213 Furnaces in 1842 213 Diens Anthracite Increase on old Furnaces

more than 100 per cent, since 1842. This is crease of business has of course called for a large investment of capital, which is estimated at about \$47 per ton for every ton of Charcoal Pig metal, manufactured, which would give on 75,200 tons \$3.534.400; and for every ton of Anthracite Pig metal \$25 00 per ton, 12,575,000, making the enormous sum of \$6,109,400 invested in Furnaces plane silico 1842. The whole capital then would

189,856 tons

179,200

216.171 tons

129.856 ton

75.200

268.056

37,971 tons

Charcoal furnaces before 1842, 173,369

75,200 103,000 368,056 811,669,518 This quantity, 368.056 tons, at \$30 per ton would be worth \$11.040,000, and probably one-

half of it converted into bar, hoop, sheet, boiler and nails, is worth \$150 per ton more, which added to the above gives an amount of \$20,20 5,400. Capital for conversion at \$20 per ton, \$3,680,460. The other half converted into castings at \$20 comes worth \$23,921,860, or at half the price, \$1,849,280, and becomes worth \$20,190,-658.

And how is this money spent ! in labor and agricultural products. The number of men employed in its production, are in Charcoal furnaces one man, to every 20 tons, and in Anthrocite re-gions one to every 24 tens of rig meta. This includes in the estimate miners of coal, wood chop-pers, charcoal burners, etc. On this calculation, there would be employed in the charcoal establishments 12,428, in the anthracite 4,974-total. 17.406. Allowing to each a family of five persons by this labor 87,030 persons subsist, leaving out of the question the persons employed in its transportion and the countless numbers who manufac ture the rough material into the thousand utensils

Does not this great increase satisfy any one does it not tenfold realize the prophecies of the friends of the Pariff Bill? The most gratifying portion of all this, however is the great advance ment we have made in the manufacture of Rail-Road Iron, in spite of the assertions of the oppo-nents of the bill, that for that article we must long ndant on England, on account of a want of skill in our workmen, who had neither minds to decise or hands to execute" such work Now the very idea of importing materials for the wast iron bands which unite together the widely We are able in this article, which we never could produce, to undersell the English, for when pany in Massachusetts, at Baltimore, at \$59 per ton. In this state are now manufactured 15 600 Hyperion and the Satyr. tons of R.R. Iron a year, and in all probability in 1847 the supply will be fully equal to the domes-This, too, has been done within the short space of three years. In the new mills now being erected it is the intention of the manufacturors to restrict themselves to Rail Road Iron which The same system has reduced, in spite of Mr. McDuffie's theory that duty is always added to the cost of manufacture, the price of mails, for when the Tariff levied on them 5 cents per pound. the American manufacturer was able to and did sell them at 31 to 4 cents. The perfection of this manufacture among us epublics us to defy the com-The Report concludes:

"And yet it is this business which we are obliged to defend at every step, against the wild legislation of almost every Congress; and that too, when our progress has surpassed that of any other country the face of the globe. We are now second upon the list of nations in the manufacture of iron. and are, from the best estimates we can make, manufacturing 800,000 tons of iron in the United States-being alongside of the Industrial Severeign of the Earth"-England, with her we never can compete (so long as her institutions deny to the laborer a participation in the common comforts of life) without duties, for centuries to come. She has perfected every branch of manufacture, and possesses all the requisite skill; her machinery is all in operation, and her capital unlimited, at the lowest rates. She is a sen-girt Island, and exports her products with the winds of Heaven, to every quarter of the globs. We surpass her only in the energics of our people, who aspire to everything that is noble and great in all the pursuits of active life. Our natural associations and education in spire such feelings: our noble rivers and lakesour wast forests -our lofty chains of mountains all tell us that we have a great work as a nation to accomplish, in developing them and unfolding heir treasures; and we feel equal to the task, if every thing that is noble and great in our nature is not broken down by a competition with the degraded labor of foreign countries."

Somuch for this valuable report which is unsnswerable, and defice all cavil and contradiction. It is the result of experience; and proves all freetrade theories as useless as the old mathematical calculations relative to the circulation of the blood, now seem beside the priceless theories of Harvey.

There is now no doubt but that the report of

POTTSVILLE Saturday Morning, June 27, 1516

VOLNEY B. PALMER, At his Real Estate and Coal Agencies

Corper of Third & Chesput Streets, Philadelphia No.160, Nassau Street, New York, No. 16, State Street, Boston, and Soulli east corner of Editimore, & Calvert Str Baltimore, is our Agent für receiving subscriptions advertisements for the Miners' Journal. LIFE INSURANCE. This kind of Insurance is beginning to attract condesable attention in this country. Pamphlets containing the necessary information, can be obtained his office, where application can be made.

June 26

AGENTS FOR THE MINERS JOURNAL. Minersville—Charles B. De Forest.
Port Carbon—Benry Shissler.
The are authorised to receive authorised authorised to receive authorised to receive authori are authorneed to reast Journal

APPRENTICE WANTED .- An active boy, about fitteen years of age, of a good moral character, who is sufficiently educated for the purpose, will he taken as an Apprentice to the Printing business, at this office. None but one who can bring inexceptionable references as to character need apply.

