POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 23, 1845.

VOLNEY B. PALMER,
At his Real Estate and Coal Agencies,
Corner of Third & Chesnut Streets, 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.

LIFE INSURANCE.

This kind of Insurance is beginning to attract considerable attention in this country. Pamphlets containing the necessary information, can be obtained at this office, where application can be made.

June 26

Particular Notice.

WE are busily engaged in making out our bills up to the present time, and will be ready in a few days to submit them to the inspection of those interested. All indebted will be called on shortly; but we would esteem it a particular favor if they would anticipate our visit by calling upon us. As a large portion of our time is necessarily occupied with our business, it is to be hoped that second and third calls, which are always more or less unpleasant to both parties, will be rendered totally unecessary.

Our subscribers at a distance will materially aid us by enclosing the amount due as soon as possible. We hope they will comply with this request, as we have some heavy engagements to meet in the course of the ensuing month. NEED WE SAY MORE.

June 28th

DEMOCRATIC WHIG County Meeting.

THE Democratic Whig citizens of Schuylkill county, are respectfully invited to assemble in general County Convention, at the house of Mr. SAMUEL BEARD, in the borough of Schuylkill Haven, on SATURDAY, the 30th August, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating a County Ticket, to be supported at the ensuing October election. Punctual attendance of the friends of the present Tariff and the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands among the different States, is earnestly requested.

JACOB HAMMER,
ELIAS DERR,
L. F. WHITNEY,
Standing county Committee.

August 16,

WANTED—At this office an active boy, who can read, write and spell well, as an apprentice to the Book-binding business. None need apply, unless they can come well recommended.

GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK for September, is already on our table, well stored with choice productions from the pens of some of the most popular writers of the day. A plate of the Fashions, "The Rose and the Lilly," and the "Poor Poet in want of a Rhymo," are the embellishments of the present number.

MILITARY.—The National Light Infantry, Captain Bland, paraded on Monday. Their fine appearance, steady and precise movements, and soldierly bearing has earned for that Company a high reputation, which was well sustained upon that occasion.

THE MARION RIFLE RANGERS, Captain Samuel J. Potts, will parade on Monday afternoon next, the 25th inst.

☞ The great sale of land, belonging to the Estate of the late Capt. Daniel D. B. Keim of Reading, commenced at the Pennsylvania Hall on Thursday, on which day fifteen tracts were sold at fair prices. Some of the land sold as high as $30 per acre. A number of persons from abroad were in attendance at the sale.

ANOTHER CONCERT BY THE BLIND.—We learn that Messrs. *Dyer* and *Guyn* will give another Concert at the Town Hall, this Evening—admittance only 12½ cents. Mr. Dyer is very favorably known in this community as a respectable vocalist—and besides their unfortunate condition prevents them from pursuing any other vocation for the support of themselves and families. This ought not to be forgotten.

THE COUNTY MEETING.

Our friends will bear in mind, that a Democratic Whig Meeting will be held at the house of Mr. SAMUEL BEARD, in the borough of Schuylkill Haven, on Saturday next, the 30th inst., at two o'clock. Let a full attendance be had! The object for which the meeting is called, is to select a ticket to be supported by the Whigs at the approaching October election.

As far as we are familiar with the feelings and wishes of our Whig friends, it seems to be generally desired, and it certainly is important that a WHIG TICKET BE PUT IN NOMINATION! It is essential therefore, that there is a general attendance on Saturday next, at Schuylkill Haven, that a full and fair expression of opinion may be had, and a ticket nominated, which can be submitted with confidence to the voters of the county. Honesty and capability are the ancient and unwavering Whig tests: let these be applied, and, with a proper exercise of discrimination and judgment, such a ticket may be selected as will be approved, and we hope ELECTED.

There never was a period when it was more important to keep up our organization, than the present. The Whig party in Schuylkill county is, as it is every where, stronger now than it ever was—stronger from defeat, and thoroughly united. We were defeated in the last Presidential contest, but every trick and stratagem, and deception and falsehood were resorted to, to produce that result; and let it be remembered that, notwithstanding all that, *the Whigs polled for HENRY CLAY, more votes than Mr. Van Buren received in the County in* 1840. We repeat it, the Whig party in Schuylkill county is strong, but it must be active too, and vigilant. We must select a good ticket, and yield it our full, determined and hearty support. The Whigs have been too supine, too careless heretofore, and thus have in a great measure contributed to their own defeat. This must be corrected, and NOW IS THE TIME! Yes, NOW IS THE TIME!, let us avail ourselves of it. There is no harmony or agreement among the ranks of our opponents. The signs are plain; there is no mistaking their indications. For every office there are numerous candidates, and they are cunningly delaying their County Convention, till the latest day, that the disappointed may not have time to rally in strong opposition. Let the Whigs then be active, prompt, harmonious!—Whigs of Schuylkill! be certain, to attend the County Meeting on Saturday next.

