

POTTSVILLE.

Baturday Morning, June 13, 1846. VOLNEY B. PALMER, At his Real Estate and Code Agracies, Corner of Third & Chennti Sireets, Philadelphis, No. 10, Nassan Street, New York, No. 16, State Street, Boston, and South east copier of Entimore, & Calvert Stree South east copier of Entimore, & Calvert Stree ore, is our Agent for receiving subscriptions an sements for the Miners' Journal.

LIFE INSURANCE. This kind of insutance is beginning to hiffact con-degrable affection in this country. Pamphiers con-aining the necessary information, can be obtained at his office, where upplication can be made. June 26

AGENTS FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL. Minersville—Charles R. De Forest: Port Carbon—Henry Shissier, ho are authorised to receive subscriptions and ad clisements for the Miners' Journal.

APPRENTICE WANTED .- An active boy, abou fifteen years of age, of a good moral character who is sufficiently educated for the purpose, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing busi- four Brigadier Generals. Gen. Scott, supposing ness, at this office. None but one who can bring unexceptionable references as to character need apply.

A number of articles have been crowded out this week, together with several Advertise

COUNTY MEETING .- The proceedings of the Democratice Whig County Meeting held at Orwigsburg, on Monday last, will be found in another column-to which we invite attention. They embody the sentiments of the Whigs of Schuylkill County on such subjects as they treat, and were adopted without a dissenting voice. The Conferees appointed of course are favorable to the nomination of a candidate for Congress from this county-but as both Dauphin and Lebanon counties at their county Coventions in 1844 passed resolutions pledging themselves to give the candidate to Schuylkill this year, our Conferees were not instructed, but left free and untrammelled, trusting to the justice of our claim, and the honorable fulfilment of the pledges given by our friends in Dauphin and Lebanon counties two years ago-

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAIL ROAD. - A call for a meeting at Lessig's Exchange Hotel on Monday evening next, will be found in our columns. The object of the meeting is to take the first of September, and that it is unnecessary for necessary steps to secure the commencement of him to assume the command of the Army before the Rail Road between Philadelphia and Erie by that period, and winds up with the following nothe Valley of the Schuylkill. We have only room to state this week that a fair examination will convince any unprejudiced person that this route, which will not only connect Philadelphia with Pittsburg and Lake Erie, but will also tap the New York and Eric Rail Road, and the western section of the State of New York, is far superior to the central route, which is now so strenuously urged by Philadelphia. It passes the whole distance through a mineral country-and thegrade to be overcome is upwards of two thousand feet less than by any other route that can be selected. This road will be made; but it is extremely doubtful whether the central road can be pushed thro'.

NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.-We understand that sufficient subscriptions have already been procured abroad to warrant the erection of the new Episcopal Church in this Borough-and the work will proceed as soon as one-half the necessa-Ty sum to complete it is subscribed in this region. will be about 60 feet front by 110 feet deep. The tower will be 100 feet high, surmounted by an Iron Spire of 80 feet, the materiels of which Doct. Eckert, on behalf of the Iron men, has guaranteed will be furnished gratis. The estimated expense of the building will be in the neighborhood of 10 or \$12,000, one half of which it is proposed, to collect abroad and the other half in this region. It will be built of stone in the purest gothic style, and the Pews are to be free The members of the congregation and our citizens generally, will be called upon for sulecriptions in the course of the ensuing month. Voluntary contributions in the mean time can be made to the Rector of the Church, the Rev. W. C. Cooley. When completed, we understand it will be the largest Protestant Church in Pennsylvania.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR, AND THE GUEF OF Mexico.-We give in another part of our paper two Maps of the Seat of War. They are both correct, and the one giving a sketch of the country on the Rio Grande, the depth of water at different points, roads, &c. is the most complete yet published. More information can be derived from this map in a few minutes than from a month's ity. We understand the Company have contrac-We are indebted to the kindness of the editors

of the North American for the loan of these Maps.

VALUABLE COAL LAND .- We refer our readders to an advertisement, in another column, offering for sale the one-half of one of the most valuable Coal tracts in the Schuylkill coal region. This is a rare chance for capitalists to invest in this kind of property.

Coal Basin nearly ready, designed to be put up in THE LADIES AND SONS OF TEMPERANCE .-We understand that the Ladies of Orwigsburg have procured an elegant Bible, which they inery person interested in Coa! Lands will purchase send presenting to the Sons of Temperance on the 4th of July. An appropriate present and an appropriate day.

A FATAL AFFRAT -On Monday last Welshman by the name of John Reese, was met on the Rail Road, shout two miles above our Borough, by two Trishmen named John Kelly and Thomas Colahan. Some words ensued between them when Kelly got Reese down and when beating him, Reese drew a revolving pistol from his pocket, and fired at Kelly, the hall passing through his fingers. Thomes Colahan then caine up, as he supposed to assist Kelly, when he fired at him also, the ball entering the groin, and inflicting a wound of which he died on Wednesday night last. Reese was arrested, and had a hearing before Esquire Reed, who held him to bail in the sum of \$1000 to answer to the charge.

