POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, April 11, 1846.

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 25

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.

☞ A few copies of the Miners Journal of January 10, 1846, containing the statistics of the Coal Region, can be had at Zieber & Co's, No. 3, Ledger Buildings, Philadelphia, and at our counter.

PHILADELPHIA BUSINESS CARD.—We would call attention to the advertisement of the merchants of South Second Street, Philadelphia, doing business between Market and Chesnut streets. During a recent visit to the city we were struck with the elegant stores and the handsome arrangements of goods along that block. The store of the Messrs. Sharpless attracted our attention particularly, from the fact of having two windows each of which is composed of a single pane of glass, the cost of which, we learn, was $500.

PROGRESS OF THE IRON BUSINESS.—The growth of the iron business in all its branches is truly surprising. We see every week accounts of new establishments which are springing up in all parts of the country. Among the iron works now in progress of construction on the canal and Rail Road, is the rolling mill of the Messrs. Potts at Pottsgrove, almost completed, a large rolling mill at Norristown, another at Fairmount, and an extensive one for the manufacture of Rail Road Iron at Phœnixville. Besides these rolling mills we see that two new Anthracite Furnaces are about to be erected at Allentown, and two more near Lancaster City.

Two years ago there was not in all the Union a single rolling mill for the Manufacture of rail road iron. Now there are five in successful operation, and two more are rapidly progressing. The extension of iron business is of vast importance to Pennsylvania, and each New Establishment erected, whether within or without her limits, may be considered as adding so much more to her prosperity by consuming so much more of her coal and iron. Under the present judicious Tariff her resources are fast being developed, and a few years more will serve to place us in a state of unprecedented prosperity, if our Congress will only act as Americans ought to act, for the best interests and welfare of their common country.

THE NATIONAL FAIR.—Extensive preparations are being made at Washington for the proposed exhibition of American Manufactures, to take place next month.

The City Council of Washington have unanimously passed a resolution granting the use of the Washington City Hall and Grounds for the purpose of the National Fair. They have also authorized the Mayor to appoint ten special police constables to act as a day and night guard for the protection of the building and property which may be sent from the different parts of the Union to the proposed national exhibition. We have seen it stated in some of the papers that an immense building, 300 by 500 feet, was to be erected for the accommodation of articles exhibited at the Fair.

The "Union," the Government Organ, is seriously alarmed at the turn they are taking, and Father Ritchie calls loudly for British Importers to send us specimens of British Goods with the prices affixed to show how cheaply they could be furnished if the duties were off. The administration seems determined to spare no efforts to prove how much it is attached to British interests, and how little it cares for the prosperity of the American working man. Which is the British Party? Certainly not the Whigs who advocate "*Protection to American Industry.*"

THE SUB-TREASURY—GOLD FOR THE OFFICE-HOLDERS.—The Sub-Treasury Bill has passed the House of Representatives at Washington, by a strict party vote, in its most odious and oppressive form. It requires that after October next all dues to the Government must be paid in gold and silver. The notes of the best specie-paying Banks in the country, which are always considered good enough by the people, cannot be received by the office-holders of the Government. Should it pass the Senate in the same form, it will be severely felt by the people. Its first effect will be a contraction of the circulating medium, which will be followed by a curtailment of the business of the country, and a consequent reduction of the wages of labor. Next to a reduction of the Tariff, we know of no measure that could be enacted, calculated to injure the working men to the same extent as the Sub-Treasury Bill, should it become a law in its present form. Yet we are told it was framed with a view of benefitting that portion of the community.

The mere announcement of its passage by the House has already seriously affected the price of stocks in our principal cities—and if we are not greatly mistaken, one year's operation of the Bill will cause many, who aided to bring the present Administration into power, to exclaim,—"Save us from our friends."

COAL.—There were upwards of six hundred cars of coal from Pottsville on the tracks at Port Richmond yesterday morning. They averaged about four tons each.—*Phil. Am. Sentinel.*

☞ We hope our Philadelphia friends do not feel alarmed at that. We expect in the course of the present season to send down 1500 cars per day to Philadelphia, and it is highly probable that even more than 600 may be "on the tracks at Port Richmond" at a time. A mile or two of laden coal cars may probably be seen by the editor of the Sentinel, if he will walk out to Port Richmond some pleasant evening during the next summer.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Members of the Legislature in Rhode Island took place last week. The Law and Order Party have a majority of about 35 on joint ballot. No choice for Governor and Lieutent Governor. The N. Y. Tribune fears that the election will prevent Hon. J. F. Simmons from being re-elected to the U. S. Senate. The Providence Transcript states that sixty-two Law and Order members elected, not more than three or four were the avowed friends of Mr. Simmons.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate has been occupied for the last week in continuing the discussion of the Oregon Question. In reply to the war speech of Mr. Cass, Mr. Benton addressed the Senate in favor of a compromise on the 49th parallel, on Wednesday the first inst. The speech was one of the ablest that has been delivered during the whole session, and is well calculated to throw the war party into disorder. We publish extracts from this speech in another column.

