POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, April 25, 1846.

VOLNEY B. PALMER,

is his Real Estate and Coal Agencies, Corner of Third & Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia, No. 160, Nassau Street, New York, No. 16, State Street, Boston, and South east corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, is our Agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements for the Miners' Journal.

LIFE INSURANCE.

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

June 26

AGENTS FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

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

The Report of the Board of Trade in pamphlet form can be obtained at this office.

Connection.—The name of the clergyman appointed to Minersville by the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was erroneously printed in the last journal. It should have been Rev. N. Heston, and not Neston as it appeared in our paper.

Tariff Memorial.—We have prepared and publish in to-day's paper a memorial to Congress, protesting against any reduction of the Tariff of 1842. The memorial is printed in such a form that it can be cut out and paper appended to it for the purpose of obtaining signatures. We have also struck off about 300 copies of the memorial separately for circulation, so that any who may wish to have them may obtain them by application at this Office.

Schuylkill Rail Road.—The subscription books to the stock of the Schuylkill Rail Road were opened on Monday last in Philadelphia.—The road will intersect the Columbia and Reading Rail Roads, and furnish termini to each, on the river Schuylkill. This arrangement was strongly recommended as early as 1829, by the city authorities, but was lost sight of for other objects. The immense and increasing coal trade has rendered another outlet indispensable; and the Schuylkill, with its eighty wharves all in readiness, is destined to come in for its full share of the trade, as well as for a fair proportion of the produce from the Columbia or Great Central Rail Road.

Travelling on the Reading Rail Road.—We have already alluded to the universal amount of business now done by the Reading Rail Road. The travel thus far has exceeded that of any preceding season. It has been necessary some days to add two or three extra cars to the passenger train, and Extra stages for different places leave our borough nearly every day. The hotels are crowded with travellers, and our streets are full of strangers who come to visit the coal Region.—The difficulty which we noticed a week or two since, in regard to procuring goods from the city has not yet been removed. The Store Houses both in Philadelphia and Mount Carbon are filled with goods, and it is impossible to accommodate the trade even with the addition of extra baggage cars, and the use of coal cars. The Rail Road Company are now reaping a rich harvest, and from the fact that so many goods are stored in Philadelphia waiting their turn to come up, we may infer that some time will elapse before there is any diminution in the business of the trade.

Loco Focoism and Banking.—It is well known that about two years since a bill passed the Legislature of our State, granting a charter to the "Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank of Schuylkill County" with a capital of $200,000. Some difficulties occurred when the books were opened for subscription to the stock of the bank, and it was finally determined to apply for a supplement to the act, reducing the capital to $100,000. The application was successful and the supplementary act passed. Among the principal movers in the matter were several prominent Whigs who had expended considerable money, and had labored strenuously to accomplish the object desired; but when the time came for amending the Act those whigs who had been previously appointed, were all removed, and five commissioners, *all Loco Focos*, were appointed. What a horror these *'Democrats' have against Banking!* They would not have any thing to do with it in any shape or form—*it is so detestable.*

The British Tariff Bill and the Importance of Immediate Action.—There appears to be on the part of the Loco Focos at Washington a determination to push the new Tariff Bill through the House with all possible speed. We have received from our Representative in Congress, Mr. Ramsey, a letter from which we make the following extract;

"The Tariff Bill, as you will have seen, was reported on Tuesday, and McKay, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, gives us to understand that he will move to fix the first Monday of May, for going into the consideration of the bill, and intimates that but two weeks will be given for discussion, in which unprecedentedly short period of time of course the anti-tariff orators will have every advantage in catching the Chairman's eye and securing the floor. There is every day an increasing prospect that we will see considerable division in "the party" as to the details of the bill: of Whigs and Natives we will have 88, of Pennsylvania Locos 12. Now we hope to pick up ten or fifteen New York Locos.—The fate of the bill is with the New York democracy on the floor."

In confirmation of the above, we have received another letter which states that Mr. McKay has said that the bill must pass the House by the 20th of May. There is evidently great fear among the Free Traders that the National Fair, which is to commence on that day, might have the effect of making Northern Loco Focos rather cautious how they pass laws which will have the tendency to throw thousands of industrious men out of employment and prostrate the business of the country. The efforts made to hurry the bill through the House ought to admonish the *people* to be active in taking measures to avert the calamities which would necessarily follow the destruction of the Tariff act of 1842.

It is time that all the friends of Protection throughout the country should rally and protest in the strongest possible terms against this act for the benefit of British manufacturers. We hope that no time will be lost, but that remonstrances will be sent from all parts of the country against the passage of the Law.

