remarked here, that Cohanila, and Texas form a part of the intendency of San Louis Potosi; but by another ancient division which distinguishes New Spain from the *provincias internas*, they are not apportioned to New Spain, or Mexico; but annexed to the government of the internal provinces.

It would occupy more space than we can devote to these articles, were we to enter fully and minutely into these confused and confusing administrative divisions and sub-divisions; but although the continued revolutions, which have convulsed that territory through the last quarter of a century, have almost entirely overturned them, it seemed necessary, briefly, to glance at and explain them, ancient and complicated as they are, before we treat of the revolutions themselves.

From the waters of La Plata to the borders of Louisiana, on both sides of the Andes, and on both oceans, through the whole length of the southern continent, for more than a quarter of a century, with but little repose, civil discord has prevailed. Like the rich fruits of their own sunny clime, which burst with the prodigal excess of nature; the passions of the people, warmed into a too active life, have been in continual excitation and ferment; and no form of government, can, for any time, by its checks and restraints, control the prevalent and excitable revolutionary spirit. In 1810 Hidalgo, Curate of Doloruss, tired of the Spanish yoke, raised the cry of independence, and for a while, the revolution exhibited flattering prospects of success. In two months, the flame had reached Logo and Zacatecas; from the valleys and the mountains, and along the shores of either ocean, the cry of Liberty resounded. The flag of the Montezumas, whose silken folds for three centuries had fed the moths, was unfurled from the hights of Toluca; and the Eagle that had led the Aztec warrior to the plains of Aushiuac a thousand years before, seemed now as he poised upon the battlements, or upon the peak of the mountain, about to drive the gore fed Leopard from occidental Spain. But Hidalgo through some unaccountable infatuation neglected to avail himself of the universal panic which followed the first rapid success of his arms, by possessing himself of the capitol; and although terrified and paralysed by threatened ex-communication, and the bitter anathema denounced against him, he lost his courage and spirit, and ultimately defeated and betrayed, fled into the internal provinces.—On the 21st of March, in the year 1811 he was made a prisoner, and executed at Chikuakua, in the province of New Biscay on the 27th of July; but the spirit of revolution still survived.

ADVERTISING.—We last week called the attention of our readers to the advertisement of City Merchants. In our columns in this week's paper, will be found an additional number.

It is gratifying that business men in the city are beginning to appreciate the advantages of country advertising; by being brought under the notice of the country dealer, when he has leisure to read, City merchants make themselves and their business known, and thus augment their trade and increase their gains.

But there are other benefits more general in their nature, yet not less important. By creating wants in the Country, it improves the Country business also; the Country dealer finds it necessary to provide for his customers articles of convenience, elegance and luxury, which might otherwise have laid in the City longer unthought of, and a knoweledge of the City, its mode, tastes and its refinements, are gradually diffused through the Country. It is by the multiplication of wants, that improvement in condition and intelligence, among the people, must progress; and it matters not to what extent they are multiplied, because a corresponding stimulus is given to industry and enterprise, and the means to procure will equal the supply.

But more important, still, is the consideration, that by this means the people of the country are familiarized with the city, its localities, and the names and business of men; and this familiarity destroys the popular groundless prejudice which exists against the city, in many districts through the country; changes antipathies into sympathies, and by convincing men that their interest, instead of being antagonistical, are identical and reciprocal, creates and diffuses kindly feeling, and gradually forms between the city and the country a tie of union, and cements a natural sympathetic connection.

The Birth of Washington will be celebrated with the usual universality of rejoicing in our Borough. The National Light Infantry, Washington Artillerists, Hibernia Jackson Guards, German Yuagers, and First Troop, will parade this morning. The Marion Rifles have ordered their parade for Monday.

LATE FROM MEXICO—SANTA ANNA CAPTURED AND IMPRISONED.—At last Santa Anna has fallen before the combined power of his adversaries. The revolution has extended throughout the Republic, and driven to desperation by the news of the overthrow of his tool, Canalizo, he marched his forces upon Mexico, and demanded the possession of the Capitol, but after bravadoing to no purpose for three days, he marched upon Puebla, and demanded of Senor Inclan, the commandant, the surrender of the city within an hour, which not being acceded to, he commenced the attack on the following morning, but finally retreated from Puebla, and stationed himself between Perote and Jalapa. On the 14th of January the troops of Santa Anna placed themselves under the command of Sen. Rincon, with the object, no doubt, to aid the escape of Santa Anna, and cause it to be believed that he had already embarked. This had no other effect than to redouble vigilance of search and finally he was captured by a party of volunteers near a place called Jico, an Indian village. He was discovered in a ravine by some Indians. He has been ordered to Mexico to take his trial before the house of Congress. Shoot him, shoot him and his generals, show no mercy, is the universal voice; the people seem to enjoy a malignant pleasure in hating him.

