POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 13, 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

AGENTS FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Minersville—Charles B. De Forest.
Port Carbon—Henry Shissler.
Who are authorised to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Miners' Journal.

To Delinquents.—We earnestly call on those who know themselves to be indebted to this Establishment for subscription &c. to liquedate the claims as early as possible. In order to meet *our* engagements it is absolutely necessary that those whose subscription are due, should be prompt in complying with the terms of publication. A collector will call on those in this neighborhood, who neglect calling upon us. This will be attended with additional expense, and therefore we have a right to express a desire that he will not be put off with unnecessary and frivolous excuses on the part of those indebted.

☞ Our acknowledgments are due to a respected friend in New York, for various papers.

☞ A Removal Meeting, without distinction of party, was held at Henry Geiss' Hotel on Wednesday evening last. Business prevented us from attending, and no proceedings having been handed in for publication, we are unable to state what was done at the meeting.

☞ We refer our merchants to the list of Philadelphia Wholesale Houses, which will be found in our columns. Cut it out and give them a call—we'll guarantee that they will sell cheap, and be disposed to accommodate you.

Military Excursion.—Capt. *Nagle's* Company of Washington Artillerists, left our borough on Saturday last, on an excursion to Philadelphia, via Canal. They arrived at the Wire Bridge, about two o'clock, on Monday, and were received and escorted through the principal streets, by Capt. Page's Company of State Fencibles, accompanied with their excellent Band, after which they partook of a sumptuous collation prepared for them at the Armory of the Fencibles, in company with their fellow-soldiers. Several other Companies were represented by their officers on the occasion.

Concert.—Messrs. *Quayle & Harrison*, will give a Concert at the Town Hall, this evening; price of admission 12½ cents. We are requested to state, that they will also give one on the Monday evening following especially for the ladies. Tickets admitting a gentleman and lady, 25 cents. For gentleman only, 25 cents. All unruly and noisy boys will be excluded on this evening. Mr. Quayle's voice has improved since he was here last, and those fond of good singing will certainly get the worth of their money.

Distressing Occurrence.—On Friday last an interesting boy, aged about twelve years, only son of Mr. Solomon See, of West Branch Valley, while engaged in playing in one of the blowing tubs belonging to J. Pott's old Furnace, a portion of the machinery fell on him, and broke his neck. The only person with him at the time, was a small child, too young to give any particulars as to the manner in which the accident occurred. When found he was dead. The anguish of his parents can better be imagined than described.

Almost a Fire.—On Wednesday morning about one o'clock, a member of Mr. Beatty's family observed a number of sparks issuing from a chimney on the Arcade. The family were aroused, and a ladder procured, when it was ascertained that a large quantity of soot, collected in the chimney was on fire, and the sparks were issuing from the chimney, and falling thickly on the roof. It is fortunate that it was discovered and put out in time, before the roof took fire, otherwise a most extensive conflagration would probably have taken place, judging from the combustible nature of the materials in the immediate vicinity.

Engine House.—The Borough Council are causing a two story Brick Building to be erected on Third Street, near Market, to be used as an Engine House. Such a building was absolutely necessary, for the protection of the Fire Apparatus of the Borough, a portion of which, for some time past, having suffered from exposure. The second story, we learn, will be used as a Council Chamber

Schuylkill Haven Bank.—A majority of the Commissioners, as will be observed by the proceedings in another column, have postponed all further proceedings with regard to the organization of this institution. This, we learn, grew out of a want of confidence in the ability of those who took a large amount of stock to meet their subscriptions—and by others, it is alledged that it is a political movement.

Lengthening Boats.—As the Schuylkill Canal will be enlarged so as to pass Boats of 120 tons burthen early next season, Mr. *John M. Crosland*, gives notice in another column, that he is prepared to lengthen the present sized Boats, during the winter, so as to largely increase their present capacity. This is worthy the attention of Boat owners. It becomes the duty of all those interested in the navigation of the Canal, to guard, as far as it is in their power, against a scarcity of Boats for the use of the trade.

Young Lady's Seminary.—We are requested to state that this excellent institution, under the charge of Miss *Allen* and Miss *Ayres*, will be opened on Monday next, and continue open without intermission until August, 1846, with the exception of two weeks' vacation during the holidays.

Vermont.—The recent election in this State shows a considerably falling off since last year.—The Whig candidate for Governor, Slade, falls a little short of election by the people, the effect of triangular parties. The Legislature, however, is as strong as ever Whig in both branches, which secures the election of Whig State officers.

The Rev. Dr. Alonzo Potter, Bishop elect of Pensylvania, will be consecrated on the 23d inst.

The project of making a continuous Rail Road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg is seriously entertained by the citizens of those places.

Col. R. M. Johnson, has tendered his services to the President, in case of war with Mexico.

