

### POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, July 18, 1846.

VOLNEY B. PALMER, At his Real Estate and Coal Agentie Correr of Third & Cheshui Streets, Philadelphia, No. 103, Rassan Street, New York, No. 10, Name Street, Boston, and Seath cast cerner of Battimore, & Univert Streets, Battimore, isport &ccus for receiving subscriptions and advertisements for the Miners' Journal.

LIFE INSURANCE.

This kind of Insurance is beginning to utract con-iderable attention in this country. Pamphlets con-taining the necessary information, can be obtained at this office, where application cen be made. June 26

AGENTS FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL Minereville—Charles B. De Forest.
Port Carbon—Henry Sidssler.
Who are authorised to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Miners' Journal.

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

We refer our readers to the advertisemen of some valuable property by Wim. B. Hull, Esq., who offers it for sale in consequence of his intention to move from this part of the State.

THE TARIER!

THE TARIPP.

The ironmakers are thunderstruck at the new tariff. Ruin, rain, rain, is theirers. A duty of thirty, percent, equal to a protection of fifty percent, they say will bankrupt the whole of them. They declare that they will shat up their establishment, turn their workmen adrift, and insist on being spined any how. Well, if from can only be furnished at home, at once and half the price at whigh titing the procured dirord, then ruin ought to overwhelm the business! What a monstrons proposition it ig-that an article of such universal necessity, consumed in such vast quantities, essential to all public improvements and private business, should be distributed in the proposition for one moment, we are a nation of blockheads, and cacht to pay tribute to ironmakers. The iron-makers must have made themselves from faces, to buzard easistance to the bill that has just passed the House.

But their cry of ruin, is as untrue as it is absurd—
But their cry of ruin, is as untrue as it is absurd—
Iron can be made as cheaply in the United States as
any where on the clobe. They say that the price of labor is much dearer here than elsewhere. So it is, for
the moment; for the enormous profits of the business
have forced new establishments into existence so rapidly, that they have hid upon each other mail the wages of good men have risen to four, five, and even seven doltars a day. Fig bon has been pinde to cost \$17
a ton to the maker jeo that ha has only doubled his money by the sales at \$33. But it can be made at \$12,
and less, as all these distracted men well understand. ney by the cales at \$33. But it can be made and less, as all these distracted men well unde and less, as all linese distracted men well understand. The profits of the iron makers, under the Tariff of 1812 have been altogether frightful. In some cases they have cleared the cost of their establishments in one year. A great proportion of the manufacturers are satisfied with the new left. It is largely protective; as much so, as many of them desired in 1812. But then, expecting to get half what they asked for twice what they wanted, and got the whole. Now they have a good bill,—a bill which if they act wisely, will belay the movements of free trade for some years, though father reductions are surre to be made already. ugh farther reductions are sure to be made event

with being the movements of free trade for some years, though farther reductions are source to be made eventually.

With what poor types can men now attempt to uphold extreme protection. The chief arguments upon which the system was rearrely are deficient. Protection was demanded until our manufactures "got agoing.". Protection has been continued more than twenty years, until the mighty militions my sted in protected pursuits are the boast of the protectionists, and until our skill-in most articles, is equal to any in the world; and yet it is not proposed to abolish protection, but to leave it in extravagant proportions. The doctrine of the "home market," has signally failed. The prices of agricultural products have failen to unprocedented cheapness; the worl interest, by hostoning expecters, is turned to the free trade side; and the furners, in all branches, are only saved from min, by the liberal policy of, Great Britain. The promise, "we will be for free trade when other nations adopt it," so freely made, calls for the performance. England, the great nation of consumption for us, has blotted out all duties on our products, with the exception of two or three articles, and established asystem of free trade, which to one decaumed of five years ago. The spirit of the age, which, though the stable of a bases of production, with all the accumulation above and extended on the stable of the page, which, though the stable of a bases of production must and resiges, is sweeping away protection, with all the accumulated abuses of modern times. Protection must am will go by the board, throughout the civilized world The interests which either from change of laws or from The interests which either from change of laws of from changes in their own position, are left uncovered by protection, will turn against the and Massachusetts. Rhode leland, and Connectiont, Tryp possibly, may yet adopt "cheap iron." is their motto. Under all this accumulation of reasons, our advice to our triends in the iron business is, say nothing, play quiet,—that is the game. You cannot make it better; you may make it worse. You are all well off, and there are two or three more profitable years before you. It will be a gagat deal better to make iron than to make politics.

game. You cannot make it better; you may worse. You are all well off, and there are two more profitable years before you. It will be deal better to make from than to make politics. We copy the above articles from the Journ & of Commerce, of New York, a paper which makes great pretensions to purity, and therefore claims the support of the whole religious community .-The statements it contains, evince either the most excessive ignorance of facts, or a flagrant disregard of truth. We shall attempt simply to point out and prove the falsehoods. In the first place, it is false that the iron men have threatened to close their works, and discharge their men; they will not, and wish not to do so, unless impelled by an absolute and ruinous necessity. It is not true that iron can be made here as cheaply as anywhere on the globe, though it be true we have the raw material in profusion, unless it be that the tration are struck with dismiy; and to do them Journal of Commerce would reduce the price of labor to as low a-standard as it bears in Europe. It is not true that labor costs seven por five, or four dollars per day. Its excess has been \$1, 50, while at many furnaces, laborers get but 80 cents a day. Itistrue that in particular kinds of labor, such as puddling, which but few persons, constitutionally or from long use are capacitated for, \$2.50 per day. may, in some instances, be paid, but we do not believe this sum has, in any instance, been exceeded. With regard to Pig Iron, its cost to the maker varies, but it cannot be made, as the J. of C. says, relying possibly on the calculation of some speculator, at \$12, or any sumilike it. Its cost varies" from \$15 to \$25, the averge according to our opinion being about \$22. We know of one case in which the cost of the establishment has been, as Journal of Commerce rays, reimbursed. In that instance, works that cost from \$2, to \$300,000. were purchased at from \$30 to \$40,000, and besides, a large quantity of fron made during the depression of prices, were sold when the rates were been realized. There is, on the other hand one instance of which we are cognizent, which speaks strongly. At a small furnace, in this neighborhood, merely to provide for the men, the works were kept open and \$7000 sunken, a sum which has not been made good by the subsequent prosperity. It is true that for two years past; the iron men have done-well, yet during the time, in spite of the high prices, caused in Europe, by the Ruilway mania, which operated in our favor and the great increase of production in the U. S., it will be seen by the following table, prepared from the Public records, that nearly as much iron was inported in 1845 under the present rates of duties, as in 1811 and 1842, when the duties as is known were as low as 20 per cent.; and three-fourth of the iron establishments of this country were clos-