Mr. McDuffie addressed the Senate on Saturday last, he too is in favor of compromise. He advocates Mr. Colquitt's form of giving the notice and thinks that Congress ought to tell the President how far they are willing to go.

On Monday and Tuesday Mr. Webster delivered his great speech, defending his course on the North Eastern Boundary, and expressing himself in favor of compromise upon the Oregon Question. The speech was emphatically one of the most splendid efforts of Daniel Webster.—Oliver Oldschool speaks of it thus:

"I have listened nearly three hours and a half to day to one of the most extraordinary and powerful speeches. I will venture to say, that was ever heard in the Senate. I allude to Mr. Webster's in continuation of his speech yesterday, in vindication of the Washington treaty of 1842. Such fierce invective, such scathing irony, such stinging sarcasm, and such excruciating ridicule as he poured out upon the devoted heads of C. J. Ingersoll, and Mr. Dickinson of the Senate, never before fell upon human being. It was molten lead—the flowing lava from the burning crater which buried them as deep as Mr. Hannegan represented his treachery would bury him under a load of infamy. To describe it, or report the language far exceeds the power of my pen."

We have not room to give even an abstract of the speech which was about seven hours in length. We give, however one paragraph relating to Mr. Ingersoll which is a fair speciman of the severity which characterized some portions of the speech. Speaking of Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Websters says:

"He says he does not agree with Mr. Webster in politics—I am glad (said Mr. W.) he does not—and I don't think we ever could agree. Why, sir, he said many years ago, that if he had been old enough in the Revolution he would have been a tory. I think it altogether likely—I don't think I should. Speaking of the Declaration of Independence, he said it was adopted by *accident.*—Our Declaration of Independence adopted by accident! He says Mr. Webster is a man of talents. Here, Mr. President, I beg to be excused—I must supplicate. I can bear the *abuse* of the *creature;* but I beseech him not to *praise* me, for if he does I shall tremble for my reputation. He professes to admire Massachusetts. Well, sir, I can tell him the sentiment is by no means reciprocated.—There is not a man in that State who looks upon him with feelings at all akin to respect. If he admires her he is like that luckless swain

"Who grieves for friendship unreturned,
Or unregarded love."

Sir, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts holds him in utter —— what shall I say? any thing but respect.

Mr. W. said he sometimes thought that Mr. Ingersoll's propensity to falsehood arose from no malice or design, but from an obtuseness of moral perception, from a sort of habit or education; his mind is so grotesque; it is rather the carricature of a mind; there is something wanting. Mechanics have a way of expressing themselves when things are wrong, by saying that a screw is loose. Now in this man's mind the screws are all loose; it is shaking, rickety, screaking, crazy, out of joint, as often up side down as up side up; it is all ways and no ways. [Bursts of laughter from Senators and spectators.]

Since the speeches of Messrs. Benton and Webster the Washington letter writers state that the apprehension of war has almost totally vanished. It is now confidently anticipated that the President will be authorized to compromise on the 49th degree, and we may therefore hope for an amicable adjustment of the knotty question unless England in her turn should become stubborn.

The House have done little except to pass the Sub Treasury Bill which passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 122 to 65.—a party vote. The bill provides that the whole revenue of the Government, including postages, shall be collected in gold and siver coin, on and after the first of October next. What effect this will have upon the business and banks of the country is variously conjectured, but remains to be seen. The bill is pretty much—almost entirely—the old Sub-Treasury Law re-enacted. The Senate Bill relative to a Rifle Regiment was discussed on Tuesday, and Mr. Levin, after proposing an amendment that all the officers should be Native Americans, made a flaming political native speech, to which Mr. Dromgoole replied and said that Native Americanism was an obsolete idea, worse than the United States Bank. Mr. D. spoke for about an hour, and kept the House in a roar the greater part of the time.

LEGISLATIVE.

The proceedings of the Legislature during the past week have been of a very interesting character. The Revenue Bill, after having been discussed with no little spirit finally passed the House on Saturday, by a vote of 42 to 40. The Bill provides for taxing Anthracite coal ten cents a ton at the pit's mouth,—to tax Ships, Brigs, Barges, Schooners, Steamboats, Canalboats, Locomotive Engines, Rail Road Cars, Stages, Carriages Coaches, Cabs, and every other kind of vehicle, three mills on every dollar of their value.

