not with his consent.

Air. 3. went for the system which elevated the moor man in the scale of society; that promoted equality that essential element in all free Governments, not by pulling down the higher, but by lifting up the lower classes to their level. The gentleman from Alabama and his friends advoca-ted a policy which would have precisely the op-Posite effect. Their system Stould truly make the Fight riches, and the pair poorer. The gen-leman advocated a system whose direct and undeniable tendency was in destroy competition, and thereby give a monopely to the heavy capitalists. He would benefit those very millionmires of whose presence here he complehed so

Labor, productive lither, was the great source of national wealth. Its indicatance was incalcu-lable. Compare with this all other interests but it was voted down by gentlemen on the other admindled into perfect insignificance. What is all side. other capital combined compared to the capital of M where capital combined compared to the capital of Mr. S. had renewed the same proposition yesterday in Committee of the Whole, but it was fiour 2. Suppose we have but two unitions of again voted down by gentlemen on the other side working men in the Unit of States, whose wages average \$150 per year-this is equal to the interest of \$3,000 at tix per cent. Each laborer's capital, then; is equal to \$3 000 at interest. Multiply this by two millions, the number of laborers, and it gives you a capital mounting to the enormons sum of six thousand millions of dollars, producing, at six per cent, three hundred and sixty millions of dollars a year. This was the dahor capital he wishes to sustain and uphold. This was the great national industry he wishes to protect and defend against the ruinous and degrading effects of a free and unrestricted competition with the pauper labor of foreign lands. He went to secure the American market for American labor. In the great struggle for the American market, he dook the American side. On the other hand, the genileman from Alabama and his friends went for "free trade," for opening our ports to the manufacturers of all the world; for bringing in freely the pauper productions of Great Britain, to overwhelm the rising prosperity of our own poor but industri-They went for crushing American enterprise; grinding down American labor, and sputting their countrymen on a footing with the very sweepings of the poor houses of Europe, and would, in the end, bring them down to their politscal, as well as their pecupiary and moral condi-Mion. Mr. S. was for cherishing American labor; for giving it high wages; for surrounding it with -oll the substantial comforts of life. Which was the true friend of the Property And yet these free trade advocates, from the Secretary down, professed to be the exclusive friends of the poor nan,' and we are denounced as the friends of mil-We now imported Lionaires and monopolists. fifty millions worth of British goods annually, and therein we imported twenty live millions worth of British azricultural products; of English wool, English grain, English beet and mutton, English flax, English agricultural productions of every kind. And yet gentlemen would rise here and

Here was a beautiful reciprocity. Here were the beauties of free trade. Here were our equality of benefits. We took fifty millions in Bruish goods, one-half of it agricultural produce, while she took one-quarter of a million of our breadstuffs. This was our boasted British market. What was this British market to us ! The American murket consumed annually nearly a thousand millions of American grain; the British market one-quarter Great Britain took of our flour not a tenth part of the amount taken by the East and West Indies; not a third part as much as Brazil; not as much as the little Island of Culia; and not much more than half as much as Hayti. Poor, miserable, negro Hayti, took last year 53.144 barrels of our flour while England, Scotland, and frefand together, took but 35 355 barrels of Flour, and one barrel of corn-neal. Yet we are told, in the face of these official facts, by the Secrelary of the Treasury, that we must take more British goods, utherwise she will have to pay us tests for our breadstuffs, and, not having it to spare, she will not buy as much of our cotton.'
What an insult to American farmers is this. As an honorable man must be not blush for his reputation when he looks upon these facts? But what botter could we expect from this Ambrican Secresary, who, over and over, if his report, denounces the substitution of American ma afactures for foreign goods; and declare that direct luxution ble and isst t goods, especially, in its operation on the poor! Better levy tixes on our orn productions than on those of foreigners! Such are the doctrines open ly around by this Secretary to favor his miserable system of free trade.' Away with such British loctrines as these! They could never find favor with the American people while a spark of patriotism sunnates their hearts or a drop of Revolutionary blood run in their seins.

ter of a million, in all its forms!

The gentleman from Al hama will 76 doubt discover another terrible absurdity when Mr. S. stated that Great Britain exported and sold more ngricultural produgestion my other country in the world. Yet it is strictly and undeniably true. Exported, not in its original form, but, worked up and converted into goods, from cloths, &c., consisting of raw materials and breadstuffs: Great hundred and fifty millions of collars worth of manufactures, one-half of the whole value of sylich different countries of Europe, France, Russia, Prussianus and his triends against the false charges sia, Austria, Spain, Belgium, See, amounted to imade on this floor and in the public press, that different countries of Eur op , France, Russia, Prusfourteen cents' worth per tread, while the people the Whigs were endeavoring to discourage volum-of the United States in the same time consumed there and embarrass the Government in the prosethree hundred and fifth four coals worth per head! This showed the immense importance of the American market to Great Britain, and accounted for her great solicitude to retain it. It also showed the superior wishing of the European Gaveroments the excluding British goods by high and prohibitory tariffs; thus developing and relying upon their own resources, gneauraging and sustuining their own national industry, protheir own prosperity, and illus establishing (as we should do; their own national independence on the most solid and la ting foundations.

Mr. S. invited secution into the facts he had stated; he challenged controlliction. He put them before gentlemen, and begaed them to examine and disprove them if they could. He invited them to reflect upon them in a spirit of candor. 'To dismiss from their minds all party bias; to rise for once superior to the law grovelling prejudices of party; to wake up to the great interest, and feel for the real strength and true glory and indepen dence of their native land.

C DEFENCE OF THE VOLUNTEERS AND WHIGS.