ed under the action of a system, the Journal of Commerce is so anxious to restore. Pig & Bar Iron Other Man'rs \$3,512,049 \$4,055,507 \$7.568.519 1841 4,010,125 4,629,863 8.739,98 3,390,147 3.995.671 7.385,818 885,084 1.091,598 1,977,681 4.220,196 sylvania. 1.849 169 1844 2.380.027 1845 3.070,185 3,965,611 7.035,797

Fhia statement shows that the present rates of duties on manufactured fron which everages at 75 per cent., is not too high, and that the reduction to 30 per cent., proposed by the bill of Mr. McKay would be ruinous to the business

Thirty per cent may be sufficient as provided in the proposed bill to protect Pig iron, but why county.

indersold in the manufactured article without a

It is not true, as the Journal elegantly expres-

try. Another reason why protection here is re- were in the Borough for the purpose of gaining an quired is, that in Europe money is cheap, operators influence, to be exerted hereafter on the Legislacan obtain funds easily at from three to four per ture of the State, with certain members of the Locent, the price being regulated by the Bank of cofoco party, who while they profess a peculiar England, while in this country, the calculations of hatred to corporations, are believed by a large porthe best informed fix the rate of interest at from 10 to 12 or 15 per cent.

It is not true that the manufacturers are satisfield with the new bill, as the Journal of Com- tions, to curtail and crush individual enterprise merce eays, or that it is as much as they desired and trammel the powers of all the operators of this hey siked, begged twice as much as they needed, and received all they asked for, except on a very should be selected to proceed to Washington city

few articles. much as 3000 miles of ocean intervene between equilibrium of labor. This idea is preposterous or views of the originators of this matter, were infor the world knows that sea transportation is the duced to participate in this movement, and a meetken from Liverpool or the Severn, to New York, participated, (several, whose names appear as offifor less than it costs to take it from the Iron Dis- cers, were not present,) which adopted resolutions ral products have not fallen to unprecedented sons selected, one at least is an avowed and uncheapness, for under the influence of the Tariff of compromising enemy to protection, so much so '42, they have been higher than they have been that we learn, he has been in the habit of telling for years, except when in one or two instances, persons from the country, who deal at a store in the crops of the U. States were short, and importations were made from other countries, to supply goods could be sold at a much less rate than they our markets. The expectation that good can follare, and the sincerity of the professions of the ow, from free trade in England, is futile, as acexception of Cotton alone, England takes an in- F. W. Hughes and George Rahn, Esqs. had been onsiderable amount of agricultural products from us. Of flour, during the years 1844-45, while negro Havit took 53,144 barrels, England, Scotland, and Ireland took 35,355 barrels of flour, and one of corn meal, worth not the quarter of a mil-

lion of dollars in all. It is not true as the Journal of Commerce says, that protection must throughout the world "go by the board,"or at least appearances do not indicate it. in asmuch as experience, the advance of Great Brita'n and decay of their own industry, have taught perity, and during the past five years, thirteen, protective in the highest degree, or prohibitory tariffs have been enacted in Europe. From pure necessity, England has been driven to preach free trade from the fact, that all the world copied her example, and aspired to rival her.

The assertion that England has established free rade, is incorrect, in as much as she has reduced her duties, only when compelled to do so, by the rival industry of the United States. On this acshe found herself driven from foreign and colonial imilar reason, she has abrogated the corn land and refuse their attention to whomsoever has once brogation, take one barrel of flour more from A. merica, for the immediate effect of the change will be to increase the supply in England.

We think we have exposed an error in every our readers to reflect on, as a fair specimen of the below. facti ious facts' with which the free trade system is bolstered up by its partisans.

THE COUNTRY IN MOTION .- We hear from every quarter accounts of the commotion excited by the probable repeal of the Tariff. In Philadel. phia there was a large meeting of Locos during the early part of the week; at Reading on Saturday night there was a large meeting; and also at Minersville, here, and elsewhere, the people have gathered together, to do what is in their power. The persons who voted for the adminis-

justice, now after the eleventh hour show signs of repentance. Every thing seems to indicate that the people have weighed in the balance the leaders who deceived them and found them wanting.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Warehousing Bill has passed by a vote of 30 to 20, an unfavorable prognostic of the fate of the Tariff, which Oliver Oldschool thinks now will be repealed. We publish the following abstract of the proceedings of the Senate, that the working adopted by acclamation: men may see how little they can confide in the Locofoco party, and how little sympathy is felt for them. These remarks come with little approprinteness from Mr. Sevier, who has voted for the printing of so much democratic trash from time to time, such as Fremont's Journale, Polk's protestations of valor, etc., destined to be revoked with so much sang froid afterwards.

WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1845. Mr. Webster presented a memorial from the manufacturers of copper, respecting the duty on raw copper, proposed by the new Tariff. The highest, yet even here, by no means a sum equal petition states that 13.000,000 pounds of copper to what has been lost in these same works has are now annually consumed in the United States, one half in raw copper as imported from Chili and said for by ten or twelve millions of yards of cotton goods. Under the present law, raw and sheeting copper are both free of duty. The new till proposes a new tariff. He moved to lay it on the table and have it printed.

Mr. Sevier moved to refer the question of print ing to the Printing Committee.

Mr. Webster said that the motion was an extra ordinary one. Mr. Sevier said that petitions of the kind be bould pouring in from all portions of the country that were interested, to influence the action of the Senate, or raise a panic. He should oppose printing any tariff bill that would raise a clamor and uproar in every workshop in the country.

