POTTSVILLE

Saturday Morning, May 15, 1847. VOLNEY B. PALMER,

At his Real Festate and Coal Agencies.
Corner of Third & Chesnut Streets. Philadelphis,
No.150, 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.

CRCULATION.

1200 COPIES WEEKLY THE TARIFF OF 1842

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR Subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention.

FOR GOVERNOR GEN. JAMES IRVIN OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. JOSEPH W. PATTON, OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

TRINITY CHURCH-In another column will be found an engraving of the new Protestant Episcopal Church, about to be crected in this place. The old building is to be torn down next week and as to morrow will be the last day on which it will be open to public worship, we unwill be held in the morning.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT. - Our thanks are due to Michael Cochran, Esq., Conductor on the Reading Railroad, for a copy of the Reading Gazette, Extra, of Thursday, containing news from the army in advance of the Philadelphia papers. We published an Extra containing the news of the taking of Jalapa and the Castle of Perote a short time after the cars were in, and of course were ahead of our borough cotemporaries, as usual.

Connection .- Our compositor last week made an error in setting up our article on . Reading and Pottsville," which certainly did no credit to us or our fellow citizens. He made the whole population of our goodly borough to be nefarious burglars, when we only intended that it should be respectable burghers. We discovered the error after about half the edition had been printed, and of course had it corrected. Those who received copies of the Journal containing the error will now understand how it occurred, and we hope that this correction will remove all doubts which it might have caused in any of our readers as to the honesty of the people of Pottsville.

TAMAQUA:

Whilst all portions of the Schuylkill Coal Region have been for the last five years increasing rapidly in population and business, there are some in which the improvements have been greatermuch greater, and more striking than in others' and there is probably no town in the county whose progress has been more rapid than that of Tama-3 1.25

According to the census of 1840 Tamaqua co tained 404 inhabitants. In 1845 we had a cen sus taken and the population was found to be 1006, being an increase of 542 in five years. So rapid has been the growth of the place, and the influx of people into the town, that those who have the best opportunities of judging estimate the present population at from 1500 to 2000, an increase of from 50 to 100 per cent in the last eighteen months. > The number of Miners' houses built in the same time has been very large. A new street was laid out a little more than a year since which now contains a population of 300 persons. The houses which have been erected are generally two story frames, neat and well adapted to the comfort of their occupants. Two large three story brick stores, have been built during the past year one by Messrs. J. & R. Carter, the other by Me. Taggart. They are situated on the main street and add much to the appearance of the borough.

A few months since the Little Schuylkill Coal Company adopted the plan of leasing their operations, experience having demonstrated that individual enterprise was better adapted to the developement of the resources of our region than incorporated companies. The result has already been seen in the rapid improvement of Tamaque, and the preparations which are being made for extending the coal operations in its vicinity.

Among the recent improvements in Tamaqua, we may notice the addition made to the Foundry and Machine Shop, formerly carried on by Mo Henry Ollis. It has recently passed into the hands of Messrs. Hudson & Waters, who have found it necessary to increase the number of their work. men, owing to the accumulation of work upon their hands.

The improvements on the line of the Little Schuylkill Rail Road are progressing rapidly, and it is expected that in about a month one track will be laid with heavy T. Rail from Tamaqua to Port Clinton. In the meantime the Company are building an addition, fifty feet in length to their engine house at Tamaqua for the accommodation of their large locomotives. The course of the rail road through the borough is to be changed so as to allow a new street to be laid out at right angles to the main street, which will furnish room for a large number of buildings.

Since our Ceasus was taken in 1845 the Little Schuylkill Company, have erected an elegant hotel which can scarcely be surpassed by any public house out of Philadelphia, in the State, for the excellence of accommodations. It is kept by Mr. nia Hall in this boroughe, who is an experienced to make his guests comfortable. We learn that a member, and the community in which he lived. ten from you and my other friends. some seventy or eighty new miners houses will be crected in the course of the present seasons-New Coal operations are projected and other improvements in the way of stores, dwellings and mechanic shops will probably be made. The completion of the Port Clinton Rail Road will cause a large number of travellers to pass through Tamaqua on their way to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk, who now go by the way of Pottsville .-This will tend to increase the business of the town and we have do doubt that Tamaqua will continue from this time to grow rapidly in business and population.

Mons Harr .- The Carbon County Gazette which has hitherto been published as a neutral paper, has hoisted the names of TAYLOR, IRVIN and PATTON, at the head of its columns, and will henceforth advocate Whig principles.

THE HORRORS OF WAR .- An Arkansas volinteer, writing home from Buena Vista, decribes the route of the Mexicans in the following language:

"The Mexicans tumbled on every-side. I saw them struck down with sabres and trampelled be-neath our horses' feet. I saw them beg with uplifted hands for mercy, but it was remembered that those very hands had driven their lances into the heart of our countrymen.".