The Paper War.—The paper warfare which has been kept up for the last year between the Rail Road and Canal companies, is waxing warmer and warmer every week, and is now assuming a character so *personal* in its nature, that the whole community is becoming disgusted with it. The battle of the "Kilkenny Cats" was a mere farce compared to the warfare now carried on by these belligerent parties—and if not soon discouraged, a similar fate may await both. The most gross mis-statements are promulgated on both sides, known to be totally untrue by all *practical* persons connected with the trade, and consequently very little confidence are placed in them by the public. If the same zeal was manifested in procuring both Cars and Boats, and other facilities for the accommodation of a *suffering trade*, which *their* rivalry has deprived our operators of, it would subserve the interests of both companies to a much greater extent than a disgusting and disreputable newspaper controversy. It is notorious that the facilities of transportation of both companies combined, cannot accommodate, within four or five thousand tons, the weekly quantity of Coal offered—the consequence is, that a number of those who depended on the representations made, find their business curtailed at least one-half—and others who have made contracts find it impossible to comply with them. These are some of the evils under which the trade is now suffering, and that too at a period of the year when it is too late to apply a remedy themselves.

The arrogant tone of the Canal Company in their intercourse with the trade, when they supposed they had the whole field to themselves, caused our operators to hail with pleasure the completion of the Rail Road, but a large portion of all the anticipated advantages have been frittered away in a foolish, ruinous and uncalled for rivalry, having for its object the prostration of each other, which has resulted in the depression of the credit of both, and left them without facilities to transport the present trade of this region to market, which could have been accommodated by any one of the companies, if prudently managed.

Orwigsburg, Sept., 6, 1845.

Dear Brother:—On taking up the Miners' Journal of this morning, I was surprised and greatly mortified at your censure cast upon the Court for what you seem to consider a too lenient sentence in the prosecution of Mr. Robert Morris, for his assault upon John K. Clement, Esq.

You heard but little of the trial and were not present at the passing of that sentence, and I do not think that a public journal, ought to undertake to reflect upon the officers of public justice, without knowing whether there are grounds for such reflection. In the case refered to, all agreed that the assault committed by Mr. Morris, upon the person of Mr. Clement, was a great outrage, and that it was done without any just cause—but the facts showed, that so far as Mr. Morris was concerned, he acted under a full belief that he and others dear to him, had been designedly insulted by Mr. Clement. He expressed through his counsel his great regret at the occurrence, and I as one of the counsel for the Commonwealth, knowing as I did the peculiar situation in which Mr. Morris was placed at the time, interceded with the Court in his behalf, urging upon the Court to be as lenient as the case would justify—contending that the evidence in the case justified the Court in coming to the conclusion that he, (Morris) acted under a mistake, and that he had been goaded on by improper influences to do the act. I done this because I thought it to be correct, and not because of any existing friendship between myself and Mr. Morris, and because in previous conversations with Mr. Clement, the prosecutor, he agreed with me in these views of the case, and was not desirous of seeing Mr. Morris unduly punished. And I now say, that under a view of all the facts before the Court, if I had been upon the bench, I doubt very much whether I would have gone to the same extent in the severity of the sentence. I desire you to publish this *communication* in the next Journal, as an entire vindication of the action of the Court, in the sentence refered to.

Your affectionate brother,
JNO. BANNAN.

It is true that when we penned the article in last week's Journal, we were unacquainted with the circumstances which transpired in Court, and the causes which operated in producing so light a sentence—we therefore publish the above communication in explanation, with pleasure, as an act of justice both to the Court and the public. In the first place it relieves the Court from censure in the premises, while at the same time it shows to the public that there *were* mitigating circumstances developed in Court, during the investigation, sufficient to induce the bench to act as it did. We penned the article out of no hostility to either Mr. Morris or the Court—we considered the outrage a great one—and so did the public—and, unacquainted with any palliating circumstances, they had a right to expect that a sentence would be inflicted sufficient to deter others from committing similar outrages, at least within the jurisdiction of this Court.

Mexico.—The latest and most important news from Mexico is—that no declaration of war has been made against this country,—nor is their any probability of war taking place. The Cabinet that made the flaming war report have all resigned, and there places supplied by others.

The general impression is that the Mexican Government will direct all their efforts to conquer Texas without a declaration of war—but whether they can accomplish that project remains to be seen.

Gen. Taylor's army, stationed on the frontiers of Texas, were in fine condition and anxiously awaiting a brush with the Mexicans.

A Row in a Court House.—At Hudson, N. Y., during the trial of "Big Thunder," the lie was bandied between John Van Buren, son of Martin Van Buren, counsel for the prosecution, and A. L. Jordan, counsel for the defence, which led to blows in the Court House. After order was restored, Judge Edwards animadverted very severely on their conduct, and characterised it as a most flagrant contempt of Court, and concluded by sentencing them both to *twenty-four hours imprisonment in jail.* Mr. Van Buren, immediately apologized to the Court, and inquired whether the imprisonment could not be commuted into a fine. This the Judge declined. Mr. Jordan then stated that he had no whining apologies to made nor any favors to ask, further than this, *that he will do me the favor to put us both in the same room.* The Sheriff it appears did not comply with the request, but confined them in seperate apartments.