Found Dran.—A min by the name of Isaac Boyer, lately of Reading, while walking in the upper part of our Borough on Thursday afternoon last, fell down as was supposed in a fit, and expired in a few moments. A Coroner's inquest was held and a verdict given accordingly.

Locuers .- A gentleman who visited St. Clair, signed by all the members of the committee, Whig adistance of two miles from Pottsville, informs and Locafoco, exceptone, which fully acquits him us that he found millions of Locusts in that vicin- of all, and every charge made against him, and ity he was completely annoyed with the myriads ask to be discharged from the further consideration flying about, and the noise was almost deafening. of the subject. Mr. Brinkenhoff, the other mem-We have not even seen or heard a Locust in our ber tries to relieve the "memory" of the "late" Borough, only two miles off. This is rather Mr. Ingereoll, from some of the stupendous pile of

aingular. The Hon. ARCHIBALL RANDALL, Judge of the documents, in the absence of other testimony, might

DEMOCRATIC WHIG COUNTY MEETING.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE PRESIDENT,

The President, in compliance with a resolution

f the Senate has communicated the correspon

of Volunteers, the President verbally assigned the

fore these preparations were completed, he was

urged by the Secretary of War, contrary to previ-

ous arrangements, to proceed immediately to the

Rio Grande, and take the command, sta-

ting that great dissatisfaction prevailed in high

places in consequence of the delay. Gen. Scott declined superceding Gen. Taylor in the command

of the Army of Occupation, but was ready to take

gress, as scon as they could be mustered into the

field. Immediately after this determination on the

part of Gen. Scott, the Secretary of War intro-

duced a Bill into the Senate authorizing the ap-

pointment of two additional Major Generals, and

this movement to be an attempt on the part of the

Administration to get rid of him, and with the

characteristic of an injured soldier, wrote a very

sharp and hasty letter to the Secretary of War, in

"Against the ad captandum condemnation o

all other persons, whoever may be designated for

the high command in question, there can be no re-

liance (in his absence) other than the active, can-

did, and steady support of his government. If I

annot have that sure basis to rest upon, it will be

my personal security) that some other commander of the new army should be selected. No matter who he may be, he shall at least, be judged and

supported by me, in this office and everywhere else, as I would desire, if personally in that com-mand, to be myself judged and supported.

My explicit meaning is, that I do not desire to

clace myself in the most perilous of all positions— fre upon my rear from Washington, and the

re in front from the Mexicans.
It was distinctly admitted, and laid down as a

basis, in the interviews I had the honor to hold

with the President and yourself upon the subject,

that a special army of some thirty thousand troops

regulars, and twelve months' volunteers, would be

necessary for the march against, and the conques of a peace in, Mexico. I adhere to that opinion.

He also goes into the details and asserts that

that number of troops cannot be collected at the

various paints to invade Mexico much before the

ble sentiments, which will meet with a hearty re-

sponse in the heart of every patriot in the coun-

"It is always unjust to a junior General who

has done well, and is supposed to be doing well

to supercede him by a General of higher rank;

without sending by the latter corresponding reinforcements. I should esteem myself the unhappy

ustrument of wounding the honorable pride of

the gallant and judicious Taylor, if ordered to su-

"I think my preliminary and necessary occupa-

on may be ended here (say) three days more

ictories of the gallant Taylor, (of which we have

ecently heard,) I should be ashamed to supersede

o penetrate the interior of Mexico, and to conquer

peace-I shall be ready for any instructions of

rders with which the President may honor me."

The President took umbrage at the letter of

say to him that he would be continued in his pre-

an attempt on the part of the Administration to

mmand of the Army of Occupation, contrary to

previous arrangements, agreed upon by the Presi-

dent and Gen. Scott. Whether, Gen. Scott or

the Administration is to blame in this business, is

We have received a copy of a Report on

the Coal and Iron estate of the Little Schuylkill'