LEBANON COUNTY.—The Whigs of this County, have nominated *John P. Sanderson, Esq.*, for the State Senate. For Assembly, John Bossler; for Register and Recorder, A. P. Hibsman; Clerk of the Courts, John C. Seltzer, and for Treasurer, Jefferson Shirk.

☞ A writer in Mr. Werner's Free Press of Thursday, recommends *Jacob Hamaker, Esq.* as a suitable candidate for the office of Prothonotary. A better selection for said office, could not be made in the county.

CIRCUS.—Messrs. Welch, Mann & Delavan's Circus will be exhibited at Pottsville, on Monday, the first of September, afternoon and evening only. This is considered the best Company in the United States.

THE TARIFF.

The "Union" growls and barks continually at the whole Tariff system; its attacks are neither vague or indirect, but they effect nothing of argument,—are wholesale *assaults* merely, which one can hardly reply to; *denunciations*, and a deceptive *ad captandum* arrangement of words which he of the official mouth-piece well knows how to manage; while the "Journal," which be it borne in mind, is equally the organ of the administration, thrusts stoutly at certain branches of the subject, aiming especially to conciliate and benefit that section of the party which it peculiarly represents, the 'Young Democracy.' We copy the following paragraphs from that paper:—

'We were struck with the truthfulness and good sense of this remark made to us by an intelligent farmer—a shining light of the young Democracy—the other day, after having read the account of various donations made by the various nabobs of Lowell and of Kilby street, to charitable institutions and seminaries of learning:

"They can afford to be generous.' But can we afford to pay tribute to enable them to be generous!"

The 'nabobs of Lowell and Kilby street' *can* afford to be generous,' because the tariff system has proved itself sound, operative and practical.—Through the protection of domestic manufactures, individuals have acquired wealth; and through the whole north and east, wherever the tariff has worked its perfect work, the country is dotted with the neat and pleasant cottage of the laborer, content with his condition, and pursuing the even tenor of his way, satisfied with to-day, and with no fear of to-morrow. He is happy in the bosom of a salubrious nature, and looks up from his toil and is glad, for he has health, plenty and a cheerful home. The price of the manufactured articles has been so reduced, that commodities which, under the free trade system, could only be purchased by the wealthy, have been brought within the reach of the laborer, and have become to him essential articles of convenience and comfort; he is better off, better fed, better clothed, better taught, he enjoys more leisure, he possesses more self-respect, and all through the salutary operation of an 'unholy system' which 'grinds the poor.' Shirting has been reduced from 25 to 10 cents, cloth from $5 to $1 50 and $2 00. There is an incessant and augmented demand for labor at high wages, and the laborer who is frugal and industrious, in every manufacturing district in the country, may own his own little home; and in many instances they have, from the ample earnings of their occupation, laid by enough to make them shareholders in joint stock manufactories, and thus they are receiving interest on their investment and the wages of their own labor. This is truly an 'unholy system,' that 'grinds the poor.' We make another extract:—

"How many have been made poor, and blind, and naked, by this unholy system! How many have been forced to prostitution and death by this ruthless reduction of wages! Talk of killing men by turning them out of office one day, and putting them in again on the next—why the system of grinding the poor and laboring classes, invented in England, and practiced in some portions of the United States, by the tariff lovers, has caused more crime, poverty and death, than the two wars with England, the cold plague, and the Asiatic cholera!"

The operatives engaged in the cotton and woollen factories, the furnaces and forges of Pennsylvania, will laugh at the argument in this extract; their prosperous and thriving condition, constant employment and high wages, sufficiently prove to them 'how many have been made poor and blind,' by this 'unholy system.' 'How many have been forced to prostitution and death by this ruthless reduction of wages.' Pshaw! when are, and when and where have these evils followed as a consequence of the tariff!' We really feel that it is foolish and ridiculous to answer this false and disgusting charge. Go to any manufacturing village in the United States; note the neat appearance of their handsome white dwellings, with their little yards in front, their pretty flowers, and pleasant shrubbery, and shade trees around them, pictures of contentment, and comfort. Can you imagine 'prostitution, poverty, and death,' in such homes as these; take Lowell for instance, if you please; there are congregated thousands of women, pretty, intelligent, industrious, and there surely you will find all the evidence, good or bad, of what the manufacturing system is working.—Female virtue is *not* lost by industry; it is not in danger when the mind and the body have healthy and active employment. We look through the history of the world in vain for an equal number of females, assembled for any purpose, (not religious) where the boundaries of propriety and virtue have been so seldom violated.