Mr. Webster eaid that if these men die let them die game, protesting against the instrument of their

print was referred to the Printing Committee. Unless we err, the occupants of the workshops will remember these remarks of the Senator from the State without a single manufactory and hold

death. After some further debate the motion to

his party some day to account for them. The measure proposed by Mr. Broadhead of Pa. exempting Coal Barges from the laws relative to coasting vessels, etc., has passed. This is a matter of some importance to the coal interest of Penn- stand by the Turiff of 1842, which has brought

ANOTHER COMPANY OF VOLUNTERS PROM THIS COURTY.-The Port Carbon Artillery, Capt. from the Gouernment-and shall we appeal in Aurand, and the Minersville Company, Capt. vain? Christ, have notited and offered their services as a of the different towns and villages in Schuylkill portion of the State Quota; the two together will County to hold meetings and remoustrate against the destruction of the Tariff of 1342, on the preservation of which all one future hopes of proother Companies to be expected from Schuylkill perity are based.

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We have never known such intense feeling to pervale this region as exists among all classes

of the community at present, in relation to the ees it, that protection was demanded merely until Tariff of 1842, which it is threatened will be suour manutactures "got going," but against the emoverished and oppressed laborers of Europe, and whose destruction cannot but exert the most disnot the least was this protection asked for, that astrons influence on business of every kind around our countrymen might be exempted from a similar. While this subject occupied every mind and lar doom of hopeless toil. That the laboring men many were busy concerting an available and suitamight by education and culture, prepare their chil- ble opposition to the proposed course of the friends dren for the high destiny that awaits them as pars of the President and his party, several persons ticipators in the political government of the coun- from Philadelphia, who it is generally believed tion of their fellow citizens to have been liberally supplied with funds, especially during the past winter, to advance the interest of certain corporan 1842, or that they, expecting to get half what region, made themselves exceedingly active and appeared very anxious that the said Locofocos to represent the interest of this county in regard The idea has been advanced idly enough, that to the momentous subjects now under discussion foreign competition is of little importance, inas- we have referred to above. A few of our citizens who participated in the general anxiety in relation us and Europe, and that remoteness restores the to the Tariff, but who were ignorant of the ultericheapest of all, and that a ton of iron may be ta- ing was called in which but few of our citizens tricts of Pennsylvania. The prices of agricultu- we publish in another column. Of the two per-

Orwigsburg, that were it not for the present Tariff other in favor of the Teriff, is considered at least cording to Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania, with the hypothetical. As soon as it was announced that men, who were identified with the business of the selected to be the official representatives of this region at Washington, the feeling became more vi- to their interest to do so, betray the people again; olent throughout the borough, and simultaneously without any call, within two hours, an old-fashioned meeting was held, which was only equalled here in numbers and enthusiasm, by those which | men, if they could not go-hut on no conditions

took place during the last Presidential campaign. The design to send on these men was repudiated with indignation and feeling, not because they objected to their being sent by, any persons who to Washington, and published in all the papers might please to bear their expenses, but because the cen inental nations, the secret of English pros. they would not tolerate for a moment the idea that men should be reputed their representatives who cheers for the Tariff of 1842. had so grossly and wilfully contributed to produce the present danger, by the deception wrought on the majority of Schuylkill County, for which they are yet to be held- to-a rigid accountability, and whom the people believe, if an opportunity offered for a similar purpose, would not he-itate to enact again a similar series of misrepresentation.

So long as the people suffer themselves to be governed by offere party tactics, and act blindly in themselves into party leaders, such scenes will be markets, by the great cheapness of American conceed again and again with impunity, but if goods produced by the Tariff of 1812. For all they will but take the matter into their own hands

not for our sake, but to enable her to feed her op wilfully deceived them, men will be careful how eratives more cheaply and thereby manufacture they falsify and defraud them of their votes; they more cheaply. She does not, on account of this will dread the retribution of disregard and contempt. Such a reception unless we are mistaken from the indignant feeling which now prevades the district, some persons will hereafter receive. The meeting passed with enthusiasm a series of resolustatement in the above article, which we leave to tions of the strongest character, which follow

#### THE TARIFF IN DANGER. GREAT MASS MEETING.

A tremendous meeting of the xitizens of Pottsville, by a simultaneous impulse, without even a call, convened in front of the Exchange Hotel, in this borough, on Saturday Evening the 11th inst.. filling the whole street for nearly a half square, in one mass of people. FRANCIS SPENCER was called to the Chair,

assisted by Orlando Dufer, Francis J. Parvin, William Phillips, John C. Lessig, George Heis-ler, Esq., Robert Bamford, Henry Jenkins, Price Hudson, Danl. Hill, Win. H. Mann, J. L. Pott and Daul. Klopp, as Vice Presidents, and Robt. Mor-ris and John Ford Whitney, as Secretaries. After the meeting was organized, Maj. James II. Campbell was called for and addressed the ecting with thrilling effect, in which he expo-d the shameful deception practised by the leaders of the Locofoco party upon a large body of our laboring community, by declaring during the late contest, that James K. Polk was more to be trusted as a friend of Protection than Henry and held them up to the scorching indig-

ded, the following resolutions were offered and Whereas, this community has heard with alarm and amazement, that the Administration Bill for the destruction of the Tarfff of 1342 has been forced through the House of Representatives un-der the lash of the Administration and the Gag of the Previous Question, thus cutting off all disbate,

by a majority of 19 votes,—and unless the people rise up in the majority of their strengthshroughout the country, and cause the destroyers of our out the country, and cause ins destroys career of ruin, the Administration will force its passage through the Senate also. Therefore, C. Resolved, That we are determined to stand by the Tariff of 1842 as it is-without alteration or

compromise, and pledge ourselves to the public that we will support no man for any public of-fice, who is not an open, avowed and active sup-porter of the Tariff of 1342. porter of the Tarin or 1342.

Resolved, That the destruction of the Tariff of 1342 is a blow aimed at labor—that its repeal will again spread ruin and desolation throughout

will again spread ruin and desolation thr this now prosperous country—impoverishing the business man, & robbing the laborer of his capital, by depriving him of employment and fair wages, thus reducing his family to want and rendering his home desolate

his home desolate.