Navigation, Rail Road and Coal Company, ac-

companied with a Man of their lands, made from

ectual survey, by WILLIAM F. ROBERTS, Engi-

neer of Mines, &c., with a Map of the proposed

Rail Road from Philadelphia to Lake Erre via the

Valley of the Schuylkill. It appears from the

report that the Coal lands belonging to the Little

Schuylkill Company, extend a distance of five

miles along the Locust Mountain, and four on the

Tuscarora, Mountain, making a range of nine

miles of coal veins of various thickness, some of

which lie from 200 to 600 feet above the water

level all of which can be worked with great facil-

ted for the Iron to re-lay the Road with heavy T

rails, from Tamaqua to Port Clinton, where it in-

tersects the Reading Rail Road. When it is re-laid

the Coal trade from this portion of the basin will

Mr. Roberts, who is an excellent draftsman and

Mining Engineer, is preparing an extensive Map

of the whole Coal Region, which will be published

in sections. He has also a smaller Map of the

neat and convenient form for the Pocket, prepa-

red with great regard to accuracy. Of course ev-

TEA & Corree.-The Washington Union

Polk's Organ is out again in favor of the reduction

of the Tariff, and suggests that a sufficiency of reve-

nue could be obtained to prosecute the war, notwith-

standing the reduction, by placing a duty on Tea

and Coffee. Ritchie has always contended, and

articles enhances the prices, and bears hard upon

down the prices of labor in this country to the

doctrine, enhances the price of an article which en-

TRIUMPHANT ACQUITTAL.—The committee

appointed to investigate Tory Ingersoll's charges

against Webster, have made a report which is

odium heaped upon it, by stating that some of the

be largely increased.

a copy when published.

towards them.

make the charges.

left for the co ple to judge.

ersede him under different circumstances."

In another letter Gen. Scott says:

im before the arrival of competent reinf

minitely better for the country (not to speak of

which he made use of the following language:

ommand of the new forces raised by order of Con-

At a meeting of the Democratic Whigs of lence between Gen. Scott and the War Depart Schuylkill county, held in pursuance of a call, issued by the Standing Committee, at the Court House in the borough of Orwigaburg, on Mooday afternoon, June 1st, 1846, the following officers From this correspondence, which our limits will not permit us to publish, we glean the following: were selected: Immediately after Congress authorised the raising

President-Col. JOHN BANNAN. Vice Presidents-Joseph Millen, Major J. LESSIE, ANDREW BOCK, ANTHONY RIEBRAommand to Gen. Scott, who immediately devoted MEN. Jr. REUBER A. HEATON, and JOHN ROE nimself to the businees of this department. Be-

Secretaries-Thomas Robinson, James H. GRAZEF and MEER STROUSE.
On motion of J. C. Neville, Esq. it was reso ved that a committee of nine persons be appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting. Wherenpon J. C. Nev-ille, James H. Campbell, Abraham Bartolet, John Shippen, Thomas Bittler, Samuel Ollis, Benja-min Heffner, B. Bannan and Samuel Sillyman, were appointed, who, after retiring a short time, reported the following proceedings, which were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The time has arrived, when it is necessary for the people to assemble and consult together with regard to the affairs of the Nation and particularly at a crisis when the Country i nvolved in a war with a foreign nation, and an ef fort is making by the dominant party of the country, in our National Legislature, backed by the power and influence of the Administration, to destroy the protective features of the Tariffof 1842 measure which raised the country from a stat of Bankruptcy and ruin, to a high degree of pros-

perity. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Whig Tariff of 1842 has "covered the country all over" with a degree of prosperity unparalled in the annals of the nation and that we will stand by it through good and evil report, as the great sheet anchor of our pro-

perity.

Resolved, That although we believe that a por tion of the Locofocos of this state are in favor of sustaning the Tariff of 1842-but as that party n all the other States of the Union have declared determined hostility to the principles of protection recognized in this Tariff, and as it is to the maority of a party who govern, and whose actions jority of a party who govern, and whose actions control and give impress to the measures of the party, that the Locofocos, as a party, have become stamped as the Anti-Tariff party of the country and those friends of the Tariff, who sid the Locofoco party by their votes, or countenance it in any manner, by their acts falsify all their professions. This is a truth that no man can gainsay, and is worthy the attention of those Lo-colocos, who believe they can consistently suppor

their party and sustain the Tariff also. Resolved, That we will support no man for any public office, who is not an open and known friend of the Tariff of 1842—a Tariff which combines the principles of both protection and Revenue and which, while it gives employment to the la bor and industry of the country, and has created a home market for the products of the farmer a good prices, it has replenished our National Treas ury with abundant means to repel invasion from broad, to and chastise the enem er of the country Resolved, That whatever may be the opinion of the people with regard to the manner in which the present war with Mexico was brought about, it is our bounden duty as citizens, and we will cheerfully sustain the Administration with all the means in our power to prosecute the war expeditiously and effectually, to a speedy and honorable conclusion-and we heartily tender our thanks to Congress for the prompt and liberal supply of both men and money, which they have so unanimous ly placed at the disposal of the President to prose

nte said war. Resolved, That the sincere and hearfelt thanks of he people are due to Gen. Taxton and his gallant hand of 2000 soldiers, for the almost unexampled ictory they achieved over the reteran Army o when-premising that after the great and brilliant Mexico, numbering eight thousand, who had selected their own position, killing upwards of 300, and capturing all their baggage, Artillery and Arms with only a loss of about 120 killed and vounded, and driving the foe from American

Resolved, That the promotion of "Old Rough and Ready" to the rank of Brevet Major General Gen. Scott, and directed the Secretary of War to in the United States Army, is only a response to

