POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Mar. 6, 1847.

VOLNEY B. PALMER,

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

Removal.

THE office of the Miners' Journal, and Book, Stationery, Variety and Fancy Store, has been removed to the new brick building, two doors above the former stand in Centre St. Dec 27 52

THE TARIFF OF 1842,

THE COUNTRY DEMANDS ITS RESTORATION.

CIRCULATION,

1200 COPIES WEEKLY.

THE COMMERCIAL LIST AND OURSELVES—AGAIN.

We have examined the article contained in last week's Commercial List, in reply to our remarks published in the Journal of the 13th ult. We can find little worthy of notice, except a reiteration of the assertion that the Coal Statistics published in that paper are correct, and the publication of two notes from officers connected with coal and transportation Companies, to support the assertion. We have no hesitation in repeating our former declaration, that the only instance in which the table of the Commercial List was correct, was the report of the Shamokin Trade. In every case we received our reports from the offices of the Companies, at the points where the coal was shipped. Our information regarding the Lackawana Trade, we received from Mr. Archibald, the Agent of the Company at Honesdale. We also received the statement from the office in New York, which agrees with that furnished by Mr. Archibald—we published the quantity shipped from Honesdale—the Commercial List the quantity which arrived at Roundout—this makes the difference. The Wilkesbarre Trade was received officially from the Collector at Berwick.

The Commercial List says:—With regard to copying from the Miners' Journal, any person who will take the trouble, will find that this is impossible. Both papers are published on the same day, and both are furnished weekly, with the same statements from the Schuylkill Region weekly, up to Thursday evening. This has been the case for years past: The List contains the shipments from the Lehigh, a week in advance of the Journal.'

With regard to the first of the above statements, Col. Childs must have known it to be false, when he penned it. For a number of years the Commercial List has been in the constant habit of copying our weekly Rail Road Reports, and it has never been in the practice of giving us credit for the statements copied. In the paper of the 20th ult., they copy one of those weekly reports, and for a wonder, they do give us credit, probably shamed into it by our article of the preceeding week. The second statement is a misrepresentation. It is intended to convey the impression that the List has *always* published the reports of the Lehigh Coal Trade a week in advance of the Journal, which is entirely *untrue*. It has happened sometimes, that the List was a week in advance, but such instances have been rare, and have only occurred when our Mauch Chunk paper, which we generally receive on Friday Morning, has failed to reach us.

The report of the Coal Trade in the Journal is always taken as authority in consequence of its correctness, and used whenever such statistics are required. Owing, however, to unavoidable absence in the early part of January, our annual statement was delayed beyond the usual time—by that means the Commercial List was enabled to publish its statement, remodeled after ours, in advance, and a few papers copied it before our report was published, which so elated the List, that it turned round and accused us of copying from that paper, and also of publishing incorrect statements, because ours differed materially from theirs. How far the List is indebted to the Journal will appear from the fact that when it began to publish the annual report of the Coal Trade, a few years since, it copied the Miners' Journal table up to that date, figures for figures. As regards the statements of the lengths of Railroads in Schuylkill county, the data upon which those statements were founded we furnished by request to the North American office, a short time previous to the publication of the table in the List. No private individual in the county could have furnished them, except from the Miners' Journal, and they could not have been procured from any other source by the editor of the List.

Recent events have caused our opinion of Col. Childs and the Commercial List, to undergo an entire change. We regret that we have been compelled to devote so much space to answering the remarks of the List. We are now done with that paper and shall make such arrangements in Philadelphia as will enable us hereafter to procure all our statements in that city from authentic sources

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—The Harrisburg Intelligencer contains a complete list of all the delegates elected to the 9th of March Convention, and classes them as follows:

Instructed for Irvin,	49
Recommended for Irvin,	15
Uninstructed, but known to be Irvin men,	25
Irvin delegates,	89
Instructed for Cooper,	9
Recommended for Cooper,	13
Uninstructed, but known to be Cooper men,	9
	31
Instructed for Forward,	5
Instructed for Michler,	4
Instructed for Stewart,	1

The disputes in the 4th, 16th and 28th Senatorial Districts remain still unsettled, and are not counted on either side.

Sixty-seven is a majority of the whole number. The above statement, we would suppose, would be enough to convince any and every man, of the absolute certainty of the nomination of Gen. *IRVIN* on the first balloting, an event which is as certain as anything in futurity can be.

The young Whigs of Philadelphia, gave a public dinner to the Hon. Andrew Stewart, the great defender of the Tariff of 1842. He richly deserves a dozen dinners, for the great services he has rendered the Country.