A proposition to tax Whiskey, Ale and Beer was lost. So it seems that Locofocoism is not willing to tax what may be called luxuries, but the necessaries of life, the very fuel that the poor man burns, is taxed.

We learn from Harrisburg that the Bill giving transportation privileges to the Schuylkill Navigation Company has passed both houses.

A bill has been reported to grant a charter to the Black Mine Colliery Rail Road.

Among other bills passed by the House was an act for the consolidation of the State loans, and authorizing the issue of coupons, payable for all dues to the Commonwealth, which was sent to the Senate. This is an important bill, as these coupons or certificates of interest, will to a certain extent, supply a kind of currency for the payment of taxes and tolls upon the State works. These coupons are to be cancelled as soon as paid into the Treasury, and are not to be reissued.

On Tuesday last, a bill "To lay out a State road from Orwigsburg, Schuylkill Co., to intersect a public road leading from Easton to Mauch Chunk," passed the House as did also a "Supplement to an act incorporating the Mount Carbon and Port Carbon Rail Road Company.

The Germantown Telegraph says,

"Col. Weest one of the members in the House from this county, was accidentally absent when the vote was taken to tax coal. Had he been present, he would have voted, he informs us, against the tax."

Seventeen members dodged the vote on the Revenue Bill.

It is mentioned that in the arctic regions, where the thermometer is below zero, persons can converse at more than a mile distance. Dr. Jamieson mentions that he heard every word of a sermon at the distance of two miles.

☞ We publish the following address at the request of the author, but we do it with regret. We have no unkind feelings towards J. M. C., but we condemn any attempt made by any person to array one portion of our citizens against another, or to draw distinction and *classify* the different portions of community. We have before this spoken out against such efforts, and we are sorry to say that this is not the first time that J. M. C. has labored to bring about some such measure. We certainly have no objection to the object contemplated in the proposed call—on the contrary, we should be glad to see all our citizens express their sentiments in regard to the proposed unjust tax on coal, or any other measure which interests all portions of the community. Frequently when important measures were discussed, the working men have not shown so great an interest in such matters as we could desire, and we are glad to see them waking up to the importance of speaking out when their own prosperity is concerned. What we deprecate is the *tone* and *wording* of the call for the proposed meeting. All such addresses are mischievous, and their publication savors strongly of the trickery of demagogue-ism. We object to the call because it draws invidious distinctions, derogatory to the laboring man, and we believe that no working man of proper feeling, will consider himself complimented by such a call, or will acknowledge that he is inferior to any of his fellow citizens, or is less entitled to respect. We believe all men to be equally respectable who are honest and industrious, and it is ludicrous to see attempts made to draw distinctions in any community where every man *works*, and where some of those who do head-work have it quite as hard as those who labor with their hands. Out upon those who would attempt to instil into the bosom of the mechanic and laborer, a feeling hostile to any class of their fellow citizens.

J. M. C. claims to be an American citizen, and at the same time boasts that he belongs to no party and has no settled principles. In our country where every man has a voice in the government, it is the duty of each to examine for himself and to have a settled creed—not to be like a weather-cock, shifting with every change of the political wind. He who has no fixed principles, can never enjoy the confidence or respect of his fellow citizens. A man to be trusted and respected, must be firm and resolute in his principles. People must know where to find him. It will not do to be one thing to-day, another to-morrow. Without decision of character no man can hope to become influential, and he who lacks that important qualification must be contented to remain obscure and unhonored. It would be well for many to profit by the knowledge of this fact.

We make the preceding remarks with sorrow. As we said before, we entertain no unkind feelings towards J. M. C. On the contrary, we esteem him as an industrious, honest man, and in many respects as an excellent citizen. In our position, however, we deem it a duty we owe to community, to speak boldly and freely whenever we think any thing wrong is going on, and feeling no personal hostility towards J. M. C. or any other man, we will protest against all efforts made to array one portion of the community against another. We sincerely hope we shall never have to notice any measure having a similar tendency.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Working men of the Coal Region Greeting:

Inasmuch as the modification of the present Tariff, as proposed by the Bill now before a Committee of Congress, will so far reduce the price of foreign coal, that our citizens cannot compete with such imports successfully, the undersigned is of opinion that it is imperative upon the WORKINGMEN of this region, to take *their own vital interests into their own hands;* and give *their own opinions*, on the subject of the Tariff, as well as on the suicidal proposition *to tax anthracite coal*, now before the *Pennsylvania* Legislature! and therefore calls upon every workingman who holds the same opinion, "to be and appear in his proper person," at the Hotel of Mortimer & Fox, on Saturday evening next at 6½ o'clock, for the above mentioned purpose.

☞ *Reasons why this meeting should be held by the Workingmen in answer to this call:*

No. 1. They who live by their wits, (which embraces a very large class) will manage to live *somehow*, whether wages for labor be high or low, and consequently would not be seriously affected by free trade.