That we have too much Legi and that this meeting is in favor of so amending The difficulty, appears to have been created by the Constitution of the State as to hold biennial sessions of the Legislature hereafter. The scenes of corruption which have characterized the last and force Gen. Scott to supersede Gen. Taylor in the previous Legislatures, constrain us to believe, that improper bills are originated merely for the pur-pose of compelling the people to hire the friends of the members as Borers, and thus extort money from the pockets of the people, to persuade the members to do their duty; which sums are frequently divided in various ways between the borers ind members. This infamous system of Legislation has increased within a few years to such an extent that it is almost impossible to secure the passage of any law without the aid of liberal cor tributions in money—and unless strongly rebuked by the people, it will pervade all public legislation, eleterious influence may soon extend to our courts, and corrupt the very fountains of Jusice. And besides it would not only relieve the people of the expense of one half the present Sespeople of the different counties of the expense and turmoil of holding one half the elections that

are now held. Resolved, That we heartily respond to the nom nation of of James M. Power, of Mercer county for Canal Commissioner, he being fresh from the ranks of the people, a man of great integrity of character, well qualified for the office, and who will in the event of his election, promote the true inerests of the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we fully approve of the course pursued by our member of Congress, Hon. ALEX-ANDER RAMSEY.

Resolved, That Caleb Wheeler, James Graeff and Daniel Hill, be Conferces to represent Lebanon, at such time and place as may be designated hereafter, to numinate a candidate to repre sent this district in Congress, with power to fill va-

cancies should any occur.

Resolved, That the standing Committees be emwered to call a County meeting for the purpos of forming a County Ticket, at such time and place as they may think proper.

During the absence of the Committe the meet-

ing was addressed by John K. Clement, Esq. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meetin be signed by the Officers, and published in all the ocratic Whig papers of this county.
(Signed by the Officers.)

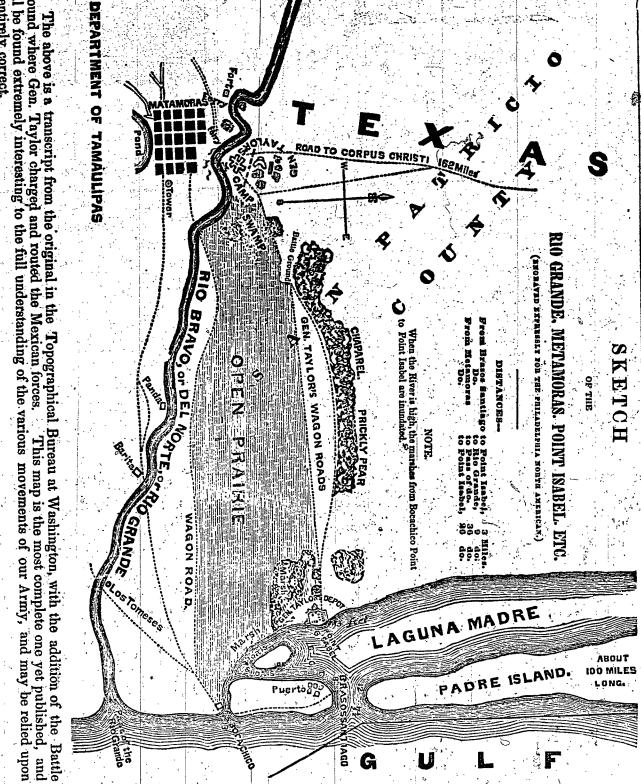
THE OREGON QUESTION.

HIGHLY INDURTANT-News were received in Philadelphia by Telegraph on Wednesday night stating that the President had sent a Message to the Senate does now, that the imposition of duties on foreign | conveying an offer by the British Minister to settle the Oregon Question on the bases of the 49th the poor man-so has Polk and his Secretary of degree, claiming the whole of Vancouver's Island the Treasury-yet this miserable Administration and the free navigation of the Columbia by the while professing their love for the poor man, (vide | Hudson Bay Company, only until the expiration Walker's Report) are endeavoring to bring of their charter, the British fearing that they might otherwise be compelled to pay that company too European standard, and then propose placing a large an indemnity. The free navigation of the duty on Tea and Coffee, which, according to their | Straits of Ruca, and the free use of the bays and inlets of Vancouver's Island, to be allowed the ters into the consumption of every poor man in the United States for the same period and some other country. The poor laborer ought certainly to ap- privileges not heretofore expected by the forty-nine plaud this Administration for its tender mercy men. The President asks the advice of the Senate. It is also stated that the President will not agree

> wo thirds of the Senate. That old and sterling paper the Village Record as been enlarged, and is now printed on a steam press. Friend Evans knows how to make up a good paper, and his success is an evidence that the people know how to appreciate his talents and ndustry. 🍜

o settle on this basis unnless advised to do so by

The Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Rail Road Company have advertised for a quantity of Rail Road Iron to lay down their branch to the United States District Court, died in Philadelphia have been sufficient ground to induce Ingersoll to Swatara Coal Region. The grading of the route is progressing rapidly.



FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

In our last Journal we gave a postscript, announcing the taking of Metamoras by Gen. Taylor without opposition. It appears that the Mexican army in their hurry to leave, left a large amount of aminunition at Matamoras, which is a valuable acquisition to Gen. Taylor's supplies. The Mexicans having previously destroyed large quantities by filling up the wellg in the city, and throw-ing some into the river, Gen. Talon Glike true Amer-ican officer, gave orders to his army not to take the

slightest article without paying for it its full value. The citizens of Matamoras were permitted to trans act business as usual, with the exception of selling li

act business as usual, with the exception of selling liquors.

Gen. Taylor, immediately after having taken possession of Matamoras, despotched two dompanies of horse to follow the Mexican army. They accordingly followed them about fifty miles, but never approached nearer than six hours travel.

The amount of money found in the Mexican army chest after the battle of the 9th, contained it is said, \$16,000 in gold.

The Com'd Gen. has ordered that the hlockade of the Rio Grande will be considered a raised in regard to all vessels bringing cargoes for meichants in Matamoras, except such as contain munitions of war of any description.

LATER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!! Detailed account of the occupation of Matamoras by Gen. Taylor-The Refrect of the Mex Forces - Another Skirmish and Capture

of Men and Camp Equipuge-Prospect of the War. We received last evening by the Magnetic Telegraph the suljoined advices from New Orleans to the 2d inst It will be seen with pleasure that Gen. Taylor continues in his course of victory—and continues it temper ately and wisely—having care that while he conquere the honor of his flag remains untarnished by cruel o unmilitary acts.

[From the New Orleans Jeffersonian, June 2.] LATER FROM THE ARMY.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

The steamer Mary Kingsland, arrived last evening, in four days from oil Point Isabel, reports that on the 20th uit, about 900 mounted frangers and 200 infantry, volunteers arrived from Texás'at that Point, by this way of Padres Island. Among the Infantry was a company of 50 in number, all German emigrants from Laracas Bay, which was said to be the linest at that Point.

A party of dragoons and rangers went in pursuit of Arista's forces, who had fled from Matanoras on the 18th and in a slight rencontre with the rear guard, captured some mules and a small lot of camp equipage.

The taking of Matamoras without lihe fring of a gun, has in a great measure quelled the fears of those who believed that the Mexicans were determined to prosecute with unabated vigor the attack upon Fort Brown. On the morning of the 17th uit, about sunrise, Gen. Ampudia gave the signal that be wishes a parley with Gen. Taylor. He sent over to the Campa person, and requested of Gen. Taylor the granting of an armistice. To this Gen. Taylor replied:—"Sir, the time for asking an armistice is passed. You should have thought of this before it is now too late." Gen. Ampudia then desired a suspension of hostilities—this was also refused. He had brought out all his cannon to the front, and was determined they should render some service, at the same time pointing to the cannon and its position. Gen. Ampudia then asked Gen. Taylor, if in surrendering the town, he would be allowed to except the Government property. Gen. Taylor marched his

Ampudia then retired and Gen. Taylor marched his Ampudia then retired and Gen. Taylor marched his forces up to Fort Brown, and at day light commenced crossing the river. No resistance was offered by the Mexicans on the bank of the river, and it is said that many of them assisted in landing the boats. One officer and a licutenant of the cavalry was drowned in crossing. After crossing they were met by a number of Mexican officers who desired to know of Gen. Taylor if they could retain the Government property. Gen. Taylor replied 'that he wanted all the town.' The American forces then marched into the place, and Adjuant Bliss rode up to the fort and sounding the parley, definanded the surrender of the town. He was asked if the Government property would be excepted—he rethe Government property would be excepted—he re fied, 'that nothing could be retained, all must be sur

my.

A sufficient force was then placed in the fort, and he army after moving through the town, drew o neamped in the vicinity. Not a gun was fired. Ampudia retreated from the town immediatel ediately after the interview with Gen. Taylor. Arista retreated to the Nose, where he is now encamped, waiting reinforcement from Paredes, who is now reported is on his way hither with fifteen thousand nien. This, however, is not authentic, the general impression is that Arista intends centreing his forces at Ilio Noso, and when he received a sufficient reinforcement from Paredes that he will renew hostilities.

The troops landing at Brazos Santiago, are encamped there and at Point Isabet, and will remain there until further orders from Gen. Taylor. There are now over two thousand troops and daily increasing.

Colonel Daking and Davis' regiments are there encamped in the read of Fort Polk. They are all in good health, but some suffering exists from the want of clear and pure water. terview with Gen. Taylor. Arista retreated

health, but some guilering exists from the want of crear and pure water; ?!