The Anti-Rent War in New York.—Since the Governor has declared the infected district in a state of insurrection, the military have been busy in making arrests among the "Indians." Upwards of 100 prisoners have been brought in, and the military in detachments are scouring the mountains in search of the fugitives who have fled from their homes. Thousands of these deluded mobites, who were in good circumstances, it is believed, will be ruined by the course they have taken—Large sections appear to be almost entirely depopulated, and the distress among the women and children is immense. The Landlords are also embracing the present occasion, to collect their back rents with the aid of the military. It is certainly a lamentable state of affairs, but the laws must be sustained at all hazards.

The honor of the people and the Government of Texas in money matters is not, we hope, elucidated in the following matter, compiled from the Texas National Register of the 10th ult. An indefinite portion of the citizens of the new State, it is true, fled to it to be secured against the just laws of some of the old States of the Union, and annexation would be a poor business for them if justice could go long with it; but we should have thought that a proposition like the following could hardly have found favor with a majority of the Legislature.—*Exchange Paper.*

"Mr. Armstrong, on the 28th of June, asked leave to introduce a bill bearing certain claims, debts, judgments, &c., which he said he would read, and explain how that subject is connected with the subject of annexation.

"The object of the bill was to prevent the collection of claims against the inhabitants of Texas by citizens of the United States.

"Mr. Armstrong said there were many worthy citizens in many of the counties who would be relieved by a bill of this nature. There were a great many persons in this republic, he had no doubt in the world, *who would oppose the measure of annexation*, unless they thought their rights *and interests would be guarded and protected by the action of Congress.*

"Mr. Smith, of Fannin, was opposed to the bill. He said: 'It proposes to do away with all just demands against those who have emigrated to this country from any of the States.' The measure of annexation had been carried by a *parcel of people* who have come into the country very lately; and *now they want to get rid of paying their honest debts.*

"Why, sir, said Mr. S., as I came from home on my way here I passed through a people who were about to hang me; not three out of five of whom had been in the country long enough to take the oath of allegiance; *and these people wanted to control my vote.*' Vote to exonerate us from our just debts or we will hang you.

"Mr. Armstrong replied: 'Many have come to this country under adverse and very embarrassing circumstances.' The very idea of being again harrassed is enough to terrify them into opposition to this great measure of annexation.'

"There was a deal of further debate on the bill, and it was somewhat amended, but finally carried by a vote of 22 to 17. So the Texans are pretty effectually protected against the creditors in the States."

From Texas dates a very little later than those previously received, were brought to New Orleans by the *M'Kim* steamer, on the 29th ult. The Picayune publishes letters from which the following passages are extracted:

Houston, Texas, August 22, 1845.

We are not as yet disturbed in the least by the war rumors which seem to be waking you up in New Orleans. The Mexicans make no showing on the frontier. The last accounts from the Rio Grande represent that the few ragamuffins lingering in that vicinity were in a horrid plight.

Up to within a fortnight we had one of the finest seasons ever known in Texas. Cotton in the uplands, however, is beginning to suffer for want of rain Here and at Galveston it is very dry, having been without rain for two months. The health of both places, however continues remarkably good.

Austin, August 9, 1845.

We hope to adjourn in about ten days. Much of the Constitution has already been engrossed, and therefore no subject to be amended but upon motion to reconsider. I think we shall have it in such shape as will please our friends in the United States and be acceptable to our own people.

The Way of the Transgressor is Hard.—A young man, very genteel in his appearance, forged a check of $1500 on the Bank of Pennsylvania, purporting to be drawn by J. B. Smith, Broker. The check was presented by the young man, and paid at the Bank, but from some cause the clerk suspected it was a forgery, stepped out of the Bank, and saw the young man walking off at a rapid pace. Chase was made and he was captured. He obstinately refused to give his name or make any disclosures with regard to supposed accomplices. He was committed to Moyamensing prison, and the following day (Sunday) at 4 o'clock, he died in prison, from the effects of poison, he had taken shortly after his incarceration. No clue was obtained to either his name or residence. It is said that he belongs to the family of the De Courcys in New York—but this is mere rumor.

Army Intelligence.—The Union of Thursday, has the following official information, under the head of "*Latest from the Army.*" It will be seen that the chances of war are desperate small, and all the rumors of strong Mexican forces being ready to march upon Texas have proved false and premature:—

We understand that information has been received at the War Department from Gen. Taylor, as late as the 20th of last month. He was then taking efficient measures to render his position entirely secure from any attack. Indeed there were at that time, no serious apprehensions on that account. The information he possessed induced him to believe that *the Mexicans did not think of assailing him, or even of crossing the Rio Grande*—at least for some time to come.