Let us copy still another paragraph from the same government mouth-piece:

'Mechanics, will you pay an indirect tax upon your tools, your food and your clothing! Merchants, will you pay an indirect tax upon the goods you wear, and the food you eat! Ship Builders, will you pay an indirect tax upon your clothes, your food, and materials for your building, from the shoe to the truck! Farmers, will you pay an indirect tax upon your plough, your sickel your scythe, your coarse wearing apparel, your salt, your guano, and your spices! Men of science and of literature, will you pay a tribute upon your works of art and knowledge laden books! And for what! That the protected manufactures of the Union, after cutting down the miserable wages allowed to their weavers and spinners, may be enabled out of a dividend of 20 per cent. per half year, to give $2000 to the poor, and $20,000 to the blind!"

Let those of our readers who feel that the interests of the country are dependent upon the protection of home industry, compare the language of the administration organ above quoted, with the language of the Polk party in Pennsylvania, during the Presidential canvass. Is it not clear that the juggling trick which was then played off upon the people is about to be exploded! The hour is near when Mr. Polk, like the veiled prophet, will lift the web that covers deformity; and the voters of Pennsylvania who were seduced to his support by assurances that he would sustain the tariff of 1842, will find how greviously they were mistaken—the tariff will be attacked in the next Congress, that is certain, as may be seen from the threats of the administration. Let the iron masters of Pennsylvania, and the men who find their occupation, and support for themselves and their families, in the furnaces and forges of Pennsylvania, remember the charges in the extracts above quoted, are levelled just as much at the iron interests, as at the manufacturers of cotton; and let them bear in mind, also, that the 'Union,' the other organ of the administration is just as bitter against the tariff as is the 'Journal.' Every tariff man in the Union should take note of the language of these organs of the administration. Is it possible to regard that system as 'unholy,' which by its practical operation has spread one broad smile of prosperity over the face of all the land. But we need not go abroad for the evidences of what the tariff has done and is doing for the people and the country. Let us look at home! Here in Schuylkill county, we are surrounded by ample and marked proofs of the necessary, resulting benefits of protection.

Previous to the enactment and operation of the tariff of 1842, business of all sorts languished here—laborers were plenty—work scarce—wages low—the order system prevailed—trade seemed laboring with a complete paralysis. The Tariff went into operation, and immediately a change commenced, men look more cheerful, business has improved, the demand for laborers has increased, the wages of labor are higher, improvements have been projected and executed, mechanics are all busy, money is free, everything thrives. Let our readers cast their eyes over the region; the Schuylkill Valley and the Mill Creek Railroads have been re-laid throughout their entire length with heavy iron rails. The Schuylkill Haven and Mine Hill Railroad is being extended to the Swatara.—The Port Carbon and Mount Carbon Railroad has been constructed, new mines have been opened, steam engines, and breaking machines worked by steam power, built, machine shops built, others enlarged, the coal trade is rapidly increasing; every body is busy, labor is demanded, the laborer is cheerful, because he has constant employment, and from his honest earnings, is enabled to lay by a comfortable sum for his old age. Every town in the county is improving. These are the effects of the Tariff of 1842, and this is the 'unholy' system that 'grinds the poor.'

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We believe our Public Schools will compare favorably with those of any other part of the State, in the mode of government and moral treatment of the pupils. The past, has been with them a year of signal success; the children have made a progress in the branches of an English and mathematical education, rapid and gratifying, and creditable to themselves and their teachers. The following is the report made to the Superintendent of Common Schools, by the directors for the Pottsville district, for the year ending June 1, 1845:

Whole number of schools,	9
Number yet required,	3
Average number of months taught,	12
Number of Male Teachers,	7
Number of Female Teachers	5
Average salary of males per month,	$25 50
Average salary of females per month	16 66⅔
Number of male scholars,	434
Number of female scholars,	325
Average number of scholars in each school	84
Cost of teaching each scholar per month,	$00 34½
Amount of tax levied,	$4,374 25
Received from State	751 52
Received from the Collector of School Tax,	3,141 84
Fuel and contingencies,	330 28
Cost of School Houses, purchasing building, repairing, &c.,	422 32