No. 2. If Politicians take hold, it will be the leaders of one party or the other; and the movement will smell unsavory to the objector.

No. 3. J. M. C. is so *eccentric* in the matter of politics, that he really does not know which *party* he belongs to—if to any—nor does any other person! Asking for no office, while *want* can be kept out of sight, and not understanding the trickery to secure it if he did; allow me to say, that he is *Pennsylvania all over, and American to the core!* Therefore, this call cannot be styled a political party movement.

No. 4. At most of our public meetings, the Professional part of our community enact the business—'tis true they sometimes put a workingman in as an officer, as a kind of *ruse* to hide the character such meetings assume—and when this is the case, the worthies drop the whole thing like a hot brick.

No. 5. Now, let us change this order of things, and get up a regular *stand out* for GOOD WAGES *and protection to* AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

REMEMBER—This (Saturday) evening, April 11th, at 7½ o'clock. J. M. C.

A WORD TO THE RICH.—Sir Robert Peel in his great speech on the Corn Laws, asserts the very close connection between the comforts of the great body of the people and their morals. The converse is equally true, that destitution is the fruitful parent of crime. But crime is, in some shape, always a tax on property. Is it not then the policy of the rich to prevent crime by preventing destitution? And what so good a way is there of preventing destitution as by providing employment.—*Ex. Paper.*

The above statements are all correct, and are worthy of the careful consideration of those who are making strenuous efforts to destroy the Tariff of 1842, and by that means throw thousands of industrious persons out of employment. No one will deny that the effects of a reduction of the Tariff would be to put a stop to hundreds of manufactories, and the workmen employed in these factories would be at once deprived of the means of subsistence. Whose fault would it be, if, after the reduction of the Tariff, crime was to increase greatly? Would the sin be that of the poor man whom the law had deprived of the means of living by honest industry, or would it be the fault of those who threw him out of employment. In one of his novels, Bulwer makes a criminal say in his defence, "The law makes us what we are, and then it punishes us for being what it made us." There is too much truth in that sentence, and those who legislate in such a manner as to deprive the laboring men of earning an honest livelihood, drive him to crime. Let members of Congress reflect; let them pause before doing that which must result disastrously.

ACQUITTAL OF MR. RITCHIE.—The trial of Mr. Thomas Ritchie, Jr., for the Murder of John H. Pleasants Esq., resulted in his acquittal. The seconds were also acquitted of being accessories. Some punishment ought always inflicted upon the survivor in a dual, but Southern juries appear to think that a man's life is of little importance.

Local Affairs.

AMUSEMENTS.—Agreeable to notice in last week's papers, Mr. Harrington the celebrated ventriloquist and professor of feats of legerdemain, gave two entertainments in the Town Hall, on Saturday and Tuesday evenings last. Mr. Harrington's performances are far more interesting than those of most others, and after having seen the Fakir of Ava several times, we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. H.'s entertainments are *better* than were those of the Fakir. His ventriloquism was excellent, superior to any we have heard. We have not been more agreeably entertained for a long time, than we were on Tuesday evening last, and we only regret that larger audiences were not present at the various entertainments of Mr. Harrington.

Mr. Quayle, the vocalist, and Dr. Jewett the Pianist, have been giving concerts during the latter part of the week. The former gentleman has always been a favorite here, and the latter is likely to become one.

COOPERING.—Our readers will perceive by an advertisement in to-day's paper, that Mr. Owen Marrin has commenced the coopering business in our borough.—He is an experienced workman and is able to furnish all articles in his line, of a good quality and at low rates. We advise those of our citizens who may want tubs, buckets, &c., to give him a call.

ALMOST A FIRE.—A few evenings since a person entered the hardware store of Messrs Bright & Pott with a stick over his shoulder. The stick struck against one of the camphine lamps suspended from the ceiling, and it fell to the floor, which was for a few minutes covered with liquid fire. The flames were extinguished after slightly scorching the planks.

CHILD LOST.—On Monday morning last a child about five years of age, wandered away from a little girl under whose charge she was on her way to school. No tidings were heard of the little wanderer during the whole of Monday, but on Tuesday afternoon she was restored to her agonized parents, who had supposed her lost forever, fearing that she had fallen in the river, or had strayed so far in the woods upon the mountains that she would not be found alive.

FRESH SHAD.—For some two or three weeks past our citizens have been regaling themselves on fine large fresh shad. They are sold at from 25 to 37½ cts. each, and can be had of Messrs Boyle and Hazzard & Martz within twenty four hours after they have been taken in the river Delaware.