WHIG CAMPAIGN PAPER.—C. McCurdy, Esq. of the Harrisburg Intelligencer, has issued proposals for publishing a campaign paper, to be called the Whig, and to be commenced on the 1st of April, and be continued weekly until after the election in October next. For a single copy 75 cents, and five or more copies at the rate of 50 cents a copy.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The past week has been a busy one at Washington, Congress after having idled away the greater portion of the session were compelled to act as its close approached, and business during the last ten days has been transacted rapidly.

A bill appropriating $500,000 to the relief of Ireland passed the Senate, but when it came to the House it was referred to the Committe of Ways and Means and was not called up again.—Another bill authorizing the sending of the Frigate Macedonian and Sloop of War Jamestown to Ireland, with supplies of provisions contributed to the famishing poor of that unhappy country passed in the Senate, and was finally agreed to by the House late on the last night of the session. The Loco Foco majority appear to consider it unconstitutional to appropriate money to the relief of Ireland, and Scotland although they have precedent for so doing. In 1811 Caraccas was devastated by an earthquake, and the people suffered much from the destruction of their food and clothing.—At that time Madison was President. Congress promptly passed a law making a large appropriation for the relief of the sufferers, and five ships laden with provisions and clothing were dispatched to Laguira. In those days the Constitution was probably as well understood as it is now, and with such a precedent we think Congress might safely have made an appropriation for Ireland and Scotland.

The bill providing for the construction of four war steamships, also passed. It appropriates one million of dollars for building four of the first class, and provides for the construction of twelve additional steamers by individual enterprise, for the transportation of the United States Mail between New York and Liverpool, New York and New Orleans, Havana and Chagres, Panama and Oregon.

The Three Million Bill which has caused so much debate was not finally disposed of until the last night of the session. It was passed *without the Wilmot proviso.* The South has achieved another triumph, and one more link has been forged to the chain which binds upon our country the curse of slavery.

The bill organizing the new ten regiments was passed, in the evening session on Wednesday.—The provision for the appointment of a Lieut. General was left out. Thus has President Polk been foiled in his attempt to supercede men of great military experience by those totally unacquainted with the art of war, merely on account of political differences of opinion. It is no wonder that so many of the army officers are Whigs. Military men think much of rank, and if the administration continues to make endeavors to degrade officers who have risen step by steps in their profession, by placing men entirely ignorant of military affairs above them, the consequence will be that all the officers will turn Whigs.

LEGISLATIVE.—The proceedings of the Legislature for the last week have been confined principally to local matters, and consequently of not much importance to our readers. The Removal Bill had not been reached in the Senate when our paper was put to press.

A Bill incorporating the Philadelphia, Reading and Pottsville Telegraph Company has passed the Senate.

Mr. Morton from the Committee on Incorporations in the House has reported the Bill incorporating the Schuylkill County Miner's Asylum, for disabled Miners, &c.

An Act relative to the Relief Issues has passed the House. We are unacquainted with the character of the bill.

John Pringle Jones, Esq., of Reading, has been nominated to the Senate as a Judge to supply the place vacated by Judge Banks.

The Bill creating a new county out of parts of Berks, Montgomery and Chester.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

The accounts of the distress in Ireland, which are published in English papers, brought out by the Cambria, are truly appalling. One account we have seen, estimates that the number of persons who have already died of starvation, in Ireland, exceeds the whole number destroyed by the cholera, in that "year of death." A friend has furnished us with several Irish papers of a late date, which present a most melancholy picture of the sufferings of the poor. We extract the following statements, which will serve to show the condition of the starving people of Ireland:

Tuesday, Jan. 12th, an inquest was held on the body of Michael M'Andrew, one of a family of ten in number, who were living for 3 weeks on boiled water cresses and salt. Two of the children where dying while the inquest was being held. Verdict—died of starvation.

Mr. Atkinson, coroner for Tyrawly district, held inquests on the bodies of 11 persons, in each case of which the Jury returned a verdict of "Death from starvation."

On Thursday, at Ballycastle, on the bodies of John and Thomas Jordan, father and son. In this case our correspondent says—'No pen can picture this scene of wretchedness and misery; an aged woman gazing at the emaciated skeletons of her dead husband and son, and another son who looked as badly as the cold corpses of his father and brother. The last words the dying boy said were "Mother wet my lips with warm water, I am cold with hunger." Both expired at the same moment."

Besides these there were a large number of others, whose deaths are named without further comment, and the papers remark that many others have perished, upon whom no inquests were held. The 'Mayo Constitution' expresses a conviction that 'nothing short of some instant assistance by the Government or the landlords, can save the unfortunate people from death by starvation. There is no sign of tillage, and but one opinion prevails, *that* 1848, *must be a year of famine.*'

It is to be hoped that the friends of Ireland in this Country, will not cease to labor for the relief of a starving nation. In the words of the paper quoted above, 'The persevering exercise of charity either by individuals or a united people, will *almost* perform miracles.'