By this report of the directors it will be seen, that there are nine schools within the Pottsville district, in each of which the average number of eighty-four scholars are daily instructed, under the management and direction of experienced and competent teachers. The directors report that three more schools are required; that more are required is manifest; seven hundred and fifty scholars cannot receive proper attention at the hands of twelve teachers; and this consideration prevents many who cheerfully pay the school tax, from availing themselves of the privileges of the public schools. We understand that it is contemplated to establish High Schools in the borough, in which the child may be furnished with a thorough English and mathematical education. This is certainly required. Our public schools, which contemplate the furnishment of the children of all classes of the people, with equal opportunities, should embrace every grade of instruction, and be of a character sufficiently elevated to suit the children of the wealthiest citizen, while they afford their facilities alike to every child in the community.—To a free government, where all the institutions emanate from, and are sustained by the people, where the exercise of the elective franchise makes every man a governor of the empire, and the paper bulwarks of laws that protect our liberties, are built up or levelled down at the will of the multitude, provisions for the liberal education of all classes are essentially important. The means of education should be within the grasp of all, that all may be properly qualified to discharge the duties of freemen; and that talent, in any sphere, should not be permitted to slumber for the want of attention. This is the design of our system of public school education, and this is its great importance. Education is, in truth, the lever, the fulcrum, and the power of our political and national progress. Our public schools should embrace every grade of instruction; we want, in Pottsville, primary schools, in which the boys may advance as far as algebra and equations, and the girls to the end of arithmetic; and high schools in which the boys may be taught the classics, and the higher branches of the mathematics; and the girls the higher branches of the mathematics, and such ornamental branches of female education, as will enable them to hold a respectable station among educated women. This, we believe, the present directors contemplate. We say to them, go on and effect it—relax no effort until you have embraced every child within the ample design of a liberal and extended education—until every child is in receipt of the priceless blessing, which it is your privilege to bestow, that, as they increase in years they may grow in knowledge, and be prepared to perform their parts among men, in a practical life, with credit to themselves, and to the institution in which their minds were strengthened and expanded, and their faculties developed; and with advantage to their country. This is the broad circumference of the duties devolved upon you when you were elected to your responsible trust,—do this, and the generations which are yet to come, shall regard you as their benefactors.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—The Washington *Union*, publishes a summary of intelligence received at the State department from Mexico, via Pensacola, also a translation of the official Report of the Mexican minister, embodying all that the executive department of the Mexican government can do towards proclaiming hostilities. So far as that department is concerned, it is a *declaration of war*, but it cannot, of course, have the effect of such a declaration, until it is adopted by the Congress. We have not room for the report. The The Minister urges the loan of $15,000,000; he says that the chance of avoiding a war for Texas is forever lost. This report certainly looks serious. The cloud which was no bigger than a man's hand, is gathering awful blackness and extent; yet we do not ourselves quite yield to the belief that Mexico will hazard a war with the United States. We think she will content herself with the interdiction of commerce by a declaration of embargo; this is a passive kind of warfare, that better suits her feeble condition, than an active hostility requiring the movement of fleets and armies.

The Odd Fellows, numbering about 600, had a Grand Procession at Harrisburg on Saturday last.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steam Ship Hibernia, Capt. *Ryrie*, arrived at Boston, on Tuesday, 17th inst., at noon, having made the passage in less than twelve days and bringing Liverpool dates to the 5th August, her day of sailing. The intelligence though interesting, is destitute of striking importance. The prevalence of cold damp weather, continued to excite considerable anxiety concerning the coming harvests, and in consequence of the doubt thus raised, a marked rise had taken place in the corn markets. Within a month wheat has risen from twelve to fourteen shillings per quarter, and foreign flour had decidedly improved; some accounts represent the supply from the Baltic, as likely to be less than usual. Large sales of cotton had been made at previous prices, but the market was not active and the lower qualities of American, were being forced upon the market.

In the Iron trade there has been more doing of late. The price of pig iron has been reduced in Glasgow, where it commands £3 7s. 6d. per ton, and in Liverpool £3 15s. Bars realize £7 12s. 6d. to £7 15s. The price of Rails rose from £9 10s. to £10 per ton.

Nothing of marked interest has transpired in England, since the arrival of the Great Britian.—The King of the Netherlands, occupies the attention of the Court, and the Court department of the London papers is filled with the details of his movements.

The Royal Mail-Steamer 'Acadia,' arrived at Liverpool, on the 20th ult., at 1 o'clock, A. M., after a voyage of 12 days and 14 hours, from Boston. It having been notified by telegraph, that she had on board Mr. M'LANE, Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, a number of persons assembled on the Pier to receive him, as a mark of respect. He proceded on the followina Friday to London.—The London Times of the fourth, has the following paragraph:

THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER.—The Hon. Louis M'Lane, the new American Minister at this Court, has arrived at Thomas' Hotel, Berkley square. Mr. M'Lane was favorably known here as Minister, 15 years ago, and his being selected at this important juncture will, it is hoped, be found beneficial to the interests of both countries. The fact of his having filled the two highest offices of the state (if we except the Presidency) attests the high opinion entertained of him in his own country.

The annexation of Texas to the United States, had not at all excited surprise.

The London Globe of the 1st notices the disposition to resume the bullying style on the subject of Oregon, in quarters supposed to be connected with the government at Washington, quoting from the United States Journal, to give color to its comments. It closes the article with this paragraph.

We hope Mr. M'Lane's mission may prove to indicate more reasonable dispositions on the part of his government than those put forth by their organs on the subject of the Oregon. We are, however, satisfied that to make up our minds on the essential points of our right and interest, and show determination to maintain them, is the only way with Brother Jonathan. He will not prefer war *with England* to compromise; neither should we—so far as we do not compromise the essentials of our right and our interest in the matter.