FRESH VEGETABLES.—We return our thanks to Mr. J. T. Hazzard for the present of a lot of fine early salad and radishes, the first we have seen this season. Mr. Hazzard has made such arrangements as will enable him to supply the good folks of our borough with vegetables as soon as they are to be procured in Philadelphia, and we know that his articles are good, and his prices low. Give him a call.

NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—We are gratified to learn from the Rev. Mr. Cooley, that the proposed new Episcopal Church *will* be built. It is intended that the new Church shall be 66 feet in front by 110 in depth. The style of architecture will be Gothic, very similar to that of the Church of the Nativity in Philadelphia, of which Mr. Cooley was formerly pastor. The tower of the Church will be 100 feet in heighth, and this will be surmounted by a spire 80 feet high, which will make the total heighth of tower and spire 180 feet. There will be room enough to seat about 1000 persons comfortably in the body of the Church, and we believe that this will be the largest Protestant Church in the State of Pennsylvania. Our region is rapidly growing in importance and in population, and a new Protestant Episcopal Church was much needed here. The one about to be built will be large enough to accommodate all who may wish to come, and we are glad to learn that it is intended to have a number of pews free so that the poor as well as the rich may attend service, if they choose, without the fear of intruding upon the pews of others.

CAUTION—COUNTEEFEIT COIN.—Since it has been ascertained that a counterfeiter cannot be convicted at our Court, though there is *positive* evidence against him, a large quantity of spurious coin has been put in circulation in our neighborhood. The money is made of lead and is of various denominations, consisting of dimes, quarters and half dollars. We understand that suspicions are entertained that the bogus is manufactured in our region, but the rascals feel secure in their nefarious employment, as no one will take the trouble to ferret out crimes which when proven will be suffered to go unpunished. Several pieces of this counterfeit money have been presented at our desk during the past week, and we take this occasion to warn our readers against taking it. It is easily detected upon examination.

A WORD TO THOSE COMMENCING BUSINESS IN POTTSVILLE.—We would inform those persons who are about commencing business in Pottsville that there *are* such things as *printing offices* in our borough. Some of the new comers do not appear to be aware of this fact, as they have had their handbills printed in Philadelphia, when better work could have been done in this place.

ODD FELLOW'S CELEBRATION.—We learn that it is the intention of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows to have a grand procession and celebration in our borough on the 27th of next month. From the arrangements which have been and are being made, we may anticipate that the turn out will be large and the display imposing. The number of persons attracted to the various lodges is large, and we learn that it is constantly increasing. Invitations have been extended to lodges at a distance to participate with their brethren in this vicinity, and the occasion will doubtless prove highly interesting. Fuller information will be found in another column.

CHANCE FOR A RAG-MAN.—A gentleman from Philadelphia who passed through our town a few days since observed that he was astonished to see so many rags lying in our streets. He estimated that about a ton might be collected here in a short time. The business of picking up rags furnishes many a poor man with a livelihood in our large cities, and to one who cannot find any better way of earning an honest living, our borough offers a chance as a rag-man.

REMOVAL.—Hugh R. Hughes & Co., Merchant Tailors have removed their establishment to the house next above the Town Hall. They advertise a large stock of Goods, and say that they are able to furnish clothing well made, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

HAWKERS & PEDLARS.—As we have frequent inquiries with regard to the Bill now before the legislature for the protection of our citizens and traders against the swarm of hawkers and pedlars which have infested this county, and particularly the Coal Region, for several years past, we publish the following letter which we received a few days since from a member of the legislature, which embraces all the information we possess on the subject:

"HARRISBURG, April 6th, 1846.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry, I will state the cause of the delay in the passage of the Bill in relation to hawkers and pedlars.

On the same day the committee reported the Bill, I believe, Strange N. Palmer called on me, and requested me not call it up for a few days, as *there was much opposition* to the bill, and that they wanted time to be heard. I informed him that I was in favor of the bill, and would take no advantage, but would give those opposed an opportunity to be heard. Since then there have been several remonstrances presented. I will, however, call it up in a few days, and will try to push it through. Yours &c.

REDUCTION OF THE BRITISH TARIFF.—The British House of Commons on the evening of the 3d March, by a vote of 78 to 265, negatived an amendment providing for the IMMEDIATE termination of all duties on bread-stuffs.

So it seems that the English Parliament are not ready to repeal the duty on bread-stuffs. Yet some of our members of Congress are disposed to use the possible *ultimate* repeal of those duties as a pretext for the reduction of our Tariff. There is no certainty that England will ever admit our grain *duty free*, and it is ridiculous for our National Legislature to sell our Tariff for a price which may never be paid. "Let well enough alone" is a good motto, one which ought to be painted on the desks of the Free Trade members of Congress at Washington.