Résolved. That the proposed change of the duty on Coal from \$1.75 per ton to 30 per cent. advalerem, which is only about 45 cents per ton when fairly collected, but which is open to all kinds of fraud, which will deprive it of any duty if found necessary by the foreign competitor—will fall more heavy on the Coal Trade than any other branch of business, because it makes a reduction of from \$1.30 to \$1.50 per ton on an article which is sold when mined at from \$1.75 to

\$2.374 per ton—consequently the greater portion of this reduction will fall on labor, which must be reduced on the average from 25 to 30 cents per day, or the business abandoned, thus robbing and swindling the 5000 Miners and Laborers et. gaged directly in the Coal Trade in Schuylkil county out of at least One Thousand Dollars per day, and upwards of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars per annum, and without conferring any benefit on any other portion of the communication as past experience shows—we therefore appeal to the United States Senate, on behalf of ourselves, our families and our comp us from a state of bankruptcy and ruin, and con-ferred more blessings upon all classes of the community than any measure that has ever emanated

Resolved. That we recommend to the citizens servation of which all our future hopes of pros-Resolved, That this meeting, which is compo-

protect the raw material, when we are liable to be THE TARIFF AND THE COAL REGION. sed of all classes of our citizens, do disapprove of the act of a few persons, some of whom are not residents of the County, but connected with cor-fupt corporations, who expect to gain influence by controlling and crushing individual enterprise

by couroing and crusing marviatal enterprise in this region, in selecting two of the leaders of the Locoloco party to represent our interests at Washington, one of whom is an open and svowed Free Trade man, and is believed to be an applicate for the second of the seco aut for office from the General Governme and the other an individual who two years ago denounced our business men as tyrants and opdenounced our missiess men at tyrams and op-pressors of the poor—charged them with giving the men in their employ shuking meat—denoun-ced the whole community as "Church burners," and heaped all the odious epithets that could be found in the vocabulary of abuse upon our citi-cum who disclosed that James K. Polk was zens-who declared that James K. Polk was more to be relied on as the friend of protection than Henry Clay—men who proferred sacrificing the best interests of their country to the dictates f party feelings-who shamefully betrayed and deceived the people—and in whom the people have no confidence.

Resolved, That as the Lecofoco leaders definitded a large body of honest citizens out of their votes by misrepresentation, thereby placing their

On motion of Maj. Campbell, it was Resolved, That the discussion between F. W. Hughes and J. G. Clarkson, Esqus., be appended, to the proceedings of this meeting, and sent

Washington. Mr. Bartholomew was then called upon, who addressed the meeting in a very able and lucid manner, which attracted great attention. After showing that the destruction of the Tariff would destroy the business of the country, and reach the hearth of the poor man, deprive his home of the necessaries of life, and take the bread from the mouths of his children, he advised them to view things calmly and dispassionately, while there was no political contest raging, and if persons had come to them with honey on their lips and deceit on their tongue, to deceive and betray, to mark them; and,

make them an example hereafter. \*\* Mr. Neville was then called for and addressed the meeting in one of the very hest speeches we have ever heard him deliver. The meeting then called for Mr. Haywood, who made some excelent remarks, stating that those of our citizens who took part with the meeting held in the aftermoon at Geisse's, were actuated by pure motives in the course they took, believing that it was necessary to send Locofocos to have influence with the L'ocofoco members. The meeting how ever thought different, and demanded that business county, should be rent, and not unprincipled, office-seeking politicians, who, in order to maintain their standing with the party, will, if they find it and selected Bunjamin Harwood and E. W. McGinnis, whose establishments employ about one thousand men, to proceed to Washington, it necessary -- with power to select other business to send any of those who had been engaged in deceiving and betraying the people, on behalf i the citizens of this region.

The proceedings were ordered to be transmitted friendly to the Tariff in Schuylkil! County, and such other papers as choose to copy them. On motion, the meeting adjourned with nin

Signed by the Officers. VOICE FROM THE MOUNTAINS OF

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENN'A.1 At a very large meeting of the citizens of schuylkill county, held at the house of Jacob Geisse, in the borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill rounty, Pa., the following named Gentlemen were

Hon, GEORGE RAHN, President. SANCEL SILLYMAN, SAMUEL HUNTZINGER BURD PATTERSON, THOMAS FOSTER, GEORGE sount she took off the impost duty on cotton when obedience to the dictates of persons who exalt H. Ports. Hon. Strange N. Palmen, Benja MIN HAYWOOD and DANIEL KREBS. Vice Presidents.
J. M. Sanderson and John H. Downing

F. W. Hughes, Esa offered and read the falowing resolutions, and the meeting, after able addresses from Mr. Hughes and Benjamin Hay--wood, adopted said resolutions unanimously: Resolved, That the people of Schuylkill Counof all political cre he passage of the Tariff Bill in the House of from the Committee of Ways and Means. That the enactmentment of this Bill into a law will prove greatly prejudicial to the interests and in-creasing prosperty of this State.

Resolved, That the duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem, imposed by this bill on Coal will be altogether inadequate for the protection of the Coal trade of Pennsylvania; its effect will be to admit scoal from the Nova Scotia Mines into our Eastern port, at a price below what it can be produced by Pennsylvania, and thereby to exclude from a grea extent Pennsylvania Anthracite coal from the Eastern market.

Resolved, That the encouragement afforded t the coal trade of Pennsylvan a, by former Tariff laws has induced the expenditure of about \$30. 000,000, in the construction of Railroads, Canals Houses, Steam Ergines, &c., to develope the Coal trade of Schuylkill County alone-that the pas sage of the Tariff Bill now before Congress will greatly impair the value of this investment, and effect seriously the interests of about forty thou sand people, dependant upon the coal of this coun-

for support.

