



POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Mar. 15, 1845.

VOLNEY D. PALMER.

At his Real Estate and Coal Agency,
No. 69, Pine Street, Philadelphia.
No. 160, Nassau Street, New York.
No. 16 State Street, Boston.
South-east corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets,
Baltimore. Is our agent for receiving subscriptions
and advertisements for the Miners' Journal.

The several Courts of Schuylkill County have
been in session at Orwigsburg, during the last
two weeks, and will probably continue to sit
through next week.

OPENING OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION.
Notwithstanding the wintry weather, of Mon-
day last, (the 10th inst.) we are authorized to
state, that pursuant to our previous notice, the
Schuylkill Navigation was opened throughout its
whole length on that day, and is now in good or-
der everywhere.

It is with deep regret we notice the decease
of our esteemed friend, Mr. Wm. Haggerty.
Mr. Haggerty was beloved and respected by all
who knew him, for his amiable qualities and up-
right walk and conversation. He had been ill for
some time, with a lingering disease, (consump-
tion), and died on Sunday Morning, in the vigor
of his age, lamented by the community of which
he was a valuable member, but leaving for his
friends hopes and consolations infinitely more pre-
cious than any the World can give—to him
death is not an eternal sleep.

A SHIP CANAL ACROSS THE AMERICAN
ISTHMIAN.—Senator Carey, from Mexico, is at
present in England, with full authority from his
government, to undertake the construction of this
great and long dreamed of work. An accurate
survey of the route has been made, and he is now
seeking from English capital and enterprise, the
means to accomplish his views.

The distance between the two Oceans across
the Isthmus of Panama, is only forty miles; but
the approach to the Isthmus is so shallow, that
vessels of heavy burden could not near the land
without breasting bluff; this, therefore, superadded
to the extreme unhealthiness of the region, forms
an insurmountable objection to that route.

A more feasible route was projected, viz.,
the Nicaragua, where the distance from Sea to Sea,
is ninety-five miles. But here again there are
objections which condemn the route. Upon Hum-
boldt's authority, "there is not on the face of the
globe, another spot so thickly studded with volca-
nos, as that part of America which lies between
the 11th and 12th degrees of northern lati-
tude," and Nicaragua lies between these two
parallels. Besides this, the Lakes Leon and Nica-
ragua, the river Tipitapa, which connects them,
and the San Juan, by which they are emptied into
the Atlantic, are directly in the route, and the de-
scent of 157 feet, from Lake Leon to the Pacific,
would be of a difficult character, and require
many locks, that attention is naturally di-
rected to a third route; and the Isthmus of Tehu-
tepec, which is 160 miles across in a straight line
from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has been selected.
And on the Atlantic side, the Coast ranges, which
have always at least 20 feet of water on the bar,
can very readily be made navigable up to its con-
fluence with the Matanzas. The work to be ex-
ecuted, would be chiefly comprised between 16°
37' and 17° 3' p., embracing a space of not quite
thirty miles in extent, and the required exca-
vations would not exceed the usual limits. Here
the Portillo de Tarifa, a pass between the moun-
tains of 656 feet above the level of the Pacific,
and less than 600 feet above the mouth of the
Matanzas, affords, perhaps, the most feasible
pass in the whole of that range of mountains
which traverses the Isthmus through its whole ex-
tent, continuous at each end, with the great
chain, which forms the spine of both Continents.
The Chinampa and its affluent the Moneta,
and the Ostia, which is a still more considerable
river, and flows like the other, into the Lagoons
near Tehuantepec, will furnish an ample supply
of water, which may be applied with facility to
the service of the Canal.

The mild and salubrious climate, is an im-
portant consideration, and of similar importance,
is the fact that the fruitfulness of the soil, and the
abundance of cattle, would enable vessels passing
through the Isthmus, to replenish their provisions
at moderate prices.