SANTA ANNA.—The Ex-President of Mexico having been charged with a design to invade his native country with troops from Cuba, has issued a proclamation emphatically denying that he has any such design. He declares that it is his intention to remain henceforth absent from Mexico.

THE COAL TAX.—The Revenue Bill has passed the House of Representatives by a close vote—42 to 40. An effort made to reconsider the bill and amend it by striking out anthracite coal failed, and a motion to tax bituminous coal 2½ cents per bushel was lost. It does not require any argument to show that this is unjust. Both should have been taxed or neither.

We stated last week that if the Legislature of our State taxed coal, it would be used as an argument in favor of reducing the duty on that article. There is no doubt that such would be the effect if the bill became a law. We have strong hopes however that the Senate will refuse to sanction a tax so oppressive, so unjust.

The following letter from our representative in Congress, which we find in the Harrisburg Telegraph, to one of the members of the Legislature from this county, although not written for publication, we have taken the liberty to present it to our readers, as it is upon a question of so much importance to his constituents:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, April 2, 1846.

FRIEND BOYER:—The friends of the present Tariff here have been much alarmed by the course of your House in imposing a tax on anthracite coal. It will be to all intents and purposes, a reduction of the protection which the act of 1842 gives to the coal operations, ten cents per ton.

If we at home then declare that a duty of one dollar and seventy-five cents per ton is no longer required by that trade, and that it will bear a reduction to *one dollar and sixty-five cents*, how can we ask Congress to refrain from an interference with this act, and the protection afforded by it? Pennsylvania would thus be anticipating those in Congress who are clamorous for a modification of the present rate of duties.

The only hope which the friends of protection in Congress have for a continuance of that policy, and thwarting the action of its enemies, is in a steady opposition to every change of the Tariff act now in force. The friends of the Tariff, with many of whom I have conversed on the subject, fear that this act of our Legislature, if it becomes a law, will be made to operate against us, with great force in the bill which will shortly be had in Congress on the Tariff.

I am induced to address you on this subject, because your and my constituents in Schuylkill are so immediately interested in this question.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.
G. Boyer, Esq. ALEX. RAMSEY.

FOREIGN NEWS.—By the arrival of the ship Silvie de Grasse from Havre, we have news from France to the 5th ult. There is little of importance.

Another terrible railroad accident has happened in France, on the line between St. Etienne and Lyons. A concussion took place between two locomotives, which met by a mistake in the departure. There were twelve wagons attached to one locomotive. Six were smashed to pieces in an instant, as well as both the locomotives. Eight persons were killed on the spot, among whom were two women and a child. Ten were wounded fatally and twenty badly. This catastrophe caused great excitement throughout the country, equalling almost the famous Versailles disaster.

The fortifications of Paris are now completely finished. The fosses and ramparts are being sowed with grass seed. Six years have been spent in this gigantic work.

Owing to the mild winter, excellent crops are anticipated.

By the packet ship Northumberland we have two days later news from England.

In Parliament there was nothing doing of importance to this side of the Atlantic. The dates are not sufficient late to allow any important action in that body since the last arrivals.

There is no mention, as far as we can see, of the pilot boat Romer, which was reported to have arrived out on the 5th ult.

The news from the North of Europe gives accounts of difficulties in Poland, with a prospect of rebellion, arising from the scarcity of food and of fodder. The fear of a famine in the country seems about to be realized.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—By the U. S. Brig Somers we have news from Vera Cruz to the 22d ult. This intelligence confirms the fears that Mr. Slidell would not be received as Minister, though the Mexican Cabinet expressed a willingness to treat with a Commissioner on the Texas Question. Mr. Shdell immediately demanded his passports, and intended to sail at once in the St. Mary, which was waiting for him. The Mexican Navy had been ordered to a place of safety. The Vera Cruzans are frightened and are moving out of the city. Mr. Black our consul at Mexico thinks it probable that Mr. Slidell may be received at the latest moment. Paredes had attacked the liberty of the press. Ampudias' army had revolted and had refused to proceed to the frontier of Texas. Mexican affairs appear to be approaching a crisis. Nine tenths of the people are republicans, and the idea of a monarchy is so repugnant to the feelings that it is probable that it will cause the difficulties to be settled.

UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.—We regret to learn that a young gentleman of our borough while on a recent visit to Philadelphia, through the advice of a barber, was induced to apply a certain hair dye to his chin, which caused the skin to peel off and made the chin exceedingly sore. If he had used *Alexander's Tricobaphe*, he would not have been so seriously afflicted. The Tricobaphe is for sale at this office. It is a liquid application, instantaneous in its effects, and neither injures the hair or skin.