Upon a bill increasing the number and pay of certain officers, Mr. STEWART made the following remarks in behalf of the Volunteers: Mr. STEWART said that he thought the committee were expending too much of their time in making provision for the officers of the army, and not enough in making provision for the privates in the ranks. He inquired of the Chair whether would be in order to move an amendment to the amendment now proposed making an increase in the pay of volunteers. The officers were well d could take care of themselves, but what was to become of the families of the poor volunteers, who encountered all the hardships of milita-17 service for seven dollars a month! It was a very comfurtable thing to have an office 's birth and ample provision from Government, while the men had to fight for almost nothing. He thought it was these very men, who after all had to bear the brunt of the battle, who ought first to be pri-

vided for. Mr. S. lind risen mainly for the purpose of vindicating himself and those who acted with him from a false and calcinnious charge. The Whiles in that House had been charged with throwing "rold water upon the war, disheartening the nation, and decrying and discouraging the volunteers-Now, schous spoke louder than words, and he should, on this expansion, appeal to fact! to show who were and who were not justly liable to this

charge. What were the facts? A few days since a bill had been returned from the Senate reducing the pay of the volunteers from ten dollars a month to seven dollars a month, and on concurring with that reduction the year and nays had been called; and what was the result? The Whige in that House went in a body egainst

their pay to seven dollars. Was that the way putriotic gentlemen encouraged volunteering? Mr. S. looked at votes, not at speeches. He did no ask who flattered the volunteers, but who voted to pay them. Apply this test, and how stood the two parties? Who voted to give them ten dollars a month? The Whips. Who were for reducing their pay to seven dollars! The Democrats. Mr. S. had produced this stubborn fact for the vindication of himself and his friends. He appeal ed to the record. 'There stood the year and nays. Let centlemen deny their own votes if they chose What more ? . Mr. S. had introduced a resolu tion which proposed to increase the pay of volunteers to ten dollars, and to give them a hundred and sixty acres of land. Here was another test.

but it was voted down by gentlemen on the other

in a indy. Now, he wanted the country to understand this matter. A strong effort was making to cause the people to believe that the Whigs were opposed to the war; that they were throwing embarrassment in the way of the Administration, disheartening the army, and discouraging the volunteers. These landers were repeated every day in the officical (the Union.) and copied from it into all the party papers, the followers of the Union, in the country. Yet how stood the fact? Who was it that discouraged the volunteer? Was it the Whigs, who were ready to pay him ten dollars a month and give him a comfortable farm; or was it the so call-ed friends of the Administration, who wanted him to fight for nothing and find himself? Seven dollars a montir! A pretty amount of pay for a farmer on a mechanic, who could get a dollar a day by laboring at home, but who forsook his business and his family, and went into the sickly climate of Mexico, encountered the dangers of the camp, the fatigues of the march, and the blood and carnage of the battle-field! It was said he went for glory. Yes; but could his wife and children live upon glory? The Whiga were ready to give him a tract of land; the Demotrats voted it down two to one. The Whigs wanted to give him ten dollars; the Democrats gave him seven. Was not this very patriotic? Here were gentlemen, flaming patriots too, who received their eight dollars for spending a few hours a day in legislation, and who then returned to all the comforts of a plentiful home, and could very coully vote a man sevendollars a month (less than what they themselves received a day) for going to Mexico, a distant and incongenial climate, and exposing himself to the ances and the bayonets of the foe! These were the men who encouraged our volunteers! These were the friends of the war! These were the supporters of the President! While the Whigs, they sy, threw cold water on the war and the volu eers, and all patriotics men who were ready to fight for the honor of their country. Mr. S. wanted to fix the responsibility just

talk of a British market for our breadsfulls. Why, how much of this did England take? Not a quarwhere it belonged. When it was proposed to give the volunteers ten dollars per month, there were but eight Democrats in favor of it, and but five Whigs against giving them ten dollars and one hundred and sixty acres of land; yet the Whigs are discouraging volunteers! Reverse the case; let but eight Whigs vote to pay the volunteers. and five Democrats against it, and what fremen dous denunciations would follow. Whigs would he expelled from the House as tories and trait is outright. After their votes were spread before the people, let these gentlemen go home and meet the patriotic and honest farmers and mechanics of the country, and try to make them believe that Whigs were their enemies, and Democrats their friends and the mechanics would hold up to them the yeas and nays, and tell them that actions spoke ouder than words; the wives and daughters of the volunteers who were left destitute to scuffle for a living as they could, would frown upon these men with unalterable abhorrence and indignation. For his own part, Mr. S. said he had voted for ery measure to strengthen the arm of the Execue, and bring the war to a speedy and successful termination; and he should continue so to vote He wishes to see this war brought to a successful termination; and be should do every thing in his power to promote such a result. War was a terible calamity to any country, and especially to a bink of the conduct of the Executive in bringing ession; no matter what he might think of the Extive in determining upon his own responsibilthat we had good cause of war, and acting upthat determination without the concurrence of agress, with whom alone resided the war-makig power: no matter what might be thought of conduct of the President in blockading the ty, to procure for us another subscriber, and thus our Grande, and marching the army from Corpus wishes and expectations will be fully realised: Rio Grande, and marching the army from Corpus Christi to Matamoras and pointing our guns into hat city, within the acknowledged limits of Mexico, itself an act of hostility, and leading inevita y to war; how farsthe President could be defend-I in such a course without first submitting the alleged causes of war to the consideration of the Representatives of the people who had to right the battles and bear the hurdens, were questions be would not now discuss. The President had as-Bittain exported, on an average, more than two somed the responsibility, and he would have to meet it. The war is upon us; no matter how or by whom brought on, it is our duty to prosecut consisted of the produce of the soil. The United it to a speedy and honorable conclusion to and to States took about one-fifth part of all the exports this cul be was ready to give all the money, all of Great Britain-being more than all Europe put | the men, all the energy and power of the Governtogether. In a report of a committee in the British, ment. He would not now further detain the com Parliament, made some years appoint appeared that mines; he wished not to assail others, but this the British goods consumed by the people of the much he felt constrained to say; in vindication of

> cution of the war. As to the provisions of the present bill, Mr. S vas opposed to making the office of paymasters perman at; and he hoped, therefore, either that the amendment of the gentleman from New York Mr. Hungerford's would prevail, or that the secand section which repealed the existing law would be striken out. He then said that if the motion was now insorder, he would move to in-crease the pay of valuateers in the existing war served to the end of the war, and to the heirs of those who died in the service. This motion was afterwards submitted by Mr. 8, and rejected,

Cemperance Ode for the Ath of Juln.