The *Press* and the *Bar* of England, continue at loggerheads. Letters from Rome state the health of the Pope to be such as to create some alarm. O'Connell was still holding monster repeal meetings in Ireland. The great Wexford demonstration took place on the 23d ult. The progress of Mr. O'Connell, from Bray to Wexford, is described as one long triumphial procession. The last named town, was crowded with people, awaiting Mr. O'Connell's arrival.

The London Sun, an evening paper of the 4th inst., mentions a disastrous explosion of fire damp in a Colliery, at Cromboch, about three miles from Abardare, by which twenty-nine lives were lost.—At the time of the explosion there were in the mine from 150 to 200 human beings. The most heart-rending cries were sent up by the sufferers for relief, but the air was so noxous as for a long time to forbid any search for the living or the dead. Full details had not reached London in time for the Steamer.

Several collisions have recently occurred on English railways, but by none of them has any great loss of life been sustained.

Advices from Beyrout, bearing date the 12th of July, announce that the affairs of Lebanon were more satisfactory; hostilities had ceased and it was expected that an arrangement would be made suitable to the present state of that country. The Turkish government has made a display of kind feeling towards the creditors.

A terrible and most disastrous collision occurred on the Black Sea, between two Turkish Steamers, on the night of the 11th of July—one hundred and twenty-five perished. The Captains and Engineers of both vessels were English-men. They were aware of their proximity, it was a moonlight night, and nothing but the utmost carelessness could have caused the catastrophe.

The news of the second fire at Quebec, has spread a wide and deep sensation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has moved a vote of £20,000 in aid of the sufferers.

SNOW IN JULY.—On Tuesday morning the surface of country between Bangor and Bethesda, for an extent of three miles at least, was covered with snow to the depth of three inches and upwards.—*Chester Chronicle.*

From France there is little news of interest.—The French papers still continue their comments on the annexation of Texas, and manifest much anxiety lest the conduct of the French government in that regard, should create dissatisfaction in the United States. According to the accounts in the last Paris Journal, the total number of houses consumed at Smyrna was 4000, and more than 30,000 persons were without houses. The total loss is estimated at nearly two millions sterling.

THE ELECTIONS.—In Indiana, both branches of the Legislature is Locofoco by a small majority. Congressional Delegation same as in last Congress—2 Whigs to 6 Locofocos.

KENTUCKY.—This noble state, the home of Henry Clay, is Whig all over. The delegation in Congress will stand 8 Whigs to 2 Locofocos, being a Whig gain of 3 members.

ALABAMA.—In this State Martin, the independent candidate is elected, over Terry, the regular Locofoco candidate, by about 2000 majority. The Whigs have only elected one member of Congress as usual in this State.

NORTH CAROLINA.—In this State the Whigs lose two members of Congress, by small majorities.

TENNESSEE.—Mr. Brown the Locofoco candidate for Governor has succeeded, by about 2000 majority. The Legislature still remains in doubt, but it is believed that the Whigs will have a majority on joint ballot. It is feared that the Whigs will lose one member of Congress, owing to a division in their ranks. As usual, the Locofocos in this State, polled their full vote, while in the strong Whig counties, a large number staid at home.

In St. Louis, for the convention, four Native and two Locofoco delegates succeeded. The Whigs did not nominate a ticket.

All sorts of Items.

A Shad, twenty two inches long, was caught in the Potomac at Alexandria, D. C., on Thursday of last week.

The city authorities of Salem, Mass., have recently received a bequest of five thousand dollars from the estate of the late Amos Choate, the interest of which, is to be applied to the relief of the insane poor of that town.

Only one company of Artillery has been ordered from Fortress Monroe to Texas.

Captain Hoaken is said to have issued tickets of invitation to a number of scientific persons, to accompany him in the Steamer Great Britain, on an excursion to the Banks of Newfoundland and back.

Thirteen persons have been arrested in Delaware county, N. Y., on suspicion of being connected with the murder of Mr. Steele, the deputy sheriff.

Gen. Burnside, of Worcester, Otsego county, has tendered to Gov. Wright the services of his regiment for the enforcement of the laws in Delaware county.

A minister in Vermont has forbidden any one to play a violin in his church. He says, however serious his thoughts may be, the moment he hears a fiddle, he goes to thinking *how he used to dance!*

The expense of the Boston and Montreal Railroad is estimated at $2,090,546 66, and the cost per mile $25,809 21.

The Convention of Texas has adopted a clause in their State Constitution, requiring the Governor to be a native born or a naturalized citizen at the time the constitution is adopted.

Upwards of four thousand dollars of the money stolen from the Poughkeepsie Barge have been recovered.

A gang of coiners have been arrested in Western New York, who usually counterfeited American half dollars, which bear date 1838, and are of the old stamp.

A woman was recently convicted in Lancaster England, of stealing five pounds of veal which she had ingeniously concealed in her bustle.