Could anything be more horrible than this. They begged with uplifted hands for mercy, and it was denied them, and in palliation of their murder "it was remembered that those very hands had driven their lances into the hearts of our countrymen. Is not this picture of the cruelties of which an incressed soldier can be guilty, enough of which I will endeavor to give you a short acto cause every christian man and true patriot to pray earnestly for the termination of a war which

We have seen it stated that: military men wh have become statesmen rarely advocate the making of war. They, who are familiar with its horrors, who are acquainted with its evils, who know what a terrible thing a hard fought battle is, will not. without provocation, be induced to countenance a recourse to arms. Men like Col. Polk, and Gen. Benton, whose knowledge of military matters is limited to an acquaintance with the date of commissions and the relative rank of officers, can e induced through ignorance to support measures which those conversant with the evils of war would not advocate. Upon their heads rests a feauful responsibility—the lives of thousands of their fellow men sacrificed at the shrine of an the distance is perfectly barren. About half way nordinate ambition.

the Loco Foco Press of our State is abusing Gen. derstand that services appropriate to the occasion Irvin on account of having accumulated wealth in the iron business and by agricultural pursuits after years of labor, they studiously avoid giving a history of the life of Gov. Shunk. What will the real democrats, who hold to the doctrine of "rotation in office" think of voting for a man who has been in office almost forty years.

Francis R. Shunk was taken from Montgome county by N. B. Boileau, to Harrissburg, in 1808, who gave him a clerkship in one of the public offices. Since that time he has been, alnost without interruption, an office holder, and has actually received from the State over \$70,000 in the shape of salaries. We incline to the opinion that the people of this State will decide at the ballot boxes in October next that Gov. Shunk has had his share of the spoils, and has " served his ountry" long enough in an official state.

LIEUT. COL. CLAY .- A circumstance interesting as regards the lamented son of Mr. Clay was communicated a day or two since to the editors of the Home Journal by a distinguished citizen of New York. An officer of the army, in a letter to this gentleman, saya: "Poor Col. Clay, whos well as myself was a West Point Cadet, chanced, just before he fell, to meet one of Santa Anna's bearers of a flug of truce, on his way to Gen. Taylor. He instantly recognized, in this officer of the enemy's an old school fellow and former hands and parted, and a few minutes after Col, was entirely Clay headed the charge in which he lost his lifeso gallantly.'

DOMESTIC ECONOMY. - Grant Thorburn says that he and his wife have lived together upwards of forty years, and 'never have lost but one teahange Paper.

Well, who cares ! If Grant Thorburn and his wife should chance to live together a hundreil years, and never lose one tempoon, we should like to know of what interest this fact would be to the public. Newspapers are very hard run for items, when they manufacture such as the above. - Reading Guzette.

Rather too fast neighbor. We do not look upon the item as being so trifling as you consider it. morning the Mexicans had retreated to our first There is a moral to be drawn from the simple incident stated above, which it would be well for ployed all day in conveying their wounded and all house wives to remember. It is simply this, that with proper care and prudence, many of the little domestic scenes which sorve so greatly to avoided. Husbands are often put out of temper by the loss of trifling articles in domestic use, which they are continually called upon to replace, whereas if the wives, like Mrs. Thorburn, would take better care of the spoons, et ceteras, they would be held in higher estimation by their husbands, their wants supplied with a hearty good being careless and thriftless. From all accounts there are very few married couples who have lived together so long and so happily as Grant Thorburn and his prudent lady, and we would venture a trifle that "Laurie Todd," if interrogated, would acknowledge that he owed much of his up, friend Getz ?

Poon Cnors .- The Danville Intelligencer says hat the grain crop in Columbia county is very backward, and will be light, as some fields are past recovery from the effects of the winter, and unfavorable spring. The farmers are making commendable efforts to repair this serious loss, as far as they can, by putting in corn and oats.

We notice similar complaints made in many of our exchanges published in various parts of the country, and it is probable that in some places the wheat crop will be a total failure. The immense amount of grain, shipped to Europe will leave little of last years crop in store, and should the distress in Europe continue for another year the prices of provisions in this country must necessarily be as high if not higher than they are at

DEATH OF DR. M'CLELLAN .- We regret to learn from the Philadelphia papers that Da. GEo. M'CLELLAN, died in that city on Saturday night, last, of a cramp colic, after an illness of but a few hours. Few men in the country had attained to dral is a fine building in the Gothic style. It has Joseph Haughawout, formerly of the Pennsylva- equal eminence as a surgeon, and in private life no windows in it-nothing but a few air holes. he was universally, esteemed. His decease will and obliging landlord, and who knows well haw be a severe loss to the profession, of which he was bring home with me. I should be glad to hear of-

THE LIFE OF GEN. TAYLOR .- Hon. Robert T. Conrad of Philadelphia, is now engaged in preparing for the press a life of Gen. Taylor prepared from authentic sources. Such a work will be very popular and we know of no man who could write such a work better than Judge Conrad. His style is hold, graceful and vigorous, and we are satisfied that the hero of Buena Vista will receive justice at the hands of his distinguish.

LONGEVITT .- Andrew Albert, died in Middle Smithfield township, Monroe County a few days since at the advanced age of 105 years.

ed biographer.

SHALL THERE BE FUNEBALS ON THE SAB-BATH .- A distinguished elergyman of Pittsburg, proposes this due estion to the consideration of the ligious public. It was to have been discussed sday evening, at the First Presbyterian church of that city.