BY B. M. FOUST.

Kail Liberty's birthday! approaching in light,
Which shop will in beauty ambsplender be gleaming;
With bangers and emblems of Temperance bright,
And plodely to the breeze all gloriously streiming,
We come to jour stars, and stripes red, white and

hlue, To Purity, Love, and Fidelity true; And mant our proud hanner heside it to wave, O'er life land of the free and the home of the

What are these who in thousands, with badges of white, Gome preclaining to drunkards, there's mercy, still flowing? Who are routing intemperance with o'erwhelming zht. 10 blessing of health in their pathway are strew mg? Whose souls beat with ardor, whose arms nerved

in truth.

Bring days to the aged, and years to the youth?

Its the true Sons of Temperance, may their banner e'er wave. O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave. Ves. the temperance banner of might rear on high; Be the North and the South, and the East and West

claimed; our land for e'er free, free as clouds o'er the sky, Intemperance crushed, and his foul spirit tamed; Be the orphan's wail husbed, and the widow's tea dried, Be erime and want banished, our land far and wide; By our proudly pledged lanner, which doats but to save The land of the free and the home of the brave."

Rouse, rouse, ye then freemen, join this noble band, Auf to wipe out the stain which Intemperance making,
louse up fit your strength, and rescue our land
from the demon whose blows, its firm pillars are

shaking.
Come on, wrash the pledge, your manhood renew, Gather Bround our proud banner, with the red, white, and thus, you her nation will save, hen will tiberty-shale, you her nation will save, lessed "land of the free and the home of the brave." Philadelphia, July 1, 1816.

FROM WARRINGTON .- Rumored Resignation of Mr. Buchanon, &c.

We learn from a Washington correspondent of he Philidelphia Inquirer that a rumor was quite prevalent in the former city to the effect that Mr. Buchanan had resigned as the Secretary of State. oncurrence and for giving the volunteers ten dot- and that Sam Houston was on Saturday morning lars, while every member of the Democratic party, I pominated as Major General?

POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, July 4, 1846.

VOLNEY B. PALMER. At his Real Estate and Coal Arencies At his stat testate and coat agencies,
Carter of Third & Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia,
No.160, Nassau Street, New York,
No.16, State Street, Boston, and
South east corner of Baltimore, & Calvert Stree
Baltimore, is our Agent for receiving subscriptions advertisements for the Miners' Journal.

LIFE INSURANCE. This kind of Insurance is beginning to attract con derable attention in this country. Pamphlets con fice, where application can be made.

AGENTS FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL. Minersville—Charles B. De Forest. Port Carbon—Henry Shissler, Who are authorised to raceive subscriptions and advertisements for the Miners' Journal.

lifteen years of age, of a good moral character who is sufficiently educated for the purpose, wil be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing busi ness, at this office. None but one who can bring unexceptionable references as to character need apply.

OURSELVES.

Although the Miners' Journal has a firmly established reputation, enjoys a patronage surpassed by few country papers similarly situated, and in other ways is well pat ronised, still when the care bestowed on it, and the mone and time it demands, are considered, it has good reason to expect a yet wider circulation than it now enjoys. Think ing thus, we have determined to make an appeal to ou old and faithful friends, who have long stood by us, not to do more themselves, but each in his own sphere, to work n our behalf. The Miners' Journal is essentially the rep esentative of the Schuylkill Coal district, and to it th great community looks for information in relation to al that concern every occupation connected with the great interest which has created the community in which w live. As such, we believe that many abroad, whose name are not on our list, and whose other patronage we do not receive, will find it to their interest, to have recourse t our columns, for a peculiar information we have great fa cilities for affording them, and for other purposes, numbers of our patrons in large cities, have found such airse profitable. It is however to the people around as to the men in business, and to the mechanic and operativ classes, that we especially appeal. Living in the comm aity with which they must suffer or prosper, it becomes them to take at least one paper of the place. It matters not how many they may take from other places, it is in bent on them to contribute to support one at lea-

As every reader of the Miners' Journal knows, we hav for sixteen years labored consclessly for the inferestate this region. We have been uncompromising advocates of the Tariff, and of every National, State, or local measure, cal plated to advance the interests of Miners, as well as of other branches of the Coal Trade, and to enable us to de so successfully, have expended much time, labor and mo ney, more perhaps than almost any country paper in the State! This would under ordinary circumstances, have aced us in a better condition than we are, for while oth ers have amassed fortunes in this district we, though with great efforts, have reaped but a small share of the goods of this World. In another location, and under other circum-tances, we might have done better but have had here much in that point of view to contend with the whole population of the county, except in the immediate Coa district being German, while our Journal to accomplish ts object, is, as it must be in the vernacular of the Nation Besides the mere subgription, there are many ways of patronising a paper. Nothing gives a fairer estimate c activity or gloth of community, than the appearance of the papers printed in it. By them abroad, Capitalist adge of the local character, and by well filled adverti sing columns, are often induced to invest money, which otherwise would never have reached the place. By giving nformation, often by a kind expression in its behalf, journal is greatly benefitted.