ELECTION IN BUFFALO.—An election took place in Buffalo on Wednesday last. The Whigs elected their candidate for Mayor, six out of ten Aldermen, and three out of five supervisors. Pretty well done.

THE STATE LOAN.—The Harrisburg Telegraph states that the temporary loan authorized by the act of the 16th ult., was taken by the following banks, immediately on the passage of the act:

Bank of Pennsylvania	$50,000
Bank of North America	30,000
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bk. of Philada.	30,000
Harrisburg Bank	20,000
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster,	20,000
Philadelphia Bank,	20,000
Lancaster Bank,	15,000
Dauphin Deposite Bank	15,000
	$200,000

Offers were also made by the Chambersburg Bank, Lancaster County Bank, and one or two of the Pittsburg Banks, and by several individuals, which could not be accepted, as the amount specified in the act had already been taken.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The New Sun has private advices from the city of Mexico up to Jan 1st.

Senor Rejon has been re-appointed minister of foreign relations, and the general belief and hope was, that a speedy peace would be made.

The Mexicans troops are in a suffering condition. The authorities are engaged in carying out the provisions for the sale of the Church property, and Santa Anna says that unless some measures of relief are speedily adopted, the men *may* help themselves both to property and money.

Arrangements have been made for the sale of ten millions of Church property. The amount to be raised is fifteen millions.

The Mexican papers contain violent denunciations of their countrymen for permitting a handful of Missourians to capture *El Paso*, the key to Chihuahua. One paper, speaking of the Mexicans, says—*"they ran like the devil!"* and of the principal commander——*"he ran forty leagues before he stopped."*

New Orleans papers to the 23d have been received. They contain advices from Tampico to the 13th, Galveston to the 18th, Brazos to the 16th and Vera Cruz papers to the 2d ult.

The Louisiana Volunteers wrecked on board the Ondiska are all safe, with the exception of six, whom Col. De Russey was constrained to leave behind. No action had occurred between the volunteers and the Mexicans, and they reached Tampico in safety on the 9th, in general good health, but much exhausted by the forced march. Seven were abandoned a few miles from the first encampment, being unable to march, and it was found impossible to carry them through the sand on litters. One subsequently overtook the main body, and the remainder probably fell into the hands of the enemy.

Gen. Scott was hourly expected at Tampico.

The sickness among the troops at Tampico had been greatly exaggerated; the general health was excellent. There were about seven thousand men there, eager for action, but kept ignorant of their immediate destination. It was presumed that Vera Cruz would be the next point of attack, and the general opinion was that they would leave Tampico before the close of February.

Gen. Valencia has been relieved from the command of Vera Cruz, and his place supplied by General Wayguez. The Mexicans were convinced that Vera Cruz was to be the next point of attack, and were busily engaged in fortifying the passes of the road to the city of Mexico.

The Tampico Sentinel of that date contains an extract from a paper of the city of Mexico of the 2d ult., giving more full details of the capture of the capture of the seventy Americans by Gen. Minon.

A letter in the Mexican papers, dated San Luis, Jan. 27th, announces the arrival of the prisoners, and rebukes the rejoicings which had been going on. The affair is called a bloodless victory.—Gen. Minon's force was 2000 strong. The same letter declares that the Americans were surprised early in the morning at a watering place.

The Sentinel states that many rumors are afloat with regard to the movements of the Mexicans, and it was supposed with some truth, Santa Anna had moved towards Monterey, and it is possible that Gen. Minon was in command of the advanced guard. He is an excellent cavalry officer, and accompanied Santa Anna on his return from exile.

The capture alluded to may rouse the drooping spirits of the Mexicans. The names of the seventy Americans are published. Cassius M. Clay is among them. There are in all, two Majors, three Captains, one Lieutenant, three Sergeants, and sixty-one privates.

MR. CORWIN'S SPEECH.—This celebrated speech against the present war with Mexico, is attracting unusual attention throughout the country and has already caused a deep sensation among the people. On Saturday last a petition was presented by Mr. Evans in the Senate asking that body to authorize the printing of 100,000 copies for distribution: In speaking of this speech the Washington correspondent of the N. York Tribune says:

To me—and those who hold with me—Eloquence is not the sole merit of this speech; it is not its greatest merit. It has a charm for us beyond its sublimity; these all belong to the form of Oratory: may exist independent of intrinsic worth. They may be imagined for the occasion: often are improvisations elaborated at leisure.

What, then, is the characteristic of this speech, that seizes at once upon the intellect and clings pertinaciously to the heart! It is the delopement of the moral idea; it is the appeal to the internal sense; it is the assertion of the prerogative of mind over brutal force; and more than this—than these—than all, it is the awakening of a religious sentiment which, dormant or active, is common to us all.