New Post Offices.—A new Post Office has been established at Llewellyn, in this county. No person has, as yet, been appointed Post Master.

A new Post-office has been located at Donaldson, in this county, and Mr. Lomison appointed Post Master.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on Thursday last Mr. Crittenden made a speech upon the Oregon Question in favour of compromise, which is described by the Washington letter writers as having been one of the most able delivered during the session. The correspondent of the North American says: "It would have done honor to Clay's palmiest days." A higher compliment could not be paid to Mr. Crittenden. After this speech Mr. Allen was to reply and as he had repeatedly done before, he abused Mr. Crittenden and the resolutions offered by him. This called Mr. C. to the floor, and he replied to Mr. Allen in a strain of invective which equalled that of Mr. Webster when engaged in "using up" C. J. Ingersoll a short time since.

After Mr. Crittenden had concluded the vote was taken on giving the notice to terminate the convention of 1827, for the joint occupation of Oregon. Mr. Crittenden's preamble and resolution striking out the proviso, to give the notice after the adjournment of Congress, and inserting an amendment by Mr. Johnson, leaving it discretionary with the President, was adopted by a majority of 26, the vote being 40 ayes to 14 nays. Messrs. Colquitt and Yulee were absent, thus depriving the proposition of 2 votes, and Messrs. Evans and Clayton, Whigs, voted against the notice, as calculated to involve war.

The vote on the final passage stood: Ayes 44, Messrs. Yulee and Colquitt, 2. Nays, Messrs. Allen, Atchinson, Breese, Cass, T. Clayton, Dickinson, Evans, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jennes, Semple, STURGEON, and Westcott—14.

Ayes—All the other Senators—40.

In the House of Representatives the Oregon Resolutions as amended by the Senate came up for discussion in the House. Mr. Owen moved that they be covered with an additional amendment taking away from the President the discretionary power and "requesting" him to give the notice. Mr. Owen's motion was passed by a vote of 144 to 41. A motion of Mr. Allen's "to recede" from the ground taken by the Senate, was lost on Tuesday by a vote of 22 to 32. A committee to confer with a similar committee appointed by the House, was balloted for by the Senate, and Messrs. Berrien, Haywood and Corwin were elected that committee. This was rather severe on Mr. Allen, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and proved that the Senate had no confidence in him. It was also a rebuke to Mr. Dallas for his strong partizanship so often displayed during the session, as committees of conference have always been appointed by the Vice President heretofore. The general supposition is that the Senate and House committees will not be able to agree, and that ultimately the House will consent to adopt the Senate form of giving the notice.

The President sent a message to the House on Tuesday, *refusing* to comply with Mr. Ingersoll's resolution calling for an account of how the "Secret Service Money" had been spent. Mr. Webster on Wednesday said in the Senate that he approved of Mr. Polk's course in the matter, and as to the vile slanderer (Mr. Ingersoll) he would leave him to the worst possible company—himself."

Mr. Jarnigan of the Senate wished to withdraw his resolution relative to the "secret service money" but objection being made the vote was taken on it, and the Senate refused to pass it by a vote of 1 yea (Mr. Turney of Tennessee) to 40 nays.—The charges against Mr. Webster have fallen to the ground—Mr. Ingersoll could not substantiate them, and the only *serviceable* counsel left for him is to *retract*, which it is not to be expected *he* will do.

The Oregon Jurisdiction Bill has passed the House by a vote of 103 to 64.

The New York Tribune says that private letters from Washington induce a belief that the Sub-Treasury bill, as it passed the House, is not in favor with the majority of the Senate Committee, and that it will be presented to the Senate with essential modifications, and if passed at all, will be passed with these changes.

LEGISLATIVE.

On Friday the Right of Way Bill passed the House by a vote of 53 to 38, after making some amendments which were concurred in by the Senate on Monday. The Bill has been signed by the Governor and is now a law. If, however, the Central Railroad Company subscribe $3,000,000 of stock before July 1847, and pay one-third in, then the grant of the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to be null and void, or otherwise remain in full force and virtue.

On the same day, in the House, the supplement to the act incorporating the Pottsville and Danville Railroad Company, was taken up and read a third time and passed.

The Senate on Friday passed the bill incorporating the Black Mine (or Market st.) Rail Road Company. The bill however failed to reach the House before the adjournment, and is consequently not a law.

In the Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Sherwood resigned his seat as Speaker, and after twenty-seven ballotings Mr. Ross of Luzerne was elected to the vacancy by a vote of 16 to 11—fourteen Whigs, one Native, and one Loco Foco supporting Mr. Ross, who is Speaker during the recess of the Senate, and in case of the death of Governor Shunk, would fill his office until the next general election thereafter.