Such favors we are still in a condition and disposition to receive. We would not by any means, be thought to omplain of our patronage, which is good, and becomes country like this; and no matter what he might daily more promable; but only to say, that we wish i were twice as great as it is. Were this the care, we not be the only per one who would profit by it for inasmuch as the sphere of our-advertising patronage and our circulation were enlarged, would we be enabled o advance the interests of all who had recourse to our columns. These few remarks we trust will not be in vair and lost upon our present subscribers. If we are not mis taken, each of them will be able without any great difficul-

THE IRON INTEREST OF SCHUTCKILL COUN x .- Besides the many advantages offered by the oal Region of Schuylkill County, for the estabisement in it of Furnaces and Manufactories of fron, which we have already enumerated, there re yet others, too important to be overlooked .t has long been known, that the brick manufact tured in this County and used in building Furaces, was peculiarly bard, and resisted well the estion of the fire, but there is also an ample supply of the clay used in the manufacture of the fire-brick of the most superior quality, which with the investment of moderate capital, in the hands of!a person acquainted with the business, could not but be a profitable enterprise. Of the conglomgrate or puddling stone used for the hearths of Furnaces, elc., there is on the Sharp Mountain near Pottsville, an inexhaustable vein, whence it is now taken in large quantities and sent to all parts of the Country. Neture appears to have een prodigal of all the requisites for the Iron husiness to this district, having furnished it not only with the Iron and Coal, but also with all the minor necessaries which are not often in such immeto len dollars a month, and to make a donation of diste juxta-position. On the line of the Potts-one handred and sixty acres of land to all who ville and Danville Rad Road subject one analysis from an acres of land to all who sity must be extended to the Susquehanna before long, where the strata crop out at the extremity of the basin, on the Broad Mountain, and at a distance of only eight or ten miles from here, are found masses of lime-stone, whence lime, indispensable in the fluxing of the Iron, may be furnished at the lowest rate. All and each of these circumstances are worthy of attention from all disposed to engage in the Iron business, as exerting not only an influence of uniterial character on the prime-cost of establishments, but also on the reg ular expenses of the business, and point to our district as being peculiarly fitted to become a great centre of the Iron interest. This we are entisfied cannot but be understood, if, as we have before said, a liberal and enlightened policy be pursued by the owners of the fron-lands, and unless the moral of the Fable of the Goose with the Golden

Eggs, be utterly lost on them. We publish to day, the admirable speech of Mr. Stewart, of Pagin the National Congress, which we recommend to our readers as fit reading for the Fourth of July, being a declaraion of commercial independence, second only in mportance to that of Nations. Its length should not deter any one from reading it; every line meritngan attentive perusal. We should possibly apolo. gize for the great space we have recently approoriated to the Tariff, on which we think the prosperity of the country depends, but we know our caders will look in vain in the columns of our loco-foco cotemporaries and neighbors, though professedly its friends, for one argument in support of it. The fact of the whole defence resting on us, must be our answer to any cavil on this account. We have struck off a number of extra ges of all the hands on the line of the Road, from copies, containing the speech, which can be ob tained at our counter.

We learn that on Monday last, the powder mill of Frack & Seltzer, at St. Clair, blew up: Luckity the accident occurred when there was no one in the mill, and also when the amount ofpowder it contained was not very large.

THE FOURTH OF JULY. The anniversary of National existence has come national affairs. For the first time in thirty-one years it has found the United States engaged in a Foreign war, and the national flag unfailed in hostility. It looks on the record of events, whose consequences may not to us only, but to the world, have occurred in our foreign relations, but no change in the character and patriotism of the people, who now seem animated by the same spirit which made us triumphant in our other wars .-During the past year there has been an addition to our dominion of a territory larger than many of Mexico. the empires of the old world, and yet another outlet to the exuberant enterprise of the nation provided, which promises, whether for good or il! it becomes us not here to say, to add in the future yet more to our soil. We have, in the course of the past year, had occasion to rejoice over victories which, though we have suffered no defeat, have not been without cause of regret, and more important far than they, a great triumph has been achieved in the maintenance of peace with Great Britain, and the consequent, removal of dark forebodings from the prospects of the world's civilization and our individual progress. Great as is the anxiety in relation to those who defend the honor of the nation abroad, a feeling of tranquil and subdued thankfulness seems to predominate in the popular mind, for this great smoothing of the difficulties of our course. Therefore, as far as we have been able to learn, but little preparation has been made in the country generally for a commemmoration with festivity of the National Sabbath, though the sensations of thankful patriotism will not be, on that account, less sincere. In these feelings, the people of this borough seem to participate, so that we have the prospects of a more quiet day than the Fourth of July usually is in

this community. Yet the day will not be altogether unmarked by public demonstration. The volunteer companies will parade as usual, and there will be appropriate celebrations by the Sunday schools in this borough. At Orwigsburg there will be a celebraparticipated in by the Divisions of the neighborhood generally.

ARMY AFFAIRS.

There are many reports from Washington in relation to the Army, about which a great deal of mystery seems sedulously kept up. Gen. Guines it is said, is under arrest, waiting the organization of a Court Marital for exceeding his authority in ordering out too great a number of Volunteers .-Gen. Brooke has taken in the interim command of the Western Division and is at St. Louis.

