

ANTHRACITE IRON BUSINESS.

As the election is over, and we have arrived at the head of Salt River, and become located in the comfortable quarters just vacated by the whigs, we have now leisure to turn our attention to the subject of the Anthracite Iron Business—a subject in which Columbia county has a deep and abiding interest, and which is destined to have a mighty influence in promoting its future prosperity. That Columbia county must eventually be a great Iron manufacturing county, no one acquainted with its location and advantages can for one moment question.—The only question, that can arise, therefore, is as to the whereabouts the principal business is to be eventually done. To decide this, we must take into consideration all the advantages that a location possesses in order to arrive at a correct result. The fact of there being ore in abundance, is not sufficient, because that can be found in the county any where within ten miles of the canal. There must be others and greater inducements to render a location permanent and profitable. And we know of no places in this section of country, where more advantages are united, than in Bloomsburg, and in the neighborhood of Fishing Creek. These advantages are—a water power upon Fishing Creek, that cannot be surpassed in this section of the state—and with a short cross cut canal, a slack water navigation may be made, with a trifling expense, up the creek six or eight miles, which would give a water communication from the North Branch Canal to some ten or twelve water powers capable of driving three or four furnaces each the year round, with inexhaustible beds of iron ore, of the first quality and limestone in abundance in their immediate vicinity. With these improvements no hauling by land either to or from the furnaces would be required. Add to these their proximity to the Wyoming Coal region, with a canal communication East, West, North and South, and the prospect of a rail road extending from Philadelphia through this place to Williamsport and from thence to Erie, and it renders it certain that if the manufacture of iron can be made profitable in the United States, here is the place.

If steam is preferred to water power, this neighborhood is certainly preferable to any below us. Our ore, which is 25 or 30 per cent. better than the ore in Danville, lies within a short distance of the canal, upon the banks of which, are good situations for establishments of this description, and 12 miles nearer the coal region than the furnaces now in operation in Danville, which will reduce the transportation one fourth.

With all these advantages in our favor, we assert without fear of contradiction that the neighborhood of Bloomsburg must and will take the lead of the iron business in this county, and we earnestly invite capitalists, who are about to enter into the business, to "come and see" for themselves before they locate any where else, and we will pledge our veracity that they will agree with us, that we have not over-rated the advantages of Bloomsburg and vicinity for manufacturing purposes.

"But what a vote Luzerne has given! 6800 or, as we send 2 members of Assembly, 3447 for each member. Now, there are 100 members in the Legislature—so that, if all the State should have cast votes in proportion, there would be 344,700 in all; whereas the real number cast is 287,248, or nearly 60 thousand less. How is that to be accounted for? Was the proportionate excess owing to the public works going on? If none but Luzerne citizens had voted, would not the Van Buren majority have been less?"—*Hicksville Advocate.*

Why, Mr. Slaty, if you are astonished at the democratic vote in Luzerne, turn your eyes on Little Columbia. We have but one member, polled 4154 votes and given a democrat majority of 1504—and no "public works going on" within our county—"so that if all the state should have cast votes in proportion, there would be" 415,400 "in all," or 128,000 more votes than there actually were, and an increase of one third.—What think you, was this vote owing to the "public works," or the iniquitous apportionment bill that has given us but one member of the Legislature for so many votes?

Harrison's majority in Ohio, 23,375.—Abolition votes polled 892.

"We rejoice to say, that all the whig journals without exception, during the whole Presidential campaign, have constantly given correct information, or at least never willfully deceived their readers by making false statements for effect abroad."—*Danville Democrat.*

Reading the above brought to our mind a scene which was said to have been enacted in a whig printing office not a thousand miles from Danville, a few days after the late Presidential election. We give it as we received it, without vouching for its truth.

Editor—solus—reading election returns.—This looks rather squally, that is a fact—I wish the news had been better—I would issue a slip, if I could show about 3000 majority—hang it, I cannot bring it out by any estimates I can make—I wish my friends were here to help me.

Enter two Whigs.
A.—What news Mr. Editor, shall we get the state?

Editor.—It is yet very doubtful—if the west gives as great a democratic vote in proportion as the northern counties, the locos will again triumph. I have been trying to cypher out a large majority for us, but cannot—I wish you would help me.

A.—That I will do—I can bring it out right—you can easily swell the amount by putting down larger whig majorities from the western counties to be heard from.

B.—That will not do. It may induce some of our friends to bet upon it.

A.—If any man is fool enough to bet on our estimates, let him lose his money—he deserves too.

Estimates were finally made, by which the Harrison Ticket was elected by over 3000 majority—slips published and sent into the country, and great rejoicing was had among the whigs. Whether any were fools enough to bet upon the strength of it we are unable to say.

Put this and that together and subtract the result, and whig honesty remains.