The accomplishment of this enterprise is of
immense importance to this country. Vessels
from Europe destined for the Western coast of
North and South America, and the islands of the
South Sea, would avoid the doubling of Cape
Horn by this route; all vessels from the United
States to China, and probably most of those from
the different ports of Europe with the same destina-
tion would employ it. Commerce would
therefore necessarily be greatly increased; and
a doubtless a moderate toll would yield a remun-
erating return for the capital invested.

POSTERED ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
St. Patrick's day is, in New York, Bishop
Hughes has put it off till the 7th of April. Quite
a liberty to take with the Albanians, but some men
can do anything.

Cap. Newbury.—President Tyler's last official
act, or almost the last, was his best; it was to
relieve Cap. Newbury, from the sentence of the
Court Martial, and restore to him his sword and
pay. Cap. Newbury distinguished himself, in sev-
eral actions in the last war, and is, beyond ques-
tion, a brave and gallant officer. Although by the
strictness of Military discipline held responsible
for every occurrence on board the Missouri, yet
for the burning of the vessel and the storage of the
torpedine he was not to blame.

Mr. CLAY AT THE BAR.—At the age of 68
Mr. Clay has been obliged to return to the prac-
tice of a laborious profession. He is said to be,
in good health, and his neighbors remark that he
has never seen him look better. Luckily, an
iron-fibered constitution enables him to undergo
the fatigue and labour of an extensive practice,
and he encounters it with the vigor and assiduity,
the buoyancy and cheerfulness of a young man.
Relieved from the heavy responsibilities which he
sustained as a political leader, he still manifests
the deepest concern in public affairs, and the
emotions of his patriotic heart now, are as much
for the interest, prosperity, honor, and happiness
of his country; as when, in the Senate he nobly
fought, the battles of the Constitution and the
People, and twined the wreath of his own honor
around the capital of his fame.

THE WEATHER.—March made an amiable de-
but, and for the most part has behaved itself
gently and very like a lamb. We must confess
however, that we can't say much for the general
character of the weather during the last week, be-
cause it had no general character of any sort.
There was considerable of a hubbub and rum-
pus kicked up among the clouds on Mon-
day, and snow and rain had a smart chance
of a contest between themselves, which lasted dur-
ing Monday night and Tuesday. Old bores,
who, from his frequent interference, seemed ac-
cording to second to the parties, made a great dis-
turbance. Sometimes rain was down, and
sometimes snow, but it would be hard to say
which obtained the mastery, as beyond their mark
there was little to show for either of the parties.
On Wednesday, old Sol ran up the red flag, and
the billowings quickly disappeared, leaving the
battle ground to little puffs, and venerable
dicks, who have enjoyed quite a jubilee upon the
strength of it. On Friday old struck his colors
and the skirmishing re-commenced, a good many
hand blows past, rain was brought down once or
twice, but finally snow fell in his tracks, and rain
carried him off the ground.

BOOKS OUT IN A FRESH PLACE.—More of the
"Indians."—The Albany Argus, published a letter
from Major General J. S. Smith, dated Kingston,
March 7th, by which it appears that the tenants
on the estate of R. L. Livingston, in Ulster Coun-
ty, are in full blast. It is said that "Indians" from
Delaware County, were expected by the malcon-
tents, for the purpose of co-operating with them;
and Gen. Smith is of opinion that military force
will soon have to be put in requisition.

NEW YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—This excellent
Institution during the past year, distributed more
than nineteen thousand volumes, in the following
languages, viz.:—English, French, Spanish, Ger-
man, Polish, Swedish, Italian, Danish, Russian,
Welsh, Dutch, Greek, Irish, Hawaiian, Russian,
Aralic, Hebrew and Latin.

The ship "Victoria," which sailed from New
York for London a day or two ago, had on board,
14 Indians, most of them Ottawa and Chippewa
Chiefs.

SPRING.—It is stated that the cruel edict of
the Emperor of Russia for the removal of the Po-
lish Jews of Siberia, has been suspended, and will
probably never be acted upon, owing to the inter-
ference of St. Moses Montefiore and others.

Mr. Tyler signed the Texas resolutions with
a Hickory pen.

