POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 25, 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 28

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.

☞ Severe indisposition during the whole of the past week, compels us to present our readers with a sheet made up almost entirely of selections.

☞ Our readers must not forget that the contemplated Rail Road Convention will be held at Danville on Wednesday next, the 29th inst.

☞ Gen. Keim's interest in the "Lee Lands" is advertised for sale by the Sheriff, in another column. This is one of the most valuable tracts of Coal Land in Schuylkill County.

Geisse's New Hotel.—This Building looms out large, and is rapidly progressing to completion. It is now ready for the roof. The pile is 50 feet front by 70 deep, built of brick, and is three stories in front and five stories back, and will be finished in the most approved modern style. It is built under the superintendence of Mr. Isaac Lykens, Carpenter, and the mason work was executed by Messrs. Russell & Owens.

The Public Schools.—We refer our readers to an important circular addressed to the Directors of Public Schools throughout the State. If the suggestions it contains are carried out by the Directors, a large portion of the objections urged against the system will be removed.

We would also suggest the propriety of holding a convention of School Directors, in the Coal Region, where we have a roving population, for the purpose of selecting a uniform series of School Books to be used in the Public Schools. At present almost every district has different Books, and children moving out of one district into another, are comepelled to procure a new set of Books, before they are admitted into the schools. The adoption of a uniform series would obviate this grievance—and besides, such a convention, where general views could be interchanged, would prove of great advantage to the cause of education. In New York, District Conventions are held, we believe, annually.

Thanksgiving in Pennsylvania.—Governor Shunk, in accordance with the time-honored custom, but which had been discontinued for several years, through the influence of the radicalism of the day, has issued a proclamation, appointing Thursday, the 27th of November next, a day of Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer, to Almighty God, for the manifold blessings bestowed upon the people of the State.

The Election.—The Whigs throughout the whole State, seem to have suffered the recent election to go "by default." Out of the city of Philadelphia, no effort appears to have been made on their part; and they have been beaten in some decided Whig districts. The House of Representatives will be more thoroughly Locofoco than last year; but in the Senate the Whigs have gained four members. That body will stand as follows:

Locofocos,	18
Whigs,	14
Natives,	1

The vote for Canal Commissioner in 27 counties, including the city of Philadelphia, exhibits the following result.

Burns, Locofoco,	72,813
Karns, Whig,	51,923
Morton, Native,	19,167
Larimer, Abolition,	939

☞ The Political Natives, have not elected a single member of the Legislature, this year.—Last year they elected nine.

☞ The Mormons have stipulated to sell all their property in Illinois, and move beyond the Rocky Mountains, into Orogon or California.

A Probable Rumor.—It is asserted by some of the letter-writers that the Locofoco portion of the Legislature of Tennessee, will recommend James K. Polk, for re-election. It is also stated that President Polk regrets having committed himself in favor of the one term principle, in his letter accepting the nomination. This is certainly nothing extraordinary on the part of Mr. Polk. Did you ever know a Locofoco holding a lucrative office, who willingly surrendered it, regardless of pledges made before hand? Gen. Jackson adopted the one-term principle, and afterwards asked for a re-nomination. Van Buren was more cunning—he made no pledges—but he would have been a candidate, we believe, for life, if the people would have permitted it.

The Philadelphia North American has passed into the hands of *George R. Graham* and *Alexander Cummings*, and has appeared in an entire new dress under its present conductors. Col. Childs is retained as Commercial Editor. The tone of its editorial is manly and independent, and it supports the Whig tariff of 1842 with vigor. The following article on Railroad Iron, which we copy from its columns, is to the point:

Fact against Theory.—A fact of vital importance to Pennsylvania, at a time when her best interests are threatened by a reduction of the Tariff, is thus stated by the *Tribune*—"*The* value of Iron in Liverpool at our last advices was £12 5s., or very nearly $60 per ton, with a prospect of going up, too. If we had continued to import it free of duty, and thus largely enhance the present and prospective demand for it there, can any intelligent man doubt that it would have been still higher? Yet at this price, it can hardly be delivered in New York, freight and charges paid, for less than $70 per ton, duty unpaid. Yet American Iron Masters, we learn, are contracting to deliver Railroad Bars of excellent quality at $70 per ton; so that at this moment our heavy duty of $25 per ton on this Iron does not essentially, if at all, enhance its price to the American consumer. And the Iron business is now receiving such a rapid and general developement among us, that it is morally certain that the price of Iron of all kinds will be gradually and signally reduced, without the aid of Foreign competition, unless the demand for Iron shall increase as rapidly as the supply, which can hardly be possible. Who can doubt, then, that it is the true policy of the country to maintain the duty on Iron?"

Scarcity of Corn.—Such has been the failure of the corn crop in the upper districts of South Carolina, that conventions have been held and resolutions adopted to apply to the legislature of the State for aid in purchasing food.