☞ Vera Cruz dates to the 31st ult. it appears that Santa Anna is still a prisoner at the Castle of Perote, where his young wife and old friend Signor Lagaro Villamil were his companions.—It was said that General Herrera exhibits feelings of clemency towards his fallen rival, while the Grand Jury appointed to try him are extremely bitter against him. It is thought that his life will not be taken. He had renewed his request for a passport, promising to leave the country forever, to appoint an agent to respond to charges against him and to leave his property as a security that all shall be satisfied. Upon this request the Court had not decided. In Mexico every thing was quiet. It was reported that the Republic was to be divided into three military departments, Arista to have command, of the Northern, Paredes of the Centre, and some other general of the Southern section.

☞ The weather this week has been mild and spring-like. The warm sun, as he looked through the casement, and smiled on us, in our sanctum, seemed to invite us forth into the delicious and balmy air, but, heigh-ho! we couldn't go. Even on these clear and brilliant nights, while the saucy stars are twinkling in the conscious sky, like the feet of the fairies abroad at their revels, and winking at their prudish cousin, the Moon, who walks among them in her superior and lucid beauty,—the editor must be on his post, brooding over public affairs; giving weighty thought to this measure, and carefully considering that; wading through heaps of blankets of all sizes, and from all places, and condensing news, guarding his readers' interests, catering for their tastes, and striving to improve their minds, and hearts and manners—no rest for the printer.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.—The United States Senate are engaged in discussing the project of annexation, and many able speeches have been made *pro* and *con*.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives for the admission of two new States into the Union, to be formed of the present Territories of Florida and Iowa.

The postage reform bill is not yet out of danger. The Senate bill has been reported back from the House committee with the recommendation that the bill heretofore reported by said committee be substituted therefore. If the House adopts this recommendation, all hopes for the consumation of undoubted wishes of the people on this subject, are at an end.

President Polk, has arrived at Washington, and considerable ceremonious etequette, has been going on between the acting President, and the President elect, as to who should make the first ceremonious call. It is said that visits have not been exchanged yet, but that Madam Tyler, has driven in her state equipage, to call on Mrs. Polk, as a *stranger*.

POLK'S CABINET.—Rumor assigns the different posts in Polk's Cabinet to the following persons, viz: Secretary of State, Mr. Buchanan; Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Bancroft; Secretary of War, Gov Marcy; Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Mason; Postmaster General, Mr. Saunders; and Attorney General, Mr. Walker.

LEGISLATIVE.—We observe by the proceedings that a large number of petitions have been presented to the Legislature for a new Bank at Schuylkill Haven. A supplement to the charter of the Mill Creek Railroad has passed the Senate. The proceedings, at present, are not of much interest to our readers.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger states that Mrs. Tyler proposes to wind up her career in the White House by one of the most magnificent entertainments ever witnessed in Washington. It is contemplated not only to vie with, but to excel the palmy and halcyon days of Mrs. Madison.

A STREAK OF GOOD LUCK.—Mr. Wm. Graham, one of the sufferers by the late fire, in the Tribune buildings, New York, has recovered from the ruins his gold watch, and a roll of bank notes, $418 of the $475, which was left under the pillow when he jumped from his back window to escape from the flames. This good fortune is almost miraculous.

THE RANDOLPH WILL CASE.—A compromise has been effected between the beligerent parties in this important case, which liberates the slaves and gives them $30,000, the rest of the property goes to the heirs at law.

SENATOR CHOATE, made an able speech on Tuesday, adverse to annexaton. The fame of his eloquence crowded the chamber with beauty and fashion.

We find the following graphic sketch in the Portland Tribune of a happy girl. It bears such a striking resemblance to a young lady who resides near our office, that we cannot forbear publishing it.