SPEED OF THE U. S. STEAMSHIP PRINCE-
TON.—At experimental trials of the Princeton,
at Norfolk, on Tuesday morning, the
Princeton performed a mile, accurate measure-
ment, in five minutes, three several times, the tide
making no difference in her rate of speed.

The Exports of American Cotton Goods from
New York, during the month of February last, were
1530 packages.

THE WINE BUSINESS.—Sixteen thousand
and forty-nine barrels of wine, fifty-two thou-
sand seven hundred and thirty-six barrels of
oil, and four hundred and eighty-four thousand
seven hundred and nineteen pounds of wine,
were received at the port of New Bedford
in the month of February.

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.—William Blair mem-
ber of the Illinois Legislature, died at the capital
on the 8th ult., and his wife on hearing of his
sudden illness, was so much affected that she sank
and died about the same time.

FIRE IN BECK'S COUNTRY.—The large cotton
factory of W. C. Osborne, situated on the Nesham-
ing creek, at Milford, Bucks county, about 5
miles northwest of Bristol, was, with all the ma-
chinery, destroyed by fire on Tuesday night.
The building belonged to the estate of Anthony
Taylor.

Cary & Hart have published in pamphlet form
"Phil Porel and other stories of Ireland" by Wil-
liam Carleton; author of "Phelim O'Toole's court-
ship," &c.

Mr. Carleton's accurate powers of observation,
have given his delineations of Irish character and
portraits of life among the Irish peasantry, a rank
among the very best Irish books that have been
written. His descriptions are vigorous and pic-
turesque, and his pathos is of the genuine honest
sort.

"PROGRESS OF THE WORLD" by
John Frost, L. L. D. This work merits a more
particular and extended comment than our space
permits. It is spoken of everywhere in terms of
commendation; and certainly, as a specimen of
the typographical art, all that has been said of it
is not too much. The numerous illustrations, for
design and execution, among the most beauti-
ful we have ever seen. The work to be com-
pleted in 30 numbers, at 25 cents each. The first
number is received and may be had at this office.

"Cricket's Omnibus," published by E.
Ferris, & Co., Philadelphia, is received and for
sale, at 25 cents. Cricket's is indubitably at the
head of modern Artists, and the capital Car-
tographers and irrepressible drolleries in the "Omnibus,"
make it what it claims to be, a vehicle for fun and
amusement.

Miss Opies' "White Lies," has been published
in pamphlet form, by Saxton & Kell, Boston,
and may be had at this office. Price 25 cents.

"Ocelot, or the adventures of a Cooncomb," is the
title of a work, attributed to Sir E. L. Bulwer,
and recently published in cheap pamphlet form,
by Harmer & Daggers, New York. It may be
had at this office.

MEXICO NO. 4.

Turkide was now upon the Imperial throne, in
the temporary exercise of Supreme power, but he
was soon driven into exile. Santa Anna had al-
ready begun to play a conspicuous part in the af-
fairs of Mexico; he was then Governor of the
State of Vera Cruz; deeming himself personally
aggrieved, he unfurled the standard of rebellion,
which needed but to be unfurled to be followed by
a restless, excitable and revolutionary people.
Guadalupe Victoria, who was also exasperated
with Turkide, joined the rebellion and was chosen
the chief command. Personally popular, his
army was augmented from all sides, and the friends
of Turkide deserted the falling Emperor for the
rising patriot. Turkide who had virtually exer-
cised an almost absolute sovereignty for a period
of nearly two years, resigned a crown which no
longer secured him the prerogatives of a monarch,
and in the month of May 1823 sailed with his
family for Leghorn.