THE SCOTI AND MARCY AFFAIR. In the Cincinnati Chronicle of June 19 we find searching review of the correspondence between Gen. Scott, and Secretary Marcy, which puts this vexed question in a true light. We have no doubt the article was written by Capt. Mansfield, the accomplished biographer, of General Scott, and one of the most capable military men of the day, though like many others he has been driven from service by corrupt legislation and the abuse of executive patronage. This article however asserts that dates are the main-key to this matter, and we think maintains its point triumphantly. Now as House of Representatives-ayes 92, nays 85 .we all know by the alteration of dates or their sup. | Wno were they who sustained this movement reestablishment; let us see what effect such a course will have on this entanglement:

"13th of May, 1846, Congress pass the War Bill against Mexico. 14th of May, the President signs the Bill. On this, in his Message of June 8th, the President says, he through the Secretary of War ordered Gen. Scott to take command the army on the Rio Grande."

This was all right, who should command the army of the United States but its only Major General ! Had he not done so the country would urely have asked some questions difficult to answer and drawn some inferences, the moral worth and chivalry of Mr. Polk could not have lived down. The Chronicle says:

"In what follows, the President commits two alpable mistakes, 1st. General Scott is nor Commander-in-Chief of the Army;" but Major General commanding the Army. There is no "Commander-in-Chief" but the President; and e ought to have known enough of the Laws and Constitution of the Country, not to have called any one else "Commander-in-Chief."

2d, Having fancied Gen. Scott, Commander Chief, it follows almost that he must imagine no written order necessary. None certainly was iven in violation of all military etiquette and liscipline. Gen. Jackson never would have made such a mistake, from motives of pride lest his orler should be disobeyed, and Gen. Washington had to much consideration for others to have comappreciate a soldier's thoughts. If written orders nre not necessary, on the breaking out of the War on the Rio Grande, what would have happened? Gen. Brooke would have dashed at Santa-Fe, Col. Kearney at Chihuahua, Arbuckle to Texas, Gen, Gaines also; and the officer in command of Florida would have crossed the Gulf. Now all of these are Taylor's seniors except Kearney, and if a written order be not required by Scott, it is not required by them. We would present a pretty picure then, a game of grab being played by our Generals on the Rio Grande, and every other portion of the country neglected. A written order is necessary always to supercede a written order. mand?

But on the 14th of May, it was understood verbally between the President and Scott, that Scott was to command in Mexico. There is good reason to believe that on that day, the President was sincere, and Scott pleased.

If we judge from circumstances however the Pregident changes his opinion on the next day .-separated districts of our country seems preporter. He became impressed with the idea that the conqueror of Chippewa and Niagara, would serve Railway Iron in England advanced in England to him as he had served John Tyler, steal his thun-\$77. 50 per ton, the Mt. Savage Company in Ma- der. There was danger that Gen. Scott in active ryland furnished it to the Fall River R. R. Com- employment would become the universal favorile The English from with a duty of 20 per of the nation and that Con. Polk would be eclipcent, ad valorera would then have cost \$97 per sed, the comparison of the two being like that of

Between May 14th, and June the 8th, Gen. Scott, from the passage of the War Bill by Congress to the publication of this Correspondence, is proved by his orders, and by the direct testimony of the PRESIDENT and SECRETARY OF WAR, to provisions of the Army. The proofs of this are in separate Army Orders, especially that of the 19th of May, and subsequently. Both the President and Marcy in the correspondence say that during this time Gen, Scott, was busy as possible in disposing both the materiel and personel in con-

venient positions.

"Gen. Scott assented to assume the command and on the following day I had another interview with him and the Secretary of War, in relation to the number and apportionment among the several States, of the volunteer forces to be called out for immediate service.

Mn. Maner says: Interviews and consultations between him and

nyself, often at my particular instance, have very quently taken place in regard to arrangem end preparations for carrying on the war. But what were the President and his Secretary

18 cm or Max, Scott was writing an order to Gen. Taylor, when this occurrence took place .-See Scott's uncontradicted letter of the 27th of

ay, "On the 18th instant, hearing that Mexican roops had passed the Rio Grande, and of the capture of Captain Thornton's detachment, I addressed a letter to Gen. Taylor, a copy of which I an- Church in this borough, on the site of the old one, nex, and beg it also, (with this letter) may be. laid before the President. The letter to General l'aylor was twice sent up to you before it was despatched, and, at your instance, was changed (by the omission of a paragraph) to the exact shape

of this copy. "Its last paragraph is in these words-I do not expect to reach the Rio Grando much ahead of the heavy reinforcements alluded to above, or to seume the immediate command in that quarter before my arrival.

This proves, that Marcy knew that Scott could the massacre of between 200 and 300 French not get to the Rio Grande before the Volunteers were assembled there; and they are . . one fourth none were killed.

gone yet. This Marcy knew; for he had seen and changed the words of the letter. Yet, on the 20th, Marcy, as he admits, throws out complaint to Scott of delay, &c., &c.!