On Tuesday Governor Shunk returned the Schuylkill Navigation bill to the Senate with a veto message containing his objections against it.

The Bill relative to Hawkers and Pedlars, as we are informed by Mr. Taggart, was altered so as not to prohibit *wholesale* pedlars. With this amendment the bill passed both houses.

We received a copy of the Bill, but too late for this paper. In our next we will publish it at length.

Mr. Taggart, who passed through our Borough on Thursday informed us that both Houses adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday, after passing a new Revenue Bill greatly modified from the old one, from which both the tax on coal and the tonnage duty were stricken out.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Graham's Magazine.—We have received the May number of "Graham," and as usual, we find it freighted with excellent contributions from the pens of Paulding, Herbert, Peterson, Grund, Mrs. Welby, Mrs. Stephens, and others, whose names are familiar to the lovers of magazine literature.—The engravings are "The May Queen," and a "Fashion plate." Graham's Magazine is popular, and deserves to be.

"The Three Guardsmen," and "The Three Musquetaires, a sequel to 'The Three Guardsmen."—These are the titles of two works by Alexander Dumas, the French Novelist, which have been recently translated and republished in Baltimore by W. Taylor & Co. Dumas writes well—his style is easy, and his novels interesting. The above works are for sale at this office—price 50 cents each.

Local Affairs.

Giant & Giantess.—Mr. and Mrs. Randall, the celebrated Scotch giant and giantess have been for several days staying at Hill's Hotel. They are the largest couple that have ever been seen in our county, and are certainly well worth a visit. It is Mr. Randall's intention, we understand, to settle down in the west after this summer, so that in all probability our citizens will not have an opportunity of seeing him again.

Watering the Streets.—Our citizens have heretofore been very much annoyed during the dry weather by dust. We understand that the merchants and others residing in Centre Street where the most inconvenience has been experienced, have contracted with Mr. Kantner to keep the streets wet whenever it is dusty. Mr. K. will commence his labors in a short time.

New Spring Goods.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mrs. Martin in our paper of to-day. Mrs. M. has just removed to the new brick store recently built by Mr. Silliman, and having received a large assortment of new goods suitable to the season, she is prepared to supply her customers at low rates.

Concert.—The *"Baker Family,"* a company of vocalists from new Hampshire, will give a concert at the Town Hall on Monday evening. From the many complimentary notices we have seen of them singing in our exchanges, we should judge that they were in no wise inferior to the Hutchinson Family who also hailed from the "Granite State."

Spring Bonnets.—Mrs. Morgan, at her new Millinery and Fancy Store in Market Street, corner of 3d, has just received an extensive assortment of Bonnets, of the latest spring and summer styles—also ribbons for trimming. Mrs. M. advertises to alter, and do up bonnets in the best style.

Borough Fleecing.—It is true that the *forty dollars* paid us for publishing two Borough Statements, and for which Mr. Palmer charged and was paid *sixty-three dollars and seventy-five cents* by the Council, does not appear in the Borough Statement for 1845. Our bill was paid the latter part of last year, and will appear in the next report. We regret that our bill was not handed in earlier, as it would have saved the Borough from being fleeced as it has been. We have no objections to submitting our bills to the test of any Committee,—but we presume that all accounts presented to Council are, or at least the ought to be, examined by a Committee before they are paid. We have understood that our bills have always been examined—but we suppose such could not have been the case when the Council paid $63·75 for work worth only about $10,—and in common justice they ought either to compel Mr Palmer to refund the overcharge, or pay us a similar amount for the same printing.

☞ Rev. Mr. Elsegood, the new Pastor of the 2nd Methodist Episcopal Church, preached twice on Sunday last to large congregations. His sermons were listened to by large audiences, and the greatest satisfaction appeared to exist among the auditors. Mr. Elsegood is a man of fine talents, and liberal education, and we doubt not that he will be popular with our citizens.

The Borough Election.—The approaching election for Borough officers, is, we are glad to see, exciting more than usual interest. The Loco Focos have offered to meet the Whigs in a fair fight, and there appears to be no unwillingness on the part of the latter to engage in the contest with such an understanding. The meeting held on Wednesday evening last for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported by the Whigs, was very largely attended, and there was no lack of spirit among those present. Such, however, was not the case at the meeting called by the Locos last Monday for the same purpose—*one man* attended, and it was *unanimously* resolved to adjourn the meeting until next Monday evening, when it is to be hoped there will be enough present to organize a meeting and form a ticket. The men presented to the Whigs for their support are *"honest and capable"* and there is not much doubt that with proper exertions we can carry the Borough in May by an old fashioned majority. Below will be found the proceedings of the meeting of Wednesday last:

PUBLIC MEETING.