In Tuscany capital punishment, though nominally restored, cannot be inflicted without the combined consent of five churches, which is never obtained:

An apt quotation is like a lamp which flings its light over the whole sentence.

The cultivation of cotton by Free labor, is about to be commenced in Morgan county, Tennessee, by a colony of eight or ten hundred Germans.

At Rickmond, Va., on Saturday last, John Schonberger shot Thomas Wesley. He survived but a few minutes.

The Inverness Courier says that a monument at Dryburgh Abbey, to the memory of Sir Walter Scott, will be immediately commenced.

GONE TO EUROPE.—John B. Jones, Esq., of the Madisonian, left New York, on Saturday, in the packet ship New York, for Liverpoool, accompanied by his family.

The President has acknowledged the appointment of Abraham Zipcy Ogler as consul-general of Turkey. This is the first consul frome the Sublime Porte who has been sent to the United States.

The Hon. Edward Everett, the late Minister to England, will return to this country with his family in the Boston Steamer, which leaves England on the 4th proximo.

The citizens of Wilmington, N. C. have adopted measures for the erection of a cotton factory in that city.

EMIGRATION INTO CANADA.—There arrived at Quebec to the 9th inst., 22,2221 emigrants; to the same period last year, 16,531. Increase in twelve months, 5,690.

SHOCKING.—The Pensacola Gazette states that a man named Nickerson was seized and carried off by a shark while drawing a seine near that place.

THE POET CAMPBELL.—Sir Robert Peel has appointed Mr. Archibald Campbell, nephew of the poet, to an office in the Custom, as a token of respect for the memory of Mr. Campbell.—*Globe.*

In cutting down an old street near Scilly, Kinsale, for the purpose of levelling the way, more than 100 skeletons were discovered, supposed to be those of spaniards, killed there during the wars in Queen Elizabeth's reign.—*Cork Reporter.*

REQUESTED TO RESIGN.—Senator Bagby, of Alabama, has been requested, by his constituents of Jackson county, to resign his seat in the United States Senate. They say that he has forfeited the confidence of the democratic party of Alabama.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—William Z. Kendall, a son of Amos Kendall, was shot dead in Pennsylvania Avenue, near Fuller's Hotel, in Washington City, on Monday last, by Wm. Rufus Elliott, a brother-in-law of John C. Rives. The parties were on the most intimate terms, until they met at James' Drug Store, in the Avenue on the fatal day. Here a conversation took place, in which it is alledged that young Kendall reflected on the courage of Elliott, which resulted in a Mr. Bailey, who was also of the party, giving Mr. Elliott a blow, when they seperated. Elliott immediately armed himself with a Pistol and a cane and took his position pn Pennsylvania Avenue. Shortly after, Kendall and Bailey approached Elliott; the former seized Elliott's cane and wrested it from him, when he drew one of Colt's Pistols and shot him through the heart. Bailey then approached also when Elliott discharged three barrels at him, two of which missed him, and the other shattered his arm. Elliott then fled to the residence of George Parker, and on consultation with his friends, was delivered up. The matter is undergoing an investigation.

EXTENSIVE ROLLING MILL.—We learn by the Danville Papers, that the extensive Rolling Mill erected at that place by the Montour Iron Company is completed, and the massive machinery, which was manufactured by Messrs *Haywood & Snyder* of this Borough, works admirably. This Mill is the largest in the United States, and is capable of running out *ten thousand tons* of Rail road Iron per annum, which, at 60 lbs. to the yard, will lay an extent of about fifty miles of Road.

The venerable Bishop Chase, of Illinois, President of Jubilee College is now on his way to preside at the Consecration of Dr. Alonzo Potter, Bishop of Pennsylvania. Bishop Hopkins of Vt., will preach the consecration sermon.

All accidental sorrows may be dwelt upon with calmness, or recollected with gratitude, to Him who sent them; the sorrows that spring from ourselves preserve their unmitigated bitterness.

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Mr. Bannan:—The time is approaching when it will become the duty of the Whigs of Schuylkill County, to form a County Ticket, for their support at the ensuing general election. The County offices which are then to be filled are very important, and it is also important that such men should be chosen who are known to be well qualified to discharge the various duties incumbent upon said offices. Among the County offices, none are perhaps more deserving of consideration by the people, than the office of County Treasury; and in selecting a man for that office, due regard should be had to his abilities and disposition. I would therefore suggest to the people of Schuylkill County, the name of WILLIAM GARRET, the present clerk in the Treasurer's office, because he is known to possess those qualifications that are necessary for the office. His experience and his knowledge of the duties of the Treasurer, render him a suitable person to be the successor of the present Treasurer. He is no brawling politician, nor an office-seeker, but a man of quiet manners, strict honesty, good abilities, of firm principles and an obliging disposition, and if elected, he will prove most worthy of the trust confided to him.

CANDOUR.

Orwigsburg, Aug., 19, 1845.