On the 18th the resolution to increase the offiem of the army is sent in. Why! Are there not Generals enough for our army in all conscience ? let us look. We have Scott, Gaines, Wool and Jessup Generals by commission. One a Major General, and two of the other three Major Generals by brevet. Cols. Brooke, Arbuckle, Taylor, Worth, Jones and Gibson are Brigadiers by brevet, making a General to every 750 men, almost as rig diculous a number as that offered by the standing force of his highness of LITTLE LITTE, who kept in pay severdy men, commanded by three fieldmarchals. Let us look at another date May, 20th. The Senate reported the bill for six more Gener ale, useless, says the Cincinnati Gazette, as a fifth wheel to a coach. This bill was introduced at the instance of Marcy. Gen. Scott saw through the nuse-work of mean motive at once; he says, he inderstood clearly there was an intention to supercede himself and Gen. Wool by two new officers of their respective grades. He saw then, he would not be sent to Mexice.

Gen. Scott was not mistaken. A cabal had been at work and had succeeded. Marcy and a few members of Congress were at the bottom of the manoeuvre. But the Senate would not do the dirty work of this intrigue; they merely introduced the bill providing for the six new Generals. The fact that this manoeuvre was managed by Marcy is material. The House of Representa tives however were more unscrupulous and ar amendment to the bill was introduced, in these words, that after the war was ended the "President be AUTHORIZED and DIRECTED to SELECT from the whole number which may be in office WITHOUT REGARD TO THE DATE OF THEIR COM Missions, the number to be retained, and cause the remainder to be discharged from the service of the United States. This amendment passed the pression, the most veracious history becomes a ro- The ayes were NINETT Locos and out Two Whigs! mance, and can only be restored to purity by their The nays were SIXTY-NINE Whigs and SIXTEEN Locas. The sixteen were all but three Southern zentlemen, who, with all their faults, detest mean ness which in this bill was superlative. It extendel not only to Scott and Gaines, but to all the superior officers of the Army of the Rio Grandeto TATLOR, to WORTH, and, in fact, to all the of cers in that army whose blood had sealed its victories; for these officers could only rise by the

romotion of their superiors. In the Senate, June 10, Mr. Dix, Marcy's old companion confessed in these words. "The bill was the bill of the administration." Mr. Westcott of Florida, aghast at the confession, said, "I am sorry to hear it." The vote in the House was evidence enough of the fact, but Mr. Dix with an indiscretion strange in a party back like himself, furnished full proof. These were the facts on which Gen. Scott's letter of the 21st containing the following paragraph, was based:

My explicit meaning is, that I do not desire o place myself in the most perilous of all positions a fire upon my rear from Wushington, and the fire in front from the Mexicans."

Now this paragraph was indiscreet, but Gen-Scott had fuir grounds for distrusting a party which began to slander and cabat against him even before he left the city. It is a mere assumption of Marcy that Scott was disrespectful to the President. Gen. Scott denies it, and does any mitted such an error. But though a Colonel, the man in the nation believe he would eat his words! President is no soldier, and shows that he can no! The President however had now learned that a vritten order was necessary, and afraid that Scott would go, he gave him a positive order in black and white to stay.

Now we have come to the letter which Mr Ritchie says was omitted accidentally; strangely enough its proves more for Gen. Scott and against Polk, Marcy, Dix & Co., than any other in the correspondence. This letter is dated May 25th before useless and apparently put an end to the war .graceful cabal to substitute for Scott and Guines, who have led and are still capable of leading the Armies of the country to Victory, political partisans. An ounce of civet good anothecary.

BIBLE PRESENTATION .- The Ladies of Orwigsburg have procured a splendid Bible, to be presented to the Fountain Division No. 78, Sons of Temperance," of that Borbugh, on the 4th of July. We are authorized to state that the presentation will take place in the German Reformed Church. The Order will march in Procession to the Church, and will form at I o'clock precisely. There will be an address delivered on the occasion by a distinguished speaker from abroad, and it is expected that deputations from neighboring Divisions will be present. All Sons of Temperance, and the citizens generally are invited to be

WELSH POPULATION AND THEIR CHURCHES. This population is, as is generally known, rapidly us not to have laid aside their old habits. We were surprised the other day to hear they have in which there are regular services every Sunday .-They are located as follows:

Pottsville. Minersville. St. Clair.

Five Points. There is also published here a periodical of religious character in the Welsh language which has a circulation of 700, besides which two others printed at New York and Remsen, Oncida Co. N. Y. have many patrons in this neighborhood. Not the Welsh only pay attention to their religi-

actuated by similar ideas, keeping pace with the increasing prosperity of the region. In our columns building a Protestant Episcopa Church at Minersville, in which place there has been commenced large Roman Catholic Church where we are told that a new Methodist Church is also to be erected this season. Another Catholic Church, has also been begun at Port Carbon, and the Episcopal

NEW COTTON FACTORY .- A Cotton Factory is about to he erected at Reading, with a capital of \$200,000. Reading is beautifully located for a large manufacturing town.

no doubt will also be commenced before long.