Later Foreign News.—The Steam Ship Hibernia arrived at Boston on Tuesday last. She brings intelligence seven days later, which confirms the disastrous state of the crops in England—consequently the Corn market assumed an upward tendency, and the excitement was very great. Flour has risen in this country in consequence, and speculation throughout New York was rife for several days. The prices are receding again, and it is believed that some holders have suffered a little.

There was a slight decline in the price of cotton.

The price of Rail Road Iron continues to advance both in England and France.

O'Connell has returned from his mountain home, and the Repeal demonstrations are on the increase.

Affairs appear smooth on the surface, in Switzerland, but she is evidently resting on a volcano, which will burst forth with great fury. The soon attempt on the part of the rulers to prevent Ronge and his disciples from preaching, and the papers from publishing his doctrines, will hasten the explosion.

The Rail Road Mania is as intense as ever in England.

The King of Germany promised his subjects a Constitution twenty years ago. He has mentioned the subject again recently. Very considerate for a Monarch.

A secret Club called "Young Germany," has been discovered in Switzerland. Two of the leading objects of this Club were to assassinate Kings and divide the property among the masses. This was not treating the rulers with proper respect—and they in return will probably divide some of their heads from their bodies.

The above synopsis embraces all that will prove of interest to our readers.

☞ A friend has sent us the following from New York. We have no doubt his lips smacked and performed all kinds of masticating efforts, while pouring over the grapic account of this immense slaughter house:

Smithfield Market, London.—We give below a part of Mr. Coleman's interesting article on Smithfield Cattle Market. It is extracted from his last report (Part 4th) on European Agriculture:

Smithfield by Night.—Smithfield by night, and in a dark night, presents a most extraordinary scene; which, though I have witnessed it, it would be very difficult for me, adequately to describe. A large proportion of the stock arrives in the neighborhood of London either on Saturday or early on Sunday, where they are fed in the fields, or the extensive lairs prepared for their reception. These lairs, especially Laycock's at Islington, are well worth a visit, being composed of open yards and most extensive sheds, covering fourteen acres of ground, furnished with watering troughs and mangers, and divided into different compartments.—Here the farmer or drover is supplied with hay or straw for his stock, not by the day or night, but by the truss, the hay which is sold in London being always put up and tied in bundles of 56 pounds each—certainly an excellent arrangement, which, while it prevents all temptations to waste, requires a purchaser to pay only for that which he has. The cattle here get a little rest and refreshment in these stalls after their long journeys; and here they are visited by the salesmen preparatory to their appearance in the market on Monday. It would not be surprising, likewise, and not altogether unlike some occurrences on the other side of the water, if some purchasers, with an acquisitiveness not disturbed by religious scruples, should occasionally make their way there and anticipate the bargains of the ensuing day. About midnight the different detachments, almost treading upon the heels of each other, begin to make their way to the place of rendezvous through the winding streets of this wilderness of houses, and enter the great market place by different and opposite avenues, and like hostile parties, often meet each other in the very centre. Then comes the conflict; the driving of so many thousand of sheep into their several pens; the assorting and tying up or arranging so many thousand of cattle, driven into a state of terror or frenzy by the men and dogs—the struggles of the different owners or drovers to keep their own and prevent their intermingling with others; the occasional leaping the barriers and the escape of the straggler, who is to be brought back by violence; the sounds of the heavy blows over the heads, and horns, and sides, of the poor crazed animals; the shrieks of the men; the yelling and barking of hundreds of dogs who look after the sheep and cattle with a ferocity perfectly terrific, and a sagacity almost human; the bellowing of the cattle, and the bleating of the calves; forming, if the expression is allowable, a concert of discordant sounds, utterly indescribable and hideous; and in the midst of all this confusion, the darting about of hundreds of torches, carried in the hand by men looking for their cattle and sheep, and seeking to identify their mark—all together present an exhibition for which it certainly would be difficult to find a parallel, and sufficiently gratifying to the lovers of the picturesque in human affairs. The calves and pigs enter the market in a more aristocratic style, in carriages and vans, with the regular attendance of out-riders and footmen; but in spite of this luxury, after the example of some their betters, these indulgences do not appear to lesson or quiet all their complaints, and they add their portion to the general harmony.—Their owners are quite wise to carry, instead of attempting to drive them; for I think no human power would be sufficient to drive and assort a herd of pigs, coming into scenes of this description. When the day dawns, however, every thing is found in order; all the different parties at their respective posts; and the immense business is transacted with a despatch, and efficiency, and precision, which are quite remarkable.