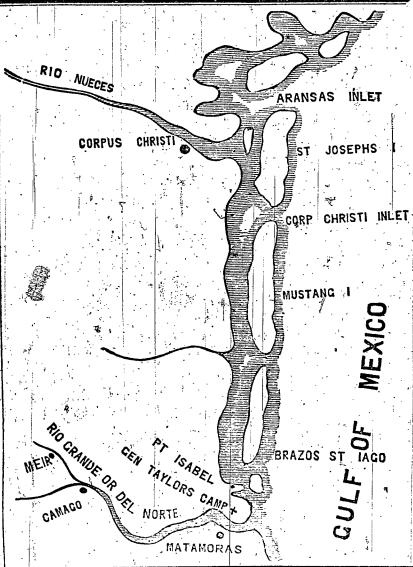
El Expectador of the 23th uit., published in the city of Mexico, gives a description of the kind of war the Mexican Government proposes to carry on against the United States. At is forbe a Genjilla war, no pitched battles to be fought, the whole country to be laid waste, our troops harrassed, and all supplies cut off. The Mexicans are well skilled in this mode of warfare, it will therefore be necessary for our Government to organize our troops in larger bodies, and to advance into Mexico without delay otherwise the war will be protracted for a long time.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO!

Receipt of the Defeats in the Capital-Mexican Northern Army Reinforced-Mexico deter-mined to push on the War-Demands on Churches-Incmense Subsidies Enforced-Movement of Parades.

Office of the Picayune, Tuesday, June 3. By the arrival of the harque Louisiana, Capt. Willis, we have advices from Vera Cruz to 25th ult. five days later than those brought by the Thetis. The Louisiana draperies of feather work wronght in imitation of birds."

By the arrival of the harque Louisiana, Capt. Willis, wood admit the floors. The walls were hung with cotion liberal and niggardly policy pursued by some of squeezing the land-holders has so far prevented a proposide life."



merican vessels in port. Brig Petersburg sailed for iew York May 20, as before reported. The blockade of Vera Cruz commenced on the 20th, The blockade of vera Caux connected on, and fifteen days were allowed all neutral vessels in out to load and depart, by order of the Mexican government. The American Consul's office has to be closed, and fifteen days were allowed all neutral yessels in port to load and depart, by order of the Mexican government. The American Consul's office has to, be closed, and all Americat citizens to leave by the 26th May, or on that day. Mr. Diamond, our Consul, expected to embark on board the steam frigate Mississippi.

The frigate Raritan returned on the 25th, and a sloop being found lying off the port, got off in haste to prevent being seized. The day they sailed, news reached Vera Cruz, that at Mazatlan Leipsic, there had been a proxivorament. Gen. Alvarez was still carrying on his hostile preparations, in the south part of the department of Mexico. A report was in circulation that Gen. Pardes intended to leave the city of Mexico at the head of more troops, to reinforce the army in the North.

The animosity existing against the American volunteers was increased by the news of the two actions of the left and 9th. Enormous forced lozus, which the government had imposed upon the clergy the latter had declared itself totally unable to get. The metropolitan churches to furnish subsidies to the amount of \$98,000 per month. The clurches of Metanikan \$35,000; of Peubla \$40,000; of Guadiligora, \$20,000; of Durango \$15,000; of logabca, \$8,000. These great sums per month show that Paredes is determined to prosecute the war with energy.

Senot Gomez, of Durias, has been arrested by the government.

9th had been received at the capital and appeared in the official journals. They are more accurate, by far, that Mexican bulletins generally are, and do credit to Arista The news was received with profound regret, but elermination to fight the war out. THE HALLS OF THE MONTEZUMAS. THE HALLS OF THE MONTEZUMAS.

Montezuma II ascended the Mexican throne, A. D.
1502, at the age of 22 before Mexico had been discovered by Europeaus. He died 30th June, 1520, in the 42nd year of his age, of wounds inflicted by the Spanish discoverers whom he invited to his royal palace. Historians agree in Edmiring his character.

On ascending the throne, not content with the spacious residence of his father, he erected another, much more magnificent, fronting on the plaza mayor of the present city of Mexico. So vast was this great structure, that, as one of the historians informs us, the space covered by its terraced roof might have afforder room for thirty knights to run their courses in a regular tournay. His father's palace, although not so high, was so extensive that the vistors were too much attigued in wandering through the apartments, ever to see the whole of it.

The palaces were built of red stone, ornamented

Full accounts of the disastrous actions of the 6th and

see the whole of it.

The palaces were built of red stone, ornamented with mayble, the arms of the Montezuma family (an edgle bearing a tiger in his talons) being sculptured, over the main entrance. Crystal fountains, fed by great reservoirs on the neighboring hills, played in the vast halls and gardens, and supplied water to hundreds of marble baths in the interior of the palaces. Crowds of nobles and tributary chieftains were continually sauntering through the halls, or boitering away their hours in attendance on the court. Rich carvings in wood adorn the cellings, beautiful mats of palm leaf covered the floors. The walls were hung with coton

9

ailed in company with the Helen McLeoil, leaving no interests and flowers, in glowing radiance of colors,— nucrican vessels in port. Brig Petersburg sailed for Clouds of incense from golden censors diffused intoxi-cent York May 20, as before reported.

the nine hundred and eighty wives and five thousand slaves of Montezuma.