The following letter addressed to Joseph George, Esq., by Mr. Elias Levenguod, well known in this neighborhood as " Chips," will be read with interest by his friends and acquaintances. Mr. Levengood is an old soldier, having served in the Florida war, and has done good ser vice in the present contest with Mexico. He was severely wounded, at the battle of Buena Vista, and we are glad to see that he had so far recovered as to be able to write to his friends within a week after the fight.

AGUA NEUVA, FEB. 28, 1847. Dear Sir :- I received your letter on the 1st inst., and it gave me much pleasure to hear from you and other friends in the North. Since I last wrote to you I have witnessed somestirring events

Our battery of Artillery left Monterey for Vicpray earnessiy for the termination of a war which can so totally brutalize and degrade human na- Gen Taylor's arrival. We remained at Victoria 17 days, at the end of which time we were for some reason unknown to us, ordered back to Monterey, with another battery of Artillery, the Mississippi Regiment of Volunteers, and some U. S. Drugoons. The country between Monterey and Victoria is very beautiful. In our journey we had to cross about twenty running streams, some them quite large. The only objection against the country is the want of timber, there being no woods of any size except in the neighborhood of Monterey where there are some tine oak and pickom trees, the latter of which is about equal to hickory for almost any use. Victoria is a small town, containing very few buildings of any im-We remained four days at Monterey and then

passed on to Saltillo—the country beyond Monte-rey is very fertile, and for about lifteen miles is in good state of cultivation, but the remainder of on the road is the pass at which the Mexicans de GEN. INVIN AND GOVERNOR SHUNK.—While could hold it against all Mexico. The pass is very narrow, and approaching it we had to ascend high hill at the top of which stands two small forts, but nobody in them. On the 7th we arrived at Saltillo, which is the best Mexican town I have yet seen. It contains some factories and splendid cathedral, but not a stick of wood can be found within 18 miles of the city. Our volun-teers say that their rations of bread are larger than those of wood. The scarcity of fuel caused Gen. Taylor to move on to a place 18 miles distant where wood could be procurred. It was at a mountain pass where we found pretty fair pine but fit for nothing but fire wood. After we had been there some four or five days, Gen. Taylor sent out a scouting party of Dragoons and a cou-ple of pieces of Artillery, who met a body of Mexicans and were compelled to retreat back to camp. The next day Gen. Taylor moved back bout half way to Saltillo, where there is a kind pass in the road, and determined there to await he enemy who were commanded by Santa Anna himself. They did not keep us waiting long, for the next day it was reported that he was in eight with 20,000 men. Our force did not amount to more than 5000 fighting men, and sixteen pieces of Artillery. The battle was commenced on the vening of the 22d by the advance of a small bo dy of the enemy to a height on our left which was defended by a small body of our riflemen .-The firing continued all night with but a trifling loss to our men. On the morning of the 23d they retreated to the main body of our army which occupied the bill commanding the road. About 9 o'clock the Mexicans attempted to possess tin road, but they were soon compelled to turn off to the left, when a portion of their men were stationed on the mountains. At the same time a large body of Mexican Caralry came from the mounintimate friend. They jumped together, shook tains directly in our rear, so that our small force intimate friend. They jumped together, shook tains directly in our rear, so that our small force intimate friend. They jumped together, shook tains directly in our rear, so that our small force intimate friend. enemy in our front kept moving round towards our lest under a very destructive fire from our Ar

> o'clock. At this time I was taken prisoner, and must give you an account of the rest of the battle on, which was done by a charge of our Ca. the duty assigned to General Twiggs one of survalry and Infantry united, the Artillery firing up on them all the time, killing them by hundreds. They were soon forced to retire to their old posifion in rear of the hills. Their Artillery did very little execution during the whole day. The company to which I belonged had fourteen men unded, but most of them slightly. During the night every thing was quiet, and on the following

encampment. The plains were strewn with the

dead and wounded, and our wagons were em-

tillery. Things looked pretty badly at about 111

our dead into Saltillo. I will now tell you how I was taken prisoner and what occurred to me in the enemy's camp .-I was disabled and was passing to the rear when I mar the has piness of married life, might be easily fell in with a body of Mexican lancers who first bayonetted me, and then stripped me of everything except my shirt and pantaloons. I was then con pelled to cross over a mountain about twice as broad as your Sharp mountain, and having no shoes on, I found it it hard walking, I assure you, but after passing over it they gave me a mule to ride as I could walk no longer. They passed me from one command to another until the me to Santa Anna himself. He ordered me back will, and they would not be so often taunted with to the rear in charge of an officer as he could not trust me with his soldiers who would have murdered me if they had dared. As it was, they thrust their bayonetts at me as I passed, but none them burt me. About 10 o'clock the whole Mexican force marched for our old encamping ground where they remained all night. On morning of the 24th, they formed a line of battle fearing that Gen. Taylor would pursue them .domestic felicity to the fact of never baving to re- All I saw them eat on the evening and morning proach his wife for her carelessness. Do you give was parched corn. They are the dirtiest and ugliest set of men I ever saw in my life. While I was a prisoner Gen. Santa Anna offered me a