American Manufactures.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia American, speaking, of the articles exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute, in New York, says of the dry goods:

The specimens of bleaching sheetings and shirtings of the James Mills and of the New York Mills, are to a lover of domestic Manufactures worth a visit to the fair. For purity of color, evenness of thread, and all the good qualities of cotton goods they are perfect. There are also specimens of satinets from the Fall River works of great beauty. The colors are better than most of the imported ones, for which they are often sold. The Muslin de Laines from Pawtucket are equal in all respects to French, even to labels, all of which read 'Paris,' (Rue de Hombug should have been added,) for they need no foreign names to recommend them. A specimen of Cassimere from the Middlesex Works of Lowell, will not suffer in comparison with the finest German or English goods of higher price, while broad cloths of Ware and the cheap coatings from numerous other mills, will defy competition from the low prices any where. The sample of South Carolina Osnaburgs compares very favorably with the low priced unbleached goods of the North.

Catholicism.—The new movement among the Catholics in Germany throwing off the Papal authority, we see by a German paper has spread already even in New York among the Romish German Catholic Clergy. One of the Catholic priests in that city, named N. Herrman, is the first who has evinced courage enough to shake off the Roman yoke. He demands an apostolic Catholic Church, cleared from the following old abuses, viz: Withdrawal of the wine at the taking of the sacrament; auricular confession; indissolubility of the matrimonial tie through adultery; involuntary celibacy of the priests; the manifold matrimonial hindrances; the forbidding of the reading of the bible: the depriving of the right of suffrage of members in electing their ministers, Bishops, &c. The confession of faith, their code of ethics, and the sacraments, to remain as they now are.

In Cincinnatti, Ohio, also, an Independent German Catholic Church, independent both of the Pope and the Bishop, has been organized. The Congregation have advertised for a Clergyman.

Secretary's Office, (School Department) Harrisburg, Oct. 1, 1845.

Gentlemen:—Being intrusted with the responsible duties of Superintendent of Public Schools, and feeling a deep solicitude for their advancement in usefulness, I deem it my duty to make a few suggestions for your consideration.

I have long entertained the opinion, that the greatest practical defect in the operation of the system, is in the employment of incompetent teachers; in many instances merely on account of their services being obtained at a *nominally* low rate of compensation. Might not this, in some degree be remedied by a more rigid examination of those who apply for certificates of their competency to teach? This examination belongs to the Board of Directors, and is one of the most important duties they have to perform. The selection of the Teachers belongs to the committees of the sub-districts, where such districts have been established, and committees regularly chosen. But the examination of the teachers, and the regulation of their compensation, belong to the Board of Directors, and no person can be legally employed as a Teacher without having been first examined by the Board of Directors, and having received a certificate of his or her qualifications and fitness to teach, signed by at least four members of the Board. These examinations, there is reason to believe, are conducted too carelessly, and are in many instances more a matter of form, than of reality. This ought not to be so. Would it not be well for the Board to meet at stated periods for the purpose of examining teachers, and give all who may take an interest therein, an opportunity of being present? The practice of persons making application to individual members of the Board, for certificates, and going from one member to another to procure their signatures, is liable to great abuse, and is liable to great abuse, and its legality, to say the least of it, may well be doubted. If the examinations were made in public, and the Directors were to adopt the practice, generally, of associating with them some of the most competent persons of the neighborhood, to take part in the performance of this duty, it would add interest and solemnity to the occasion, and would often prevent persons from making applications, without having previously qualified themselves as teachers.

One great evil resulting from incompetent persons obtaining certificates is, that they undersbid those who are competent, and compel them to retire from teaching, to seek other employment. It may be said that competent teachers cannot be had, and that we must take such as we can get.—This may be true in some places, and to some extent; but if so, is it not the result, in too many instances, of the want of encouragement to good teachers? The principle which governs supply and demand, will hold good in this, as well as in other things. *Only create a demand for good* teachers, at a fair rate of compensation, and you will soon find enough of them. The difference in value between a well educated and competent teacher, and one who is not so, will not admit of any estimate or comparison. It would be better to pay the one liberally for his services, than to have those of the other gratuitously. In my opinion it would be much better to keep the schools open for four months under good instructors, than for six months under those of an inferior grade; and so of other portions of time.

The greatest possible efforts ought to be made to elevate the character, and enlarge the acquirements of the teachers of our public schools. The business of teaching ought to be esteemed what it really is, not only a useful, but a highly honorable profession. This elevation can only be obtained, by the just appreciation of talent and worth by those intrusted with the examination and selection of teachers. If you refuse to employ a teacher, who is admitted to be qualified for the task, merely because he demands a few dollars per month more for his services than some other one less qualified, or perhaps not qualified at all, we can never hope for the services of competent teachers, nor expect to see our schools improve in usefulness, and grow in favor with the people. On the contrary, if a proper discrimination is made in the employment of teachers, between those who are known to be fit to perform their duties, and those who are inadequate, we may hope for a gradual and constant improvement in their acquirements, and their worth and services will increase in public estimation, in the ratio of their own advancement in learning and usefulness.