During the violent thunder storm of the 19th inst. which appears to have been very general-School House at Rochester, New York, was blown down, and many of the pupils injured, though

WAGES IN OUR MACHINE SHOPS. In our last number we attempted to show the reat benefits derived from the Tariff by colliers and miners; we wish now to trace the effect produced on another branch of industry extensively followed in this region. We refer to manufacrers of steam engines, moulders, and black-

emiths, etc. In 1842 there were two establishments in operation, those of Haywood & Snyder, and of Pomoy & McGinnis, the former of whom frequently scussed the propriety of closing their establishment entirely, and would have done so, but for the number of boys in their employment. As it was, they employed but twenty-two persons, and built but two engines for which they had no orlers. During this year they paid from \$6 to \$7

per week wages, but could have had as many workmen as they pleased at \$5, machinists being ready during the total cessation of business to work for any price. At the other establishment, two Engines previously ordered were built, no ew orders were received, and but eighteen hands engaged, who were busy but a portion of their time, during the rest being employed in screening coal and engraving their names about the shop, where they yet remain legible memorials of those

A few days since we visited these two estab shments, and found every thing busy and active as possible. Messrs. Haywood and Snyder have und it necessary nearly to double the capacity of their buildings, and at the last pay-day had in their employment 168 hands. Mr. McGinnis has found it necessary to accommodate his work, to ommence a large establishment, rapidly progress ing; he employs 136 hands, making the number now employed at the two establishments 304 instead of the 40 in 1812. Wages too have greatly mproved, now ranging between \$9 50 and \$12 per week in these establishments, from which have een turned out during the last year 23 engines not counting 10 manufactured at Minersville by the Messrs de Haven; the aggregate power of th whole 33 being 975 horses.

Besides Haywood & Snyder's and E. W. McGin nis' establishments, there have gone into operation since 1812, the following similar works: One at Pottsville by C. W. Pitman, a large one at Minersville by the Messrs, de Haven, two of large size at Port Carbon by Messrs. A. G. Brooke, and T. F. Wineretein, one at Tamaqua by Mr. John Ollis, and another at Pinegrove, the name of the owner of which escapes us. Mr. J. L. Pott is also causing to be erected in this borough, an establishment of sufficient size when completed, to employ shout 200 hands. The above shops now in operation, employ about 260 hands, which added to those at at the older establishments, show about 564 per sons employed in the coal region of Schuylkill county, in machine shops at wages varying from \$9 50 to \$12 per week (equal to \$2 per day and roast beef.)

From the best information we can glean, ther have been already built at the above establishments the present year, or are now engaged, not less that 40 steam engines of various powers ranging from 6 to 90 horse, nearly all of which are intended for mining purposes in Schusikill Co.and the iron trade.

Notwithstanding, these striking results we have been told by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the President of the U. S., that the Tariff of 1842 has not increased the prices of labor in the country. Are such men fit to guide the destinies o

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS OF IRON ORE IN THE COAL REGION.week the Furnace now being erected at St. Clair by Mr. Burd Patterson, and though we do not expect to convince fully, persons who are unacquainted with the region, we think explorations are go ing on, there and elsewhere, which which will necessarily acquire implicit belief from the most incredulous. Mr. Patterson has located his furnace at Marcy's letter of removal was received, and states | St. Clair, and in the grading of a Railroad along that Gen. Scott would be ready in three lays to set- the mountain which is intended to convey equi, etc. out Gen. Scott has saved his soldierly character to the tunnel-head of the furnace, has uncovered in refusing to supercede Gen. Taylor, whose vic- along the road, in a distance of about 400 yards, tories have rendered the marching of the volunteers | we are told, 30 veins of iron ore, some 13 of which we saw, varying in thickness from 4 to 18 inches. Had not Geo. Taylor a written order to take coms Now what does the whole affair prove? a dis- Many of these veins had been covered up by the falling of the earth, but amounted in all to from 6 to 10 feet of ore with much ball-ore in the in- geant of a company from Memphis, shot a memtervening spaces, an unusual quantity, a portion of which is very rich. One of the veins, is 18 the route to New Orleans. Such capers will not inches thick, has been opened at a distance of only do for Gen. Taylor, who used to have a summary 30 or 40 feet from the tunnel-head of the furnace, on a level with which it lies. For mining this rein, contracts have been made, we learn at less than \$2 per ton; and none of the veins on the line of the Rail Road will cost, we are told, more than from \$2 to \$2 50 per ton. This furnace will not be put in operation until 3,000 tons of imously recommedned by his colleagues in the ore be obtained, and sufficient explorations made to ensure the mining of 40 tons a day, about the espacity of the furnace. We learn that a present about ten tons per day are obtained. Mr. Horton, brought up among the English mines, who evidently understands the subject thoroughly, says that the show of ore is greater than in the Staffordshire from District in England.

This vein has recently been opened on the Val have been constantly and assiduously engaged in increasing among us in their own country they ley Furnace tract, five or six miles from St. preparing the Olganization, the Munitions, and are decidedly religiously inclined, and seem among Clair, and is co-extensive with the coal, being always found in connexion with it. There is no doubt but that the Schuylkill Coal district is desthis coal district already ten churches, in all of tined to become one of the centres of the Iron bu. siness of Pennsylvania, from the fact that the fur naces and different iron works may be located at the mouths of the veius, where the iron and coal comes in many instances, from the same drifts, and where fuel can be had at \$1 00 per tou. The great advantages held out by the region for furnaces, etc. over any other, where transportation of ore and coal is added to the cost of production, to evident. In England, where from long experience this matter is better understood than here, this course is uniformly adopted. Though the ous affairs, the whole community seeming to be ore may cost more to mine here than out of the coal region, yet when once converted into Pig metal, only fuel is required, for the manufacture of the will be found an advertisement for proposals for article into the purposes for which it is used, and it becomes of primary importance that fuel should be cheap; on this account it was that Mr. Crashaw located his large establishment in the coal region, in which from 5 to 6000 persons are employed, where the largest vein he works is but 8 inches thick.