CONSCIENCE, that principle which lives first in us, which dies last in all men; CONSCIENCE, which in bad deeds "makes cowards of us all;" CONSCIENCE, that safe ally of all good men, that terror of the guilty heart; it is to this the Apostle of Truth makes his appeal!

I scarcely know an instance in Profane History to which I can liken the noble position this great defender of the Eternal Truth assumed on this occasion: the Sacred Writings provide me however with an appropriate illustration, of which I avail myself, not irreverently:

"Then Paul stood in the midst of Mars-hill and said; Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious.

"For as I passed by, and beheld your devotions, I found an altar with this inscription: TO THE UNKNOWN GOD. Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you.

"God, that made the world and all things therein, seeing that he is Lord of Heaven and Earth, dwelleth not in temples made with hands.'"

There are those among us,—not ignorant, not degraded beings—but men high in position and great in intellect,—who possess, or affect, a 'superstition' more gross, more debauched than the ungospelled heathen: who build up a Mammon in their own hearts, and cause men to bow down and worship the fatal idol: who place a Divinity over Robbery and Slavery. Nay, who conjure from Hell itself the Spirit of Murder,—call it the God of War, and sacrifice upon his altars countless thousands of human victims!

Is it not true, then, that some one, more brave, more moral than the rest, should raise his voice potential among us, and preach in the very place where such doctrine is most needed, OF THE UNKNOWN GOD? of that God, whose altars are deserted for idolatrous shrines, and whose pure worship is forgotten in the pursuits of carnage, the fury of revenge, the horrors of murder! of that God who "dwelleth not in temples made with hands," but ever meditates an entrance into that temple He has prepared unto Himself—THE HUMAN HEART!

As an apostle, then, of truth—of truth divine—let this orator be heralded. He envies not the laurels that deck the warrior's brow, for they have been dipped in, and nourished by, the blood of his fellow man; still less does he envy those laurels which surround the front of that meretricious eloquence which gains its triumph in celebration of wholesale butchery; laurels which serve to hide the shameful blushes of conscious depravity!

A corrupt age requires a frequent Revelation. Our responsibility has been long forgotten. We are incessantly reminded of our political duties, and so far as connected therewith, of moral obligations. The first is the principle, the other the incident. No one, till Mr. CORWIN, has appealed from the creature to the Creator. It is, in politics, the development of a new theory.

A defensive war he defends, for it is always excusable, and even commendable to defend life, and all that makes life most dear. To take life for such cause may be a pardonable necessity. "I could very easily concede that to be my duty," says Mr. Corwin, "if I found my country engaged in a just war—in a war necessary even to protect that fancied honor of which you talk so much—I should find some apology in the judgment of my countrymen, in the determination of my conscience, and in the appeal which you and I and all of us must soon be required to make before a tribunal, where this vaunted honor of the Republic, I fear we will gain but little credit, as a defence to any act of which we may be guilty here in the Senate of the United States."

☞ The following communication from our correspondent in Minersville relative to the Churches in that borough, will be interesting to our readers. We should be pleased to have similar communications from all parts of the county.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Minersville, March 1, 1847.

My Dear Sir:—I have thought for some time that you might be pleased to receive some account of the state of our churches and schools. If you choose to admit the following remarks they are perfectly at your service.

As far as our churches are concerned I do not know that I can give you some information concerning them, in a better way than by presenting you at the same time with brief notices concerning the societies to whom these churches respectively belong. If numbers are to be taken into consideration the Roman Catholics undoubtedly deserve to be named first. The large stone building which lies on the west end of the village belongs to them, and, certainly, presents a very striking appearance. The Methodists rank next in point of numbers. The building in which they worship, is altogether too small and there is no doubt that the time will soon come when they will be compelled to erect a larger building. Still further north the Episcopal church is in the course of erection, occupying one of the most beautiful sites within the precincts of the borough. It lies on a gently sloping hill, open to the quarter from which come the most pleasant winds in summer, and protected on the north, by the top of the hill and by a thick wood. Until the completion of this building the Episcopal society, which has but lately been gathered, will probably continue to worship in the house of the English Baptists, which is on the south side of the village. The English Baptists, it is understood are also engaged in an effort to erect a new building. Near the centre of the borough stands the United Lutheran and German Reformed church. That this building is situated on very low ground, is the more unfortunate, as it is the only one of our church edifices which has a bell; its tones of course would be heard much further and much more distinctly if the building had been placed on an elevation. The measures which have been taken to station a minister in connection with the Lutheran part of the congregation permanently in this village, are likely to exercise a powerful influence on the success of this enterprize. The Welsh population is divided into three societies. The Independents approaching in point of doctrine nearest to our Calvinists, occupy a pleasant building which has been for many weeks now the scene of a revival, remarkably free from the spirit of fanaticism which has characterized too many of the movements known by the name of revivalists. The Welch Baptists who have laid the foundation of a stone building, have also had quite a large number of accessions.—The Welch Calvanistic Methodists have just completed a very neat house in which they seem to go on in a very encouraging manner. In addition to the societies just mentioned there are individuals scattered throughout the village who belong to still others. There are, for instance, German Evangelicals as they are called, and a few Presbyterians. These not being numerous enough to form an organization of their own, have of course no other alternative but that of partaking of the spiritual hospitality which is freely offered them by the societies regularly established in our midst.