A HAPPY GIRL.—Ah, she is a happy girl—we know it by her fresh looks and buoyant spirits.—Day in and day out she has something to do, and she takes hold of her work as if she did not fear to soil her hands or dirty her apron. Such girls we love and respect, wherever we find them—in a palace or in a hovel. Always pleasant and always kind, they never turn up their noses before your face or slander you behind your back, they have more good sense and better employment. What are flirts and bustle bound girls to these? Good for nothing but to look at; and that is rather unprofitable business, unless you have nothing else to do. Give us the industrious and happy girl, and we care not who worships fashionable and idle simpletons.

DIFFICULTY AMONG THE CHEROKEES—DECLARATION OF WAR.—The Cherokee nation is divided into two parties, the 'Old Settlers' about 6000 strong, and the 'Ross Party' comprising about 10,000. The 'Old Settlers' and 'treaty party,' emigrated westward of the Mississippi nearly 30 years ago. The 'Ross party' emigrated with Ross after the Schermerhorn treaty.

A difficulty growing out of their respective claims to lands and monies received from the United States, under the treaty, has sprung up between these two parties, and they now stand in a hostile attitude, threatening each other with extirmination. The 'Old Settlers' allege that Ross is a military despot, and an intruder upon soil which is vested in them, that although he does not acknowledge the treaty made with the United States he avails himself of its benefits, receives all the money and appropriates it to his own use. Ross attempts to justify himself, by alleging that the mal contents are a new faction; that they are all one notion, and denies that the United States have any control over the Cherokees, and asks 'a fair and just indemnity to the nation for the country west of the Mississippi,' &c., &c.

The sympathies of the people of Arkansas are with the malcontents, and the chief of the Choctaws has offered to aid them in case of hostilities, with 2000 men.

The Commissioners appointed last session to ascertain the condition of things have reported.—They consider the union formed after the emigration of the Ross party, bordering on the nation, and are opposed to a division; but upon the subject of the murder of Boudinot and the two Rodgers, the report will no doubt disappoint the Cherokees, as the difficulties and ill feeling between the two parties arose principally out of the death of these men.

HARRISBURG NEWS.—The House has passed an act for the prevention and suppression of riots.

Strange N. Palmer, Esq., has been nominated to the Senate, for associate Judge of the county of Schuylkill.

The Mercantile Library Company, of Philadelphia, have presented a petition to the Senate praying that their property may be exempt from taxation.

The following are the Expenses of the Pennsylvania Legislature since the session of 1824–'5, as furnished by the State Treasurer:

Sessions.	*Amount of Expenses.*
1824–'5,	$83,472 12
1825–'6,	84,856 56
1826–'7,	94,244 43
1827–'8,	108,278 83
1828–'9,	107,028 10
1829–'30,	100,231 73
1830–'31,	89,976 00
1831–'32,	107,327 02
1832–'33,	96,666 55
1833–'34,	110,646 72
1834–'35,	108,112 33
1835–'36,	134,000 31
1836–'37,	142,589 61
1837–'38,	166,079 70
1838–'39,	261,044 84
1840,	196,472 28
1841,	150,572 92
1842,	176,668 73
1843,	140,046 10
1844,	113,992 11
1845, fractional part,	22,527 08
	$2,592,943 47

MR. GIBBONS—*An Eloquent Appeal.*—The Harrisburg Intelligencer publishes the remarks made in the Senate on the 3d ult. in relation to Gov. Shunk and the State Interest, by Mr. Gibbons. They are eloquent, argumentative, and forcible, and will be read with pleasure by the many friends of the young but gifted Senator. After analysing the subject ably and effectively, he concluded thus:

Let us keep no money in the Treasury, while creditors are knocking at our doors. Let it go, to the last dollar. It is better to be honest without a penny in our pockets, than to be only half honest, with our pockets full. If we discharge our duty now, I have but little fear of the future. If we fall short of it, the consequences will be fatal. The next step will be downward, and we shall rise no more. I make my last appeal to my brother Senators upon this floor, who have hitherto refused to pass this bill, to let it go through in the form recommended by the Committee on Finance, and save us from the deep humiliation and infamy of repudiation. Let not that pirate flag float over the dome of this Capitol! Let our people have no cause to hang their heads or deny their birthright, when they go abroad into other countries or into sister Commonwealths. Let it not be said—oh! let it not be written in our history to be read by coming generations of men, that in this enlightened century, this boasted age of civilization, of sound morals and christian piety, that Pennsylvania, with a full Treasury, robbed the widow and the fatherless of their bread! I invoke every Senator upon this floor, to elevate himself above all petty questions of party policy; and take his stand upon that plain, broad platform on which justice is enthroned, where the genius of our free institutions holds her courts, and where the spirits of our fathers call us! I appeal to the Senator from Lancaster to stand by us—hesitate no longer, and fulfil *now* the pledge which he gave to the Senate a few days ago. Honest old Lancaster! if her true voice could be heard in these halls, as I still trust it will, it would be for the rescue of her own good name, and of the honor and safety of the Commonwealth, whose ancient virtues now seem to