> We omitted to state last week that Major James H. Campbell has been elected Capt. of the National light Infantry vice Major Edward E. Bland, resigned in consequence of ill health. This is one of the oldest companies in the county, having been established in 1930, and has but few superiors in drill and discipline any where.

> The wages paid to hands employed at the Rail Road Depot, in Reading, for the last month, ammounts to a fraction less than seventy-five thousand dollars.

WAR ITEMS. Recent arrivals from Texas contradict the re-

port previously made of the massacre of the German emigrants. They arrived safely and were busy in the cultivation of the soil.

A correspondence has taken place between Gen Taylor and the Mexican commander, the latter of whom has resumed his hectoring vaporing style. The Mexican threatened him with annihilation unless he withdrew from Matamoras. Taylor sent him his compliments and said he would be glad to see him.

Gen. Gaines with his aid-de-camp Lieut. Calioun, has arrived at Washington. His progress seemed one of triumph. The people of New Orleans escorted him to the boat. He was waited upon by the Governor of Louisiana and staff and Mayor of the city of N. O. before he left. On his arrival at Washington, he was received with shouts of welcome by a crowd on the steps of Coleman's

Mons. Kerponay, who cometime ago introduc d the famous 'Poika' to our fashionables, is now n St. Louis engaged in an attempt to raise a company of German Hussars or Dragoons for service against Mexico.

The St. Louis Republican of the 11th inst, gives the following further information concerning the formons: By the steamer Nimrod, which left Fort Leavenworth last Sunday, we learn that an xpress had been sent to Col. Kearney, from Table Creek, the site of the U. S. Fort, that the Mormons had killed a number of the cattle in the

The Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, has en tended the time during which offers for service rom volunteers will be accepted, to the 11th of July. Twenty-six companies have already offered their services, without counting two battalions from Fayette county, numbering together one thousand men.

A paper called the Republic of the Rio Grande and friend of the people, has been commenced at and has for its motto 'The true Soldier is only to be dreaded on the field of Battle."

Since Matamoras has been occupied by General Taylor, many stores have been opened there at which goods are sold at twice the usual price in the U.S., but at one half less than what was charged by the Mexicans. Under the influence of this system, it is said the people are rapidly changing their opinion of American rule.

The town of Reynoa has been token by the advance of the army, commanded by Lieut. Col.

The New York Sun says, that in consequence the recent violation of the blockade of Vera Cruz by the bark Eugenia of New York, Mexican citizens are to be ordered to leave the Sea board. The Eugenia contained munitions of war.

THE NEW ORLEANS TROPIC of the 14th inst. says that Arista has repeated his proposals for an refused. Mr. Oldschool states in his letter this morning,

brief continuance; and that Mr. Slidell has gone to there is a househere, the Miners Bank, built fifteen the Rio Grande to hold a conference with a Mox- | years since, with all the Ledgers recent inventions ican, strong in influence. Capt. Alexander Slidel Mackenzie, who sailed

II S. brig Truxton, was charged, it is said, with a mission to Santa Anna. Governor Henderson, Gen. Lamar, and Col.

A letter from Pensacola expresses the opinion that Santa Anna will soon make his appearance at Vera Cruz. The Commander of a Spanish Squadron off

Vera Cruz has remonstrated against the Blockade my to on the ground that the notice was too short. The entrance of the Ship Eugenia into that port, was looked on as having been effected with the connirance of the American officers, who were willing o keep the port closed to all other commerce than their own; of course the idea is incorrect.

Difficulties have already begun to arise among the Volunteers as they approach the seat of war. Not long since, a person name Sneed, Serber of the same company named Miller, while on mode, not yet forgotten we think of dealing with such customers.

It is said Gen. Taylor will be the new Mejor General under the late law, and that the Brigadiers will be a Mr. Butler of Kentucky, and Mr. Barrow of Louisiana, the latter having been unau-

The Pennsylvanian gives the following character of two Mexican Generals : CANALES, who, it is said, by late advises from Mata-moras, is stationed at Reyonosa, with a large cavalry, force, commanded the Mexican troops in the buttle of Mier, in which two hundred and sixty-one Texans had-ly defeated twenty-three hundred Mexicans! He is said to be rapacious, treacherous, and a coward. His treatment of the Texan prisoners taken the Micr expe-dition, by means of his own treachery, was cruel in

This movement says the U.S. Gazette, "has created great dissatisfaction, not because the time would have been objected to when the names were first enrolled, but because Mr. Marcy's order smacks of suspicions, that the volunteers are not so patriotic, but that they must be bound down by obliga tions. Gen. Taylor will have enough to do to save the administration from disgrace."

An agreement has been concluded between the ladies of Virginia, and Joel Hart the Kentucky Sculptor, for a statue of Henry Clay. Mr. Hart has already proceeded to Mr. Clay's residence, for the purpose of taking the model, with which he purposes to visit Italy, and there reproduce it in marble.

Late accounts from Nauvoo tell f horrid atro.