> dier in America than a citizen in Mexico, so I de clined the offer. On the morning of the 24th, I was turned ove to a Mexican officer named Fulmer. He received his education at Baltimore and was an old acquaintance of Maj. Ringgold. He was a very gentlemanly man, and the only one who gave me nything to eat while I was a captive. Captain Fulmer took me to Gen. Wool with some few more Americans, and received the Mexican prisoners in their stead. Our loss was very triffing. but you will receive a better account of that in the

citizenship in Mexico if I would go with his ar-

my, but I thought it was much better to be a sol

napers than I can give you. The poorer classes in Mexico live entirely on fresh beef, beans and corn which they grind in two flat stones. Their mode of courting is rathe singular. The woman sits on a bench while the man places his head in her lap and she occupies herself in picking the vermin out of his While thus engaged they while away the time in saying sweet things to e ch other. Monterey is about the size of Reading. The walls of the buildings are two feet thick, and each house has but two doors in it. The streets are narrow and paved with round stones. The cathe

I have saved a couple of Mexican copper bullets fired at the battle of Buena Vista which I will

ELIAS LEVENGOOD. Publia.-The city of Puebla, which is about

ne hundred and sixty miles from Vera Cruz. or the way to the capital, is one of the most remarkible places on the Western continent. Its popuation is estimated at 80,000, and its churches are noted for their elegance and wealth. The cathedral is magnificently ornamented. The chande-liers and lamps which adorn it are of massive gold and silver. The building was completed in 1808, and is said to have cost \$6,000,000. There are ten chapels attached to it-all richly decorated. Besides this there are several churches of mag-

nitude and great wealth. Corvace .- Four millions of dollars in ave been or are about to be coined, at the Philadelphia Mint, from English sovereigns.

A Discovery.-A method has been discovered of melting copper, by means of electricity. The process effects in two days, what now requires hree weeks to accomplish.

News from Mexico-Glorious Victory. BATTLE OF CERRO GORDO.

250 Americans and 350 Mexicans Killed and Wounded-Money and Plate Captured-One General Killed and Five taken Prisoners. The Washington Union of Saturday night conains the official despatches of Gen. Scott, giving

the account of the battle of Cerro Gordo, and the New Orleans Delta of the 2d inst. publishes a tion of him will confer credit upon the Congress description of the affair by Capt. Hugher, of the It thus concludes : Topographical Engineers. From the two. acounts we glean the following facts: On the afternoon of the 17th April, the advance

our army un'ler Gen. Twicos, numbering 8,178 troops, encountered the Mexicans, when a severe conflict took place. On the following day the main battle occurred-which resulted in a complete triumph of the

American arms. Capt. Hughes thus describes the place where

the battle was fought.
The road from Vera Cruz, as it passes the Plan del Rio, which is a wide, rocky bed of a once large stream, is commanded by a series of high cliffs. rising one above the other, and extending several miles, and all well fortified. The road then debouches to the right, and curving around the ridge, passes over a high cliff, which is completey enfiladed by forts and batteries. This ridge is the commencement of the Terra Templada, the upper or mountainous country. The high and rocky ravine of the river protected the right flank of the position, and a serious of abrupt and apparently impassable mountains and ridges covered their left. Between these points, running a distance of two or three miles, a succession of strongly fortified forts brisiled at every turn, and second to dely all bravery and skill.

The Cerro Gordo commanded the road on

gentle declination, like a glacis, for nearly a mile an approach in that direction was imposs A front attack must have resulted in the almost, entire annihilation of our army. But the enemy expected such an attack, confiding in the desperate valor of our men, and believing that it was inpossible to turn their position to the right or General Scott, however, with the eye of a skilful general, perceived the trap set for him, and letermined to avoid it. He therefore had a road cut to the right, so as to escape the front fire from the Cerro, and turn his position on the left flank. This movement was made known to the enely by a descrier from our camp, and consequently a large increase of force under Gen. Vega was sent to the forts on their left. Gen. Scott, to cover his flank movements, on the 17th of April, ordered forward Gen. Twiggs against the fort on the steep ascent, in front and a little to the left of the Cerro. Col. Harney commanded this expelition, and at the head of the rifles and some deachments of infantry and artillery carried this osition under a heavy fire of grape and musketry. Having secured this position in front and near the enemy's strongest fortification, and having by inelevated one of our large guns to credible labor the top of the fort, Gen. Scott prepared to follow

sidered too strong, and the undertaking was abandoned. A like demonstration was made by the enemy. On the next day, the 18th, Gen. Twiggs was ordered forward from the position he had already captured against the fort which commanded the Cerro. Simultaneously an attack on the fortifications on the enemy's left was to be made by General Shields' and Worth's division, who moved in separate columns, whilst General Pillow advanced against the strong forts and difficult ascents on the right of the enemy's position. The enemy, fully acquainted with General Scott's in-tended movement, had thrown large bodies of men

up his advantages. A demonstration was made from this position against another strong fort in the

rear, and near the Cerro, but the enemy was con-

into the various positions to be attacked. The most serious enterprise was that of Twiggs. who advanced against the main fort that com manded the Cerro. Nothing can be conceived more difficult than this undertaking. The steep and rough character of the ground, the constant fire of the Army in front, and the cross fire of the ty of compelling the Mexicans to retreat from that