BURGLARIES IN READING.—The Reading papers of Saturday last contain accounts of several daring burglaries committed in that borough during the preceding week. Among others we see that the book establishment of Mr. E. W. Earl formerly of this borough, was robbed to the amount of from $150 to $200 in uncurrent money, and some articles of stationery. The Borough Council have shown their *generosity*, and the *interest* they feel in the safety of the citizens of Reading, by voting an appropriation of *Fifty Dollars* as a reward for the apprehension of the rogues. *Unprecedented liberality!*

I. O. of O. F.

ODD FELLOWS CELEBRATION—The different Lodges of I. O. of O. F. of this borough, will hold a celebration and procession on Wednesday the 27th of May next. It is expected that all the brethren of the Order here, and a large number from Lodges abroad, will participate in the procession. They have invited an able Orator, who has consented to be with them on that day and deliver the Oration. Mr. John M. Crosland has been selected as Chief Marshall for the occasion, who has appointed the following named gentlemen as Aids:

From No. 20, John Bindley.
" " E. Chichester.
" 44, John G. Brown.
" 53, B. T. Taylor.
" " Wm. Wolf.

The Committee of Arrangements have extended invitations to most of the Lodges in this part of the State, but lest some of them should not reach their destination, they desire through this medium to invite all their brethren in F. L. & T. every where to be with them, assuring them that they shall receive a cordial welcome.

For the sake of uniformity it is requested that the brethren will clothe themselves in dark apparel. Each brother will be particular to wear the Regalia belonging to his rank and station.

At a late election in Memphis, *three* printers were successful candidates. One was elected Sheriff, another Alderman, and the third Constable.

COL. BENTON'S SPEECH.—The speech delivered by Col. Benton in the Senate, on Wednesday last, created a great sensation, and has apparently floored the 54 40 members of the Senate. He adduced irresistable testimony to prove that by the treaty of Utrecht the 49th parallel of latitude was recognised as the boundary line, or at least was established as the boundary by the commissioners appointed under that treaty to locate line—that Mr. Jefferson never sought to establish a higher northern boundary; and, in fact, that the United States have no just claim beyond that limit. Col. Benton says—"the great fact is now established.—The commissaries did meet under the treaty of Utrecht; they did execute the stipulations of that treaty; they did determine the limits between the French and British possessions in North America; and the parallel of forty-nine, from the Lake of the Woods indefinitely to the west, was one of the boundaries established by them.

Col. Benton attributed the error of Gen. Cass, in his denial of the fact that the boundary line had been established under the treaty of Utrecht, to his having consulted Greenhow's book instead of authentic documents. We make the following extracts from his speech, confident that they will be gratifying to our readers:

"Mr. B. had not voted for the purchase of Greenhow's book; he had but a poor opinion of books compiled in closets for the instruction of men of business. They were generally shallow, of no use to the informed, and dangerous to the uninformed, whom they led astray; and to the indolent, who would trust to their superficial glosses, without going to the fountain head, and seeking truth at the bottom of the well. So of the book in question. Had it not been for Greenhow's Oregon the Senator from Michigan would have sought the history of the treaty of Utrecht in the authentic documents which our library contains, and would have found the truth, and would have been to-day a free-man, and not a prisoner, as he constituted himself yesterday, in the hands of the Forty-Nines. He is now their prisoner, doomed to dwell at 49. He is not killed but taken. We may say of him as the consoling messenger said to Penelope:

"*The great Ulysses is not dead,*
"But, far from wife and son,
"*He lives a prisoner on a desert isle,*
I will not follow the poet and say—
"*Detained by savage men!*"

For the Forty-Nines, are not savage, but peaceful and merciful, and will allow the captive the full liberty of his person, on his parole of honor yesterday given, on a condition now become absolute, never to pass 49; never to use again that name of omen, the Russian line. This is a sad termination—almost ridiculous—of his warlike commencement. It is the fruit of his dependence on Greenhow's book. That book has been the little dog of his catastrophe. Henceforth the Senator's occupation is gone. War—inevitable war—can no longer be the burden of his song. War is now evitable. Inevitable has reversed its application. It is peace that is inevitable, and henceforth we must hear that dulcet sound.

The effect of this change in the Senator's position must be great. On the Grecian band, of whom he is the Agamemnon, it must have a most diminishing effect. That band for some months have been sitting for the picture which the poet drew of our grand mothers in the time of long waisted gowns and tight stays—

"Small by degrees and beautifully less."

But now the sudden deduction of so much weight and strength, in the person of their chief, must leave them almost nothing. On the future conduct of the campaign it must have a decisive effect, for the Ajaxes of this expedition, both big and little, must renounce it when the great chief has imposed the penalty of silence and inaction on himself. On the country it must have a fine effect, for the alarms of war will suddenly cease. On the Treasury the effect will be delightful. The twenty-one millions *extra* for the army, will cease to be wanted. The Military and Naval Committees, if not wise have at least been lucky. They delayed to report bills for these thirty millions, and to-day they become unnecessary. Inactivity, in them, if not masterly, has at least been profitable; it has saved thirty millions of extra taxes, or loans to the people."