THE TARIFF.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE, a monthly, by REDWOOD FISHER, Esq., of New York, has a variety of excellent articles in the number for this month. It is in fact a valuable publication, and if it goes on as it has begun, having reached the third number, it will acquire a high reputation as a standard statistical work, replete with useful information and just and comprehensive views.

The remarks of the magazine upon the strange delusion which has possessed some of our anti-tariff people that England is about to abandon the protective system, are quite to the point. England will modify her system as circumstances require, and change so as to make it *more efficiently protective.* She has lately removed the duties entirely from a long list of articles used as the raw material of ingredients of her maufactures—which was an act of additional protection to her manufactures. THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, with characteristic frankness, declared in the House of Lords, when some one had spoken of British liberality and the beauties of free trade, "that when free trade was talked of as existing in England it was an absurdity. There was no such thing, and there could be no such thing as free trade in that country. "We proceed," says he, "on the system of protecting our own manufactures and our own produce—the produce of our labor and our soil; of protecting them for exportation, and protecting them for home consumption; and on that universal system of protection it was absurd to talk of free trade."

The experiment made by direction of the British Government to cultivate American cotton in the East Indies, were talked of a great deal a few years ago. They were in keeping with the long established and steadily pursued policy of England, that policy by which she would make her colonies the producers of the raw commodity for the supply of her manufactures at home, and by which, in turn, the colonies become the market of the manufactured good. It has been supposed, of late that the cotton experiments in the East Indies failed almost every where—but there are some facts in Mr. FISHER'S Magazine which would seem to show to the contrary. We quote the following:

"Those who assert that the East India cotton cannot come in competition with that raised in the United States, and that Great Britain will always be obliged to look to this country for her supply of that article, for the reason that cotton cannot be raised in the East Indies are deceived and intentionally deceived, by the British nation until their cotton projects in the East are completed. It is precisely the course they pursued in relation to our indigo, towards the close of our revolutionary contest; previous to which contest, two thirds of the quantity of that article consumed in Great Britain was raised in the southern United States. While in our colonial state the British government used every exertion in their power to introduce and extend the culture of indigo in this country, and were successful in that attempt; so much so that from the small colony of Georgia alone, as early as 1765, they exported 17,000 pounds of indigo, at two shillings sterling a pound; and the indigo which used to be raised and manufactured in this region was much esteemed for its beautiful colour and good quality, the colours being brighter than that fabricated at St. Domingo, then thought the best made by the Spaniards. As soon as the British government became satisfied that the independance of the United States must be eventually acknowledged they commenced the culture of indigo in the East Indies; and continued their exertion to that point until in May, 1792, the Directors of the East India Company first announced the success of their attempts to raise "indigo in sufficient quantity, and of a quality to rival that of the United States, and to exclude the latter from the English market." The importance of this branch of trade thus lost to us by the same course of policy now pursuing in reference to our cotton, may be inferred from the fact that, while in 1788, the total imports of indigo into Great Britain amounted to 2,096,911 pounds, of that amount 1,060,164 were imported from the United States. The British policy having thus destroyed our market for that article, we had to stop producing it, and turn our attention to something else; and now in place of exporting annually over a million pounds of indigo raised and manufactured by our own people, in 1828, we imported 1,084,491 pounds, the most of which was raised and manufactured by British subjects!"

Some statistics are given of the importations of East India cotton into Great Britain and of the increased production of that article. The stock of cotton on hand in all ports of England and Scotland was 304,990 bales of American cotton, and 93,000 East Indies. In 1842 the former had decreased to 283,444 and the latter had increased to 179,418. The main purpose is to show that by the increased production of cotton in the East Indies, the British will be able to contest the price of the American article even if they should not be able, by and by, to dispense with it altogether. The remedy and the only remedy in our hands is to build up the *home market*, by the encouragement of our own manufactures. The people of the South will get to perceive this sooner or later—but the sooner the better. If all protection in this country were prostrated, and our manufactures left go down, do the planters suppose they would get any better prices for their cotton? They cannot suppose any such thing. The more widely our manufacture system can be extended the more sure and firm will be the cotton market and the more steady the counteraction against the efforts of the British manufacturers to control prices.—*Baltimore American.*

SILVER MINES IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Report of the Washington Silver Mine of Davidson county, North Carolina, recently published, represents this mine according to the following statistics to be very profitable, and a good speculation to the proprietors:

From the commencement of mining operations to November 1, 1842, a period of twenty-seven months, the actual produce of silver and gold was $13,288 68; this being the value allowed by the United States Mint. The lithcrage made in obtaining the precious metals netted $5,499 11—making an aggregate product of $18,787 79.—The building machinery, and other expenses of outlay was $29,824 84. The entire produce of the mine to the 1st inst. (July we suppose) has been $40,279 47. The argentiferous lead of this mine appears to yield rather more than 240 ounces of silver to the ton of 2000 pounds.