The people of Mexico were tired of monarchs
and monarchies. The republican feeling which
had originated the first unsuccessful rising under
Hidalgo, was vastly strengthened by the events of
the second revolution; and the republican party
now found itself strong enough to assume the di-
rection of affairs. Their attention was directed to
the United States, and dazzled by the success of
a free government there, they determined to try its
form in their own sunny soil. Immediately
upon the deposition of Turkide, a provisional ju-
risdicted to govern the country till a regular
Congress could be elected. The executive
authority was temporarily vested in Victoria, who
has been called the "Washington of Mexico," and
Bravo and Negrete, both of whom had rendered
conspicuous and patriotic services in the struggle
for independence. The junta, or convention, pro-
ceeded to form a constitution after the model of
that which governs the United States; in the month
of February, 1824, they had completed their la-
bours, and amidst the tumultuous and clamorous
rejoicings of the populace, the new constitution
was sworn to at the capital, and adopted, as the
written regulator of the republic.

In the succeeding September the first regular
election was held; 16 state governments were
created, a general Congress formed, without
disturbance or commotion, and Victoria elected
the first President of the Mexican republic. He
was a devoted patriot, had rendered eminent ser-
vices to his country in her struggle for independ-
ence, and his character gave ample assurance of
tranquillity and freedom.

In 1824, the partisans of Turkide made an un-
successful effort to restore the deposed Emperor.
In 1825 the provisional convention was super-
seded by the constitutional government; and in the
same year the Spanish flag which for more than
three centuries had floated from the battlements of
San Juan de Ulloa, was finally furlled. From the
termination of the revolution till then, Spain had
held that fortress, and her Leopard banner had
continued through all the fermentation and change
to wave over its walls; but with the creation of the
new republic the dominion of Spanish power in
Mexico was broken forever.

In theory the government of the new republic
was a magnificent structure, modelled after a
splendid and perfect pattern, with all fatal differ-
ences. Embracing every thing of civil and political free-
dom, it secured rest to the people a religious free-
dom. The church and the state were not, as they
should have been, entirely severed, and where
there ought to have been liberty of the wildest
range and most extensive compass, the Roman
faith was established by law, and maintained with
a zeal not surpassed by inquisitorial Spain. If
something of the daring and chivalric character of
their Spanish ancestry had been handed down to
the people of Mexico, the intolerant spirit of Old
Castile, which followed the adventures from the
rich valleys of Granada, and the fastnesses of An-
dalucia to the New World, and with the iron hand
of Christian civilization broke down the gentle
spirits of the native beings, who for ages had
chaunted their songs beneath its forests, and in
undisputed security darted their light arrows over
its rivers, had lingered with them too.

The lessons of all history, and all the
experience of the past teaches us that when the in-
fluence of the church is united with the powers of
the civil government, the effect upon the condition
of the people is evil and corroding, and their lib-
erty cannot be secure.

While Victoria occupied the executive chair, the
affairs of the government moved on with regular-
ity and harmony. The fire of civil liberty burn-
ed brightly and steadily in the first republic of
the world, and the patriots of Mexico had lighted
their torch at the same altar; for a while it glowed
at a clear and glorious light, but soon the blaze
began to dazzle and madden the people. Victo-
ria's term of office, like that of the President of
the United States, expired at the termination of
four years; and from then till now there have been
four civil revolutions in the administration of the
Mexican government.

In view of this fact the inquiry is naturally sug-
gested to the reflecting mind, was the Federal
form of government best adapted to the wants, ha-
bits, intelligence and condition of the people of
Mexico; and is it really certain that a less com-
plicated and simpler system would not more effec-
tually have secured their happiness and liberties? It
is true the experiment answered admirably here;
but the circumstances and condition of the two
people were essentially different. Our people
were accustomed to the forms of a free government
and the distribution of power, they were from the
beginning a free people; their territory was peopled
by contract; their institutions arose from the
consent and agreement of those upon whom they
were to operate, and their binding obligation was
continued only by the consent which created it.

The great principle which distinguishes their
separate existence—the principle of well defined and
written contract, was through all their progress
the security of their rights and liberties. Every
state had its own local and peculiar laws, enacted
by legislators selected out of their own numbers,
their interests and habits were different; but in all
the same fundamental principle of civil liberty was
recognized and all were essentially free—at their
revolution they only united by mutual consent to
repel a common danger, and when the object of
their union was obtained, the link which made
them one by uniting them with their English ma-
jor-severed. At this juncture, the Federal form
of government was the natural suggestion.