He encouraged science and learning, and public schools were established throughout the greater part of his empire. The city of Mexico in his day, numbered twice as many inhabitants as a present, and one thousand men were daily employed in watering and sweeping its streets, keeping them so clean that a man could traverse the whole city with as little danger of solling his feet as his hands. A careful police guarded the city. Extensive argenties, arganaties, warehouses, an axion. his feet as his hands. A careful police gunrded the city. Extensive arsennls, granaries, warehouses, an aviny for the most, beautiful birds, menageries, houses for reptiles and expents, a collection of human monsters, fishionds built of marble, and museums and public libraries, all on the most extensive scale, added their attractions to the great city of the Aztecs. Gorgeous temples—in which human victims were sacrificed, and their blood baked in bread, or their bodies dressed for food to he devoured by the people at religious festivals—reared their pyramidal altars far above the highest edifices.—Thousands of their bother men were thus sacrificed their pyramidal aliars far above the highest edifices.—
Thousands of their brother men were thus sacrificed
annually. The temple of Maxtili, their war god, was
so constructed that its great alarm gong, sounding to
battle, roused the valleys for three leagues around, and
called three hundred thousand armed Aztecs to the immediate relief of their monarch.

So wast was the collection of birds of prey, in a building devoted to them, that 500 turkeys, the cheapest meat
in Mexico, were allowed for their daily consumption.—
Suchwere the 'Halls of the Montezumast'.' The summer residence of the monarch on the build of Chanotte. government.

Gen. Almonte made a formal resignation of his mission to Fyance.
In regard to Paredes putting bimself at the head of the army, the El! Republicano says, 'It is uncertain whiether he will repair to the RIO Grande or Vera Cruz.
He would leave the Capital as soon as Congress usubles.'

In the would leave the Capital as soon as Congress usubles.' of several miles an extent, and here were preserved until the middle of the last century, two statues of the Emperor and his father. The great cypress trees, under which the Azec sovereign, and his associates once held their moonlight revels, still shade the royal gardens. Some of them, fifty, feet in circumference, are several thousand years old, but are yet as green as in the days of Montezuma, whose ashes, or those of his ancestors, render sacred, in the eyes of the native Mexicans, the hill of Chapoltepec Natural decay and a waning population now mark the seat of power of the great Montezuma.

THE IRON THADE.-A friend has handed us the following interesting letter, treating on the best localities for engaging extensively in the various manufactures of Iron, for publication. The writer is known to have been engaged in the Iron business for a number of years, and latterly has have had the former, without most of the latter given the subject a careful and minute exami-expenditure. You are now however in the posination; consequently his views are worthy of consideration. In Great Britain, it is well known, that all the extensive Iron Establishments are located in the Coal Regions, where the Coal and Cre lies contiguous to each other. Such is also the case here. Sufficient explorations have been made in this region to convince all those who have made the necessary enquiries that we have an

velopement of our resources. Only within a few days have two separate and distinct veins of Iron Ore been opened on the Valley Furnace Tract, ranging from 10 to 15 inches in thickness, within a mile of the Furnace of Messra, Pomrey & Rarbeson-but the Rents which are generally asked for the Ore, have been so high that those in want of the article, have been deterred from making the improvements which must necessarily be expengive, to mine to advantage. If a more enlightened and liberal policy were pursued, Schuylkill County would soon become the greatest Iron County in the State:

PRILADELPHIA, June 4, 1846. Mr DEAR Sta:-Your letter has been recieved and the first question that presents itself upon the threshold of your inquiry whether from can be manufactured profitably and economically in your coal region, is the cost of the materials. This manufacture requires such a variety of materials, that they must be associated together, to enable you to man-ufacture Iron cheaply—but (to borrow language much better than my own) by an organization of nature of which it is impossible to exaggerate the wisdom and importance to mankind, the coal secusures rest upon and contain beds of hard and in-fusible sandstone of which the most refractory portions of the Furnace may be built. The Coal residually upon clay, of which the best fire-bricks may be formed; dispersed in layers through the State, which covers the Coal is found in abundance brough Iron Ore, whilst the Limestone necessary as a flux lies on the edge of the coal basin, where the underlying calcareous strata comes to the surface. Now, this combination of sandstone for hearth clay for crucibles and fire bricks-Lime for fluxore and coal for smelting, is not restricted to any one coal district."