Of the sixteen millions of white population of the United States, about fourteen millions are employed in agriculture. The entire number employed in manufactures and the mechanic arts is less than a half million. Commerce and mercantile pursuits engosses the larger portion of the remaining fifteen hundred thousand.

ABOLITION BY WHOLESALE.—Miss Abby Kelly the anti-slavery advocate, is preaching at Cleveland, Ohio, in favor of the abolition of human governments, church organizations, banks, slavery, and sin and wickedness in every form, always excepting herself and 'dear brother Foster.'

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION.—A report of considerable interest was presented recently to the Academy of Sciences in Paris, by M. Serre, on the subject of Vaccination. Before the discovery of this process, the number of deaths from smallpox annually in Europe was 400,000; of which 60,000 occurred in France. In one of the essays presented to the Academy's Committee, it is shown that between 1816 and 1841 there were in France 10,434 cases of smallpox in persons who had not been vaccinated, and 5,963 in those who had; of the non-vaccinated patient 1,682 died; of the others only 62.

The report of the committee to which the whole subject was referred, states that the preservative value of vaccination is absolute during a period of five or six years, and generally up to the eleventh year, but that beyond that time persons are liable to take the smallpox. In the greater number of cases, however, vaccination is a preservative for life. It appears from facts that have been collected, that the preservative value of vaccination is not proportioned to the intensity of the local symptoms. It is further stated, as the opinion of the committee, that under ordinary circumstances, re-vaccination should be performed after the fourteenth year. When an epidemic mai'cy reigns, however, it is prudent to re-vaccinate before that period. In the course of the report it is said that the application of re-vaccination in the Prussian Army, since 1833, has completely extirpated the smallpox. In Wirtemburg, out of 14,384 soldiers who had been re-vaccinated, there was in five years only one case of smallpox, and in 29,864 non-military persons who had been re-vaccinated, the cases of small pox were only three in number.—*N. Y. Courier.*

The total value of the commerce of France, during the year 1844, as appears by a return published in the Moniteur, was 2,347,000 of francs, being two-thirds that of England, and double that of the German Customs Union.

It is a fact worthy of notice in the United States, that wool is considerably higher now than for a long period previous to the repeal of the duty.—This apparent paradox is easily explained on a legitimate result of that enlightened measure by those even partially acquainted with the science of commerce.

From a parliamentary return, we find that the declared value of the British machinery and mill work exported in 1844, was £776,255. The following are the principal countries to which it was exported:—Russia, £158,137; Italy, £96,342; Germany, £92,851; France, £84,315; East Indies, £62,080; Spain, £54,681; Holland, £34,117; Belgium, £27,687; British West Indies, £24,109; U. States, £22,223; Brazil, £19,934; Mauritius, £14,936.

An Irish laborer while digging a cellar last Thursday, at the corner of Congress and Jefferson streets in Savannah, discovered a deposite of ninety-six doubloons, which affected him so much he was compelled to leave off work, and he has not since been heard of. It is presumed he made tracks for this city, as some persons claiming a right to the money were in pursuit of him.

A large scythe manufactory is now in course of erection at Dayton, Ohio. The building will be 150 feet long, will contain eight trip hammers, and give employment to a large number of hands. This is the first attempt at manufacturing this article, to any considerable extent, west of the mountains. There is a small establishment in Miami County, which supplies the neighborhood in part, but its sales extend no further.

LONGEVITY.—The Wilmington Journal says there are eight persons living within eighty yards of the Friends' Meeting house, in that city whose united ages count six hundred years: six of them live in three adjoining houses, and the other two live directly across the street. They reside within fifty yards of each other. Three are brothers and sisters, and two live in the house they were born in, and have resided there until this time.

There is evidently trouble brewing among the three parties into which the Cherokees are divided. There was a large assemblage of the "Old Settlers" and the "Treaty party" on the 18th and 19th ult., opposite Fort Smith. Their grievances were declared at length, and resolutions passed to continue to urge their claims upon our government until arrangements should be made for their adjustment.

☞ Before the war of 1812 the only canals in the United States were the Middlesex canal in Massachusetts, 27 miles in length, and finished in 1808; and the Santee canal in South Carolina, 22 miles in length. There are now 4,000 miles of canals, which have cost upwards of 100 millions of dollars.

MCNULTY IN OHIO.—The Ohio Eagle says C. J. McNulty attended recently a Democratic meeting in Knox county, in that State, but when he rose to speak, the Democrats left the house. He declared, in reference to his defalcation, that "he had done nothing which he would not do again, if placed in the same situation?" The Eagle says the democrats of Ohio will never tolerate him again.

☞ MARION RIFLE RANGERS, will meet at their Armory, for parade, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, the 25th day of August, 1845, in Summer Uniform.
By Command,
DANIEL ROSE, 1st Serg't.