"plead like angels, trumpet tongued,
Against the deep damnation of her taking off!"

A Washington letter to the New York Express says:—

'It is worthy of remark that in the Post Office Bill which passed the Senate yesterday, all the Presidens have the franking privilege except John Tyler. There seemed to be a general opposition to adding his name to the list of privileged persons. Except members of Congress, therefore, the only persons entitled to the benefit of the franking privilege, are Ex-Presidents, Adams, Jackson, and Van Buren, and Mrs. Madison, and Mrs. Harrison.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY.—Extract from a letter dated St. Francisville, La., Jan. 29.

☞ A most awful tragedy occurred on Sunday night. A man by the name of Hetler, who keeps a grocery, accidentally shot his wife; the charge entirely blowing off the top of her head and scattering her brains all over the side of the room.—It is said he was about to shoot his bar-keeper, who, in a fit of intoxication, had threated to whip him, and for that purpose had attempted to break into his room. He has been held to bail.'

ODD FELLOWS.—The Symbol or Odd Fellows' Magazine, contains a table prepared to show the progressive increase of the Order of Odd Fellows in this country, from 1840 to 1844, inclusive.—There were in

	Initiations.	Revenue.	Lodges.	Members.	Relief.
1840	3,343	$50,298 79	155	11,166	$8,044 00
1841	6,822	115,878 11	199	27,854	18,451 70
1841	7,836	163,749 71	265	24,160	43,485 83
1843	8,749	191,635 22	352	30,543	66,863 17
1844	13,486	292,250 00	466	44,629	79,928 07
Total	40,236	$813,781 83	1,437	127,851	$216,623 48

Illinois, Tennessee, and Texas not included.

Abbot Lawrence, Esq. of Boston, has recently made another donation of $10,000 for the benefit of Williams' College, through the Rev. President Hopkins. This makes $20,000 given witnin the past year for the same institution, and all without any request or solicitation on behalf of the friends of the College.—*Boston Tribune.*

All sorts of Items.

The Whig party will be powerfully represented in the next Senate. Webster, Clayton, Mangum, Evans, Reverdy Johnson, Berrien, Morehead, Crittenden, Foster and Green—all men of very uncommon ability, and several of them of very long experience in that body.

On the 4th inst. the Legislature of Michigan made choice of General Lewis Cass, to be Senator of the United States, for 6 years from the 4th of March next

On the day of the arrival of Mr. Polk in Washington, the American flag was floating over the slave-pen in that city, in honor of his advent.—During the political campaign, the banner of 'Polk and Dallas' streamed from the same place.

Typographical Ball.—The Printers of Philadelphia have issued cards for a 'Typographical Ball' to come off at Hazard's Saloon, on the evening of the 7th of March. It will no doubt be got up and go off with that *eclat* which attends every thing the craft undertake.

The bill to admit Iowa and Florida as States into the Union, passed the House of Representatives on Thursday last, by a vote of 145 ty 31—a large majority.

We are pleased to learn that the directors of the Portland Railroad have discontinued the Sunday mail.

A native of China, named Atit, who has resided in Boston, eight years, was naturalized a few days since.

The General Bank Bill has passed the Senate of Ohio by a vote of 21 to 15; and is now before the House.

A Furnace Destroyed.—The furnace of Messrs. Steele & Ward, in Jamestown, Chautauque county, N. Y., was burned to the ground on Tuesday week, and the loss is estimated at about $2,000.

Longevity.—A colored man was interred near Mount Hope Furnace, Lancaster county, in the early part of last week, who had arrived at the remarkably advanced age of between 110 and 115 years.

Mr. Cushman is to have a public dinner given to him when he visits New York, by the merchants of that city, who appreciate his efforts on their behalf in his late China Mission.