In pursuance of a call a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic Whigs of the Borough of Pottsville convened on Wednesday evening, April 22d, at the Exchange Hotel, for the purpose of forming a Ticket for Borough officers, to be supported at the ensuing election. On motion, ANDREW B. WHITE was chosen President.

Daniel Hill and George Patterson, Vice Presidents.

Charles W. Palmer and *Thomas M. Russel*, Secretaries.

On motion, the Chair appointed a Committee to select a Ticket from the nomination made, and prepare resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting, to be submitted for consideration. The committee, after retiring a short time, reported the following Ticket and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted,

Chief Burgess—Jacob Reed.

Town Council.
Orlando Dufur, E. W. McGinnes,
James M. Beatty.

School Directors.
Edward O. Parry, John S. C. Martin,
Benjamin T. Taylor, 2 years.

Town Clerk.—Samuel Hartz.

Treasurer—Samuel Sillyman.

Auditors.
Michael Bright, William Wolff,
Elias Derr.

Supervisors.
N. W. Ward—John Jennings,
N. E. Ward—Daniel Klopp,
South Ward—William Stratton.

1st. *Resolved*, That the only method known by which the efficient organization of any political body can be preserved, is by united persevering and continued effort. That causes apparently trivial have often produced the destruction of a nation and the downfall of a political party: therefore, we urge the necessity of throwing off the apathy which is frequently exhibited by our business men, and members of our party generally, in local elections, and call on them to come to the polls whenever the lowest as well as the highest offices are to be filled.

2nd. *Resolved*, That the Whigs of the Borough of Pottsville forget all minor considerations, difficulties, and differences, and now, when our leading men in the councils of the nation set us the example of unanimity, we will display an undivided front to our antagonists, and accept the issue they have tendered to us of party nominations in the Borough.

3rd. *Resolved*, That as Whigs we ought and will stand by our nominations as the only certain means of success.

4th. *Resolved*, That past experience indicates the necessity of supporting the Whig nominees to the minor offices—and that we pledge ourselves now and hereafter, to vote unanimously for such officers, with a view to our complete and effective organization when great and national questions are in issue.

5th. *Resolved*, That we stand by the Whig Tariff of 1842, without compromise, abatement, alteration, or repeal—and we pledge ourselves to give it our continued, united and determined support.

6th. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in the Whig papers of the Borough.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

(Signed by the Officers.)

Something for the Loco Focos.—Polk and the Tariff.—The New York Globe says, among other reasons, James K. Polk was nominated and elected,

"Because he was opposed to the iniquitous 'black Tariff' of '42."

There is something nice for Pennsylvania Tariff Loco Focos to look at. How gratifying it must be to see announcements like the above, coming from the party which endeavored to prove in 1844 that Polk was a better Tariff man than Clay, and that the only safety of the Tariff of 1842 was in the defeat of the Whigs. Let the people remember hereafter how they *have* been duped, and not give the British Free Traders an opportunity to swindle them again.

The Magnetic Telegraph line between Baltimore and Philadelphia, it is expected, will be put into operation in the course of the present week.

Congratulations.—We are rejoiced this week to be able to congratulate our friends on the adjournment of the worst Legislative body that ever assembled within the walls of the State Capital at Harrisburg. The power of doing mischief remains no longer with the Legislature of 1846—and we presume that a vast majority of the citizens of Pennsylvania will hail the close of the session with expressions of heart-felt thankfulness. Never has the Legislature of Pennsylvania done so much to injure the prosperity of the State in one session. The Bills which have passed the Legislature will without doubt cause the prosperity of the Commonwealth to depreciate as much as $10,000,000, and the bills *originated* and *acted upon* which did not pass, have subjected the State of Pennsylvania to the taunts and jeers of all well informed men throughout the union.

In the first place the bill granting the Right of Way to the New York & Erie Rail Road passed, which cannot fail to injure the business of the public works in the northern part of the State.—In the East in part the privilege of connecting an outlet Lock at Well's Falls has been granted which will have a tendency to decrease the business on the Delaware Division. In the south part of the State, the bill granting the Right of Way to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road has passed, and as if fearing that the proposed Central Rail Road might be constructed, the Legislature have authorized a rail road to be made from Harrisburg to York, connecting them with the Baltimore and York Rail Road, thus tapping the State works, and especially injuring the Columbia Rail Road. It would seem as if our Legislature had tried to do as little for Pennsylvania, and as much for other States as they possibly could.