The accounts from the west of the Rio Grande furnish no news of any importance; and there were no regular troops on that River, except at Matamoras, and no preparations then going forward for crossing to the east bank. The 2d Regiment of Dragoons was, on the 20th of August, at Goliah, on the San Antonio, and expected to be at San Patricio on the 23d ult., forty miles from Gen. Taylor's camp at Corpus Christi. The officers and men generally were well, and the horses in good condition.

Capital Hit.—The following which we copy from the last Berks and Schuylkill Journal, is decidedly good:

The Mexican War?—The latest news from our Southern border is of the most alarming character! Blood has been shed! The blood of the bravest and most chivalrous spirits of the Republic! The inhuman Mexicans, well aware of their inability to cope with our superior strength and applicances of war, have enlisted myriads of ruthless blood-thirsty monsters to prey upon our troops! An army of *Musquitoes* has been levied, who are now gorging and battening upon the best blood of the Nation! At the last dates Gen. Gaines was drumming up all the *blood-hounds* of the South to meet this *reinforcement of the enemy!* Goodness knows where all this is to end! Musquitoes have ever been invincible, and, it is feared that all the treasure so profusely lavished by the Government to come out of this war with *eclat* will avail us nothing against the *claws* of the enemy! Like Sir AndrewAgue Cheek in the play, the universal sentiment among the Texas heroes seems to be—"had we known they (the Mexicans) were so cunning of fence we'd seen them d——d ere we had challenged them to the contest."

Queen of the West.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Cincinnati, says:

"Building still goes on here as rapidly as ever, *and our pavements are as much obstructed with* building materials as usual. Old College Hall, that was destroyed by fire last winter, is being replaced by a splendid edifice of large dimensions. The Odd Fellows have put up a fine hall at the corner of Walnut and Third street, and the Free Masons are erecting a Masonic hall on the opposite corner, of a still more magnificent description. The new Catholic Cathedral is still rising, and will be the largest building in all the western country. When these are all finished, they will contribute in no small degree to the architectural appearance of Cincinnati."

A Sentence.—A man was sentenced to the Penitentiary for *five years* in Philadelphia, last week, for passing a counterfeit $10 note.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The Great western arrived at New York on Tuesday last, with her all berths filled with passengers.

The intelligence has no very striking interest. The prospect of the harvest is still very bad, and in consequence, the produce markets have risen considerably.

Parliament, during its recent session, has sanctioned the building of 2090 miles of new railroad in England and Scotland, and 560 in Ireland.—The capital authorized to be raised for the purpose is £38,480,000.

Accounts from Rouen state that a large factory was blown down by the hurricane of Tuesday.—200 persons are said to have been killed and wounded.

Railway accidents in England have become what steamboat explorions in the United States have long been—too general. Hardly a day passes without some loss of life and limb by this mode of transit.

From the East, by the arrival of the overland mail, later intelligence has been received. The dates from Calcutta, are to July the 2d, The *cholera* has been raging in the most malignant form, in Labore and the neighborhood, and it was calculated that the deaths averaged from 500 to 700 per day. At the date of the last accounts this dreadful disease was on the decline, after having carried off between 20,000 and 30,000 victims. The last advices from Peshawur represent that city as almost deserted. The number of deaths in that place alone, between the 30th of March and the 2d of May, amounted to 4,825.

Germany appears to be in a very agitated state. In addition to the disturbances growing out of the religious movement, noticed on our first page, we find by this arrival, that a still more fatal occurrence occurred at Leipsic, of which the following is an account:

Prince John of Saxony had arrived on the morning of that day to review the Commercial Guard of that city, and it seems that this personage, who is himself a Roman Catholic, had excited the popular anger by his conduct with reference to some of the villages which have joined the new sect of the German Catholics. He was ill received on the parade, and when he had retired to an hotel the house was surrounded by an immense crowd of ill-disposed people. The usual military serenade was performed, and the Prince appeared upon the balcony; but he was instantly hooted by the mob, who proceeded after they had given this sign of their displeasure, to sing with one voice, Luther's celebrated psalm, *Ein fester burg ist unser Gott*, (our God is a fortress) which was the great popular air of the Reformation in Germany. By this time a considerable body of troops was collected, and, as the crowd seemed little inclined to disperse itself, the soldiers fired five rounds upon the people. Nine persons belonging to the middle rank of the citizens, were killed on the spot, and ten were dangerously wounded. The students repaired to the university with their arms for two of their number had been shot in the fray; the civic guard was called out, and the Prince thought it prudent to quit the city, pursued by the imprecations of the people.

From other accounts it appears that the fact of the Prince having sent his son to some other university than that of Leipsic had also given offence in that city. The Prince was very coldly received at Chemnitz, through which he passed on his way to Leipsic.