There are over one million of books in the district school libraries of the State of New York.—Who can estimate the value to the youth of that great State of these facilities for self-education?

By the New York Tribune, we perceive that the Municipal or Town Elections, in the interior are going very much in favour of the Whigs.

Hon. John M. Botts has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress in Richmond District.

Repealed.—The law against building manufactories in S. C., was repealed last week.

The Natives of New York will doubtless nominate the present efficient Mayor Harper, the Whigs have settled on Dudley Selden and the Democrats will probably rally upon the late Mayor, R. H. Morris, though others are mentioned.

The Abolitionists held a Convention at Rochester on the 6th and 7th instant, and passed a resolution that this nation, while boasting of liberty and light, and at the same time holding slaves, is not a free nation, but, as Daniel O'Connel says, 'a nation of liars and hypocrites.'

The liberty of the Senate Chamber has been presented to Ex-President Lamar of Texas.

Washington letters state that the new Administration will be Anti-Calhoun. We dont believe it.

Domestics exported from Boston during the week ending the 15th, 233 bales.

Virginia Election.—A special election was held last week in the district composed of Bedford and Franklin counties, Virginia, for a member of the State Senate, which resulted in the choice of Robert T. Woo, (Whig.)

'I am unable,' you beggar cries,
'To stand or move'—'if he says true, he *lies*.'
Boston Post.

If with more care you'd exercise your wits,
You'd find he *neither* stands nor lies, but *sits*.
Rich. Star.

Quit poetry—'tis not your calling—
He neither *lies* nor *sits*—he's *sprawling*.
Port. Tribune.

Nay, critic friend, too harsh thou seemeth—
He sprawls not, but perchance he *leaneth*;
Or, cautiously each mode allotting—
The tired beggar *may* be *squatting*.
Rich. Star.

Still wrong; perhaps some liberal white to dupe,
The fellow *kneels*, perhaps he does but *stoop*.
But the two ills that in his cry are blended,
Are symptoms of a mendicant *suspended*.

STATISTICAL FACTS OF THE UNION.—Mr. Ellsworth, the Commissioner of Patents, in his report just submitted to Congress, states some interesting facts. The population of the United States is estimated at 18,183,000. The number of bushels of wheat raised in 1843, was 100,310,856.—Twelve millions and a half bushels by New York State, twelve millions and a quarter by Pennsylvania, and nearly nineteen millions by Ohio. The State which raises the greatest amount of Oats is New York—nearly twenty-five millions; Pennsylvania is next—nearly nineteen millions. The largest amount of rye is raised in Pennsylvania—nine millions and a half bushels; buckwheat, also, two and a half millions. Fifteen millions of Indian corn were raised in Pennsylvania; in Tennessee, sixty-seven millions. Nine millions bushels of potatoes were raised in this State; New York, twenty-six millions; Maine ten millions. Four hundred and forty-one thousand pounds of Tobacco were raised in Pennsylvania, twenty-six thousand pounds of silk, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight thousand pounds of sugar and nineteen thousand gallons of wine made. The total products of the whole country are as follows: Wheat 100,310,856 bushels; barley, 3,220,721; buckwheat 7,959,410; Indian corn 494,618,326; potatoes 105,756,133; hay 15,419,807; flax and hemp 161,007 tons; tobacco 185,731,554 pounds; cotton 747,660,090 pounds; rice 89,879,145 pounds; silk 315,765 pounds; sugar 126,400,310 pounds; wine 139,240 gallons.

COL. WM. R. POLK'S APPOINTMENT.—The Madisonian of last evening says:—

'Inasmuch as it is feared that certain members of certain cliques, are still making representations which may prove prejudicial to the confirmation of the nomination now before the Senate, for the mission to Naples, we would remark that we are authorised by Col. P., to say, he both desired, and sought the office. That he is qualified for the station, we are not aware that any one has doubted.'

GOOD.—The Philadelphia Daily Chronicle relates the following 'un:

'During the crowd at the American Hotel, on Monday a gentleman trod on Ex-Governor Porter's foot and exclaimed—'I ask your pardon, sir.' The Ex replied—'It cannot be granted, sir; I am no longer Governor!' Very good.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—We gave an account some days since, of a murder committed in Cecil county, Md. Since then the Baltimore Sun has received a letter from the spot giving so awful an account of the deed, that we *might* consider untrue.