There is another important duty belonging to School Directors, which it is apprehended is too much neglected. It is that of visiting the schools. This duty ought to be regularly attended to. It serves to stimulate the teachers and pupils, and if properly performed, will do more to advance the character of our schools, and the progress of learning, than we can well imagine. It will shew to the teacher, that the eye of the community is upon him—that the business in which he is engaged is properly appreciated—and if he is a man of right feeling, one who wishes to deserve and enjoy public approbation; will incite him to put forth his best exertions to secure it. The same effect will also be produced on the pupils. But if these visitations are neglected, the teacher and pupils will all come to the conclusion, that no interest is felt in their progress, and will become indifferent and careless. They ought to be frequent; and I would recommend the visiting committees always to take with them a few friends, who feel an interest in the cause of education, and allow them to take part in the examinations. This course of proceeding would have a tendency to spread among the people a knowledge of the manner in which the schools are conducted, and produce a popular feeling in their favor. There is perhaps nothing that would stimulate the teachers so much in the performance of their duties, and excite the emulation of the pupils so well, as these visitations. I therefore feel that I cannot urge the performance of this duty too strongly upon the attention of the Directors, and the public generally.

The proper management of our public schools, is a subject in which every citizen ought to feel a deep interest, and take an active part in elevating their character, and promoting their usefulness. Our system of public instruction, which affords to every child in the Commonwealth, without regard to condition, the opportunity of acquiring the rudiments of a good education, is too highly prized by the great mass of our citizens, and too deeply seated in the affections of the patriot and philanthropist, to be abandoned under any circumstances. Nothing, therefore, remains but to improve and advance it in usefulness and public favor, until it shall secure the approbation of the entire community. It is, under the guidance of Divine Providence, the best means of preserving our free institutions. It tends to promote virtue, morality and religion, without which we have no reason to hope for individual or national prosperity.

I am, gentleman, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. MILLER, *Super't.*

To the President and Board of Directors of Pottsville School District, in the County of Schuylkill.

Cheap Fares in New York.—The fare to Boston is now $1 75 to $2, 230 miles; to Albany 12½ to 50 cents, 148 miles, without berths; to Providence 50 to 75 cents, 180 miles, with berths; to Norwich and New London, 130 miles, with berths; to New Haven 50 cents to $1, 80 miles; to New Brunswick 25 cents, 45 miles.

We clip the above from an exchange paper.—When shall we record cheap fares on the Philadelphia and Pottsville Railroad?

The following curious item of news, we clip from the N. Y. Sun:

Telegraph.—The line on Long Island will be completed this week. We shall soon learn what vessels are in sight. It is singular that when our lines of Telegraph are established throughout the Union, if we communicate an important fact occurring here at six o'clock, it will reach St. Louis at 5 o'clock, that being the difference between the two latitudes; so that it may be said they will hear of an event in that place before it has occurred here.

Perfection of Misery.—The New York True Sun says:—'A day or two since we saw an able bodied man sitting upon the dissipated and filthy steps of a low grog shop on the five points, *tearing the raw meat from a beef joint*, which he had probably stolen from the dogs, with a voracity known only to starvation. His tattered garments, his bloodshot eyes and trembling frame, proclaimed him the slave of King Alcohol—doomed to an early and disgraceful death.'

Communicated.

"He that hath ears to hear, let him hear!"
"*And Nathan said to David, thou art the man.*"—Bible.

Who is it that refuses to suspend his business operations on the Sabbath? that spreads out his implements of trade, while all other occupations cease? that pampereth the appetite, and adds strength to a pernicious habit? that violates the commandment—'*Remember the Sabbath day to keep it Holy?*'

And how many are afraid to ask their own consciences these questions, lest the inward monitor should reply, '*Thou art the man?*'

Our Hotel keepers must plead guilty; but they are privileged by human laws—*To break divine laws!*

We have however, a set of men in our Borough who are thus acting in violation of the statutes of both God and man—who have no license to deal out a curse to the community. And what is more, they are multiplying almost daily—'Beer, Porter, Ale and Cider,' or 'Beer House,' meets you in staring capitals at every turn.

In view of these facts, a few remarks seem to present themselves for hearing:

If Nature ever shrunk from her own productions; If God ever repented of any part that goes to fill the page of his mighty Creation; or if the worm of his footstool—blessed as he is with the proud title of man!—ever had reason to prefer nonenity to life; *it must be* when one man sets out the destroyer of reason; the robber of domestic peace; and the death damps of a drunkard's grave, before another.*

Reader, does conscience whisper—'*Thou art the man?*' If not, thou art blessed indeed!

What man, if he see another bending his course towards a shelter, when the storm overtakes him, would not arrest the stranger's progress—if danger and destruction lurked within!

Or what man, if he see another raise a beverage to his lips, will not dash down the cup—if there be poison in the dregs!