We shall have more to say about the proceedings of this Legislature on a future occasion.—The evil effects of the legislation of the late session will be severely felt hereafter, by the people of the State, and we question whether another such a Legislature could be convened. Money and promises have been freely lavished by those who had particular ends to accomplish, and we doubt not that they have not been without effect on our *incorruptible* Legislators. The citizens of Pennsylvania ought to be more careful in future what kind of men they select to represent them. It appears to us that a general jubilee ought to be held throughout Pennsylvania, because the legislature of 1846 has no longer power to do further harm.

Mexico and Texas.—During the last week there has been little news of importance from Mexico and Texas. The correspondence between Mr. Slidell and the Mexican government has been published, and the pith of the whole seems to be that Mexico, believing herself to have been robbed of Texas, would not receive an American Minister, but would be willing to treat with a Commissioner about Texas and its boundaries, &c.

The Washington Union intimates that "the Government will ascertain from Mr. Slidell himself, the real nature of the intercourse and proceedings which took place while he was in Mexico, and then decide what course it owes to its honor and its rights. The President will then make up his opinion, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient, to Congress." We may therefore, soon look for some decided step with reference to Mexico.

At the latest dates the Mexican army were on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. The U. S. Army on the Texas side. No blow had been struck, and it was impossible to predict by whom hostilities would be commenced, both armies appearing to act on the defensive.

The Baltimore Republican says, that Capt. Bland, who arrived at that port on Friday night in the fast sailing schooner Galena, seven days from Havana, reports that Santa Anna had been sent for by the Mexican Government, to come to Mexico immediately.

Copper Mines.—The following synoptical statement relating to the copper mines of England by Captain Hughes, United States Topographical Corps, is interesting at the present time, when our copper region of Lake Superior is opening such a wide field to American enterprise:

"Elevation of the surface above the level of the sea, from 200 to 300 feet; depth below the sea, about 1,370; total depth of mine, 1,500 to 1,600 feet. Ores chiefly yellow copper ore, occasionally native copper, variegated copper, red oxide of copper, blue and green carbonate of copper. Tin ore, or oxide of tin, also occurs, but not in very great abundance. Produce of the ores—9½ per centum of fine copper, average produce in 100 parts of ore. Depth of the principal shafts—Woolf's engine shaft, 248 fathoms; Pearce's engine shaft, 275 fathoms. Quantity of water raised, from 2,000 to 3,000 gallons per minute. Power employed in drainage, 9 steam engines. Annual expense of drainage, £12,700 ($63,500.) Quantity of ore annually produced, 16,400 tons of copper ore and a few tons of tin ore. Produce in metal, 1,517 tons of fine copper and a little tin. Total returns or value of the produce in metal, £119,800, ($599,000.) Total cost of mines, £98,500, ($492,500.) Clear profit to the proprietors, £21,000 ($105,000) per annum. Amount of capital invested, £75,000, ($375,000.) Interest on capital invested, 280 per centum, after paying back the original capital. Number of men employed, about 2,500, of whom 1,450 are employed under ground. Manner in which the ores are disposed of—sold to the smelting companies, and smelted by them at Swansea, in South Wales.

Disaster to the Steamboat Oregon.—This magnificent steamboat, in attempting to pass Hurl Gate on Saturday morning, at low tide, struck a rock, 'broke her back,' and immediately filled with water. There was great consternation and confusion among the passengers, who had to burst the state-room doors and rush to the upper deck, in order to save themselves. There was a large number of passengers on board, and nearly all were asleep in their comfortable berths, it being about half-past 3 o'clock. In about an hour the steamboat Traveller, came along, but could not get near enough to take off the passengers. The ferry-boat Astoria was then sent for, which succeeded in transferring them all, with their baggage, to the Traveller, which brought all on board safely to New York. The Oregon, it is feared will break in two when the tide leaves her, and be a total loss. She is owned by George Law, Esq., of New York, and cost $140,000, and is uninsured.

The State Senate.—The Senatorial term of the following gentlemen, says the Harrisburg Union, will expire with the present Legislature:

Henry Chapman, of Bucks; James D. Dunlap, of Erie; Adam Ebaugh, of York; John Foulkrod, of Philadelphia county; Jefferson K. Heckman, of Northampton; Joseph F. Quay, of Clinton;—George Rahn, of Schuylkill; John B. Sterigere, of Montgomery; Daniel L. Sherwood, of Tioga;—Charles C. Sullivan, of Butler; Samuel Fegely, of Berks.

Of the above named gentleman, eight are Democrats and Messrs. Dunlap, Quay and Sullivan, Whigs.