Resolved, That we do most searnestly protest against the passage of this Tariff Bill, as altogether uncalled for by the interests of the whole country The Tariff of 1842 has answered the end of it enactment as a mere revenue measure, and besid has tended to advance most rapidly the prosperity nation of the meeting, which responded to the of the whole people of this State. The farmer has received a ready market and good price for hi produce—the mechanic has found abundant emproyment—the wages of the miner and laborer have greatly increased—and, altogether, a state of musurity now exists already unknown in the have ployment—the wages of the miner and laborer prosperity now exists almost unknown in the his-

orveof Pennsylvania. Resolved, That our thanks are due to the Penn Ivania delegation in the House of Representatives in Congress, who, with a solitary exception, manisted their fidelity to their constituents and best interests of the State, in casting their votes in op position to the chaoxious hill. Resolved. That we have entire confidence in

the fidelity of our Senators, Messis. Comeron and pened last winter. Sturgeon, to the interests of their constituents on this question, and that should the casting vote of this bill devolve on our Vice President, we feel assured that Mr. Dallas, as a Pennsylvanian who stood by the interest of his constituents in the Senate of the U.S. in 1832, will again be arrayed with the people of his native State.

On motion of B. Haywood, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this mee ng be published in all the papers of the County copies of the same he sent to President Polk, Vice President Dallas, the heads of the sev eral Departments and to each of our Senators in

Resolved, That F. W. Hunnes, Esq. and Hon. GEORGE RAME be requested to proceed forthwith to Washington, with the proceedings of this meetng, and urge upon Congress the justice and imriance of sustaining the great Coal and Iron interests of Pennsylvania.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. By the following letter it will be seen that the services of our town-men of the National Light Infantry have been accepted.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ? Harrisburg, July 11, 1846. 5 Capt. James H. Campbell:

Sir .- I am directed by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, to acknowledge the receip of the "Muster-roll" of the "National Light Infan try," a volunteer company you have the honor to command, accompanied with a tender of services to aid in prosecuting the existing war with Mex-

I am further directed by the Governor to con vey to the officers and soldiers composing the "National Light Infantry" his high sense of their patriotism and valor. He has directed the Roll, transmitted in duplicate, to be filed in the proper per cent. They are singular characters,—I could department, a duly which I have performed with have made fifty dollars within the week, if I had

I am most respectfully, your ob't serv't, H. PETRIKIN. Am't Adj't Gen'h ARMY NEWS:

The steamer Albama arrived at New Orleans on the 6th inst. from Point Isabel, with later intelligence from the army. The intelligence is not of importance. The health of the volunteers was good-diarrhoa being the only disease with which they were affected.

Great low was evinced in camp on the reception of the news that Gen. Scott would not accept the command of the army, and would not supercede "Old Rough and Ready,"

The steamer Frontier laden with Government stores, was lost at the mouth of the Rio Grande, with nearly all her cargo.

There was a report in circulation in Mataunoras, that several launches with their crews, belonging to the fleet blocksding Tampico, had been captured there. The Mexicans rejoiced, but the report was doubted.

The Republic of the Rio Grande of the 10th dearest interests in terpardy, they cannot expect to escape from the responsibility of their acts.—
The people are determined to hold them responcollecting horses, &c., and had proceeded on his way to Camargo. He had been at San-Fernando, from which place all the public property had been removed.

Canales is said to be between Camargo and Monterey. It is understood that he had an interview with the Alcaldes about Reynosa and and Camargo, and that they have agreed upon a declaration of independance. Gen. Ampudia, is in San Luis Potosi, and Gen.

Arista is at his Hacienda and declines going to Mexico. It was not known when Gen. Taylor would move the Army, "

By the last advices, at St. Louis on the 29th ult. the Expedition against Santa Fe and moved from Fort Leavenworth in Squadrons, and was to tendezvous between the Arkansas and Semitone Rivers. Gen Kearney having failed in obtaining infantry, had as a last resort, ordered an officer to attempt to list a body of 500 mormons in the U. S. Service, which he know were encamp-

ed some where in the vicinity of his route. The accounts from Mexico speak of the quantity of rain which has fallen, as altogether unpreedented.

THE NEW-YORK THINGSE OF Friday last. tutes upon what it regards as reliable authority, hat Sinta Anna sailed, on that day from Havana for Mexico, with Gen. Almonte, to put himself at he head of the Revolutionists, and the Tribune as no doubt of success in overthrowing Paredes.

THE NEW YORK HERALD says that the Presient and Cabinet have at length decided to attack the cattle of San Juan d'Ulloa; but as there is but little faith to be put in anything of this kind emnating from the Herald, the determination of the President may still be regarded as doubtful as to this measure.

The girl about whom such anxiety was felt has een found. She had become bewildered on the Broad Mountain where with a party she was looking for whortleterries, and passed three days and wo nights almost in the same spot.

#### All sorts of Items.

The persons who stole and conveyed away the Great Western Mail from the U. S. Mail Steamer Ben Franklin No. 6, on the 7th of July, ult. have been arrested. Their names are Myron W. Pettis and Geo. H. Wilson. They were taken by the U. S. Marshall of Ohio D. H. Robertson, the one near Buffalo, N. Y., and the other at Girard

in this State. Oliver Oldschool says it has been recommended that the Commissioner of Public Buildings cause nisterial benches to be creeted in the House for the accommodation of the King's ministers, when-Representatives in Congress, recently reported ever they should think proper to come thither so dragoon the House into proper obedience to the Executive will.

The Boston Traveller says that Dwarkanuth Pagore the East Indian whose wealth far exceeds that of the Rothschilds, and who has been in Europe for a year of more, engaged in studying the Institutions, arts and sciences of the country, may perhaps visit the United States. A letter from him to a centleman of that city, in which this intention was hinted, has been received.

A company of men belonging to Chouteau's Fur Company, arrived at St. Louision the 3d n.t. They represent the condition of the large oody of Mormons, encamped near Council Bluffs s being very miserable indeed. It is to this body possibly that Gen. Kearney intended to apply to enlist in the U. S. service as volunteers. Mrs. Judson, (Fanny Forrester) has left in

Boston a new book about to be published. News from Santa Fe, received at St. Louis or the 29th ultimo, contradicts the previous reports of the arrival of Mr. Bent at Independence information that the trailing companies to Santa Fe had been overtaken by the advanced guard o the Dragoens. As Mr. Bent had not arrived at Independence, the story cannot be true.