After having thus given you a slight sketch of the different divisions which together make up the number of those who claim to belong to the church of Christ, it only remains to add in conclusion the sincere wish that they all may be brought to feel more and more of that real oneness, which to judge from the common name which they bear should be one of their most prominent characteristics.

If time permits, I shall be happy to say to you shortly a word or two on the subject of our schools.

With great regard, A.

Correspondence of the Miners' Journal.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3d, 1847.

OUR ROAD TO THE WEST.

The Pittsburg Gazette says, "If Baltimore does not want to come here, why should we coax her longer, or be made a cat's-paw of farther benefit. Our trade lies west; our interests are west, and *to the west* let us go." The Advertiser says "*take care* that Philadelphia does not have the control of a road between us *and our market.*—This would be suicidal—the selling of our birthright. If Pittsburg is wise, she will make any and every sacrifice, before she will permit any city or corporation whose *interests* are dissimilar to ours, to control a Rail road between *this city and the west.*' In the scramble for the western trade, she is not to be made the cat's-paw of her more wealthy and powerful Atlantic Neighbors."

Thus it appears, there is more truth than poetry in the remark of Mr. Roebling, that "that road will secure most business, which first shall *connect with the improvements of the State of Ohio*, and render *them* tributary. To stop at Pittsburg, would therefore *be a half-way measure.*"

Now as our good citizens are professedly in search of the trade of the west, why go where it is not? why break their necks from the bridges, or bury themselves in the tunnels of the Alleghany, to grope at a shadow? Mr. Roebling who is *central* from the chin to the toes, most emphatically says "the Richmond and Ohio Road, will prove the most formidable rival of the Baltimore and Ohio, as it *will intercept all the trade* of the Ohio River below Parkersburg, and will not *allow it* to reach the termination of the Baltimore line." This being the fact, if we place any confidence in the operations of this *civil* engineer, and connecting it with the evidence of the Pittsburg Editors, will it not appear that *we are the cat's paws* and will have a good deal of scratching, before we reach the desirable object ☞ in the distance. After expending our three million of dollars, will it then be time to enquire into the facts? will it be consistent with our "wisdom and intelligence" to run to the Ohio line, and ask if the trade is there? Or would it be consistent with common sense to go where it is not, consistent with the natural endowments of men of business, to expend $11,450,000, and then ask our sister Ohio, to dig up her Canals, and let us pass where the trade may be found! The Ohio and Erie Canal is only 309 miles long, and connects Portsmouth with the city of Cleaveland. The Miami Canal connecting Cincinnati with the city of Toledo, is also but 247 miles long, and as these improvements have only cost about $15,000,000, it would at least be modest to ask them for an accommodation we so generously withhold from our neighbors. But like the Pittsburgers, will they not say we are making "cats-paws," "paltry villages," or anything but rational creatures of those who "have the power in their hands."

But without referring to any of the previous evidences of our wisdom, to the good things we have said or done for the benefit of ourselves and the city—to our operations in Vicksburg stock—in Sunbury and Beaver—in Chesapeake and Delaware—in Lehigh Canal, or in any of the schemes that may *some day* be successful, would it not be well, would it not be to our interests to throw off our trammels, our consequence, our prejudices against the Reading Railroad, and look at the only practicable scheme, from which advantage may be desired, instead of listening to the flattery of, interested parties, to the schemes of Engineers and Contractors, or to the representations of those seeking office, would it not be better to open our eyes, to look upon the position of the Sunbury and Erie, at the facility with which it can be constructed, at the local advantages it will bestow upon the City and State, at the trade that will be secured at its termini, and at the prospects of advantage, that must evidently be secured by its stockholders?

Besides the positive certainty of a local business, the intersection of numerous works within our own boundaries, we have to view the connection with the "grandest trunk line" yet conceived in our country, and that too without the expenditure of a dollar, from Erie to Iowa city. We have also to look at the various intersecting lines that obstructed from the cities on the lakes to the cities on the Ohio and the Mississippi. The charters being granted upon the main stem, and in many instances the work commenced, there will be no taxes, no $10,000 per year, to interfere with the profits of the stockholders. Then too, as the Lakes are obstructed from November to May, we have to look at our advantages in grades, at the advantage in distance and at the fact that our Engine can carry more produce than two on the New York and Erie—Nature having pointed out the course, we have but to follow it, and if she leads us to the spot where merchandize must concentrate, it will be our fault if the largest portion passes our door. Besides we mingle with a people whose property is our property—whose prosperity is our prosperity, and whose friendship is based upon mutual interests, instead of "*cat's-paw*" jealousies—we kill no public works whose funeral expenses are not provided for, but we assist in restoring to a healthy condition, those that have been tapped "for the benefit of the city."