In your coal district, we know that you possess the sandstone, the clay for crucibles and bricks, the coal in abundance; but not, as yet, the lime stone and ores of iron at prices to compare with those, at which the same materials are procured in England. You will therefore, at once perceive, that if any one of these materials are absent or difficult to be procured, you cannot manufac-ture Iron to compete with England, nor with our hematite establishments. The clay ores are so poor that they will require all the other materials at the cheapest rates. These ores you have in abundance; but can they be mined with our high prices for labor, so as to produce an economical anufacture of iron? From what I have seen of the entire Anthracite region, I am satisfied, that no explorations have yet been made in search of ore that are worthy of consideration. The ores may exist, for all that: has been done to develope hem, in as much abundance as they do in England-we know that they exist in all the coal dis tricts of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, in about the same abundance, and it would be a cuious prank of nature to give us such inexhaustible beds of the other materials, and not that so essential to the use of all others. But nature does ot work so. You have both the ores of iron and ne, and you must develope them in a practical way. If they are not to be found in the coal regions, at reasonable prices, we never can erect ron establishments upou a scale commensurate with those in England, for such establishments as either of those of Sir John Guest or Crayshaw, would consume in a very few years, all the hematites or fossillisserous ores within any reasonable distance of such an establishment. No. The coal fields are the only sources that can be relied ipon, and before fire years will be the head quarers of the Iron business of this country, if you go for ages to come, all others must disappear. When you ask me the lowest price at which the cres of Iron and Limestone are obtained in Wales, I am almost afraid to tell you. At Abersychan, the cost of materials are as follows:

T cwt qrs lbs 3 2 2 00 2 17 0 99 10 0 42 At Cufartha Works-Crayshaw Establish ent—the cost of materials are as follows:

T cwt or lbs

3 10 0 43 83 50 | Showing a difference of
3 0 0 10 7 50 | cost in these two estable in the state of \$3.72 per

4 0 1.6 25 | lishments of \$3.72 per

4 10 1.6 25 | lishments of \$3.72 per

5 11 26 | in others.

he English cost of materials and ours, for no American will ever consent to bring our labor flown to the degraded condition of their labor; but make the comparison with our Hematile establish-ments, which I shall now do.

The lowest average price of Hematites at the

Furnace is about \$2 per ton, limestone about 50 cents, and coal at the nearest point to the coal region, where you find these ores \$2 50 per ton The cost of materials, therefore, for a Ton of Pig metal will be as follows;

Hematites. Coal Region.
3 T of coal a 250 pr T \$7.50.3 T of coal a 1,25 pr T \$3.75
1 T of lime, a 50 pr T 500 1 T of lime, with rent 125
24 T of ore a 200 pr T 300 34 T of ore a 250 pr T 875 813 00 Hematite Refining. Clay Gre. 22 cwt metal a 13 00 \$1: 30 22 cwt metal a 13 75 \$15 11 30 cwt coal a 2 50 1 25 10 cwt coal a 1 00 50 \$15 55 Plate. Puddling, 71 21 cwt of Do. 250 20 cwt of coal 10 cwt of do engine 1 25 10 cwt engine Puddling. Mill Bar Iron \$20 01 Mill Bar Iron \$17 80 2 22 50 2 52 221 Mill Bar 1 25 10 cwt coal 221 Mill Bar \$23 78 \$20 58

If the process is therefore continued, which is necessary to make good Iron, you only absolutely require coal, and by repeated balling or piling and rolling, you may produce the highest degree of purity, and homogenity, and it is in these higher tages of the manufacture, that the difference becomes apparent. In our estimate of the materials of the coal region, we have only one, the cost of which is doubtful, as we have estimated the limestone at the price for which it can be obtained outside of the region, and it is the duty of the owners of coal property to remove this uncertainty. You will perceive that you can afford to pay \$3 00 perton for ore and yet be able to compete with the Hematite establishments if the process is carried out from the ore into the finished bar, and this ought to be the case in all localities.

You do not appreciate fully in the coal region the importance of building up Iron works amo you-all your energies and capital have been directed to coal and transporting it to market, and yet how insignificant the product in dollars and cents, compared with that of Iron. Let me illustrate this by your own Furnace establishment, which is now being erected. This Furnace will produce at least 80 tons of metal per week, or 4000 tons per annum-this 4000 tons converted into Railway or Bar iron, will give you 3,200 tons, which at \$75 00 per ton amounts \$240,000

Whilst the coal used in manufacturing that quantity, if sold at Pottsville at \$2 00 per ton will

40,000

give you only Difference On this small establishment. But carry it further, and see how it would work for the benefit of your region. The estimated product of coal this will not exceed 1,300,000 tons-this at \$2 00 per ton, gives you \$2,600,000, a very large sum.— Now, eleven establishments such as the one referred to, will give you a product of \$2,640,000, more than the entire coal; and all these 11 establishments can be built for one million of dollars, -so that for \$1,000,000, now judiciously expended, you get results equal to those which have cost you twenty-six millions to accure, and a trade which will employ more labor; but you could not tion to make these advantages tell and to improve them, and there is no mind more capable of appreciating their importance than yours, and no one, the tendency of whose labors have have done more

the tendency of whose included for the good of the Region.

Very truly yours, &c.,

THO. CHAMBERS. Bund Patterson, Esq.

Streeter of the Boston Star has a queer geabundant supply of Iron Ore; but the unwise, il- nius named Ephraim, who "calls the time of liberal and niggardly policy pursued by some of squeezing the girls' hands, the palmy season of