Or what man, if he see another approach a crumbling precipice, will not send up the *warning voice*—if certain death threaten the stranger!

Or what man will not pity his fellow man—if the latter is found using *a drug* that inflames the mind; tortures the imagination; begets violence and bloodshed; beggars children in its effects; and chains the erring man to slavery, penury, and want, while it impairs his energies; enervates his moral principles; and leaves *in his death*, a bankruptcy, for confiding friends, and a despairing family!

Answer me! ye who can comfort yourselves with the thought that '*he is not of our sect!*'—the is not worthy our attention.' Or ye who are content to give advice to your *friends*; or who wrap yourselves in your own garments of precaution, as a model for others to do likewise; Have you forgot the commands of the Bible. to 'love your enemies'—to 'save a soul from the error of his way' —to 'minister to the afflicted'—to 'not only forgive seven times, but seventy times seven'—to 'do good' as well as eschew evil; and to have that *charity* that 'vaunteth not itself,' and is not puffed up! Tell me, does not the *spirit* of Christianity' say to thy affected piety—'*Thou art the man?*' or the self-reputed good citizen—'*Thou art the man?*'

If so, throw off the lethargy that ease and false economy have put on; make war upon these outposts of ruin; and drive their petty commanders to some more honorable calling. *We have law*—the force is adequate to the necessity; and if our constablest are not willing to begin the battles of the commonwealth against these tippling houses; let them give way to men who have nerve and principle strong enough to urge motives of duty, before schemes of re-election. J. M. C.

*While there is no violation of law in a continuance of this business on the Sabbath, yet there is a positive violation of law and morality, wherever the inebriate is furnished with liquor while intoxicated; and we do hope such conduct will work out a forfeiture of their license to all such landlords.

†If our constables would severally ask *me*, who neglected their duty in this respect! I should be compelled to say, from present impressions, '*Thou art the man!*' And should our *Burgess* enquire *who has an important duty to perform* in this work! I should reply with all respect—'*Thou art the man!*'

From the New York Tribune.

OHIO IS WHIG!!

The news from Ohio, and especially that brought by yesterday's Mails, has transcended our most sanguine expectations. Our letters before the election from well-informed friends in various quarters of the State, breathed anything but sanguine hope. They said generally. 'We shall save the Senate, and *may* have the House. Our opponents make a great clamor about the Banking and Tax Laws of the last Legislature, whilst the Whigs seem quite apathetic. We cannot poll our full vote.' Of course, no party can poll such a vote at an Election merely for Legislature and County Offices as it can in a desperate Presidential contest, but the Whigs of Ohio have come quite as near it this time as their opponents, especially in the close Counties.

Belmont, Guernsey, Jefferson, Harrison, Carroll, Huron and Erie, Lorain, Medina, Trumbull, Highland, Ross and Hocking, and Montgomery are the Counties which decide the Political character of an Ohio Legislature; a majority in their Delegation is usually a majority in the House. This year we have not merely carried them all, or nearly all, but generally by popular majorities entirely unprecedented in the annals of merely Legislative Elections. They have likewise broke in upon Loco-Foco strongholds, such as Stark, Licking, Darke and Shelby, Morgan, and even (it is reported) *Monroe*, but this is not credible. The Loco-Foco majorities in their Gibralters, such as Fairfield, Butler, Knox, &c., wherever the Whigs saw fit to try, are greatly reduced—a result rarely witnessed in such a contest. Noble as were the efforts and glorious as was the success of the Whigs last year, we regard this as a more decisive and scarcely less important triumph. Rarely if ever before have the Whigs carried the Legislature at all on the eve of a Presidential disaster.

The nature of this contest, if closely scanned, heightens the gratification, because it increases the value of the victory. The Locofoco leaders of Ohio, as body, are consistent Sub-Treasury men, hostile to any Paper Currency, or at least to any one that is practicable. Their policy has substantially prevailed through several years past.—But last Winter the Whigs had a clear majority in the Legislature, and they set to work to create a State Currency, as good as they knew how to do in the absence of any National cooperation.—They enacted a Free Banking Law and chartered a State Bank and Branches. Locofocoism took issue on this, and on a law to equalize Taxation and filled the air with howlings over the corruptions and blunders of 'Bank Whiggery.' The Whigs have met them before the People, argued the questions manfully, and beaten the 'Hards' essentially. The anti-Corporation, anti-Bank clamor is most effectually floored. Hereafter Locofocoism will go for Hard Money for the *Federal* Government only, with well-secured Paper in the State. The convenience of this position must excuse its inconsistency.