The previous condition of the people of Mexico was
directly opposite. They were, it is true, divided
into provinces, but this was only for greater fac-
ility in governing the multitude; the people had
no voice in making the laws. The Viceroy was
the supreme head of the kingdom, and all the laws
emanated from the same source, whether in the
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The division of the territory into separate states
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invested with power to legislate for themselves in
matters of local concern, and re-animating them
under a Federal head, when the people were ignorant
of the simplest elements of a popular self-govern-
ment, seems incongruous and absurd.

The truth is, the people of Mexico were not yet
prepared for the enjoyment of regulated freedom,
and the distinct exercise of political power. It re-
quires a long and attentive apprenticeship. The
noble growth of republican institutions is not the
hasty formation of popular passion, but the slowly
ripened and widely gathered harvest of principle
and experience. The people of Mexico emboldened
by the energy they had witnessed and the success
which followed, the "erection of the Federal
government in the United States, blindly followed
their example, without reflecting upon the differ-
ences in the material which composed our magni-
ficent national fabric, and preserves it in freshness
and splendor, as perfect and undecayed as when it
came from the hands of the master artists, who
framed it. The system which through half a century
has secured tranquillity and prosperity in this
country, did not produce that result in Mexico, but
disturbances and insurrections have continually
distracted that government since the administra-
tion of Guadalupe Victoria.

HOW THINGS LOOK AT WASHINGTON.
A leading article in the Madisonian on Mon-
day, headed the "Great Week" is devoted to the
"achievements of President Tyler." The Madiso-
nian thinks the President is already "reaping the
plaudits of posterity." That his administration
has "eternized his name" certainly—as others
before him have been "eternized."
"Damned to everlasting fame."

The new Cabinet officers have been confirmed
by the Senate, and have entered upon the duties
of their appointments.
All accounts from Washington agree that Mr.
Calhoun was ousted from the Cabinet against his
will, and without consultation; that the offer of
Minister to England was then made by way of
reconciliation, and refused. His friends are
indignant and there is likely to be trouble in the
wing. It is said that he will go into the Senate.

Letters state that the Mexican Minister has re-
ceived his passport; and that Mr. Pakenham, the
British Minister, has expressed an opinion that
the affair with Mexico will not lead to hostilities.

HARRISBURG NEWS.
The Governor has sent the Hon. James Bu-
chanan's letter of resignation to the Senate.
Among the candidates to fill the vacancy, the
most prominent names are C. J. Ingersoll, Judge
Eldred, Judge Woodward, Gen. Cameron, and
D. R. Porter. Mr. Ingersoll is in Harrisburg, mak-
ing desperate efforts, and is likely to succeed.

The bill to incorporate the Farmers' Bank of
Schuylkill county, with a capital of \$200,000, was
passed the Senate, yes 14, no 10. The bill
was reported with the individual libel clause.

An act has passed the House fixing the stand-
ard weight of Indian corn at 56 lbs.

"I am unable, your honor, to say, he lies."
To stand or move?—he says true.

With more care you'd exercise your wit,
If you find he neither stands nor lies, but sits.

Quit poetry—"it's not your calling."
He neither lies nor sits—he's a spreading.

Nay, critic friend, too harsh thou seemest—
He crawls not, but perchance he leathens;
Or, cautiously, each moment eluding—
The tiger beard may be squalling.

Still wronger, perhaps some liberal wit to judge,
The fellow crawls; perhaps he does not stop;
But the two lies that in his cry are blended,
Are symptoms of a malignant stupor.

To lie or crawl, makes difference small;
A snail or a slug, the same we call.
The truth to find your brain would addle;
The beggar on a rail too straddle.

Pshaw! your soul's composed of blocks!
The beggar's right; pin'd in the stocks,
Ourselves, and time, and fate, with cruel thumps,
Perhaps, have brought him to his stumps.