A State Temperance Convention assembled at Albany on the 15th inst, to deliberate on the best nethod of carrying into effect the new Excise Law of the State.

During the late month of June, there arrived at New York from Europe 20,367 emigrants; be-The total quantity of cotton manufactures ex-

ported from the United Kingdom in 1814 was 192 310,825 yards, the declared value thereof £16 480 750. In 1845 the quantity was 1,091, 686,069 yards, the value £18,029,808. A London newspaper informs its readers that

n additional number of sentinels are to be placed in Hyde Park, to prevent the robberies which hap-In the city of New York and Suburbs, there

are six thousand and firty-eight members of the medical profession. Beside these, there are probably a thousand more who are not 'regulars,' but practice on their own hook, with 'roots and yarbs,' Injun medicine,' hot water, cold water, and such The Eric (Pa.) Gazette says: Just afier sun-

rise on Friday morning last, as the workmen in the furnace of Vincent, Himrod & Co., were preparing for the labors of the day, a full grown Deer, at speed, leaped through a window in their spa-cious moulding room, and bounding across it sprung through a door opposite, then up the bank, er the race way, and with the speed of the wind flew, without molestation, for its home in the A slip from the Morning Telegraph office has

been received, stating that on Saturday night or Sunday morning, that printing office, No. 26 Ann street, New York, was broken into from the roof and the whole of the outside and inside matter as | Wheat. it came from the press room, together with a large quantity of matter set up for to-day, s paper, and placed on the standing galleys, was thrown into Potatoes new pi, and so injured as to be unfit for immediate use. ITEMS FROM THE CAMP .-- A correspondent of

the Concordia (La.) Intelligencer, relates the "Provisions are enormously high, and the sutlers absolutely coining money. In exemplication, tried do unpared I will mention the market price of several articles Dried Apples pared

claret S9 per Cozen, &c.

"The trafficking Mexicans, who honor us with their presence daily, will not take a bank note under any consideration, and American gold and even silver over a dime is at a discount of twenty dimes sufficient to change the coin in passage to and fro. They are not one-sided, though in their

COMMUNICATED. First, or South Anthracite Region. LEHIGH DISTRICT, The eastern portion of the Lehigh Mining Dis

trict of the South Anthracite Region, belongs to the Lenigh Coal and Navigation Company. Previous to my entering upon a description n of the veins of coal, and iron ore, embraced in the Company's lands, it may not be uninteresting to the public to state some of the difficulties to which he pioneers of this valuable mineral estate, were subjected, in the infancy of mining in this Coal Region. I therefore submit the following brief extracts, taken from a pamphlet published by the company in 1840. In 1793 the "Lehigh Coal Mine Company" was formed, and a purchase was made from Jacob Weiss, of the tract of land, or which the large opening on Summit Hill is made (see my small map.) The company afterwards took up warrants from the Commonwealth, embracing about 5-6 of the Coal lands owned by the company; the mine was then opened, and the sum of ten pounds (\$26 67) was appropriated to construct a road from it, to the Lichigh river, a distance of 9 miles; almost \$3 per mile. Many fruitless attempts were made to get coal to market, until at last the company suffered their prop

erty to lie idle for some years. In December, 1807, a lease was given upon one of the coal veins to Rowland & Butland, with the privilege to dig gratis, iron ore and coal for the manufacture of iron. The business was soon abandoned together with the lease.

In December, 1813, a lease for ten years, was given to Messrs. Miner, Cist, & Robinson, the con sideration whereof was an annual introduction in to market of 10,000 bushels of Coal, for the benefit of the lessees. Five ark londs were despatch ed, three of which were wrocked on their way to Philadelphia. Four dellars per ton was paid by contract, to hout the coal from the mines, (over the \$3 per mile road) to the Lehigh, and the contractor lost money by it; and \$25 per ton was paid for the coal at Philadelphia, but this price did not remunerate the owners; they therefore did not prosecute the business, and their lease became for-

Mesars. White, Hauto, & Hazard in December 1817, visited the mine and obtained a lease for 20 years, on condition that they should deliver 40,000 bushels of coal into Philadelphia, annually, for their own benefit, and should pay upon demand. one ear of corn as an annual rent for the property. These gentlemen obtained an act dated 20th March, 1818, to improve the River Navigation; and \$50,000 was estimated to defray the expenses. This amount was raised, and the Company formed on August 10th, 1818, under the title of the "Lehigh Navigation Company." On the 21st of the sume year the "Lehigh Coal Company" was formed, and the capital subscribed to it was \$55,000. A give road was laid out in the fall of 1818, and finished in 1819; this was intended for a Rail Road, as soon as the business would warrant the expense of blacing rails upon would warrant the expense of placing rails upon it. In the spring of 1820, the ice did considerable damage to the dams, and sluice gates of the Navi-On the 21st April, 1820, the two Compantes boited under the title of the "Lehigh Naand Coal Company," and \$20,000 more subscribed to the stock; the navigation was re paired, and 360 tons of coal sent to Philadelphia, which stocked the market, and was with difficulty

disposed of. On 1st May, 1821, a new arrangement of the whole concern took place, and the title was charged to the "Lehigh Coal and Navigation Jompany ?" \$50,000 was afterwards subscribed o more effectually complete the navigation and 1073 tons of coal were sent to Philadelphia that

An act of incorporation was applied for and granted to the Company, 13th Feb., 1822, luniting the Capital Stock to 1,000 000 dollars. The Capital Stock was increased by new subscriptions \$83,950 and 2240 tons of coal sent to market in

In 1823 an increase both Capital Stock was made of \$96,050 making the whole amount subscribed \$500.000. In this year 5823 tons of coal were sent to market, of which 1,000 remained unsold the following spring. In 1835, 28,393 tons were sent down the Lehigh. In 1826, 31,280,

In January of 1826, the Gravity Kail Road from Mauch Chunk, to the Summit Mines was commenced, and in May 1827 was in operation. In 1827 the ballance of the Capital Stock of \$500,-000 was subscribed for, and the Canal and Slack. water Navigation was laid out, let to contractors and operations commenced, and was opened for ise at the close of June 1829.