The Senate will probably stand 31 Whigs to 14 Locofocos, and the House 46 to 24—making a Whig majority on joint ballot of 31, sufficient to proclaim Ohio, the Giant of the West, *unchangeably Whig.*

The Tariff.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes, under date of 11th instant:—

It is now a matter of certainty that the course of the President and of the Secretary of the Treasury, in *regard to the Tariff*, will be such as will give *entire satisfaction* to the advocates of free trade. Their recommendations will go to the full extent of the propositions laid down by Mr. McDuffie *in his late letter.* The minimum principle and the specific duties are doomed to utter extinction. The message of the President and the Secretary's Annual Report will settle this matter, *so far as they and their influence are concerned.*

A Shocking Case.—The N. Y. Tribune says—"We hear of a little girl being shut up in a dark place for punishment, on Friday, by the keeper of a Public School in the eastern part of the city.—She screamed and shrieked so loudly that the neighbors at length went and rescued her, but the poor thing died the next day from fright. We have not yet obtained any further particulars of this distressing story."

Improvements in Iron, Coal, &c.—Near Housatonicville, in Stockbridge, Mass., a gentleman by the name of Alger, has extensive iron works which he is continually enlarging. He is a man of exhaustless ingenuity, and is constantly introducing improvements of incalculable advantage to the country. In the first place, some time ago, to make the hot air generated by his furnace REHEAT his furnace, he collected it in pipes, and turned it back on the ignited ore. The place where this stream of heated air meet the fire is so intensely bright that the eye can scarcely endure the light, and goes through a thin board like a bullet. By this process the accumulated heat, to the immense saving of fuel. Latterly he has introduced a great improvement in making charcoal. By erecting brick buildings in which he can pile eighty cords of wood at a time, he saves some fifteen bushels of coal to the cord over the common process of burning in coal pits. Not content with all this economy, he now saves the gasses generated in the process of burning, and from them makes pyroligneous acid, a material universally used in making calico prints. Formerly this was imported from England at a large expense, but latterly it is made in this country, by burning wood for the especial purpose. Mr. Alger here makes it out of the superfluous gasses that escape in the process of charring wood, and at so cheap a rate that he can afford it at a few cents per gallon.—He expects also to make naptha from the same process. Mr. Alger has a laboratory built, and employs a chemist from New York the year round to make experiments. The efforts of Mr. Alger will furnish a valuable addition to the science of chemistry in the country.

Mr. Clay on Nativeism.—Mr. Clay's friends have asserted that the amalgamation of the Whigs with the Natives in the fall election of 1844 lost Mr. Clay his election, as the naturalized citizens took the alarm and all voted for Mr. Polk. Mr. Clay's opinions seem to coincide with that of his friends, if the Louisville Journal correctly represents them. It says:

'We carefully weigh our words when we assert, as we now do, that he regards the formation of a third party, upon the one idea' of Native Americanism as ill-judged, mischievous, and suicidal. He does not believe that the Abolition party, the Anti-Masonic party, the Native American party, or any other party founded on a single idea, can ever acomplish any good for the country. We may add, that he is fully of opinion that, *but for the Native American movement, the Whigs would have been victorious in the Presidential election of last fall.*'

The Henry Clay Vase.—This beautiful Vase which we predicted would eclipse every thing in the Fair, was sent in on Wednesday, and has, as it deserved, attracted very general attention and admiration. It is a magnificent Vase, upwards of three feet in height, surmounted by the American Eagle, superbly chased, the whole costing $1,000, and reflecting the highest credit on the manufacturer, Ald. Wm. Adams, of the Fifth Ward. The following inscription tells all it is necessary now to say, as no one will omit seeing for themselves.

PRESENTED
TO
HENRY CLAY,
BY THE
GOLD AND SILVER ARTIZANS
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK,
As a tribute of their respect for the faithful and patriotic manner in which he has discharged his high public trusts, and especially for his early and untiring advocacy of "Protection to American Industry." 1845.

Life Insurances.—The New York True Sun has an article considering at some length, the importance of adopting some better means than any now in practice of ensuring a competency to the families of clergymen after their deaths. The average salaries of ministers in the country are represented to be about three or four hundred dollars, which, the True Sun says, are generally exhausted during their lives. 'Their children are consequently left in a state of great destitution. The remedy proposed is for the clergymen to devote a small portion of his salary yearly to the purchase of a *life insurance*, which will provide the means of living for his children. The True Sun defines a life insurance to be, 'the purchase of a legacy to be paid at our decease.'