> Nothing prevented our men from being utterly estroved, but the steepness of the ascent under hich they could shelter. But they sought no shelter, and onward rushed against a hailstorm of balls and musket shot, led by the gallant Harney, whose noble bearing elicited the applause of the whole army. His conspicuous and stalwart frame at the head of his brigade, his long arm waving his men on to the charge, his sturdy voice ringing above the clash of arms and din of conflict, attracted the attention and admiration alike of the enemy and of our own army. On, on, he led the columns, whose front lines melted before the enemy's fire like snow flakes in a torrent, and staid not their course until leaping over the rocky barriers and bayoneting their gunners, they drove the enemy pell mell from the fort, delivering a deadly fire into their ranks, from their own gons, as they hastily retired. ly a gallant deed, worthy of the Chevalier Bayard of our army, as the intrepid Harney is well

styled. General Worth about the same time carried a strong fort in the rear of the Cerro, and as Gen. Pillow was about to renew an attack on several others near the river the enemy was compelled to Gen. Scott estimates our loss ot 250-the end

ny's at 350. Gen. Patterson left a sick bed to participate in the battle. Gen. Pillow was wounded in the arm by a grape shot, but not seriously. Gen. Shields wounded in the lungs, if not mortally. Major Summer was killed and Lieuts. Murray, Gibbs

and Jarvis wounded. President Santa Anna, with Generals Canalize and Almonte, and some six or eight thousand men, escaped towards Xalapa just bifore Cerro Gordo was carried.

The private baggage and money chest of Santa Anna, containing \$20,000, was captured. The atter was delivered over to the Pay Department. A valuable set of silver plate belonging to Santa

Anna was also taken. Gen. Scott says: We are quite embarrasse. with the results of victory-prisoners of war, heavy ordnance, field batterries, small arms, and accoutrements. About 3000 men laid down their arms, with the usual proportion of field and company officers, besides five generals, several of them of great distinction-Pinson, Jarrero, La Vega, Noriega, and Obando. A sixth general, Vasquez, was killed in defending the battery (tower) in the rear of the whole Mexican army, the capture of which gave us those glorious results.

LATER! A Naval Victory!

Tuspan taken-Senor Anaya Elected President -Preparations for the Defence of Mexico. Captain Jackson reports that on the day of sailng he fell in with the American squadron, twen ty-five miles north of Vera Cruz, Commodor Perry in command. The equation was return-ing from the Tuspan expedition. The General Patterson was boarded from the U. S. steamer corpion and received a mail.

Tuspan was taken on the 19th April, after severe resistance from the Mexican troops. The Americans had four men killed and about fourteen wounded. Among the wounded were four officers, namely : Com. Tattnall, slightly ; Lieut. Parder, severely : Lieut. Hartstene, slightly : and passed Midshipman Lowne, slightly. name is doubtless incorrectly reported. There is passed Midshipman Lowry in the Navy Register The guns of the Mexicans at Tuspan were al spiked and the place rendered defenceless. It

We have a copy of the American Eagle, from Vera Cruz, of the 22d ult., two days later than wa have before seen. The Mexican officers, on their way to the United States, were sent over to the Castle of San Juan de Ullos, on the 21st ult. They were in at Rochester last week. Their mothers were sis

fine spirits. Bargeant Tucker, of the 2d dragoons, was shot sisted by their father. Besides the eight adults who at and wounded in the hand while riding an ex- took part in the service, there were twenty of the press from Gen. Scott to Vera Cruz on the 20th ult. On the 21st a teamster was picked up on the road, having been killed by some cowardly

By an arrival at New Orleans, we learn that on the 1st of April, Lenor Anaya was elected President, he receiving 60 votes to Almonte's 11.

The New Orleans Picayune says: "Seno naya is a gentleman well known in this city. -El Republicano says that the Mexicans have good reason to congratulate each other upon the selection; that he rendered services to the cause of independence; that he stands well with the army; and that the whole nation acknowledges his fitness for public affairs, his probity and hi energy. He has never been an aspirant for this or any other office. The Republicano thinks him calculated to unite all parties, and that the selec-

"In the front of an enemy conquering and menacing, we conjure all Mexicans who love the honor and even the existence of their country, that henceforth they have but one party-that o Independence; and but one device-Vengeance

and War. On the 3d April, President Anaya held a con sultation with the various military officers and other individuals upon the propriety of fortifying the capital. The opinion most generally expressed was that the work should be commenced immediately, and the Republicano says that the government had charged a principal officer of the Engineers to prepare a plan of fortifications, to be presented in a couple of days.

LATER FROM THE ARMY. Later arrivals informs us that the town of Jala pa, and the Castle of Perote are both in posses sion of our troops. The armylis still advancing and Puebla will be the next conquest. Santa Anna is at Orizaba. Ho will not return

Geg. Shields, is still alive and strong hopes are ntertained of his recovery. Gen. Patterson is recovering.

to the command of his troops, for fear of assassin-

From Vera Cruz to Mexico is 285 miles. Perote is 125 miles, nearly half way. It is sup-posed that the army will remain at Perote until The latest accounts state that Gon. Taylor was still at Monterey, waiting for reinforcements to San Louis Potosi.

Democratic Whig Meeting.