SUNBURY AND ERIE.

POTTSVILLE, February 27th, 1847.

MR. BENJ. BANNAN—*Dear Sir*:—Permit me through your 'Journal,' to correct an error in said date, viz: that "about 60 delegates were in attendance" at the Native American State Convention, held at Harrisburg, on the 22d inst. The *error occurred, no doubt, by assuming the number of votes cast on questions before the Convention*, as being the whole number of delegates present; but the Convention voted by Townships, each Ward or Township being entitled to but one vote; when nearly all the Townships represented, sent three delegates, consequently, there were nearly 180 delegates in attendance.

By giving the foregoing an insertion in the 'Journal,' you will much obligo

Yours Respectfully.
K. CLEAVER.

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

THE BLACK'S EDDY OUTLET.

The citizens of the city, of the county of Philadelphia, and of the State at large, have not forgotten the promised advantages of the Pennsylvania Canal, from Bristol to Easton. It was built professedly for the purpose of securing to the city, the trade of the Lehigh Company, and for the purpose of paying to the State a revenue fully equal to the cost of construction. Yet these patriotic citizens, whose affection for this our glorious Keystone, and whose unbounded sympathy for the mechanics and laborers of the city, was then beaming upon every wrinkle of their countenance, have found an 'outlet' by which their charitable intentions may be swept to New York. The 'trade of the city,' the 'interest of the State,' or the 'workers' of the city, are nothing, when contrasted with the modest pretensions of this 'enterprising company. Not being able to destroy the 'ant-hills to the Schuylkill,' as they modestly proclaimed in their various reports, they have, after 25 year's labor, succeeded in disturbing the interests of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, March 1st, 1847.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Schuylkill County, held in the borough of Schuylkill Haven, on Tuesday, the 2d inst., CHARLES DENGLER, Esq., of Manheim Township, was called to the chair, who in a pertinent address, stated the object of the meeting. On motion, Maj. John W. Heffner, Jacob, Minnig, Henry Daniels, Levi Bender, James B. Levan, Alfred De Forest, B. W. Hughes, Charles Focht, Samuel Trump, John Stanton, Daniel H. Stager, and Jonathan Heisler, Esqrs. were appointed Vice Presidents, and Alex. W. Saylor, E. Q. Henderson and Wm. Saylor, Jr., were appointed Secretaries. On motion,

Resolved, That the following named gentlemen, constitute a committee to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting:—James Lanagan, Wm. T. Sanders, Mark Mellon, Geo. Kauffman and John Jones, who after retiring, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions.

WHEREAS, The Whig State Convention, for the nomination of Candidates for the office of Governor and Canal Commissioner, to be supported at the ensuing General Election, which will meet at Harrisburg, on the 9th of March inst., and *Whereas*, the Delegates to said Convention, from Schuylkill County, are uninstructed in relation to a Canal Commissioner, and whereas, the Whig Party of Schuylkill County, by their untiring zeal and industry, in the great cause of Whig Principles, have acquired a signal victory over the Locofoco Party, in said County, therefore

Resolved, That we repose unlimited confidence, in the integrity, honesty and qualifications of our able and efficient Representatives in the State Legislature.

Resolved, That we recommend and instruct the Delegates from this County, to the 9th of March Convention, to support and vote for A. W. LEYBURN, Esq., on the first and every succeeding ballot, for the office of Canal Commissioner, and they are hereby requested to use all honorable means, to secure his nomination for said office.

Resolved, That in presenting the name of our esteemed fellow-citizen, *A. W. Leyburn*, Esq., for the office of Canal Commissioner, we can recommend to the Convention a gentleman of unblemished reputation, sterling integrity and the unwavering advocate of Whig Principles, eminently qualified for the station, by years of practical experience upon our Canals and Rail Roads, as a Contractor.

Resolved, That the Whigs of this County, have just and strong claims upon their brethren of the State, for the indomitable energy and perseverance with which they have battled the enemy in one of their strongest holds, Schuylkill County, till by their industry and unflinching zeal, they have regenerated and disenthralled it from the tyrannical and unprincipled influence of Locofocoism, Polkism and all the contemptible isms, that strike at the root of American Principles, industry and prosperity.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, be signed by the officers, and a copy furnished all the Whig papers of this county, U.S. Gazette, and North American of Philada, Penn. Telegraph and Intelligencer, Harrisburg, with the request that they be published.