PULASKI LODGE, 216.—The members of Pulaski Lodge No. 216. will meet at the Hall on July 6th. 6 evoted c. tv. ties in the neight devoted civ.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY OF WYOMING IN A SERIES OF LET-ERS BY CHARLES MINER, PHILADELPHIA, J. CRISSEY. 4 MINOR ST., 1845.—This book is a description of one of the most picturesque and ronantic, and at the same time interesting from Historcal associations, of any of the Districts of the United States. Like Kentucky, and others of the dark and bloody ground of our continent, memory and the imagination have thrown an interest around it, its physical endowments never could have won, great soever as they may be. The work is unusually complete, containing accurate and satisfactory descriptions of the country, and also, a sketch of the aboriginal inhabitants of the vale of Wyoming. The book is a valuable conribution to American History, and though pub-

to be had. One or two copies are for sale at this Guner's MAGAZINE, JULY 1846 .- We have

lished only about a year since, is already difficult

ther popular pens.

We have received, in addition to the above, the ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE for June, published by Wm. Taylor, No. 2, Astor House New York .-This is an excellent publication, with a rapidly increasing circulation, which it merits as well from typographical excellence as the good taste which characterizes its contents. It has many recom mendations, one of which is its size. '1

One of the best publications we know of, is the reprint of Blackwoods Edinburgh Magazine and of the Edinburgh, London, Westminster, and Matamoras. It is printed in Spanish and English, Foreign Quarterly Reviews, by Leonard, Scott, & Co., 112 Fulton street, New York. It scarcely is worth while at this day to speak of the high character of any of the above, but only to call public attention to the very low price at which they are furnished, placing in the reach of every one comprehensive treatises on the great subject of science and art of the day at the lowest conceivable price. The whole five Reviews are furnished at \$10 per annum, at the same time that propor tionate facilities are afforded for taking any one two or three that may be desired. Persons wishing to subscribe to the series may make arrangements to receive them free of postage at this office. MEXICO, BEFORE AND AFTER THE CONQUEST .-Fay Robinson, Esq., has translated this work of Michel Chevalier, from the French, and it is published by Carey & Hart. At this juncture every thing relative to this country is full of interest, and Mr. Robinson has preserved the entire spirit of the original .- North American.

The Philadelphia Ledger has been claiming for armistice to Gen. Taylor, which have again been some body or other in Philadelphia the credit o having introduced into America iron fugades for houses and extolling it as a matter of great imthat it is possible the Mexican War will be of but portance. No doubt the idea is a good one, but which we believe was the first of the kind built in the country. The plan has since been followfrom Norfolk for Havana on the 14th just, in the ed in New York, in many instances, especially by Boarman and Johnson in their ware-house in Greenwich street, New York.

COMMUNICATED.

Practice better than Precept, B A SHORT ARGUMENT WITH IMPERENDENT ELECTORS The precepts of politicians, if acted upon strictly to he letter must be judged by their fruits—i. e. If one ays, he is in favor of a certain public measure, and says, he is in favor of a certain public measure, and considers that measure all isoportant to the welfare of our Country; he cannot with any degree of political honesty, advecate and support the elections of an enemy to his well settled principles. But by false lights, or by a felse view of the relative positions of his great first measure, and his chosen candidate; he may believe he is supporting both -trying the latter by precept only, while the first has been tested by practice.

In this there is no compromise of duty-"Motive is every thing" it is said; but if the false light he set aside, or a true state of the case appear, then are we to take practic as an unerring guide, and our chosen candidate must be judged by the same test. There can be no mistake in judging the tree by its fruits.

APPLICATION.

APPLICATION.

During the last Presidential canvass, the friends of Henry Clay avowed their first great measure to be the manufamance of the Tariff of 1812; and their chosen candidate was known as the "Father of the American System." [Protection to American Industry:] There was abandant proof to establish these two practical facts; and yet Henry Clay was not elected.

On the other hand, our Pennsylvania democrats were proclaming their, adherence to this great measure, because of its value in practice; and were at the same time advocating and supporting the election of an enemy to this great measure.—This being the fact—one of two things must be true: 1st. Either they who thus acted, acted knowingly, and therefore are politically dishonest; or, 2d. They were decoyed by false lichts, or a misapprehension of their favorite's rule of practice.

In the latter case, there has been no compromise o Instanctance ease, there are seen a campromise of uny-because "motive is every thing." But now the false lichts are set aside, and a true state of the case appears! Practice is the unering guide, and we must judge the tree by its fruits! What are they!

Our President, James K. Polk, has recommended a reduction of the Tariff of 1812, and a democratic Congress will, or have already sanctioned this death blow to Boundary and interests!

cress will, or have atready sanctioned has account to Pennsylvania interests!

If the Tariff be thus materially modified, every Elector who considers this principle of protection of vital importance to the interests of his country, should say to the democratic party as Franklin wrote to his English acquaintance; for reasons assigned—"We have been long friends, but now you are my enemy and I am yours!"

J. M. C. Pottsville, June 21th. 1816.

moras, is stationed at Reyondsa, with a large cavalry, fore, examinanded the Mexican troops in the britte of Mier, in which two hundred and sixty-one Texans badly defeated twenty-three hundred Mexicans. He is said to be rapacious, treacherous, and a coward. His six said to be rapacious, treacherous, and a coward. His frestment of the Texan prisoners taken the Mier expedition, by means of his own treachery, was cruel in the extreme.