The Prussian government has taken vigorous measures to repress the agitation. All sect rian controvesies are to be excluded from the secular press, and schismatics have been precluded from publishing announcements or reports of their proceedings.

☞ The Copper mines on Lake Superior are beginning to attract great attention. A great many persons have visited them this season, and the product of the Mines is increasing. The smelting process of the ores is said to be very difficult and tedious, and the ores mined have heretofore been sent to England to smelt. We are however pleased to learn that smelting works are being erected at Pittsburg, Pa., and near Boston, which will obviate the difficulty to a certain extent heretofore encountered against its extended product.

Immense Locomotive Establishment.—The London Mining Journal gives a brief description of the gigantic Locomotive Establishment at St. Petersburgh, Russia, organized and directed by Messrs. Harrison & Eastwick, formerly of this city, in conjunction, we believe, with Mr. Winans of Baltimore. It characterizes it as "the most extraordinary, as well as gigantic Commercial Establishment which can be found in the history of the world, ancient or modern." This establishment was called into operation to supply the large number of Locomotives required for the great chain of railroads which the Emperor of Russia has directed to be constructed, (Major Whistler, a Bostonian, being Chief Engineer,) and it is so huge in dimensions that 3,500 operatives are employed in it. To keep order in this mixed mass of Americans, English, Scotch, Irish, Germans and Russians, a company of soldiers is kept on duty in conjunction with a police force, whose duties are confined to the works. If the operatives are refractory they are discharged, unless there happen to be Russians among them, and when any of these offend against the discipline of the place, they are immediately tied up to the triangles, soundly flogged and sent to work again, and this is continued notwithstanding Messrs. Harrison & Eastwick have *strongly* appealed against it.—When a man presents himself for employment at this establishment, his name is not asked but he is presented with a medal having on it a number.—*In the pay house are 3,500 wooden boxes*, and when a laborer presents himself on Saturday night for his money, it is given to him and the medal taken from him as a receipt. *This medal is dropped* into the box corresponding to its number, and a new medal is given to the laborer as a pledge of employment for another week.—*Philadelphia paper.*

Some of the smaller sort of Postmasters have shown out their spite against the new Post Office law, by resigning. This has been a good thing for the country. It blows off the chaff. Others are grumbling and these should be turned out.—The Government does not want any "sore heads" in its employ. There are enough who will take these offices and discharge their duties well.

The postage reform must go on. It cannot be put back, but a still further reduction must follow—and those in the employ of the Government, should be the last persons to complain of this real blessing to the people. Such men are unworthy of confidence. The Post Office Department was not established for *revenue* purposes, and if it cannot for a few years, pay its way under the new system, let the Treasury make up the deficiency. Money is taken from it in large quantities for less useful purposes. Stop some of the corruptions of the day—some of the robberies by members of Congress of books, stationery, &c. Reduce the "Standing Army," that ape of the English system. We wish it could be abolished completely and effectually. It takes some half dozen millions of dollars annually from the Treasury, and is of no use. But if it cannot be abolished, cut it down, so as to reduce its expenses a half million, and throw this amount into the cheap postage scales, if necessary. This would benefit the people. At any rate, it is best to put an end to dissatisfied Postmasters.

The train of cars was about to run over a basket three miles on the other side of Waterford on Sunday morning last, but, although they were running at a faster rate than usual, the engineer stopped them time enough to prevent the basket from being crushed, and upon getting out to examine it, it was found to contain a *lovely baby about five or six months old!* It would be difficult properly to characterize the fiend who placed it there.—*N. Y. Courier.*

John McLean of Ohio was nominated by the Native American Convention of Massachusetts, which met recently at Faneuil Hall, for the office of President of the United States, and his name now appears at the head of the organ of that party. The Boston Journal has also manifested its preference for Mr. McLean.

All sorts of Items.

Judge Calhoun, of Kentucky, has come out in the Frankfort Commonwealth, pronouncing the locofoco statement that he had joined that party, a falsehood, in all its length and breadth.

There was another trial to elect a member of Congress in the ninth Congressional district of Mass. on Monday. In 19 towns Hale (Whig) has 2335—No-meat Wiliams (Loco) 2225—scattering 708. There is again no choice.

The Right Course.—William Pierce, Esq. who was recently nominated in Cecil county, Md., for the State Senate, as a temperance candidate, has declined, believing the cause of temperance should not be blended with political affairs.

Eugene Sue, it is said, is engaged on a new work, the nature of which has not yet transpired.

Gen. Gaines, it is said, will be Court Martialed for his late proceedings.

Some of the leading Loco Focos in Springfield, Illinois, headed by the Governor, have signed a circular declaring that they are opposed to the rechartering the old State banks, and also to creating any new ones.