Public notice having been given, a large num ber of the Democratic Whigs of Schuylkill coun-ty, meet at the House of Col. Hugh Lindsey, in Friedensburg, on Saturday last, the 8th inst.— The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following gentlemen as officers: President-CAPT. JOSEPH FERTIG;

Vice Presidents. John Sterner. Col. J. W. Heffner. Daniel Kerkeslager, Bushrod Hughes. Jacob Minnig, Esq., Henry Berger, Leonard Scholl. Daniel Sterner. William Fenstermaker, Jacob Kramer. Jacob Minnig, Farmer, Jacob Weaver, Daniel Snyder, Daniel Kramer. Michael Beard,

Jacob Heffner,

John Machemer. Secretaries-F. Burden, Daniel Fritz. On motion, Col. H. Lindsey, Geo. Kerkeslager, Henry Berger, Leonard Scholl, Jacob Minnig, J. Machermer and J. E. Fritz, were appointa committee to draft a preamble and resolu-

tions, expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. After a short absence the committee reported o following preamble and resolutions which ere unanimously adopted.

nder the rule of the present administration, false- walls. claiming to be democratic, the country has een misgoverned, and the wishes of the people sregarded. Therefore. Resolved, That as democratic Whigs we will irmly stand by true democratic principles as laid own by THOMAS JEFFERSON and HENRY CLAY. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are ereby tendered to Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, and

armies under their command, for their gallant serices in the existing war with Mexico; a grateful people will not fail to do honor to their deeds of of Gen. James Irvin as a candidate for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, knowing him to be man of the strictest integrity, and possessing taents of a high order. He has been tried and not found wanting. He is just the man for the crisis, and the welfare of the State demands his elevation to the gubernatorial chair, once so ably filled

by that sound democrat and upright man, Sixos SNTDER. Resulted. That this meeting cordially approve of the nomination of Maj. Jos. W. Patton, for the office of Canal Commissioner, believing him to be a man fully qualified for that responsible station and one who will manage the public works effi-

ciently and economically.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting ar due to Hon. James Cooper for his indefatigable exertions in the cause of the people. Higher honors await him and he will not be forgotten by

he great democratic Whig party. Resolved. That while the course of Hon. non Cameron, on the subject of the Tariff of 1842, meet with our hearty approbation, we unqualifiedly condemn the Polk Tariff of 1846, and call upon the next Congress to re-enact the Whig

Tariff of 1842. Resolved, That it behooves our Whig brethren throughout the State to be up and doing, as the Loco Focos are endeavoring to deceive the people. into a support of their candidates by claiming Gen. Taylor as one of their party, when they know well that both he and Gen. Scott are good and true Whigs, who have the honor and prosperity of their country deeply at heart, and could

ot consent to support men and measures calculaed to bring the Union into distress and disgrace. Resolved, That we approve of the manner in which A. W. Leyburn and Samuel Kauffman, Esqrs., our worthy representatives in the last Legislature, discharged the duties entrusted to their care, and we hereby recommend them to the further support of the freemen of Schuvlkill county. Resolved, That at present we deem it inexpedient to express our preference for any persons as candidates for the Presidency of the United

States. On motion, Col. Lindsay addressed the meetng in his usual happy style, in the German and English language, and upon a vote of thanks to Col. Lindsay for his able address, the meeting

adjourned.

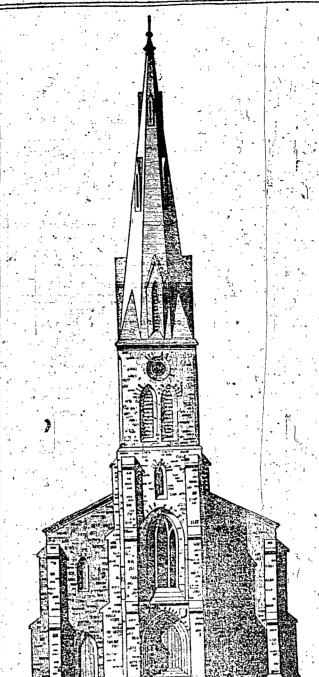
EVENING .- There are two periods in the life f man in which the evening hour is peculiarly interesting; youth and old age. In youth we love its mellow moonlight, its million of stars, its nothing shade and sweet serenity. Amid these scenes, we can commune with those we love, and twine the wreath of friendship, while there are none to witness, but the generous heaven, and the spirits that hold their endless Sabbath there. We look abroad on creation, spread in the slumber of a moonlight scene around; and wrapt in contemplation, fancy we see and hear the waving wings and melting songs of other and purer worlds. It accords with the lighter flow of youthful spirits the fervency of fancy, and the soft feelings of the heart. Evening is also delightful to virtuous age. It affords hours of undisturbed thought. It seems an emblem of the calm and tranquil close of busy life, serene and mild, with the impress of its great Creator stamped upon it. It spreads its also worked by Mr. Wm. Payne. Both of these veins quiet wings above the grave, and seems to promise that all shall be peace beyond it.

The Pacha of Damascus lately issued a proclamation to the women of that city, in which he enjoined them to be more strictly veiled when went abroad, and declared that he would cut off the noses of all who disobeyed his orders.

INTERESTING COINCIDENCE.-Three male infants were baptised in the Presbyterian Church. ters, the officiating minister was their brother, as-

A NICE PLACE TO LIVE IN.—The Montreal,

Ca., Courier says, that at present on inhabitant of the city can go out of the immediate streets, either on business of for a pleasant drive, without the chance of being robbed, and perhaps murdered.