The Mormon Temple.—While the ferry boat at Nauvoo was crossing the Mississippi with a company of the apostates just starting to the wilderness, the Temple was discovered to be on *fire*. Brigam Young, coolly remarked 'let it burn, the city is full of Devils. I wish they were all burnt out.' So poisonous is blighted ambition and defeated usurpation. He knew that that Temple had been a rallying point of strength to him and dreaded its passing into other hands. He rejoiced in the ruin of what he could not rule.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP UNICORN.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steam Ship Unicorn, arrived at Boston on Friday last after having been out about a month. Her long passage was occasioned mainly by the inexperience of the captain, who had been selected by the owner of the vessel without any references to his qualifications.

We are indebted to the 'Ledger,' 'Inquirer' and North American of Philadelphia for extras containing the news, from which we glean the following items.

The latest reports from the manufacturing districts are, we regret to state, of an unsatisfactory character. At Leeds, a small business is doing

Within the last day or two, however a rather better feeling seems to have gained ground, and the general opinion is that the worst stage of the reigning stagnation has passed, and that a livelier business time is close at hand.

The Cambria has brought orders to a considerable extent, some of which will require two or three months to complete. A greater activity has therefore prevailed at the Cloth hall.

The Spectator thus estimates the feeling of the House of Lords relative to the ministerial Corn Law Bill; 156 peers for the measure, 161 against, 61 doubtful; 10 bishops for, 10 against, 8 or 10 doubtful.

Biscuits of maize or Indian corn, have been manufactured at Bristol, and they are described as very agreeable and nutritious.

Parliamentary.—The Irish Coercion Bill, which originated in the House of Lords with the Earl of St. Germans, has passed through every stage of that branch of the legislature, and now awaits its fate in the other House.

Some of its most stringent features have been reduced, but the measure is still highly penal; and the severity of its enactments, unless they are still further modified, stand a chance of rendering the measure a dead letter. The bill is being fiercely opposed in Ireland, and the liberal press in England is assailing it tooth and nail. No one has any sympathy with the assassinations and scoundrelism of which the disturbed districts are the scenes; but the punishment of crime is one thing—the injustice of making the innocent suffer with the guilty is another.

Crime can be hunted out and punished without any encroachment on constitutional liberty. A law which subjects the innocent to suspicion, which makes being out after dark a transportable offence, seems made to be broken. 'It is the genius of constitutional government,' an able writer observes 'to incur a considerable amount of risk of abuse of freedom,' and there is nothing about which the inhabitants of a free country are more justly jealous than any interference with their personal liberty.

There has been a debate in the House of Lords on the Oregon Question.

The indications are decidedly pacific. The strong good sense of the leading members of the House of Lords, as shown in the debate is averse to any thing but amicable measures. We look upon the question of War or Peace as almost finitely settled by these cheering forshadowings, and trust that the news by the Caledonia will quiet the apprehensions of the most timid. Whatever panic may have prevailed in England, will soon be allayed, and we trust the war fever in our country will die away never again to be revived against those of the same community.

In the House of Lords, Tuesday March 17.—The Earl of Clarendon moved for such portions of the diplomatic correspondence respecting the Oregon negotiation, as the Earl of Aberdeen might think it consistent with public duty to produce. Nothing could be further from his wishes than to embarrass the Government; but though the language of the British and American Governments had been entirely pacific, yet it could not be denied that the two countries were insensibly drifting towards a war. It was time, he thought, the silence so rigidly preserved on this side the Atlantic, and to furnish the House with all the information that could prudently be furnished.

He was convinced that an abler negotiator than Mr. Packenham could not be found, and that the Government had acted most judiciously in every step it had taken in the matter; for it had declared to the world that it would not engage in war until every means of keeping peace were exhausted. It was morally impossible that two such nations as England and America should embroil themselves for a comparatively worthless territory, and he should conclude by moving for the correspondence, and by asking what course the Government intended to pursue in the event of the Senate concurring in the twelve month's notice.

Lord Aberdeen expressed himself as approving the the views of Lord Clarendon and said

"He may look on it that, believing, as I do, that war is the greatest calamity that can befall a nation, and the greatest crime generally that a nation can commit—[hear, hear]—he may rely that every effort consistent with the national honor will be employed to avert it. [Hear, hear.] My lords, I will not lay claim to your indulgence beyond what I am fairly entitled to; but if I might without presumption add the expression of an opinion, it would be, that you believe that the conduct of this great transaction will be forbearing, conciliatory, moderate and just, without any sacrifice of honor, or the real interests of the country. (Hear,) But, my lords, on the other hand it is certainly possible (though I would reject the notion) that all our efforts may be unavailing.