The President has nominated Gen. Taylor, a Major General in the Army, and Col. W. O. Butler, of the Volunteers. It is also said that the President has nominated Cols. Twiggs and Kearney of the U. S. Army, as the two additional Brigadier Generals of the Regular Army, and Gen. Patterson, of Philadelphia; Gen. Quitman, of Miss.; Thos. Marshall, of Ky., [not Thos. F. | Gande. but black Tom'] Amos Lane, of Indiana, and James Shields, Commissioner of the Land office, as Brigadier Generals to command the Volun-

There has been many appointments made in the Commissariat and Pay Department, for the Staff of the Volunteers. Capt. Abraham Van Buren, has been appointed a Major in the latter. Capt-Van Buren, formerly commanded a Company of Kearney's Dragoons.

A Court Martial is about Rio Grande, by order of the General Commanding the Army, (Scott) for the that of Lieut. Col. Whistler, of the Infantry, and of Captain Thornton of the Dragoons, on charges preferred by Gen. Taylor.

Mr. Marcy states, it is said, that the quota of Troops from Pennsylvania, will not be required. It is stated that Troops are about to be sent by sea to California, consisting of Regulars and of Volunteers.

The Army of Occupation appears to be doing nothing and the large Volunteer force in the neighborhood of Matamoras, begins to show signs of insulvordination. Col. Kearney it is said experiences similar difficulties at Fort Leavenworth-at either place their movements are delayed for want of transportation, etc. The Mexican Army of the South, is supposed to be at Montercy, while in the West. Urrea, Governor of Santa Fe, is said to have occupied Bent's Trading Post; on the Head Waters of the Arkansas, where he refuses to give battle to Col. Kearney. If so, he must be defeated, as the American Dragoons in that open Country, could not be resisted.

We have received the Literary Record and Journal of the Linnean Association of Pennsylvania College, which is filled with valuable papers on natural science, etc. Those interested in the fast as he conget them in readiness. More than College will be glad to fearn that preparations are 200 dragons have taken up their line of now in an advanced state towards the crection of march.

a Hall to be occupied as its museum. The build. The Volunteer companies are at Fort Leaven ing will be completed in the course of the year, or early in 1817. The corner stone will be laid during this month, when addresses will be delivered by the Vice President of the U. S. and by Professor Haldeman.

We have received a pocket map of the South or First Coal Region of Pan embracing the Schuylkill, Swatara and Dabigh Districts; by W. F. Roberts, Engineer of Mines, Philadelphia, the urst of its kind published. This work is valuable for reference, embracing the whole region from the Lehigh to the Susquehanna, with thestracts of land separately laid down and distinguished, and the improvements completed or contemplated, defined. Mr. Roberts contemplates publishing at an early day similar maps of the second or middle region, comprising the Mahanoy or Beaver Meadow districts, and also of the third region comprising the Wyoming and Lackawana districts. The agency for Schuylkill county is at this office where copies will be for sale in a few days.

We have Nos. 1,2, 3, 4, 5 and 11 of Dr. Reese's improved edition of Chambers' Educational course. The reputation of this series, and of the Editor, so well known as the superintendent of Common Schools for the city and Course of New York, command great attention One of the series, on Drawing, is a successful attempt to introduce into Common Schools, a branch of study too generally neglected in a great practical country like ours. They are published by Sorin & Ball, Philadelphia and for sale at this office.

We are authorized to correct an error in our last paper, relative to the wages of hands on the Reading Rail Road. We learn that the wa-Pottsville to Richmond and Philadelphia, including those employed at the Depots, on all trains, and at all their work, buildings, &c. for the trans portation department, amounted to a fraction less than seventy-five thousand dollars for the last two months, and not for one mouth as we stated last MEXICAN NEWS, ETC.

The Brig Christians arrived at New Orleans on again, and witnesses remarkable changes in our the 21st, ten days from Havana, bringing three days later news from Mexico. The general impression in Mexico, was that Congress would invest Paredes with dictatorial powers, and then adjourn. Paredes contrary to the advice of his friends. was about to set out for the army of the north, be momentous. It has found wast changes to which when reinforced by troops that will accompany him, must consist of 16000 men. There are also reports that Arista is to be recalled to answer grave charges against him. It is said that Arista fought the battle of Palo Alto, contrary to distance west of Roush Creek and north of Pinchis express wish in obedience to orders from grove, where the basin is split by the wedge like

The Empresario also arrived at New Orleans from Havana bringing news one day later though but of little more importance. The Christiana arrived at Vera Cruz on the 22d

Sacrificios with three months' provisions, and left orders that she should remain there. Arista assigns as his reason for withdrawing

from Matamoras, its destitution of provisions and he want of means to defend it, if vigorously atacked. El Indicador of Vera Cruz of the 30th ult. ays positively that Paredes will march to the

ronlier with the army of reserve, so that there ire laurels'yet to be won by our army and the brave volunteers. Two Mexican Generals, names not given are

eported to have died of their wounds received in the actions of the 8th and 9th ... The port of Acapulco has been declared closed

o foreign commerce while it remains in posses sion of the insurgents under Gen. Alvarez. The blockade of Tampico was commenced by the sloop of war St. Mary's on the 20 ult., with

the same notice to foreign consult, &c., that were given of Vera Cruz. The Erench Brig Princess Mario which left

and brought intelligence of a great want of harmony among the Mexicun authorities who were divided into two parties. One of the parties with the military has Gen. Anastisio Paviodi at its head, tion by the Sons of Temperance of that place, and was in favor of Federation & Santa Anna. The other party was in favor of arming the people in favor of Federation without Santa Anna. A third party was about rising up, when the vessel left; but none of the parties had come to any understanding yet.

Mazatlan has revolted against Paredes, proclaim ng Santa Anna President of the Republic. This was done on the 6th May, under the command of Col. Tellaz.

Official despatches had arrived at Tampico that Gen. Arista had been removed from the command f the Northern Division of the Army and Gen-Mejia had supercoded him.