This suggestion is doubtless important to the class for whom it is made; but it applies with as much force to many other classes in the community. All persons who live on salaries, wages or the profits of their own labor in any form, ought to *lay aside* something every year for those who are to come after them; and there can be no safer mode than that of purchasing a life insurance.—If the means of purchasing it be obtained, they will most probably be expended in unnecessary luxuries or dangerous speculations.—*Richmond Times.*

Horrid Attempt at Murder.—A horrible outrage was committed in Greene, near Norwich, Chenango county, N. Y., last week; the object of which is supposed to have been murder, for the purpose of screening the perpetrators of a dark crime. Two men, masked, entered a house in the afternoon, seized a Mrs. Burdick, gagged her to stifle her cries, carried her into the woods, 70 gods from the house threw her into a ditch, piled rails and timber upon her, on which they jumped for the purpose of killing her. When leaving her the murderers undoubtedly supposed she was dead. The woman was soon missed; the alarm was given, search was made, and she was found, in two hours and a half after her disappearance. She was rescued from her perilous situation and received every attention her critical state demanded. She was for some days deranged but is now rational, and bids fair to recover. Two arrests have been made.

Roman Catholic Missions.—The amount of the Roman Catholic Association for the Propagation of the preceding year were 3,540,903 francs. There was appropriated to the missions in Europe during the year ending May last, in round numbers 660,000, Asia 97,000, Africa 300,000, the South Seas 43,000, North and South America 1,130,000. The share of the United States, including Texas, was 771,164f. 72d.; equal to $144,269 50. According to the Catholic Almanac, there are from 1,100,000 to 1,500,000 Catholics in the United States. They have 21 dioceses, 675 churches, 592 other stations; 572 clergymen otherwise employed; 22 ecclesiastical establishments; 220 clerical students, 23 literary institutions: 52 female academies; and 84 charitable institutions.

The Right Spirit.—We recognize in the following Resolutions, adopted at a Whig Convention held at Carthage, Ohio, on the 4th instant, the right spirit, the general diffusion of which, when the time comes for serious action, cannot fail to ensure to the Whig party, throughout the whole Union, a triumphant success:

"*Resolved*, That the name of Whig is, in the history of our country and the lineage of our ancestors, a name honorable among men—associated with the love of liberty—distinguished for resistance against despotism—admirable for what it has done, and to be desired for what it would do.

"*Resolved*, That to the brave there is no despair; that the hour of adversity should be the hour of effort; and that, as the Whigs of the Revolution conquered all obstacles, and became victorious in defeat, so we, like them, will continue to struggle for our country, and, trying to deserve success, look forward with hope and confidence from a disastrous past to a glorious future."

Recent Fires.—On Thursday evening last, about 10 o'clock, the roof of Mr. Hugh Reid's machine factory, at Manayunk, was somewhat damaged by fire, and was saved from entire destruction only by the timely and determined assistance of the firemen and citizens of the borough.—On Friday night about the same hour, the Mansion House, at Eaglefield, two miles above Fairmount on the west side of the Schuylkill, was entirely destroyed by fire, but how it originated, or what amount of insurance there was, if any, we have not heard.

Rolling Mill in Pottstown.—We learn from the Montgomery Ledger, that Messrs Henry and David Potts, of Pottstown, are about to erect in that borough an extensive Rolling Mill. The site has been selected, and arrangements are making to commence operations immediately. The Ledger says this will be a valuable addition to the improvements and business of the place, and will no doubt prove a profitable undertaking.

All sorts of Items.

Rochester yielded $3323 of Postage during the last quarter, under low postage, against $3819 during the same quarter of the last year—a falling off of only 15 per cent.

More than twenty thousand persons visited the Fair of the American Institute at New York last week. The receipts in one day alone amounted to about $1500.

The shares in the Cunard Boston Steamers, which originally cost £1000, sell in England at £2500. The company invest their profits in new boats, &c.

Enforced.—The city authorities of Boston are proceeding to enforce the law against news and periodical venders who open their places of business on Sunday.

Cannibalism.—The Journal of Commerce publishes the following singular fact. The sentence is the heading of a very affecting tale:

'Men have died and *women* have eaten them, but not for love.'

☞ Diamonds have been found in Georgia.

The ladies of Philadelphia realized by their Bazaar in aid of the Academy of Fine Arts in that city $7,500.

Charity.—By returns from all the Lodges of Odd-Fellows, that the money paid in to all the tresuries in the year 1841, amounted to $120,000, while the sums paid back for relief and education were $81,581.

Dr. Franklin said:—'A Bible and a newspaper in every house, a good school in every district, all studied and appreciated as they merit, are the principal supporters of virtue, morality and civil liberty.'

The Tariff.—The *Washington Union* of Monday says:—'We go for a reduction of the tariff to the revenue standard, and we honestly believe that the administration are bent upon carrying out the same policy.'

A Boston paper says that a shoe peg mill will make forty bushels of shoe pegs in a day. They are nicely packed in bushel bags, and are exported in considerable quantities from this port, for the London markets,—*a yankee notion.*

Large Sheet of Paper.—Mr. M. Hudson, of Hartford, has manufactured a single sheet of paper for the Hartford and Danbury Railroad Company, for which he received $25. It is to be used in drawing a profile of the road. It is 25 feet in length and 6 yards wide.