In that case I can only say, that it will be my endeavor not only to secure the support and countenance of every one of your lordships, but the sympathy and approbation also of every state in Europe, and of the whole civilized world. (Hear, hear.) My lords I think my noble friend will, perhaps, not expect me to go further into the subject at present, and I will conclude the few words which I have thought it necessary to address to your lordships, by repeating emphatically what her majesty has been graciously pleased to say from the throne,—That no effort will be spared, consistently with the national honor, to bring this question to an early and successful terminatio .

STILL LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

By the steam ship Caledonia which arrived at Boston on Monday last, we have news to the 4th of April, fifteen days later than that brought by the Unicorn.

The news is of little importance, the only item possessing much interest is that the British troops have achieved two more victories over the Sikhs. The first was under the command of Sir H. Smith, and the latter Sir Hugh Gough, which was perhaps, one of the most bloody on record. In Sir H. Smith's battle, the whole army of the enemy has been driven headlong over the difficult ford of a broad river; his camp cannon, (56 pieces,) baggage, stores of ammunition and of grain—his all in fact, rested from him by the repeated charges of cavalry and infantry; and in that of Sir Hugh Gough's the Sikhs lost 12,000 men and 65 pieces of artillery. The English had 300 men killed, 13 of whom were officers, and 2,500 wounded, of whom 101 were officers.

The British Governor General, after the battle, had an interview with the Rajah Cholab Singh and the Chief, in which the latter gave in their submission to the British government.

The terms demanded and conceded, are the surrender, in full sovereignty, of the territory, hill and plain lying between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, and the payment of one and a half crore of rupees as indemnity for the expenses of the war,—the disbandment of the present Sikh army, and its reorganization on the system and regulations on record to pay which prevailed in the time of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh—the arrangement for limiting the extent of the force to be henceforth employed, to be determined on in communication with the British Government—the surrender to us of all the guns that have been pointed against us—the entire regulation and control of both banks of the river Sutlej and such other arrangements for settling the future boundaries of the Sikh state, and the organization of its administration, as might be determined on at Lahore.

The Times, of the 4th says: The Commercial accounts from all parts of the country are despending and gloomy. With the solitary exception of the iron trade, in which great activity prevails, owing to temporary causes, there is not a branch of manufacturing industry which is not suffering more or less under paralysis. In many of the manufacturing towns, there are thousands of workmen out of employment; the markets for all descriptions of produce are in a state of stagnation; stocks are daily on the increase, with sinking prices and diminishing consumption; and, in short, a condition of things exist which threatens to suspend all the ordinary functions of commercial and manufacturing industry.

The Oregon Question has ceased to occupy much room in the English papers. The correspondence of the European Times says that in France the majority of the Legislature, the press, and the country, feel that Mr. Polk has put himself and his nation in a false position. The majority of these men, and the majority of the Representatives in Parliament, condemn Mr. Polk's proceedings as likely to lead to a war, and they abhor war as a great calamity. They do not, indeed think that there will be war, but they feel that it will not be to Mr Polk and his advisers that the world will be indebted for the maintenance of peace This feeling may be erroneous but certainly exists.

The New Tariff on Paper.—A writer in the National Intelligencer says:—Mr. Walker's tariff seems to aim a death blow, so far as paper making is concerned, to all engaged in its manufacture, in ever State of the Union. To the housewife, there will be no longer a market for her rags to buy pins, needles, tape, &c.; and to the grower of cotton, the paper-maker will no longer buy or waste, stained cotton, or rope-cuttings, and waste pieces of sacks; all of which will now be lost by this free trade system; and to enter into free trade with a nation two or three hundred years in advance of us is rash and suicidal. It is certainly incumbent on Mr. Walker to show what substitude he has to give for eight or nine millions worth of the raw material of which paper is made, and many millions more of machinery and mills he will destroy; and, until he can do this in a satisfactory manner, it is more honorable in him to recommend that the Tariff should remain as it is.

Brazil.—A vessel has sailed from Providence for Bahia in the Brazils, with the machinery necessary to put into operation a cotton factory of 2000 spindles. The company consists of six Brazilians and one American. The necessary workmen have gone out in the vessel. If the South Americans can keep at peace, manufactures will soon flourish in that region.

The N. Y. Telegraph says:—It has been proposed that a public meeting be held in the Park some day next week, by citizens of all parties, calling upon Congress to raise a war loan of 25 millions, to organize the militia, and increase the army and navy.'

For the Miners' Journal.

TAX ON COAL.

To Mr. Piolett of Bradford.