Gothic style-generally known as "the early English." It will connist of but two parts, nave and chancel. The dimensions of the nave inside will be 60 by 97 ft. affording seats for about 1000 persons .-The chancel will be 24, ft. wide by 10 deep. The whole length from front of tower to end of chancel outside will be 126 ft. and the width from outside to outside of buttreeses 68 ft. The style of the front and tower can be seen in the woodcut. The sides of the Church will be supported by 8 buttresses 36 ft. high, and will be pieced for 7 lancet windows, 3 ft. wide and 30 ft. high. showing alternate windows and buttresses .-The height of the side walls will be 38 ft. and of the tower 90 ft. The whole height to the top of the cross 190 feet. The roof inside will be a flat pointed arch, having a height of 37 feet. In the entire design, which is the production of Mr. Le Burn a distinguished erchitect of Philada. solemn and religious effect has been aimed at and attained; and it is believed that the feelings of even the most careless entering this sanc-tuary of the most High cannot fail to respond to the opening words of the Church's service, The Lord is in His

Holy temple, let all too

earth keep silence before

TRINITY CHURCH.

POTTSVILLE.

Le to be built of

one in the simple

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN POTT SVILLE.

We, the undersigned. Rector, Wardens and | house of that Being who is no respecter of per-Testry men of Trinity Church, Pottsville, having panimously resolved to build a larger Church edifice, beg leave respectfully to lay before the itizens of this borough and county, the following propositions, and to solicit their attention to the

1st. We propose to build a Church in the purest Gothic style, capable of seating a thousand

persons. 2d. We propose to have pews interspersed Whereas it is the privilege of a free people to throughout this Church free to all who may wish express their sentiments in regard to their country such accommodation, thereby opening the sanctu-and its rulers, and to declare the principles which ary freely to the transient visiter, the way-faring they will support and by which they will be man, the employer and the laborer, the rich and cuided, and whereas we cherish the democratic the poor, and giving to each and all the same wel-Whig creed, and have been fully satisfied that come and the same privileges within its hallowed

And now Brethren and fellow citizens, in view of this, is it too much to ask that each Pro testant member of this community should do at least something for so important an object? The time has come when a mighty effort should be put forth by all lovers of truth and order for the iritual interests of this place and its vicinity. We contend for nothing but the livered to the saints," and yet for this we do ear-Major General Zachary Taylor, and the brave nestly contend, and ask all Protestants as they value this faith, and the blessings it vouchsafes

to lend us a belping hand. The church we propose to build will be in every respect an improvemen unity Its style will be such as to com mend it alike to the man of refused taste and the devout christian-for solemn and grand in its aspect it will preach silently, yet effectually, to ing the thoughts from the too absorbing cares of earth to dwellon more earth to dwell on more substantial things above. Its size will be such as to enable us to concen trate an influence which will tell powerfully for good throughout the entire region—and its free-lom will be such as to enable all who may enter its sacred courts to realize that they are in the

MINERSVILLE AFFAIRS. FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

THE COAL REGION. In my article upon Tremont, last week, I spoke of that clace as being within what is called the Schuylkill Coal Region. Tremont is, in fact situated about 13 miles west of the river Schuylkill, but only about 7 miles west of the west-west branch of the river, where the Swatara branch of the Mine Hill road, now being constructed, forms a inction with the main road. The district in which the

town is located is drained by the Swatara Creek, whose anches traverse it in all directions. It is along the main stream of the Swatara, on the north side of the blue mountain that the navigable feeder of the Union Canal runs. That portion of the Coal Region drained by he Swatara, and which, at present, finds its only outlet o market by the Union Canal, is generally called the Swatara Region. I was, therefore, perhaps, guilty of a isnomer; if so it was quite an unimportant one, as the district spoken of is part of Schuylkill county, a continuation of the same great coal fields, and traversed by the same range of velus, only there they are compressed within narrower limits and run closer, together than in this district, which is, in fact the widest part of the coal

region.

It was my purpose to have prepared for this week. brief description of the region round Mineraville, with a general outline of the improvements, preparatory to a nore practical description of each Colliery. My but has, however occupied me so exclusively, that I am neessarily deficient in the requisite information, from which cause I am constrained to alter my pen, and reversing for a time, the proposed and proper order of arrangeent, shall begin with the description of Collieries.

Frst then. I take the DANIELS VEIN COLLIERY. This Colliery is situated on the Broad Mountain, on lands of the DeForest improvement Company. It has been opened for several years; at presenst it is worked by Mr. Wm. Payne, who leases of the Improvement Company. This Colliery is about three miles from Miners. ville. The length of the tunnel from the opening to the vein is 75 yards; dip of the vein 26°. The gangway is driven about one mile and a half, in a westerly direction. There are more than 20 breasts (I am not certain of the exact number) opened from the gangway; the breasts 10 yards wide, with two shutes and pillars 4 yards wide, left between the breasts to the crop. The sein averages about 17 feet, and coal 12 feet thick. Coal on bottom bench 4 feet, second bench 2 feet, middle bench 4 feet, ton bench 3 feet in round numbers.