The meeting during the absence of the Committee, was very ably addressed by Col. Hugh Lindsay, of Friedensburg, who by the eloquence of his remarks, gained the applause of the meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the continued success of the Whig cause.

(*Signed by the Officers.*)

BUSINESS AND POLITICS.—"Nothing says the Baltimore Patriot is more common than to hear gentlemen who much occupied with business, objecting to take any active part in the organization of a party upon the ground that they have no interest in politics—that it is a mere strife between politicians and offices seekers, and language of that sort. Such was the apology which hundreds of men offered for failing to exert themselves at the last Presidential election. No sooner, however, was it over than they discovered that they had every thing at stake in it, and they now see they now see that they are in danger of losing almost every thing. An inglorious war is upon them—a public debt is upon them—taxes are impending and the incompetency of the rulers of the country is fast hurrying it into that condition, when the Union itself is in danger. Let, then, the business men of the country rally, in time, for the organization of the WHIG party for the next elections."

A FEARFUL PREDICTION.—A Democratic Senator, in the course of a speech lately, made use of the following language:—"Does any one believe that the people will have anything to do with the next Presidential election? Why, sir, in 1849, these streets will be full of armed men from the war, who come to demand their reward—come in companies, in battalions. If intrigue and caucus-take cannot give them what they want, they will *seize it by force.* Riots and bloodshed will mark the commencement of the military rule.'

HEAVY PER CENT. FOR COLLECTING.—Mexico owes to the United States $2,000,000, which she was too poor to pay. The United States undertook to collect the debt by compulsory means, and the attempt has already cost the creditor $74,000,000, according to his own statement, and probably more than $100,000,000 or five hundred per cent, by the lowest estimates; and, what is the worst part of the business, the longer the attempt to collect the debt is continued, the less able Mexico will be to pay it. It is something like the old law, of imprisonment for debt. When a man could not pay, he was locked up in prison, and thus placed beyond the possibility of ever paying.—*Auburn Adv.*

FAMINE AND DISEASE.—It is stated that more have perished by famine in poor Ireland, than those who fell by the cholera in that dreadful year of death.

All sorts of Items.

The premium of $50 for the best Tract on dancing is awarded, by Rev. Dr. Tyng and Revs. Halleck and Andrews, to Rev. Austin Cary, of Sunderland, Massachusetts. The tract will forthwith be published by the American Tract Society.

The Atlantic's Bell, which tolled so long and dolefully over the sad scene of the wreck, has been purchased for an Episcopal Floating Chapel.

Mr. Clay will be 70 years of age on the 12th day of April next.

Prentice says: "We never in our lives heard anything half so dismal as the howlings of the Government editor on his expulsion from the Senate. If the old notion is true that the howling of a dog betokens the death of the master, Mr. Polk cannot be long for this world."

One of the best toasts said to have been drunk at the Printer's Festival at Rochester was the following:

"*The health of the man who pays in advance for his Newspaper.*"

MORE MONEY.—It is now stated that the Secretary will need a further loan of *ten millions*, as no estimate was made in the former loan for the *expenses*, bounty, &c., of the ten regiments to be raised under the late bill.

At a meeting of shoemakers in New York on Tuesday last, it was shown that there who worked on Brogans could not make more than THIRTY-FIVE cents a day.

A lunatic once informed a physician who was classifying cases of insanity, that he had lost his senses by watching a politician, whose course was so crooked that it turned his brain.

COPPER ORE.—The Editors of the Pottstown Ledger, had exhibited to them specimens of Copper Ore, yielding about 20 per cent. of pure copper, found within three-fourths of a mile of that borough. It is stated that there is an abundance of the same sort, about five feet beneath the surface, where these specimens came from.

HENRY CLAY.—The Mobile Advertiser, noticing the recent arrival of Mr. Clay at that place, says 'he looks remarkably well. He is as straight as an arrow, and walks with all the firmness and elasticity of young and vigorous manhood. A stranger would fix his age at fifty—*not more.*'

THE NEW PLANET.—It is stated that the planet recently discovered by Challis and Galle, in consequence of the calculations of Adams and Le Verrier, is to be called *Neptunus*, with the Trident for its symbol.

LIBERAL.—New Orleans has already raised more than 12,000 for the suffering poor of Ireland.

BURNT TO DEATH.—The New York Mirror says that on Friday night a fire broke out in a small dwelling in the rear of No. 240 Sixteenth street, which entirely consumed the house, and horrible to relate, a woman by the name of Sarah Brawdy *perished in the flames.*

A HOAX.—A letter to the New York Tribune, states that the account given in several papers, that Northampton, Mass. had contributed $5000, to the relief of Ireland, is all a hoax. It is a pity that it is so.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The National Debt of England is £791,256,140: that of France, 4,457,875,366 francs: twenty-five francs should be reckoned for a pound sterling.