In 1831, the Room River Rail Road of 5 miles was constructed. On the 13th March 1837 an act was passed au thorizing the Company to construct a Rail Road to connect the North branch division of the Pennvivania Canal with the Slackwater Navigation of the Lehigh, and to increase the Capital Stock to

The size of the Lehigh Canal from the Delaware to Mauch Chunk is 60 feet at top 45 at bottom and 5 feet deep, its total length is 46 216-1000 miles including 10 miles of Pools-and 1 632-1000 of Locks. There are 8 dams, averaging from 6 to 16ft, high-and 46 Locks 22ft, by 100ft, with ifts from 6ft to 13ft. The total fail is 353.2 feet. Next week I will hand you particulars of the Coal veins worked on the Lehigh Coal and Naviration Company's Estate-with a description of the form, width, and extent, of the Coal ground be form, white, and a swined by the Company.

W. F. ROBERTS.

Enginéer of Mines, Philadelphia.

. The subscriber has collected many interesting facts (as regards other estates) relating to the early days of mining in this Region, which will be noticed in future descriptions.

during the intense heat of summer, the process of di-gestion is performed with such extreme languor that our food, instead of heing speedily dissolved and con-verted into nutriment for the body, often becomes ac-tually spoiled or putrified in the stomach. Hence had breath, disagreeable taste in the mouth, colic pains, lysentery, cholera morbus, and other disorders of the

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are: a certain care Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are: a certain cire for all the above dangerous complaints; because they cleanes the alimentary caffal of all these bilious and puttid humours which are the cause not only of all disorders of the bowels, but of every malady incident to man. They also aid and improve discession and purify the blood, and therefore give health and vigor to the whole frame, as well as drive every description of pain from the body.

For sale in Puttsville, by T. D. BEATTY, agent for the proprietage and the other agentain Schwitz ill Company. For sale in Pottsvine, of a second in Schuvlkill Country proprietor, and the other agents in Schuvlkill Country WILLIAM WRIGHT.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. PUBLIC WOR-HIP.—The Rev. Geo. Kempton,
Pastor of the Spruce-Street Baptist Church,
Philadelphia, will preach at the "Upper Room" of the
Baptist Congregation! Pottsville, (over the store of
Moodey & Aechternacht's, Centre street.) next Lord's
Day, at at 101 A. M.; and 71 P. M. Seats free.

BY DIVINE PERMISSION, Rev. Henry G. King formerly Paster of the First M. E. Church of this place, will preach in the "Friends' Meeting House," near the Public Cemetery, on next Sabbath, the 18th, at 100 clock A. M., and 4 P. M..

# MARRIED.

## In Philadelphia, on the 10th inst., Dr. Geo. N. Eck-ert, of this county, to Mi.s Exily E., daughter of John B. Trevor, Esq., of the city. OUR MARKET. CORRECTED CAREFULLY FOR THE JOURNAL per Bbl. \$4 50 Plenty 3 22 to 3 50 Plenty 1 06 Scarce 65 to 70 do 62 do 62 do 63 do 64 75 do 65 do 66 do 66 do 67 do 68 do Wheat Flour, Rve do Eggs • Ton Hay Dried Peaches pared Bush. viz :- Whiskey. \$4 per gallon ; sugar 20c per lb;

SOBER, vigilant, and energetic man, as a night A SOBER, viguant, and energy to the subscriber.

Suitable side arms will be provided.

J. M. CROSLAND. Pottsville, July 18th, 1816.

Death to the Files. DOCT. FEUCHTENANGER'S Celebrated Paper for our monies at the same rate at which they take it."

Our monies at the same rate at which they take it."

July 18

CLERK.

W ANTED, by a young man of respectability, a sita-tion in the above capacity, who would make himself generally useful, writes a good hand, and a to erable accountant. For further information and re-ferences, apply at this Office. Pottaville, July IS, 1876.

COW LOSI.

STRAYED away from the House of the Subscriber.
D living on the Norwegian Rail Road, on the 6th of
July, a Yellow Brindle Cow, with a bell on that has a
screw tied in for a clarper, and has only three teats
that give milk. A reasonable reward will be given for
her recovery, by

DAVID PHILIPS.

22—Re

Fenny's Tally-ho Razors. Warranted good, if not the money returned, A FRESH SUPPLY of these celebrated Razer, A price 50 cents. Also, Chapman's Razer, which is also sold on the same conditions. If not good, if can be returned and the money refunded. Just received, and for sale at BANNAN'S cheap Stationary Store.

Found.

OUND recently in this neighborhood, a roll of sole.

I leather. The owner is requested to prove property, pay rhanges and take it away. Apply to THOMAS ELLET and JEREMIAH MCDIVIT, in Mortal ddition to this borough. July 18, 1816. 29-31+

Salt! Salt!!

NEW YORK Salina Salit, in Barrels and Bags, for sale at the Manufacturer's prices by GRAY & BROI HER, 34 Walnut st. Philada, Agents for the Manufacturers.

Philada., July 18, 1816.

THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

No. 105 Chesnut street, between third & fourth, PHILADELPHIA.

THIS popular and central Hotel, established by the Messrs. Sanderson, having passed into the hands of the subscriber, he desires to inform his friends and the public, that it is now open for the reception of musts. guests.
To those who have visited "The Franklin House," To those who have visited "The Franklin House," its advantages as a destrable stopping place are well known; to those who have not, it will be only necessary-to state that it is situated in the busiest part of the most fasionable street, in the immediate vicinity of the Exchange, Post Office, Banks, Custom House, Princes of "Amusement, Hotels, Steam Boat Landings, Rail Road Depots, Public Squares, Court Houses, &c Since the change of proprietors, a large amount of money has been expended in enlarging, re fitting, refurnishing and painting. Among the numerous improvements, may be mentioned Improved Entrances, a New Ladies' Ordinary; a New Gentlemens' Dining Salom, New Parloirs, New Chambers, New Kitchen and New Bar Boom, besides many other sines interior improve

and New Bar Room, besides many other miner improve ments.

The principal features of a first rate Hotel-The Table and Wine Cellar" will be under the management of Mr. JAMES, M. SANDERSON, one of the former

Philada, July 18, 1816.