What it Costs.—According to Hon. B. F. Buttler, Rum and its consequences are a yearly loss to the state of New York, of *eighteen millions of dollars*, and to the United States *of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.*

Small Cabinet Business.—The Schnell Post, a German paper published in New-York, has, by a ministerial diet, been forbidden to be taken at the Cabinets du Lecture, of Leipsic.

Massachusetts Savings Banks.—The last returns of the Savings institution for Massachusetts show 31 banks, with 49,999 depositors, and $8,261,345 on deposite.

The Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed its session at Buffalo on Saturday last. The Rev. Hugh Ely was suspended from the ministry after the charges against him had been investigated.

Travel between New York and Boston is immense. Competition and low fare the cause.

The Astonville Iron Furnace on Lycoming creek, near Williamsport, Pa., has been recently put into operation, and now turns out forty tons of iron per week.

A meeting of the citizens of Jefferson county, Ky., has been called to instruct the Representatives of the county on the subject of the bill for a State Convention to consider the project of emancipation.

Party politics are to be entirely excluded from the meeting.

A correspondent of the Detroit Advertiser says that a single run of stone in a flouring mill at Clinton in Michigan, turned out *one hundred and sixty* barrels of flour in a single day.

The Commissioners of Dauphin county have complied with the recommendation of the Grand Jury, appropriating three thousand dollars to the State Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Fairchild, whose trial occupied so large a portion of public interest, a few months ago, has accepted the call of his friends of south Boston to become their pastor.

American Rail Road Iron.—The Mount Savage Iron Company of Maryland, have made a contract with the Fall River Rail Road Company for 2500 tons of railway iron to be delivered by next spring.

Tractarianism.—The last '*Protestant Churchman*' published in New York, under the head of 'Tractarianism,' says:

'We can now, on the most unquestionable authority, inform our readers that the *secession of* the Rev. John Henry Newman and his friends from the Church of England is *certain*. It is spoken of at Oxford, by those who are understood to be in his confidence, as an event beyond the control of contingencies. It is equally well understood that a large number of his disciples, from among the Clergy, will accompany him unto the Romish Church. The number of these is differently stated. It is conceded that at least *forty* individuals are in readiness, to follow this final movement of their leader: but many, whose opportunities of observation entile their opinions to high respect, assert that twice this number may be expected to secede.'

Mr. Newman is about to give his reason for this secession. In regard to these movements the Protestant Churchman says:

'Thus we are approaching the *results* of that movement which has been so long in progress by Clergymen of the Church of England to 'unprotestantize' their venerable mother and to lead her into the deadly sin of the Papal apostasy. The unworthy sons who, while they have eaten her bread and enjoyed some of her choice gifts—have been, for years, weaving the deadly spell by which they hoped to seduce her into the abyss of Remish error and pollution, have suffered signal defeat.—They will go out from her ancient fold with her firm but sorrowing rebuke in their ears, her indignant but tearful farewell. They will enter the Papal Communion, doubtless amidst shouts and loud acclaims, but with the brand of unfaithfulness to Christ on their brow. The garments of the unhappy leaders are sprinkled with the blood of souls. And the misguided disciples, when their eyes shall have been opened to discern the hollowness of the painted idol, whom they now hasten to embrace as the 'mother of Saints,' when they shall have discovered the lie that is in her right hand,' will bitterly reproach the men who have lured them to their apostasy.

Disastrous Fire in Philadelphia.—Early on the morning of the 7th inst., a fire broke out in a large stable in Broad street, near Arch; the wind blowing briskly at the time, the extensive store house of *Siter, James & Co.* was quickly enveloped in flames; the adjoining premises, and the commission warehouse of *James Steel & Co.* next adjoining, soon caught—thence the fire crossed Cherry street and communicated to the storehouse of *Craig, Bellas, & Co.*, All these buildings were destroyed.

The entire loss by the fire is estimated at $80,000. Property to the amount of about $10,000 were in each of the ware-houses above mentioned which was fully insured.

Crime.—The Minden (La.) Journal of the 12th ult. tells a sad story of crime of three men, Robert Goodwin, Mr. Henry, and another man whose name the editor did not learn, who married each one of three sisters, and lived all near El Dorado, in the county of Union, Ark., about seventy miles from Minden. One of the sisters—she whose husband's name is not given—sometime since died; the other two a few weeks ago eloped—Goodwin's wife with a Dr. Waugh, and Henry's with a man named Henderson. Besides abandoning their husbands, they left behind each of them a young child. They rendezvoused, it appears in Opelousas. Henderson returned to the neighborhood of El Dorado to arrange some business. Henry heard of it, and went with his two brothers-in-law in pursuit of him; the next day he (Henderson) was found dead on the road, with twenty-four buck-shot ranging from the pit of the stomach upwards. Waugh returned and, was killed, it was thought by the brother of Mrs. Goodwin, and Mrs. Henry cut her throat.