It is now generally conceded that David R. Porter will be unanimously re-nominated by the democratic 4th of March Convention, as the candidate of the party, for our next Governor; and we venture a prophecy, that if he is so re-nominated he will be triumphantly elected. We are aware of the boasting of the Harrison federalists, of their ability to elect a man of their own kidney, or in plain language, a man who will be all things to all men, like their President. But in this they will find themselves egregiously mistaken. It is true they have succeeded in carrying the state, by a small majority, for their "non committal" candidate, for the presidency by throwing around him a false glare of military glory, and the cry of "change, change," and upon this we know they build their hopes, but the democracy of the Keystone state will not throw away a tried friend, who has stood by their interest and that of the state in the hour of peril for one who has no other qualities to recommend him, than that he will be an instrument in the hands of a band of speculators and stock jobbers, to enrich their own coffers at the expense of the people. Such a candidate they must have if any, as no other will suit the grasping disposition of the leaders of the party. We therefore again predict, that if he is re-nominated and of this there can be no doubt, he will be again elected by an increased majority of some thousands.

The late foreign arrivals bring nothing definite with regard to the warlike movements of the different powers of Europe. Though all accounts unite in the belief that the whole continent is on the eve of a general war. The ministry of France has been changed in consequence of a disagreement as to the measures which that government ought to pursue towards the other nations, and Marshal Soult placed at the head of the new ministry. It is rumored that the King of France is about to abdicate his throne in favor of his eldest son. It is also stated that the Emperor of Austria has determined to abdicate his throne in favor of his brother Archduke Francis Charles Joseph, who is about 38 years of age. The Queen Regent of Spain has abdicated her power. This was caused by an open resistance among the people to some of her measures.

Gov. Porter has issued his proclamation declaring the Harrison electors of President and Vice President elected in this state.

Congress meets on the first Monday of December.

We extract the following article from the Philadelphia American Sentinel. We would recommend it to the particular notice of the capitalists of the country, but we cannot agree with our neighbor in Danville, that that place is the most proper location for furnaces, and that the "ore in that neighborhood is superior to any in the immediate neighborhood of the coal region," because we have the evidence of miners and iron masters to the fact that the ore in the neighborhood of Bloomsburg is from 25 to 30 per cent. better, and of course can be manufactured cheaper.

"Now that the business of President making is disposed of, the minds of the people which seemed to have been absorbed, to the exclusion of almost every thing else, during the canvass, will settle down to calm reason. And there will not probably be any public question brought forward for some time to come, which will divert the attention of the whole people, as was the case in the contest just closed, from the regular sober business of every day life. If so, their minds will be brought to the serious point of consideration of what to be at, some, whereby to earn their daily bread, and some to make their fortunes over again, which but a few years since they had in their grasp, but were wrested from them during the progress of the convulsion which has passed over the land. Among all the projects that will be thought of by the business part of the community, the Iron business, in our opinion, holds a prominent place. We are led to this opinion in part from the fact that amidst all the ups and downs, for the last several years, among the various manufacturing and commercial interests in England the Iron and Coal business are the only exceptions that have escaped the general disaster—these it seems have been unaffected by the times, which can be accounted for only by the fact that they are the basis on which almost every other business rests.—And upon examination it is most astonishing to find the sure, steady, and rapid expansion of these great interests. They are seemingly the pillars on which, not only the prosperity of greatness, but also the very being of England depends. If so, it may be well to contemplate what agency these commodities are likely to have on the future destiny of this nation. It is admitted that more improvement has been made during the last few years in this country, in the manufacture of iron than for half a century before—and the late discovery that anthracite does answer as well for fuel, if not better, than any other, for smelting, puddling and reheating iron, and for every other process through which it has to pass to convert it to bars, will be the means of revolutionizing the business of making iron in this and in every other country; and if it can be made here with this fuel as cheap as it can be imported, and it is believed by some who are conversant with the business, that it can; for we have all the raw materials in as great abundance as they are found on any part of the globe, then it will baffle all calculation to approximate the magnitude to which this branch of the business will be carried in Pennsylvania. We are indebted to coal and iron for the application to all practical and useful purposes, of the great discovery of the age—the steam locomotive and the steam sea ship. The one is essential in the construction of these powerful machines, and the other to give them life and motion. Although it may be said that these discoveries are just beginning to be brought into general use, yet who will undertake to estimate the quantity of iron that will be required, in comparatively, but a few years, to construct all the rail roads and locomotives which will be soon leading in every direction, and all the iron steam ships that will be found on every part of the ocean, together with what will be wanted for all the other many purposes by a manufacturing and commercial country, such as this is. And then again let any one estimate if he can the quantity of coal that will be wanted to put in motion all these running and floating machines, and to keep in blast all the anthracite furnaces that will be erected, and to drive all the slitting mills and other machinery necessary and connected with the manufactory of iron, as well as what will be wanted for all other branches of manufacturing purposes and for domestic use, and the estimate will in all probability fall short of the reality. To a reflecting mind it must be evident, that these articles iron and coal, are destined to have a mighty influence in promoting the prosperity of this country, and of directing it to a height of greatness, unknown in the history of the world. And we may indeed be thankful to a kind providence for laying up in store for this nation in such abundance, these useful and valuable treasures. We have indulged in these reflections with a view of drawing attention to the fact mentioned by the collector of this port a few days since, that during the year 1839 about twelve millions of dollars worth of iron was imported into the United States. And believing the subject to be of great importance to Pennsylvania, in particular, and to the United States in general, and believing also that nothing is now wanted but sufficient attention and capital to be devoted to a business, which if properly brought into operation will prevent the exportation of specie to a serious extent, and give employment to thousands of people. It may be well therefore for those who have an inclination to embark in a business, which is so full of promise to look out in time for the proper locations.