6th. Seventy-nine of these were runaway negroe's and mulatoes from this place (New Orleans) and Havana. These constitute the whole amount kill Navigation. of the Mexican force from Tampico to the Rio

The New Orleans Picayune has received a Vera Cruz paper of the 4th ult., four days later than any thing that preceded it. It brings information of a revolution in the Department of Jalisco, which egun May 20th, in the City of Guadalaxara.

The battallion of Logos, followed by other bodies of military and by the enthusiastic populace. attacked the palace of the Governor so vigorously that the defenders had scarcely time for a single discharge of artillery, by which one man was kil. Road to Schuylkill Haven, -and by the Swatara

The Yucatan Congress was still in session, but co with the greatest carnestness, and the general impression was that before they adjourned, Yucufrom Rio Grande after a five days passage. All vell on board.

FROM SANYA, FE .- An extra from the office of the Lexington Express states that Mr. Houck ad arrived at Independence from Santa Fe, having made the trip in 20 days. He issaid to have brought intelligence that the authorities at Santa Fe-were fortifying it and besides 2000 men then nder arms, the Governor had made a requisition for 5000 men from Chihuahus. Every third man for 5000 men from Connection was to bear orms in the north fork of the west could be be bear orms in and the south fork in Dauphin and Lebanor ts defence. The place was preparing for a siege-Mr. Houck, it is added expresses the opinion that Col. Kearney ought not to take less than 5000 nen on his expedition against Mexico.

The St. Liouis Era of the 18th says a number f wagons loaded with ammunition and provisions ave already started on their way over the Prai ies, and Colonel Kearney sends alliem ahead as

vorth going through drills and military exercises under the direction of the regular officers of the rmy, and are said to be improving rapidly.

Maxico. - It is stated that letters have been re eived in Washington conveying information, that he northern provinces of Mexico are about t o de clare themselves independant, and have signified their disposition to become provisionally attached to the U.S. with the privilege of rejecting parmanent annexation if after some years it be found nexpedient in the opinion of the inhabitants.

THE CANAL.—The U. States Gazette state hat it has learned from an officer of the Schaylkill Navigation Company, that the work is in a very forward style throughout the line. One-third of the line extending from Philadelphia to Rovers Ford, five miles above Phonixville, was open to Navigation on Tuesday last, and the next to Reading, connecting with the Union Canal will be fit

for use in about a fortnight. Knowing the interest felt in this matter by all ersons interested in the Coal trade, we have taken the trouble to inquire, and have learned from Elwood Morris, Esq., the Engineer in charge of the upper section, that the water will be let in during the month of August, and also that those portions injured by the late freshet are now in the greatest state of forwardness. To prevent any delay from leaking, etc., it is intended to let the water into the separate portions so as to test them before hand, and in case of any accident, the render it practicable at once to remedy any dam-

CORRECTION:-In the report of the Iron Trade, published last week, among the Anthracite furnaes erected, there are two put down as Elizabeth Goodell, product 3500 tons. It should have een-Two Furnaces, called South Easton Iron Works, Frederick Goodell, Esq., Proprietor, capa. ble of producing 6000 tons per annum, instea of Duty 3500 tons.

For the Miners' Journal. TRST OR SOUTH ANTHRACITE REGION. GENERAL OUTLINE.

The first of south Authracite Region contains ree distinct Coal Basins separated from each other v Strata of Conglomerate Rock, and in some laces red shale. It is composed of alternate strata of Sand Stone, Rock, Slates, Cool, and Iron Ore.
The first or South Basin extends in a western direction from the Lehigh to the Susquehanna, a distance of about seventy miles. The strata points out at Mauch Churk on the Lehigh, in shape similar to the end of a Canoc. At Pottsville, it is about three and three quarter miles across the bashape of the Second Mountain, which in its zig-zag turnings bounds the south, the middle and northern Anthracite Regions. The south fork terminates in a point two miles short of Port Lyon on the Susquehauna,—the north fork at Lyons Valley about nine miles cast from this river; this point of termination is seven and a half miles north from the range of the south fork. ult., and supplied the Spanish vessel of war at The undulated and contorted nature of the strata of this basin will be noticed in the description of the workings, hereafter to be treated upon.

This basin contains chiefly Anthracite of three varieties, distinguished by the colour of the ashes which are red, gray, and white. The southern reins are red ash the gray and white lie to the north of the basin. The Coal is much harder in the eastern than it is in the western parts of this basin In the south fork of the west end of the Coal basin, the Anthracite changes to a coal that is semibituminous: this quality gradually disappears towards the west and finally charges to a bituminous coal at its termination near the Susquebanna. The same gradual charge of the Coal veins from Anthracite to Bituminous is found in the Coal Field of Wales in Great Britain.

This basin contains argillaceous carboniferous ind silections Iron ores.

The Sharp Mountain forms the southern boundary of the basin, and the Mine Hill and Broad

Mountain the northern boundary, with Peach and other mountain ridges lying between. The second or Broad Mountain basin lies between the Mine Hill, its south boundary, and the Broad Mountain its north boundary. Its eastern end is a short distance east of the Mill Creek Rail Road, and its western end is on the head wa-Tampico on the 6th inst., had previously arrived ters of the West West Branch of Schnylkill. Its extreme length is about ten miles, and its central part is about one mile and a half wide. It conlains coal, generally of the white ash kind, and some of the veins are of great thickness.

The third basin lies on the top of Broad Mountain. It is of irregular width, generally very narrow and extends from the head waters of Mill Creek, crossing the Purppike Road at Sphon's Tavern, and terminating a little west of Rattling Run, a tributary stream of the Mahanoy. Its distance in length is about fifteen miles. This basin has been but little developed except on Mill Creek. There the Coal which has been opened is white ash of superior quality. These three basins constitute the whole of the first or south Anthracite Region.