It appears that his wife, Martha Shaw, has been arrested and has confessed the deed. She says that she had a fight with him, and killed him with no other weapon but her teeth—tearing his flesh, ripping out his entrails, and otherwise horribly mutilating his body. She was his second wife, and he was upwards of eighty years of age.—There is no appearance of insanity in her conduct since her arrest, and all she says when questioned about the deed is, 'that she had a fight with him, and with the help of the Lord whipped him.'

A SCENE.—*Morning after Election.*—'Pa, does wine make a beast of a man?' 'Pshaw! child—perhaps once in a while.' 'Is that the reason why Mr. Goggins, the tavern keeper, has on his sign, 'Entertainment for man and beast!' 'Nonsense, child, what makes you ask?' 'Because ma says that last night you went to Goggins' a man and came home a beast; and that he entertained you!' 'That's mother's nonsense, dear. Run out and play; papa's head aches.'

YES! HOW IS IT!—'How is it,' said Gen. McKay the other day, 'that if a Whig be turned out of office, he immediately settles his accounts, and we hear nothing more of him—and the Democrat, who would hold on to his office, is turned out for his dishonesty, and never settles his accounts! We have got rid of Curtis, and he squares everything with the Treasury; while by Swartwout and Hoyt we have lost, I know not how many millions. I don't understand all this.'—*Boston Atlas.*

RATHER FUNNY.—The Louisville Journal tells a story, which is a good one, whether it be manufactured or genuine. Among the persons who called on Mr. Polk whilst he was at Louisville, was a German who had been roughly handled in a political fight at the November election. On his being introduced, Mr. Polk, for lack of something to say, asked him how he did. 'Oh,' said he, turning the back of his head towards the President elect, and rubbing it, 'I'se only so-so, *mine head ishn't vell yet.*'

ADJOURNED BANK MEETING.

Agreeably to Public Notice a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Schuylkill Haven and adjoining neighborhood, was held at the Public House of Frederick Rass, in the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, on Saturday, the 8th of February, at 7 o'clock. P. M. The following proceedings were had: On motion, Philip Boyer, Esq., was called to the chair, and George Kauffman and William Sterner were appointed Secretaries. The committees appointed to procure signatures to the petitions to be presented to the present Legislature to incorporate a Bank to be called the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County, to be located in the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, made returns of their petitions numerously signed; after which the following committee, Col. Edward Huntzinger, S. H. Shannon, Wm. Kramer, A. W. Leyburn and George Kauffman, Esqrs., was appointed by the meeting to take charge of said petitions, and proceed to Harrisburg to have them presented, and do all in their power to procure an act of Corporation for said Bank. The meeting then passed the following resolutions: *Resolved*, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in all papers of Schuylkill county friendly to the cause. The meeting then, on motion, adjourned.

(Signed by the Officers.)

J. M. C. TO HIS FRIENDS.—In consequence of absence on urgent business, my *National Ode "On Events of Revolutionary Times"*—advertised to be recited by the author, on Saturday 22nd, inst., will be postponed until a more convenient season.

I do so because the *Introductory Lecture*, necessary to bring the mind of the hearer to a ready perception of the trials and unconquerable energy of our forefathers, is not complete; and because the author attaches too much value to the *Poem*, to present it under the present imperfect arrangements.

☞ In lieu of the above *recitation*, I have the pleasure of informing those who *feel interested*, that I intend to *recite*, for a season at least, the hum of business and spirit of industry, so prevalent at my boat yard a few years since, and *Boat Builders, Carpenters* and *Wheel-wrights may* take a part in the exercises, if they feel so inclined. Hands are wanted.

For further particulars inquire at the yard.

Yours Respectfully,
J. M. CROSLAND.

Pottsville, February 22, 1845. 8—

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.—WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are a most extraordinary medicine for the cure of Rheumatism and Gout, because they not only cleanse the stomach and bowels of those morbid humors which if taken into the circulation, and thrown upon the membran and muscle, are the cause of the above painful maladies, but they excite the absorbent vessels to take up that which is already deposited, and therefore are absolutely certain to make a perfect cure of Rheumatism and Gout. A single 25 cent box of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills often give the most astonishing relief, and perseverance according to directions will be certain to drive Pain of every discription from the body.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also a