MANUFACTURES OF GREAT BRITIAN.—The annual value of the manufactures of Great Britain is estimated at $787,105,576.

A GRASS WIDOW.—An inhabitant of Corfu who recently returned from Spitzbergen, after an absence of twenty-eight years, found his wife in very good health, but the widow of three husbands.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT A THRESHING MACHINE:—On Monday, the 15th of Feb., Mr. John Althouse, in Centre township, Berks County, had his right arm so seriously lacerated by being drawn into a Threshing Machine, that amputation below the shoulder, became necessary.

Trenton, New Jersey, is to be lighted with gas, a company having been chartered for that purpose by the Legislature.

A Danish Engineer has taken out a patent for a new steam engine, which he says, will only consume one-eighth of what is required for feeding the machine at present in use.

Seventy-five thousand men are now the numerical force of the Army authorized by Congress, in the Navy there are ten thousand more, and the bill reported by Colonel Benton, asks for more men and more officers.

A GOOD MIXTURE.—We were amused the other day at the exhibition of a flaming Placard, informing the public that *Castor Oil* would be sold for Plainfield money. We recommend the holders of Plainfield bills to exchange some of them for this new circulating medium, by which they may *work the rest off.*

OUR FATHER.—The most beautiful, touching, grand, yet simple piece of composition is the Lord's prayer. Of the sixty-nine words it contains, all but five are from the Saxon. So are the words home, wife, child, mother, indeed all the words expressive of tenderness.

MR. FOSTER, nominated by Gov. Shunk, as Judge of the Chester and Delaware district, was on Saturday rejected by the Senate. The moral reputation of Mr. F. is unobjectionable; he has many estimable qualities, but the ground of his rejection was his want of legal attainments.

LEHIGH COUNTY BANK.—*The circulation of this Bank, at the time of the repeal of the charter, is said to have been about $30,000—very little of which we believe found its way to Philadelphia and the adjacent region. The Bank closed its doors immediately upon the receipt of the intelligence of the action of the Senate.*

ALTERED NOTES.—There are altered notes on the Cumberland Bank of New Jersey. Look out for them.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, at Philadelphia, have agreed to forego the pleasures of a feast on St. Patrick's day. The money thus saved is to be forwarded to the starving poor in their native land.

RIGHT.—A meeting has been held in Philadelphia, to take measures for relieving the suffering poor of the Highlands of Scotland. This is right, and we hope it will be bountiful and speedy.

The terms of the capitulation at Monterey, have been vindicated and triumphantly sustained by the officers of the army who aided General Taylor in achieving that victory.

There are in Pittsburg, Pa., at present, nine daily newspapers. Fifty years ago the place was a wilderness.

A NOVEL COWHIDING AFFAIR.—A young lady of Louisville, of high respectability, and much admired for her personal graces and accomplishments, recently chastised a clerk in a store in the city, with a cowhide. The public are quite at a loss what *satisfaction* he should demand.

FOREIGN CORN MERCHANTS.—More than twenty of the passengers by the Cambria are Irish corn merchants, who have brought a large amount of specie to invest in the cheaper kind of grain and breadstuffs.

EGGS AND POTATOES.—At the latest dates eggs were selling by retail in Liverpool, at 60 cents per dozen, and potatoes at 2½ cents per lb.

A Strange Scene.—The Utica Gazette gives the proceedings of a meeting on the 18th, of the officers and patients of the Lunatic Asylum in that city, for the relief of Ireland. Dr. Brigham was in the chair, and one of the patients acted as secretary. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and some of the convalescent patients addressed the meeting in eloquent speeches, and an ode written by a young lady, a patient, was received with great applause.

The sum of $106 38 was contributed by the officers and attendants only; many of the patients desiring to add thereto, but being refused by the superintendant.

CAPT. HILL AGAIN.—The Pittsburg papers state that the redoubtable Capt. Hill passed through that city on Thursday last, accompanied by his lady. He was on his way to rejoin and take command of his company, now in Mexico. The Captain informed the editor of the Telegraph that he has been invested by Government with full power to have the mutineers in his company, who attempted his life at New Orleans, court-marshalled and properly punished.

INFLAMMATORY SORE THROAT, or QUINSY, is an acute and sometimes highly dangerous complaint, and should be attended to in the early stage of the malady, as the slightest delay is often attended with serious consequences. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills of the North American College of Health, are the best medicine in the world for the cure of an inflammatory sore throat, because they not only purge from the body those humors which are the cause of every description of inflammation and swelling, but they suit all ages, and may be *administered without a moment's delay.* For a grown person from four to eight of said Indian Vegetable Pills should be taken night and morning, until the urgent symptoms have abated, after which three or four pills taken once in *twenty-four hours*, will, in a short time, make a perfect cure.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—The public are cautioned against the many spurious medicines which, in order to