A writer in the Awl sketching characters in Swampscott, gives the following: "The greatest set of storekeepers anywhere to be found are in Swampscott; they buy for nothing, and sell less than cost; and though there be one to every two houses almost, they all do a smashing business and get rich."

DEMOCRATIC WHIG TICKET.

Assembly,
PETER FILBERT, of Pinegrove.
A. W. LEYBURN, Esq., of Schuylkill Haven.

Prothonotary,
JACOB HAMMER, Esq., of Orwigsburg.

Register and Recorder,
JACOB KAERCHER, Esq., of Orwigsburg.

County Treasurer,
WILLIAM GARRET, of Orwigsburg.

Commissioner,
GEORGE H. STICHTER, of Pottsville.

Director of the Poor,
JOSEPH ALBRIGHT, of West Brunswick.

Auditor,
PHILIP OSMAN, Esq., of Lower Mahantango.

Trustees of the Orwigsburg Academy,
J. W. ROSEBERRY, Esq., and
A. D. BAUM, M. D., of Orwigsburg.

BANK MEETING.

The Commissioners of the Farmer's Bank of Schuylkill County met September 8th, 1845—JACOB HUNTZINGER in the Chair; D. E. Nice and J. G. Koehler, Secretaries.

The following Commissioners answered to their names: Jacob Huntzinger, Edward Huntzinger, George Kauffman, Jno. W. Shoemaker, Jno. G. Koehler, F. W. Hughes, James B. Levan, Mark Mellon, A. W. Leyburn, D. E. Nice, Wm. Mortimer, Sen., Roland Kline, Robert Bass, G. D. Boyer, Dennis Dougherty, John D. Deibert, William Kramer, Philip Boyer—18.

The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That all further proceedings, relative to again opening the subscription for the balance of the stock not yet taken in the Farmers Bank of Schuylkill County, be postponed, together with all other proceedings touching the organization of said Bank, until the 1st day of February next, for the purpose of enabling an application to be made to the Legislature to enable the Bank to go into operation when $100,000 shall be subscribed and paid in, with the privilege of increasing said stock to $200,000, and to restrict the right of subscription to stock to citizens of Schuylkill county, who *shall subscribe on their own account solely.* It was also

Resolved, That the proceeding of this meeting be published in the Miners' Journal and Emporium, and that the President take charge of the books and papers.

(Signed by the Officers.)

An Extraordinary and well authenticated Fact.—A gentleman of this city had furnished us with the following extract from a letter recently received from the West:—

"At a small farm house at Bushy Fork, a few *miles distant from Newark*, Licking county Ohio, two children (a boy five years old, and a younger sister,) *went into the milk house*, where an enormous Rattle Snake was engaged feasting at a pan of cream, when the boy unhesitatingly seized it and pulled it away by the tail, and not attempting to escape, he desired his sister to watch it whilst he went for an axe, with which the little hero returned, and courageously cut its body through. The tail part of this formidable creature was given to Dr. T. Rose, of Hazlewood House, near Newark, who has carefully stuffed and preserved it, measuring between three and four feet in length, and of a greater thickness than the wrist of a full grown person with *twenty-seven rattles* thereto. *The only assignable reason for its not attacking the* children, is, that the distended state of its stomach, from the quantity of cream it had drank, rendered it partially torpid. Its skin is rough, and scaly like a fish, with large spots upon it of a diamond shape, and is considered a very great curiosity, and the Providential safety of the children almost a miracle. A reptile of such terrible size, and power, happily, is not frequently met with, nor is there perhaps, on record an instance of a child so young, possessing a spirit so undaunted.'

Pennsylvania.—It appears that Pennsylvania now produces annually 15,000,000 bushels of wheat and 45,000,000 bushels other grain and is capable of increasing the amount fourfold, that she will send to market this year 2,000,000 tons anthracite coal, yielding a return to the State of $7,000,000; that she manufactures three-fourths of the iron made in the whole Union, and has the means of supplying the consumption of the world; through which the main line passes for one hundred and thirty miles, containing 1000 square miles, or 6,400,000 acres when all Europe contains only 2000 square miles of bituminous coal land.

Failures of Iron Masters.—We have noticed, a day or two since, the reported failure of two extensive iron establishments in Dauphin county, Pa. The Pittsburg American gives the following explanation of these failures:—

"The Messrs. Bayard, of Delaware, who have been engaged in the Iron Business for some years past in Dauphin county, have lately failed to the amount, as we learn, of about $80,000. This failure argues nothing in relation to the iron business of Pennsylvania. They engaged some years ago in the business, with which they were unacquainted, having employed a Frenchman as conductor and superintendent of the work. Discovering his unfitness, probably too late, they took the work under their own control, but found themselves unable to recover from the embarrassments in which they found themselves involved by their agent.