Dear Sir:—In your eloquent speech of the 26th and 27th of March, you say "the alarm evinced by gentlemen intetested as coal proprietors, purchasers, or dealers, while characteristic enough of those who seek immunities, not rights, fails entirely, in my opinion, to furnish sufficient reason against imposing a small tax on the largest element of wealth of the State, *one which she has sacrificed most to develope.*" But in sifting from the subsequent matter, the evidence of these 'facts,' or the argument to sustain the position, I am sorry there is so little to bear you out, or to prove the truth of your assertions. The 'proprietors,' of course, are only interested in their rents, which under any circumstances will reach their pockets. The dealers are alike secured, as they are but the factors between the producer and consumer. Then the Coal being 'the largest element of wealth' is also unsupported by 'facts,' and that the State has made any sacrifice to develope it, is a 'flight of fancy' that is not brought to the comprehension of the people by any of the facts' you boast of. The Schuylkill Navigation Company, the Lehigh Coal Company, the Reading Railroad Company, the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, with a host of smaller companies, are *indebted* to the State for their charters, and to their stockholders for about *fifty millions of dollars!*—and are *now* indebted to the Legislature, of which you are one of the members, for an *outlet* at Wells Falls and for the New York and Erie Railroad *to rob them of their profits!*

But this system of legislation, and this system of reasoning, is only a continuance of the measures that have involved us in difficulty, and must continue to oppress us. 'For the benefit of the Farmer' the public works were made, the public money, or rather the public credit, was appropriated; and now, to pay the interest on the debt, the Land must be taxed, and 'for the benefit of the farmer' the mineral products must be taxed, until the coal business, and indeed every other business except agriculture, is driven from the State. By your mode of reasoning, the farmer is alone entitled to sympathy, and by your mode of legislation, he will shortly have the honor of paying the debt without having a market for his produce. Nothing is secured to the city—nothing for the citizens who are taxed from the crown of the head to the sole of the feet—everything is 'the farmer,' 'the farmer,' and the consequence is, that the shores of Jersey are crowded with manufactories, and our citizens are driven from the State to evade the impositions that are heaped upon them. You are also in favor of "a tariff for revenue," and in that, as in other things, you must barter away the interests of your constituents, because your eyes are not opened to 'the fact' that the farmer is the *only one* who derives advantage from protective duties. The agricultural produce that forms the constituent of every species of labor, and luxury, is beyond your comprehension. The advantage derived from a home market is an enigma that cannot be solved—cannot be understood by that *incorruptible* philosopher, whose habits and education teach them to regard the capital of a non-resident as a curse to the country—but all this is for the benefit of the land-owner,' and when the land-owner discovers that his market is cut off—that his produce is on hand, and that his taxes must be paid, he will be very likely to select his representative from the political economists instead of those short-sighted patriots who have "cyphered to the Rule of Three," Gov. Porter's Furnace which makes over $4,000 tons of metal per year—which pays to the public works over $12,000, and thereby lessens the tax upon the former—which consumes over two-thirds of its disbursements for agricultural produce, is an illustration of the advantages of foreign capital, and if it is to be taxed and driven from the State, you will shortly find it is an illustration of my position. But as I have not time to follow you through the arguments you have given to the world,—as you are too old to be instructed, and too honest to be bribed, I must try to subscribe myself

Your obedient servant,
FRANKLIN.

I. O. of O. F. Celebration.—Arrangements are being made by the several Lodges of the I. O. of O. F. in this Borough, for a grand Celebration and Procession, to be held on Wednesday, the 27th of May, 1846.

Mr. J. M. Croskland, has been appointed Chief Marshal, and he has named as his Aids, the following gentlemen:—

From No. 20, John Bindley & E. Chichester.
do. No. 44, J. G. Brown.
do. No. 53, B. T. Taylor & Wm. Wolff.

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.

WHIG NOMINATION.

For Canal Commissioner,

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER COUNTY.

MARRIED.

In Pottsville, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Joseph I. Elsegood, Mr. David D. Howell, of the city of New York, to Miss Mary Ann Kimmel, of the former place.

DEATHS.

In this borough, on the 22d inst., Agnes, daughter of Jacob and Catharine Geisse, aged 2 years and 6 months.

In Orwigsburg, on the 16th inst., Henry, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Graeff, aged 2 years and 6 months.

On the 13th inst., at St. Louis, Missouri, Ann C. Henry, wife of Dr. Julien Henry, and daughter of the late Joseph White of this place.

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 00	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	"		do

Brigade Orders.

Brigade Inspector's Office
Pottsville, April 4, 1846.

The enrolled Militia and Volunteers composing the 3d Brigade, 6th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, will meet for Inspection and