The Ampural besides being a great coward, is very cruel and tyrannical. It was he who, after hiving captured Gen. Santonat, the great Federalist leader, had him shot in cold blood, and then, with a fiendish and diabolical spirit, worthy of one who had studied the refinement of barharity, had his head boiled in oil? These are specimens of the officers in the Mexican army on the Bio Grande, in a characteristic letter to the editor of the more of the work. I learn that WestBaton Rouge has turned out a fine conjany—equal to mine. I hope to have them to preach to, and dine with; at the city of Mexico."

The President appears to be rapidly progressing in military knowledge, though it is true there is ground enough for improvement yet. It appears that in his call for volunteers, he omitted to specify how long a time they were to serve, so that just as several regiments from different States were ready to leave, when the steam-boat fires were burning, and all other preparations unde, the whole order of affairs was interrupted by a letter from the Secretary; forbiding the embarcation of any who would not consent to serve for twelve months. This movement says the U.S. Gazette, "has effect and the manner of furnishing tea to the consumits, of which, without being juvidious, the Pekin Miers, or when the same server as the limited to the interest and the manner of furnishing tea to the consumits, of which, without being juvidious, the Pekin and the proper of the manner of the server of the rate, has interested to the consumits. As the more of the manner of the manner of the manner of the manner

ed in the manner of furnishing ten to the consumers. Bolb in Idandon and the United States, private tea companies, of which, without being invidious, the Pekin Tea Company of New York, may be mentioned as the only one whose reso rees seem adequate to the under taking, have been formed, by which the tens pass from the hands of the importer more directly to the consumer, without undergoing any mixture or depreciation in character, and with the saving of one profit, that of the middlemen, in its progress. This company stands, in relation to the consumers, nearly in the same position as did formerly the inspectors of the East India Company. They have not only the means of preventing a sporious mixture, but also those exhorbitant charges, which, in the hands of the middlemen, went to siwill the cost to the consumers in so eminent a degree. The progress of this reform may be expected to produce the most beneficial results upon the trade generally."

25 Mrs. Berryman is seent for Schuytkill county, for the sale of the teas of the Pekin Tea Company. They can be had in all their purity at her store in Centrastreet, put up in lead, in quarter, half, and pound papers.

DANL. ROSE, 1st Sergt.

A MARRIED. At the residence of Andrew B. White, in this bounds, on Thesday evening last, by the Rey, Wm. C.

At the restuence of America's North, in this no-tropy, on Truesday evening last, by the Rey. Wm. [C. 200]ey. Edward Vardery, merchant, to Sanan, aughter of the late Richard Bishop, all of this Borough. On Thursday last, by the same. JOSEPH ANDERSON O MARIA BASS, both of Schuylkill Haven. On Sabbath, June 21st, at Schuylkill Haven, by the lev M. F. Maize, Mr. Francis Carr to Miss Elizabirth Hongard, both of Pottsville. On the 22d inst., by the Rev. Joseph McCool, Mr JAMES SCOTT to Miss ELIZABETH McCornick, both of Taingains.

On Wednesday the 21th inst., by N. M. Wilson, Esq. Doctor Connad Baker, formerly of Prussia, Germany,

Doctor Connad Baker, formerly of Prussia to M.s. Hester Shrake, of this borough. The second section of the second

DEATHS.

At Pinegrove, on the morning of the 17th instant, ichy Ann Graeff, youngest daughter of William queff, Esq., in the 17th year of her age. "The good die first, "The good die prat," And those whose hearts are dry as summer's dust,

Burn to the socket!"

OBITUARY

Died at Or "gsturg, on Tuesday last, the 23d of June, Mr. FREDERIC 5. HESSEN, in the 53d year of his age, The deceased was a drummer in the Revolutionary Army, and was at the battless of Germantown and Monmouth. He was the second Sheriff of this county, afreceived the July number of this popular magazine.
Critical opinions of the New York Literati are continued by E. A. Poe, and it contains the average quantity and quality of letter-press. We are especially struck with the beauty of the illustrations and with the fashion-plate which is really creditable as a steel engraving.

We have also received Graham's Magazine for July, containing contributions from Longfellow, and Fanny Forrester, who will not be heard from possibly for a long time again, and a number of other popular pens. ter its organization, and at the time of his death, was Crier of the County Court, at which he officiated at the

To the Electors of Schuylkill

County.

County.

Cellow Citizens:—At the instance of many friends, I have determined to offer myself to you as in Independent Candidate for the office of SHERIFF of the County, at the dection in October next. If elected, Fehall endeavor to execute the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

JOHN T. WERNER.
Pottsville, June 27, 1846.

June 27

26-
26-
27

200-FOCOS.—50 gross Loco Foco Matches, for sale low, at MARTIN'S Drug Store.

June 27

5000 LBS. Potash, for sale at MARTIN'S Cheap June 27 26-

Money Lost. 85 Bill was picked up in this office this week. The owner can have it by calling and proving property.

June 27,

26-

Twenty Carpenters Wanted On LOCK No. 10 and 11 of the Schuylkill Canal, at or near the Toll Gate on the Centre turnpike, two miles below Pottsville. \$1.75 per day will be given to good and steady workmen, and pay every week, and work will last several months. Apply to

J. ALLEN, Contractor.

Pottsville, June 27, 1846

WANTED NUMBER of laboring men, also one or two good lacepers at the bamokin from Works. None but od hands need apply.