Thus one by one are Senators defining their positions on this all-important question—and we think that, before the vote is taken it will be seen, that a large majority of them are in favor of assuming the 49th parallel of latitude as the basis of settlement between the two countries, and of course opposed to engaging in war for "the whole of Oregon or none." Col. Benton has not left the 54 40 members an inch of ground upon which to stand; he has swept the whole from under their feet; and they must either unite with the 49 members, or favor an unjust and iniquitous war. We are glad to hear Col. Benton speak so positively as to the continuance of peace, for his voice will have a powerful influence not only with the Senate but with the whole country.

WHIG NOMINATION.

For Canal Commissioner,

JAMES M. POWER,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 2d inst., by the Rev. John Maddison, Mr. JOHN FLETCHER, of Pottsville, to Miss ELIZABETH ATTERSALL, late from England.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. David Hassinger, Mr. GEORGE W. HUNTZINGER, to Miss LEAH WOMELSDORF, both of Pottsville.

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., in this borough GEORGE G. HARRIS, formerly from Limerick township, Montgomery county Pa., aged about 37 years. (Norristown papers please copy.)

On the 4th inst., in this borough, JOHNSON FLETCHER, son of Amos and Mary E. Wert, aged 8 months and 4 days.

In Philadelphia, on the morning of the 9th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. ANNE HALDERSTADT, relict of George Halderstadt, in the 72d year of her age.

At Oak Hill, on the 5th inst., Mr. DAVID W. BROWN, in the 43d year of his age.

In Minersville, on Monday, April 6, Mr. WILLIAM H. RICHARDS, carpenter, in the 65th year of his age, after an illness of two weeks. He was native of Glamorganshire, South Wales, and emigrated to this country about 14 years ago.

OUR MARKET.

CORRECTED CAREFULLY FOR THE JOURNAL

Wheat Flour,	per Bbl.	$5 00	Plenty
Rye do	"	3 25 to 3 50	Plenty
Wheat	bushel	1 06	Scarce
Rye	"	65 to 70	do
Corn	"	62½	do
Oats	"	45	do
Potatoes new	"	75	do
Timothy Seed,	"	2 50	do
Clover "	"	4 50	Scarce
Eggs	Dozen	12	Scarce
Butter	lb.	14 to 16	Plenty
Bacon	"	7 to 8	do
Hams	"	10	do
Plaster	Ton	6 00	Plenty
Hay	"	$25 00	do
Dried Peaches pared	Bush.	2 50	do
Dried do unpared	"	1 50	do
Dried Apples pared	"		

To Bridge Builders.

SEALED proposals will be received at the house of Jacob Dyer, in the town of Catawissa, by the President and Managers of the Catawissa Bridge Company, until *Saturday, the 18th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M.*, for rebuilding the bridge over the Susquehanna river at that place. Plans and specifications to be seen at the house of the said Jacob Dyer. By order of the Board of Directors. DAVID CLARK, Treasurer.
Cattawissa, April, 11, 1846. 15-

BOROUGH ACCOUNT.

SAMUEL SILLYMAN, Esq., Treasurer in account with the Borough of Pottsville, from the 28th of June 1843, to June, 1845.

Cr.

1843. June 28,	By Balance in hand as per account audited,		655 30
1844, Feb. 12,	By cash received of G. Heisler, tax for 1841,		175 00
	By cash received of D. H. Leib, tax for 1843,		51 92
Mar. 15,	By cash received of D. H. Leib, tax for 1842 and 1843,		4414 12
	By cash received, permit of Circus,	15 00	
	By cash received of J. W. Webber,	5 00	
	By cash received of Wm F. Dean,	8 00	
			28 00
	By cash received of S. M. Mills, for Wm. Mills,	1322 31	
	By cash received of S. M. Mills; for N. J. Mills,	785 31	
			2107 62
	Balance due Treasurer,		443 51
			7875 47

Dr.

	No. of orders.		
1843. June 23,	102	Fav. Daniel Nunemacher,	$1 25
"	154	National Light Infantry Company, ammunition to Minersville expedition,	10 48
"	159	Elias Derr, inspector of election in May 1843,	1 50
"	160	Jacob Kline, Judge, do	1 50
"	161	Thos. M. Russel, do do	1 50
"	162	J. P. Offerman, Cl'k. do	1 50
"	163	Thos. C. Hulme, do do	1 50
"	164	N. M. Wilson, Inspector,	1 50
"	165	Andr