The Region has been divided into four principal Mining districts, which are known as the Le-bigh, the Pottsville, the Pinegrove or Swatura,

and the Susquehanna.
The Lehigh, or Eastern district, may be considered to extend over the Lehigh and Tamaqua There were 300 troops only at Tampico on the Rail Roud to Mauch Chunk and thence transport ed by the Lehigh Navigation. The latter by the Little Schuylkill Rail Road to Port Clinton, and from thence by the Reading Rail Road and Schuyl-

The productions of the Schuylkill, or east cenral district, in which is situated the thriving town of Pottsville, is sent to the Reading Rail Road and Schuylkill Navigation at Mount Carlion, by the Schuylkill Valley, the Port Carbon and Mount Carbon, the Mill Creek, the East Norwegian, and the West Norwegian Rail Roads, and to intersect the same Rail Road and Navigation at Schuylkill Haven, by the Mine Hill, or West Branch, the Wolf Creek, the West West Branch, the Muddy Branch, and Shaeffer's Creek Branch Rail Roads west, central district is sent by the Swatara and Shaeffer's Creek Branch, via Mine Hill Rail

.The Susquehanna, or Western district include expected to adjourn on the 20th inst. They were the Dauphin and Susquehanna and Stony Creek discussion the monriety of a separation from Mexi-Valley, Bear Gap, and other estates of the north

In the south fork are contained, as before stated tan would be declared independent. The U. S. the Anthracite the semi-bituminous and bitumin brig Somers arrived at Campeachy on the 4th our Coal. Through the Gaps of the Sharp Mouninstant and the Lawrence on the 6th, the latter to intersect an intended line along Stony Creek, over which the productions of this fork will be conveyed to the Susquehanna Canal at Port

The productions of the western or Lykens Valley end of the northern fork, reaches the Susquehanna Canal at Millersburg by the Wiconisco Rail Road. A Rail Road is being constructed Valley to reach the Susquehanna Canal and River at Port Lyon,

at Port Lyon.

The eastern end of this Coal Region is in Car-bon County, the central part in Schuylkill county, the north fork of the west end in Dauphin county,

W. F. ROBERTS, Engineer of Mines, Philadelphia.

THE OREGON TREATH. The treaty is shortontains but five articles, and they are as fol

Art. 1. Fixes the territorial boundary between he United States and Great Britain, west of the Rucky Mountains, on the line of 49°, till it reach es Queen Charlotte's Sound, and then through the Straits of Fuca to the ocean, which gives to Great Britain Vancouver's Island.

Art, 2. Declares the Navigation of the Columbia river; up to where it strikes the line of 490, to e free to the Hudson's Bay Campany, during the emilinuance of its character.

Art. 3. The rivers, ports, and harbors, north of 39%, to be free to the commerce of both nations. Art. 4. Indemnity for the forts and trading sta ions of the Hudson's Bay Company, south of 49°, and of the American north of the same, if any there be. Att. 5. Indemnity for private property of citi

zeus or subjects who may be south or north of That the Senate will ratify this treaty there

o doubt. Since ratified .- Baltimore Patriot.

GEN. TAYLOR .- As there appears to be much

quabbling, in relation to the berth-place of Gen. Paylor, we may us well, says the Louisville Courput the matter to rest. His sister, Mrs. Sarah Grav, residing two or three miles from Louis ille, has in her possession on old "family bible," n which his birth is registered, and from her and we learn the following facts :- General Zachary Taylor was born in Orange county, Virginia, on the 24th of November, 1784. Previous to this event, his father had removed his slaves to this county and purchased land, intending to bring his family without delay. When they did remove here, Zachary was only nine months old. He was raised and educated in this county and always has considered it; and now regards it as his home. His father Col. Righard Taylor, was an officer in the old Continental army, and died a his residence near this city, about ten years since. He was an elector in this district for Jefferson Madison, Menroe, and for Henry Clay the first time he was a candidate for the Presidency. Gen. Taylor at present owns several valuable houses and fors on Wall street, in Louisville. He also large force kept employed by the company will owns a large plantation in Mississippi, and a smaller one in Louisiana.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. PUBLIC WORSHIP -- At the "Upper Room" of

CIRCULAR. The Protestant Episcopal Church, Pottsville.

We, the undersigned, Rector, Wardens and Vestry men of Trinity Church, Pottsville, having unanimously resolved to build a larger Church edifice, beg leave respectfully to lay before the citizens of this Borough and County, the following propositions, and to solicit their attention to the 1st. We propose to build a Church in

the purest Gothic style, about 60 feet front by 110 deep, with a tower 100 feet high, surmounted by an iron spire 85 feet, and capable of seating one thousand persons. 2d. We propose to have seats interspersed; throughout this Church free to all who may wish such accommodation, thereby opening the sanctuary freely to the transient visiter, the way-faring man, the employer and the laborer, the rich and the poor, and giving to each and all the same welcome and the same privileges within its hallowed walls.

3d. We propose to raise one-half of the necessary sum (\$5000) abroad to build the Church, which, from the subscriptions already obtained, and the promises made by responsible persons, there is no doubt of realizing so soon as the other half is obtained in this Borough and County-and the building is not to proceed until said sum is secured.