To all the Heirs and legal Representatives of HENRY BERGER, late of Manheim township, Schuylkill County, deceased. DURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of DURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Schuylkill, an inquest will be held at the late Dwelling House of the said deceased, in the township of South Manheim, in the county of Schuylkill, on Thursday, the 20th day of August, 1816, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make partition of the Real Estate of the said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if that can be done without prejudice to, and spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the saine; when one where you may attend if you think proper.

Orwigsburg, July 18, 1816. 29—41

Orwigsburg, July 18, 18:6. 10 PER CENT SAVED.

UST received from Richmond, Virginia, a very heaassortment manufactured Tobaccos 50-Boxes Lottier's, 5 Plug Tobacco. 50 Boxes Lottier's, 5 Plug Tobarco.
50 Macullough's 5 & 6 Plug Tobarco.
50 Macullough's 5 & 6 Plug Tobarco.
50 Macullough's 5 & 6 Plug Tobarco.
50 Greaner's 6 Plug
35 Greaner's 6 Plug
30 Ender's Ladies' Twist, 13s.
20 Turner's 8 Lump Cavendish.
20 Madison's 5 Lump
106 Haif boxes C. Fleet's 5 Lump
200 Barrels fine Aromatic Smoking Tobacco.
200,000 All Soaked Haif Spanish Segars.
150,000 Spanish Havanna Segars, at \$8 per th.
61 Hhds. Kentucky All Leaf Tobacco.
20 Bales Havanna
60 No. 1, Cuba.

" No. 1, Cuba. "
" Portico. 10 Boxes Florida. The above goods will be sold at very low prices. Orders received by mail, and goods forwarded immeliately. Address. JAMES S. MOYER.— Hamburgh, Pa., July 18, 1816.

GREAT CHANCE!

Port Carbon Property For Sale, THE subscriber intending to remove to the South HII substriber intending to remove to the South-west, offers the following property for sale, in the heart of the Coal Region, and at the head of the Schuyl-k'l Canal, viz: "That well known Tavera, the Exchange Hotel, with Stabling, Ice House. &c., including the Lot of Grund, 50 he 117 feet, with two fronts on 50 feet streets—decidedly one of the best located situations in said Town.

Also, Two one and a half story Frame Buildings, dwellings, with lot of 33 hy 50 feet, on Coal street, opposite the wharves, on the Schuylkille.

Also, the interest I hold in two Lots in Jackson and Spruce streets, Nos. 102 and 103, by Sheriff's deeds, continuing the street of the interest of the two plots of the third streets of the streets of

Springe streets, Nos. 102 and 103, by Sheriff's deeds, 20 by 220 feet each.

Also, a Dwelling House and Store, in Lawton's Addition to l'ort Carbon aforesaid, corner of Market and Scood streets, a very desirable situation for trade, at present occupied as a Grocery and Feed store; the house is roomy, with a spring in the cellar, and with a stable in rear of store—the lot contains 22 by 150 feet.

Also, a piere or parcel of Land, in Swift's Addition to Port Carbon, about 70 feet front by 185 feet deep, on Spruce and Rock streets, on which three good sized dwellings could be erected, at d is contiguous to the new Catholic Church.

The above will be sold on accommodating terms—titles good. For further-particulars apply to the subscriber at Port Carbon.

WILLIAM B. HULL. WILLIAM B. HULL.

Port Carbon, July 18, 1816: WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, Of the North American College of Health.

Or at Pottsville, Schuylkill County, to Mr. SAM-UEL SILLYMAN, and at Lawtonville, to Mr. JOHN

O Medicine hrs ever been introduced to the Amer tran Public, whose virtues have been more cherfully and universally acknowledged, than the above named WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PHLIS.

WIRIGHT'S INDIAN VIGETABLE PILLS.
To descant upon their nerits, at this late day, would
seem to be wholly unnecessary, as very few indeed
who read this article, will be found unacquainted with
the real excellence of the medicine But if further
proof were wanting to establish the credit of this singular remedy, it might be found in the fact that no,
incdicine in the country has been so SHAMELESSLY COUNTERFEITED. SHAMELESSLY COUNTERFEITED,
Ignorant and unprincipled men have at various places, manufactured a spurious pill; and in order more completely to deceive the public have made it in ontward appearance to resemble the true medicine—
These wicked people could never pass off their worthless trash, but for the assistance of certain misguided storekeepers, who because they can purchase the spu-rious article at a reduced rate, lend themselves to this

monstrous system of imposition and crime.

The patrons of the above excellent Pills, will therefore be on their runral against every kind of imposition, and remember the only genuine Agent in Pottsville, is THOMAS D. BEATTY.

The flowing highly respectable store keepers have been appointed Agents for the sale of WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, FOR Schuylkill County,

And of whom it is confidently believed the genuine medicine can with certainty be obtained: T. D. Reatty, Pottsville.
Bickel & Hill, Orwigsburg.
Aron Mattis, Mahantango.
J. Weist, Klingerston
Jacob Kaufman, Lower Mahantango. Jacob Kaufman, Lower Mahantanga.
Jonas Kaufman, do,
John Snyder, Friedensburg.
Featheroff, Drey & Co., Tuscarora.
William Tagert, Tamaqua.
John Maurer, Upper Mahaotango.
M. Ferriter, West Penn Township.
Caleb Wheeler, Pinegrove.
P. Schuyler & Co., East Brunswick Township.
C. H. DeForest, Llewellyn.
E. O. & J. Kauffman, Zimmermantown.
Bennett & Taylor, Minerswille.
George Reifsnyder, New Castle.
Henry Koch & Son, McKeansburg.
Abraham Heebner, Port, Carbon. Abraham Heebner, Port Carbon. John Mertz, Middleport.; Samuel Boyer, Port Clinion. Shoemaker & Kauffman, Schuylkill Haven.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. The only security against imposition is to purchase from the regular advertised agents, and in all cases be particular to ask for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. Office devoted exclusively to the sale of the medicine, wholesale and retail, No. 169 Race street, Philaielphia.

C-Remember none are genuine except Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

July 18, 1840.