American hemp is now exported to Scotland, where it is used instead of flax in the manufacture of certain kinds of goods, and where a new process has been discovered for softening the article prior to its being spun. Very fine and white goods are made of it, as well as bonnets and paper.

The Regent's Canal London, has been purchased by a new railway company, for upwards of £100,000. The new railway will run through the heart of London, and connect the Great Western, *London*, and *Birmingham*, and Eastern Counties Railways.

The official returns of Dauphin county, in this State, exhibited a tie on the vote for the office of Prothonotary.

A Coroner's Jury, in Providence, sitting on the body of a man who had shot himself, brought in this verdict: that the said Frost came to his death by his own hand, against the peace and dignity of the State.

Expelled from the Church.—The Michigan Annual Conference of the Methodist Church expelled the Rev. Holsey W. Ronsome for fighting, swearing, drunkeness, and sinful words and actions.

Quick Running.—The *Express* with the English mails came from Boston over the Long Island Road, with the Hibernia's passengers, in two hours and twenty minutes, running time—a rate of forty miles per hour.

The Florida Election for Congress was very close. Brockenborough, (Dem.,) it is believed, has been elected.

☞ LAYING THE CORNER STONE.—By Divine permission, the corner stone of the second Methodist Episcopal Church, in Pottsville, will be laid on Thursday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock. The Rev. JOHN KENNEDY, D. D., of Wilmington, (Del.,) will perform the ceremonies. The citizens and friends generally, are invited to be present. A collection will be taken, to aid in the erection of the building. Seats will be provided for the ladies.
Pottsville, Oct. 25, 1845.

Married.

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., by the Rev. Edmund Neville, R. Barclay Valentine, of New York, to Angelina Maria Owen Parry, daughter of the late Edward Parry, of this city.

In this borough on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Cooley, Mr. Robert Bradley, to Miss Ann Caraa, both of Heckshurville, Schuylkill county, Pa.

On Friday, the 17th inst., by N. M. Wilson, Esq., Mr. Wm. Monroe, to Miss Margaret Reed, all of Mill Creek, Schuylkill county.

TWENTY MINERS WANTED

AT Lick Run.—Inquire of C. J. Dobbins, at New Philadelphia or of S. G. DOBBINS, at the Mines.
Oct. 25, 43—3t

CARD.

To Storekeepers or Manufacturers purchasing
OILS OR GROCERIES.

E. BOURNE,

No. 12 North Water street, and No. 11, North Front street, Counting house on Front street, Philadelphia, manufacturer and wholesale dealer in the following Oils for burning and machinery:
White bleached & winter pressed head Sperm Oil.
Body Sperm do do do
Solar do do do do
Sea Elephant do do do
Winter and Cradle Whale Oil.
Lard Oil, Neat's Foot Oil.
Table Oil in bottles.
Strait's & Cod Bank Oil
Straits, Blubber &c. for Tanner's use, warranted genuine.
Germantown Lampblack, Sperm Candles, &c.

FRESH TEAS AND GROCERIES.

Also, wholesale dealer in fresh green and black Teas, which will positively be sold as low as can be imported.
Rio, Laguayra and old Java Coffee,
Sugar in Hhds. and barrels.
New Orleans, West India & Sugar house Molasses.
Brandy, Spices, Cassia in Mats.
Yellow, white Castile and fancy Soap.
Friction Matches,
Raisins, Spices Ground Nuts,
Cheese in boxes and casks,
Pine Apple Cheese, Herring, Codfish, Starch Indigo, Mustard, and Tobacco,
American and Havanna Segars,
Pearl, Barley and Saleratus.
Table Oil, Pails, Salt,
White Wine Vinegar.
Sponge, Washing Soda, &c.

Any goods sold by the subscriber, if not proving as represented, may be returned without any expense to the purchaser. A careful cooper who has been six years in his employ, attends to the delivery of the Oils, so that purchasers may rely upon receiving it in good order. E. BOURNE,
No. 12 North Water street,
and No. 11, North Front street, Philada.
Philada., Oct. 25, 1845. 43—3mo

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Friday, the 14th day of November, 1845, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the public house of Israel Reinhardt, in the borough of Pinegrove, Schuylkill county:

No. 1. A certain lot of ground, situate in said town, bounded by Tulpehocken street 50 feet, and containing in depth to an alley 220 feet, with the improvements consisting of two 2 story rough cast frame dwelling houses and stables.

No. 2. A lot of ground situate in said borough, bounded by the aforesaid street 50 feet, and containing in depth to an alley 220 feet, with the improvements, consisting of one two story weather-boarded frame dwelling house and stable.

Due attendance will be given and conditions of sale made known by
JOHN W. PATTON,
PETER HEHN,
Admr's. with Will annexed, of M. Hehn, dec'd.
Oct. 25, 43—3t

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the subscriber residing at Belfast, about 4 weeks ago, a large RED COW, with large horns