One of Battin's breakers is employed at this Colliery. driven by a ten horse power engine: the engine breaker and fixtures were put up by the Messrs. DeHaven, of thi

borough. JUGULÁR VEIN COLLIERY. A tunnel has been driven about 170 yards beyond the opening on the Daniel's vell to the jugular yein, which is yield an excellent quality of White Ash Coal. The gangway is driven about 1000 yards west: the dip of the veil is 45°. The Coal in bottom bench is 5 feet thick, top, 9 feet thick.

Some idea may be formed of the extent of these Collieries from the fact that Mr. Payne is sending to market from them, over 1,500 tons per week: last week, I think he sent over 1,700 tons.

Mr. Payne has sunk a slope, on what is called the

seven foot vein, à small vein perhaps oné hundred yards seven foot vein, a small vein pernaps one humare yatus south of the Daniels vein, and is cutting through from it to the Daniels vein. He has put up a 60 horse power engine, for hoisting and pumping, and a 15 horse power engine, which drives one of Battin's breakers. The engines, breakers and fixtures, were up by the Messrs. De

sons, where the rich and the poor meet toge on common and equal ground to worship that God who is the maker of them all. Such then being our plan, and such our object, we ask every well-wisher to the temporal and spiritual interests of this community to be prepared to aid us according to their several abilities. Let the poor man give, his mite and the rich of his abundance and we shall accomplish the enterprize without burden to any. Thousands and tens of thousands are here spent every year in mere luxury and pleasure, which serve but to enervate the body and ruin the soul; and should we fail in the holy undertaking to build a Church by which the truth of Ghd will be advanced, order established, virtue increased, the wandering gathered into the fold of Christ, and in view of which our children and all after generations will rise up and call us

WILLIAM C. COOLEY, Rector.

Edward Owen Parry, ? Wardens. Thomas C. Williams. Geo. M. Cumming, George H. Potts. lames S. Carpenter, Vestrymen. James Silliman, Jr. Francis W. Hughes, Andrew Russel. John Pinkerton

Pottsville, May 12th, 1847. The Recommendation of the Bishop. Having visited Pottsville and its vicinity recently I have been deeply impressed with the necessity of providing increased Church accommodation for the inhabitants, and I cordially recommend the proposed measure of erecting a Church in Potsville, to be liberally supplied with free-sitings, as an object eminently worthy of the

generous patronage of Episcopalians. ALONZO POTTER:

MARRIED. At Louisiana, Pike Co., Mo., on the 21st of April, by the Rev. W. Griswold, William H. Osbobk, of New Orleans, and Miss Augusta Haven, daughter of Jacob Sheafe, Esq., of Pottsville, Pa.
On the 2d inst., by the Rev. W. G. Mennig, Mr. Sawuel Leister, from Lower, Mahantongo, and Miss Elizabeth Mahlon, of Minersville.
On the 5th inst., by the same, Mr. Albertus Thomas Pars of Port Carbon, and Miss Catharine Newel of Muncy.

PARS OF PORT CATBON, and MISS CATHASHES BOGART MUNCY.

On the 10th inst., by the same, Mr. Charles Bogart and Miss Hannah Johnson, both or Port Carbon.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. Joseph McCool, Mr. Jacob Lindennuth, of New Casile, and Miss Eleanon Jane, daughter of Dr. Phillips, of Pottsville.

By the same, Mr. John Pounder, and Miss Margaret Grace McKown, both of, Pottsville.

On the 30th hit., by the Rev. David Hassinger, Mr. Frederick Weiner, and Miss Wilhelmina Gottlegen, both of Sillyman's Mines.

On the 1st. inst., by the same, Mr. Thomar W. Keen and Miss Catharine Reese, both of Pottsville.

DEATHS. In this borough on Wednesday evening last, Mrs. BARDARA FERIN, daughter of Mr. John Spohn, of this borough, in the 21st year of her age.
On the 25th ult., in this borough, Alice, infant daughter of the Rev. David Hassinger, aged 7 weeks and 2 days.

In this borough, on the let inst. JOHN NICHOLAS
FOLLMEN, a native of Prussia, on the Rhine, in the 29th
year of his age.

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INFORMATION IS WARISON, a native of Ball, Ireland. A letter address son, care of William Wray, a gratefully acknowledged. May 15th, 1817.	n at ha	18. 815TC	r. mary mar-
Norton & VHODESALE & RETAIL	DEAL	LERS	IN FLOUR.
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FLOUR.—Just received is lot of Fresh Group Flour, for sale in lots, to sait purchasers, by NORTON & HESSER.

May 15th, 15th, 1847. OATS, CORN & CHOP, received this day by Canal, and will be sold low by NORTON & HESSER.
May 15th, 1847. BALE HAY AND STRAW, for sale by the bale of NORTON & HESSER.

MATTING -44 and 4 white and colored Matting, May 15th, 1847. By Livingston & Co's. Express.

BANNAN'S WEEKLY BUDGET OF New Books.

Gambling Unmasked, illustrated, by Green,
Esther Medina, or the Crimes of London, by the
author of Elfe in London, part 1,
Washington and his Generals, by Headley, a fresh
supply of vol. 1, 24 vol. in a few days, 2 vols. 2
illustrated Life of Gen. Scott, Davies' Sermons, 3 vols. Lives of the Apostles, by D. F. Bacon,

Blair's Sermons, Allison's History of Europe.