BRYANT & WOOD, Shamokin Iron Works.

Shamokin, June 27

Situation Wanted. A YOUNG single man, who has had four year's experience in a Country store, desires a situation in a store as salesman, in this borough or neighborhood, or as clerk in an office or store. Address A. C. at this office. Good recommendations given.

WANTED. A FURNISHED room and board in a private family,
A is wanted by a gentleman and lady, who have no
children. Address N. N., by note at this office.
June 27

Apprentices Wanfed.

ANTED—two apprentices, and 14 and the other life years of age, to learn the Barbering Business y to CHARLES BARLET. Apply to Pousville, June 27

ICE CREAM. I'llf subscriber having refitted his saloon, is now a prepared to furnish his friends and customers, with his fee fee feet of the first havered with Vanilla, Pine Apple, eanon, &c. Having heretofore received so theral a hare of the patronage of the citizens generally, he opes now to merit a continuance of the saine.

June 27 JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

Woodland for Sale. HIRTEEN tracts of Woodland, situate on the Blue aining in the whole, near 6000 acres, will be sold cheap f applied for soon. BURD PATTERSON:

To Architects and Builders. DESIGNS and estimates for building a Protestant DEpiscopal Charch in Minersville, will be received intil the 11th day of July, next. On personal application to the subscriber, applicants will be furnished with he necessary information for their guidance. By order

EDWARD HUGHES, Secretary. NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the Estate of Whenjamin Morris, late of the horough of Miners, ville, Schuykill county, decased, have been granted to the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate, to make humediate payment, and all persons having demands against the same, are requested to present them duly attested to REES DAVIES, Executor.

Numerical June 27, 1840 25-6t

Mmersville, June 27, 1846 Richardson's Coal Breaker. MOSE persons about erecting machinery for break ing coal will kind it to their interest before making selection to apply to the subscriber, as the patentee of he above machine, will guarantee such advantages in aving, waste, &c. as will be found to be an object worthy their attention, securing them against all risks, norder that these advantages may be fully tested.

WM. S. HILL.

West Branch Valley, near Schuylkill Haven VALUABLE NEW BOOKS! BURKETT'S Notes on the New Testament, 2 volumes, Edmonson's Short Sermons, with an introductory by the Rev. Doct. Durbin. South's Sermons, a new and complete edition, A vols.

A vols.

Montgomery's Poetical Works, a new and elegant flustrated edition 2 vols.

Barne's Netes on Isalah.

Goodrich's Pictorial History U. S.

Kidder's Brazil 2 volumes, illustrated,

Together with a variety of other/Books just received to the control of New Yorks.

nd for sale at BANNAN'S Cheap Booksto New Books! New Books!!

New Books! New Books!!

I EADLEY'S Napoleon and his Marshab's, grash supply,
Headley's Italy, do.
Mexico before and after the Conquest, by Michel
Chevalier, I translated from the French by
Fay Robinson, Esq.
Livenian Tales, by the author of Letters from
the Britic, Harper's Intrary,
Lives of Felons
The Mute Doctor, a tale of passion,
Fanny Dale, of a year after marriage; by Arthur
Pictorial History of England, part 3
Manafield's Life of Gen. Scott,
Recollections of Mexico, by Waddy Thompson, I
lliustrated Shakespeare, Nos. 35 & 86, each,
The Horse Doctor, Diseases, Maungement, &c.
The complete Gardener, &c.
Graham's Marginge for July.

The complete Gardener, &c., Graham's Magazine, for July,

LIBRARIES For Sunday Schools, Fantilies, &c.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION is repared to furnish libraries of the following descriptions, suited for Sunday schools, public and private schools, families, manufactories, &c. An. 1.—511 volumes, being a full set of the Society's publications, ractusive of Maps and Question Books, &c., each book numbered on the back, with 100 catalogues of the same, without a case, \$95.00; including maps of the aductent world find Patestine, \$97.50; and the whole in a neat case, \$102.50.

No. 11.—100 volumes, will 25 catalogues, and a case, \$20.00 without a case, \$17.50.

No. 111.—100 volumes, selected for Sunday schools, \$25.00; without case, \$22.50. 820 00° without a case, \$17 50.

No. II.—10° volumes, will 25 catalogues, and a case, \$20 00° without a case, \$17 50.

No. III.—10° volumes, selected for Sunday schools, \$25 00°; without case, \$22 50.

No. IV.—Chill's Linhary. This consists of books of 32mo size, commencing with the third series and ending with the sixth, bound in 18 volumes, price, \$2 25.

No. V.—The cheapest Library ever-published for Sunday schools and families.—100 select volumes, from 72 pages to 252 pages 18mo, substantially bound, with muslin backs, and marbled paper sides; each volume regularly numbered and ready for use, with 25 catalogues of the same. Only \$10 00.

C. All these Libraries, and the books published by the Sunday School Union, (can be obtained at BANNAN'S Cheap Book Store, Pottsville, at the Union cash prices, who 18 Arent for the sale of their book in Schnytkiil and the apjoining counties.

June 27

Stray Horse.

STRAYED away from the subscriber on Sunday evening last, a small light HAY HORSE, about 12 years old, with the light had a halter on. Whoever will return said flored to the subscriber, or give him information where be an get him again; shall be reasonably rewarded.

JOHN TEMPLE