What is it?—'A Mechanic,' in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, says that two gentlemen have invented a new method of roofing houses, more durable than shingles or slate or tin, as brilliant as glass, fire-proof and water-proof; red, blue, yellow, green, or any other color that may be desired; a non-conductor of electricity, a reflector of heat; cheaper than tin, lighter than slate, being vitrified it is almost indestructible by time or weather, and so easily put on that the largest roof can be covered in a single day, if desired. It requires very little descent; a roof covered with this material may be made as flat as any tin roof, without the least danger of its leaking. Nothing short of actual violence will injure it. Should it come into general use our cities will outshine the Kremlin of Moscow. When a house with a slate roof is on fire, the slates fly so that firemen are in great danger, should they come near it; but this article having passed through the fire in the process of manufacture, is not liable to this objection; its durability is such that it will last as long as the house.

A Distinguished Fugitive.—Ben Hardin, the Secretary of State in Kentucky, who it will be remembered was driven from Frankfort, Ky., recently by the people, on account of an attempt to dishonor a female relative, named Miss Cushman, who had been placed under his charge, is said by the western papers to have arrived in his flight at Lawrenceburg. There he was received by the hoots of the crowd and the sound of horns and tin pans, and chased from the town. He proceeded to Harrodsburg. There he was ordered off by the proprietor of the Springs, and finding his situation rather critical, he proceeded to Louisville. He is near seventy years of age, and as he positively denies the charge, it may possibly be unfounded. He is preparing an address to the public, which he says will exculpate him from all censure, showing the causes of hostility against him about Frankfort, and which he thinks will throw other people on the defensive.

Opinions.—The Alexandria Gazette says:—It is admitted now, on all hands, that there has been more bombast, fuss, fustian, rant, and nonsense, about the "Mexican War"—that is to be or is not to be—than ever more disgraced a strong and powerful nation in its preparations to commence a contest with a poor, weak, and miserable one. The thing has been carried so far that the national good sense begins to revolt at its further continuance.

A State Senator Sentenced.—Jefferson K. Hickman, State Senator of Northampton and Leigh counties, Pa. charged with assault and battery on M. H. Jones, Esq., Deputy Attorney General, was tried a few days since in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Easton, Northampton county and found guilty. The court sentenced him to pay a fine of $300, to enter into a recognizance himself of $1,000, with one surety in the like sum, to keep the peace and be of good behaviour towards all the good citizens of that Commonwealth, &c., for the period of five years; to pay the costs of Prosecution, and that he stand commited until the sentence is complied with.

A Painful Life.—We have heard of many strange modes of getting a living, but the following is the best pleasant: In Turkey they allow the punishment of the bastinado to be inflicted on a *substitute* in place of the real offender. There are Musselmen of the lowest order who have no other means of subsistence than receiving the lashes belonging to wealthy criminals, for which they get four or five dollars a flogging.

Caught at Last.—The German, Koster, got off last year, from this country, it will be remembered, with $200,000 or $300,000, which he had swindled Southern Banks and brokers out of by drawing on New York against Cotton which he afterwards shipped to Europe. We understand that after being pursued through England and France, and all over the Swiss Cantons, by the indefatigable agents of the swindled, he was at last brought to a compromise and disgorged twenty per cent. of his plunder.

Expenses of Government.—The diminution in the Post Office revenue, and the increased expenditures of Government in preparations for war render it evident, says the Baltimore Clipper, that no reduction of the existing tariff can be safely made at the present time. We do not, therefore, apprehend that Congress will make any change, notwithstanding it may be recommended and pressed by the Secretary of the Treasury. We shall require all the revenue which can be raised to meet expenses; and we are sure that the people wou'd prefer the present mode of obtaining revenue to a resort to direct taxation.

Death of the Great Steam Hen by Fire.—We have to record the burning on Saturday evening about 11 o'clock of the building on Weehawken hill, occupied for hatching poultry artificially on the process discovered by Miss Cantelo, together with the whole stock, consisting of several thousands of ducks, chickens, turkeys, &c.—This misfortune is to be regretted, as after three years of unremitting labor, the process was brought to a state of perfection, and it appeared only necessary now to reap the harvest which promised to be abundant. The building and machinery, partly insured; stock of poultry, a total loss.—*N. Y. Express.*

Life Insurance.—The Philadelphia United State Gazette says, a few days since a receipt to the Directors of the Life Assurance and Annuity Company, in Walnut street above Third, for ten thousand dollars, was paid to executors, being the insurance on the life of a person a few days previously deceased; and on the next day four thousand dollars were paid for like purposes on another policy.

Slavery as it exists in Brazil is said to be of a much milder form than in the United States.—A slave is not compelled to be a slave all his life for he may purchase his freedom. The master is bound to sell him, or the proper authorities set a value on him. Many of the slaves in this manner become freemen by purchasing their title with the earnings over their task.

We search after three things—honor riches, and repose. He who lives retired from the world, gains honor; he who is contented with what he has, is rich; he who despises the world, and does not occupy himself with it, will find repose.

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