And now Brethren and fellow-citizens. in view of this, is it too much to ask that each Protestant member of this communitv should do at least something for so important an object? The time has come when a mighty effort should be put forth by all lovers of truth and order for the spiritual interests of this place and its vicinity. We contend for nothing but the "faith once delivered to the saints," and yet for this we do earnestly contend, and ask all Protestants as they value this faith, and the blessings it vouchsafes, to lend us a helping

The Church we propose to build will be in every respect an improvement and blessing to this community. Its style will be such as to commend it alike to the man of refined taste and the devout christianfor solemn and grand in its aspect, it will preach silently, yet effectually, to each pas ser by in this bustling, busy place, calling, the thoughts from the too absorbing cares of earth to dwell on more substantial things above. Its size will be such as to enable us to concentrate an influence which will tell powerfully for good throughout the entire region-and its freedom will be such as to enable all who may enter its sacred courts to realize that they are in the house of that Being who is no respecter of persons, where the rich and the poor meet together on common and equal ground to worship that God who is the maker of them all. Such then being our plan, and such our object, we storevery well-wisher to the temporal and spiritual interests of this community to be prepared to aid us according to their several abilities. Let the poor man give his mite and the rich man his hundreds, and we shall accomplish the enterprize without burden to any. Thousands and tens of thousands are here. spent every year in mere luxury and pleasure, which serve but to enervate the bo-The productions of the Pinegrove, or Swatar), dy and ruin the soul; and shall we fail in the holy undertaking to build a Church by which the truth of God will be advanced. Lorherry Creek, Donaldson, and Union Rail Roads to the Union Canal at Pinegrove.

Order established, virtue increased, the wandering gathered into the fold of Christ, and in view of which our children and all after generations will rise up and call us blessed &

WILLIAM C. COOLEY, Rector. Francis B. Nichols, & Mardens. Edward Owen Parry, 5

Thomas C. Williams, Geo. M. Cumming, Samuel J. Potis, George H. Potts. Festrymen. James S. Carpenter, James Silliman, jr. Francis W. Hughes,

The Recommendation of the Bishop. Having visited Pottsville and its vicinity recently, I have been deeply impressed with the necessity of providing increased Church accommodation for the inhabitants, and I cordially recommend the proposed measure of creeting a Church in Pottsville, to be liberally supplied with free sittings, as an object eminently worthy of the generous patronage of Episco-ALONZO POTTER.

Phila., March 19, 1846. Voluntary contributions can be

handed to the Rector, the members of the Vestry, or to Andrew Russel, Treasurer,

MARRIED.

On 5th May last, by Rev. Newton Heston, Mr. HENRY WOODING to Miss NAOME KELCHYER, of Heckscher-On the 25th inst., by the same, Mr. DAVID I. LEWIS, to Miss Canoline Price, of Minersville. On the 29th uit., by Rev. Joseph McCool, Mr. Sold-nox Helm. of Pottsville, to Miss Sarah Galla, of MON HELM, Of POSISYSTIE, 10 MINO SAROH WILLIAM JONESTOWN, Lebanon county.

At Pinegrove, on the 16th June, by Rev. B. Sadtler, Mr. WM. Forner, to Miss Charlotte E. daughter of the late Henry W. Conrad, Esq.

DEATHS. On the 17th ult., in this borough, Michael Efflion aged 22 years.

Public Sale, by Executors. IN PURSUANCE of the directions of the last will and testament of John Bueshar, late of Bothel township, behing county, deceased, the undersigned, executors, will sell by public sale, on Thursday the First day of October next,

At the Public House of Samuel Beard, in the borough of Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill county; all that certain half Lot or Gnouse, situate on Front street, in said borough, adjoining lots marked with letter D and No. 4; and detter II and No. 5; being the northern half of the lot marked in the general plan of the Addition to Schuylkill Haven, with the letter D No. 4; on which are erected a large and convenient.

Which are erected a large and convenient.

TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, and other out buildings. Possession will be given on the first day of April, 1517. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., when the

terms will be made known by

JACOB WEIDEL.

JOHN SATTAZAHN,

WENDEL GEHART.

Executors of John Beechor, decased.

Schuylkill Haven, July 4.

27-131.

NOTICE

Te hereby given to the subscribers of stock to the Cat-tawissa Bridge Company, that a 2nd and 3d instal-ments of five dollars each is required to be paid to the Treasurer, on or before the 1st day of August and 1st day of September next, respectively. By order of the Board D. CLARK, Treasurer. Cattawissa, July 4, 27-3t Transverse Sections

OF THE Coal Region, on which all the veins of coal discovered between the Sharp and Broad Mountains, are designated. For sale at IIIANNAN'S Cheap Book store, Pottsville. July 4

PUBLIC WORSHIP—At the "Upper Room" of the Baptist Congregation, Centre street, over Moodey & Acchternacht's store, on Lord's Day next, at 101 A. M., and 71 P. M.

By particular request the Rev. A. A. Anderson, will continue his series of discources on "Revealed Truth" each Lord's Day evening, at 74 o'clock.

TRINITY CHURCH.—There will be a discourse by the Rev. Wm. Cooley, in Trinity Church, on Sunday evening, upon the subject, "The Christian's Duty to his Country" text. "Render unto Cesar the things that are Cæsar's." Sermon to commence at a quarter after 8 o'clock.

Of THE Coal Region, on which all the veins of coal discource discovered between the Sharp and Broad Mountains, are designated. For sale utilannan's Chera the Sharp and Broad Mountains, are designated. For sale utilannan's Chera the Sharp and Broad Mountains, are designated. For sale utilannan's Chera the Sharp and Broad Mountains, are designated. For sale utilannan's Chera thins, at 75 clock.

WIDE CURTAIN PAPER.

100 Pieces of Wide Curtain Paper, part received and for sale wholesale and Retail, at BAN'S Cheap Book and Paper Store, Pottsville.—

2 "Man's Cheap Book and Paper Store, Pottsville.—

2 "Mentains supplied by the Dozen, to sell again, at city prices, carriage added."

1014, 1,1540. NAN'S Cheap Book and Paper Store, Pottsville.—