TEMPERANCE IN BOSTON.—The Washing-
tonians of Boston have enlisted, during the last
year, 3,959 persons in the cause; 750 persons
who have signed the pledge have been lodged.
For 1,050 meals to each person, \$131 25 have
been expended; for rent and lighting hall, \$575.
The net income of the society has been \$1,230
62; its expenses, \$1,247 05.

A British soldier accidentally fell into the wa-
ter at Quebec, Canada, a few days since, when a
sentinel walking by, hardly attempted to get him
out by reaching him the butt of his musket.
The drowning man grasped the weapon, and in his
struggles, it was discharged, the contents of which
entered the head of the sentinel, and killed him
instantly.

A REPARTEE.—Mr. Pakenham, the British
Minister, was in the lobby when the House con-
voked in the amendment made by the Senate to
the bill for annexing Texas, and when the result
was said, "You Americans are, indeed, a grasping
people." "Yes," replied Mr. Sidel, "we have a
strong mixture of the Anglo-Saxon blood in us."
This was touching Mr. P. in a quiet manner.

It is stated that a resident of Mobile Ala., while
on a frolic in Havana recently, was assaulted by
six sentinels successively, all of whom he thrashed
handcuffed, captured their muskets and threw
them into the river, and then went on his way,
shouting in triumph.

Projected Railroad.—The Toronto Patriot
says, that the British American Loan Company
have subscribed one hundred thousand dollars to-
wards the projected railroad from Montreal to the
Atlantic.

Mrs. Polk has determined to attend no public
balls or places of public general amusement, while
residing at Washington, as we see by a private
letter published in the Boston Transcript.

The Supreme Court of the United States has
adjourned until the first of December. There is
still one vacancy.

The total revenue of the Province of Canada
for the past year is stated at \$63,288; the ex-
penditure at \$448,001, leaving a balance in the
Treasury of \$183,107.

Death of an Editor.—Died, a day or two ago,
at Baltimore, on his way home from Washington,
Mr. William Simons, senior, who for thirty years
has been editor of the Republican Herald, at Pro-
vidence, R. I., aged 65 years.

All sorts of Items.

The Harrisburg Union, alluding to Col. Polk's
retinue on his way to Washington, says he had
"only two negro servants, his coachman and
his wife."

Highly complimentary to the President's wife to
be classed with his coachman as a negro servant.
Such is the forwardness of spring, that the wil-
low trees on the banks of the Delaware, on Wind-
mill Island, and in the public squares of Philadel-
phia, &c. are in leaf.

Horace Greeley, Esq., has been nominated for
assistant Alderman of the Twelfth Ward, N. Y.
Good.

First for Pittsburg.—Goods were forwarded
from Baltimore on Saturday last, to Pittsburg, by
way of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad
and the Pennsylvania Canal.

The first consignment of Susquehanna produce
of the season, reached Baltimore on Friday. It
consisted of 1800 barrels of flour.

Coming.—Fresh shad are served up at Balti-
more daily.

The Cincinnati Chronicle says that the bricks
made in that city last year amounted to 350
millions.

Florida.—Col. Joseph B. Lancaster, of Duval
county, Fla., has been nominated as the Whig
candidate for Congress, at the election to be held
in May next.

Arrested.—Matthew Shothill, a young man en-
gaged in Driving a stage between Meville and
Franklin, Pa., was arrested on Wednesday last,
on a charge of robbing the mail.

Of the ten Presidents chosen by this Repub-
lic, six are numbered with the dead. Four still
survive. The younger Adams, Jackson, Van Bur-
ren, and Polk.

Value of the Exports from New York for
the week ending the 8th instant, was \$479,041
17, of which \$393,447 were exported in Ameri-
can vessels and \$85,616 61 in foreign ves-
sels.

Freshet in the Hudson.—Owing to the recent
rains, the Albany Argus of Thursday, the
water has risen several feet since yesterday, and
is now in the stores on the dock and some of
those on the pier.