"The Literary Mirror and Temperance Advocate," is the title of a new weekly paper proposed to be started about the first of January, in Harrisburg, by Lewis & Schroyer. The Mirror and Advocate is to be devoted to Temperance, Literature, News, Science and Arts. We have no doubt but that it will be a useful and interesting family paper.

ELECTIONS RETURNS.

We believe we shall adopt the course pursued by the Boston Post, in relation to election returns. The editor says:

"It isn't worth while to fill our columns with indefinite returns from various quarters. If we should hear of a state going for us any where off South or West, we will mention it."

CHANDELIER.

This handsome piece of workmanship by Mr. Hooper, of Boston, which was ordered by the House of Representatives at their last session, for the use of their Hall, is now up, and shows the ingenuity and taste of our own mechanics. The beauty of the piece of workmanship, we conceive, is only equalled by the taste and symbolical order with which it is constructed. From its base, the chandelier rises in thirteen rows, emblematic of the thirteen original States. At the top of the outer, is thirteen faces, each containing two lamps. Above this is another row of lamps, making in all seventy-six. Above the lamps is the coat of arms of the twenty-six States, as they entered the Union; and the whole is capped with the Eagle. This Chandelier approaches in splendor that of the famous chandelier in the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans; but it is not so large by half, though exceeding in size that in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Hooper, the maker, kindly gave us the following particulars: There was used in its construction about ten thousand pieces of glass. Its cost is \$4,500. Height 19 feet. Diameter 13. Weight, (including counter-balance,) about 7,500—chandelier alone 3,500. As an ornament to the House, it is beautiful; as an agent for light it is useful; and "as a candle set upon a bushel," it may throw occasional gleams of brightness over the dark rays of political wrath that sometimes disgrace that Hall. The chandelier was lighted on Wednesday night last, and made a most glaring appearance. We cannot divine how any Hon. member can now be at loss for light on any subject; and we sincerely hope, that all good men and true, will see at once through political intrigues and cut short all unnecessary debate and barriers to business—whether by the light of this chandelier or by the light of reason, and the oryings of justice. The workmanship reflects great credit on Mr. Hooper; and as an American job, we think it will bear comparison with any thing foreign. Our own mechanics and manufacturers only want encouragement, to rise above all competitors. We will also mention, that the rod by which it is suspended is made hollow, to admit of the use of gas at any future day.—*Washington Paper.*

The Old Dominion, printed at Portsmouth, Virginia, relates the following:—

"Another Fact.—While on a recent visit to Matthews, were happy to form an acquaintance with a hearty champion of our glorious cause, who has recently delivered some able speeches in behalf of democracy. He has been a fisherman in days that are past, is a self-taught man, and is an ornament to the party to which he belongs. In a handsome acknowledgment for a complimentary toast at the public supper, he stated that he had sixteen children, ten of whom were now living: the sixteenth being born on thirty-seventh birth day of the mother. Three of the sixteen were born in one year—twins early in the year, and the other before the end of it. Here is a democratic family, of which a freeman might be justly proud."

If we had a few more such democratic men, and women as this fisherman and his wife, the reign of the whigs would be short.

CURIOUS VOTE.

The following vote for electors was cast in the State of New Hampshire at the late Presidential contest. It bears a democratic character, whatever may have been the partisan views of the person who deposited it: William Commonsense, Jacob Honesty, Richard Straight-forward, Peter Prudence, Thomas Economy, Alexander Fear-nothing, Samuel Mind-your-business.

Heavy voting.—Massachusetts has given a total poll of not less than 120,000 votes, which is an increase of nearly 20,000 over any previous ballot. New York has given at least 410,000, which is an increase of 35,000 over any former vote. Pennsylvania has given 290,000, which is more by 40,000 than she ever gave before. The other states have mostly increased in a like proportion.—*Boston Times.*

A Poser.—"Pat" "Well my dear what is it?" "Didn't you tell me that this world was round?" "Yes." "Then I'd like to know how it can come to an end?" "My child, how often must I tell you not to talk when you are eating?"

CROSSING THE DELAWARE.

BY ELY MOORE.

In no instance, perhaps, was Washington's influence with the army so strikingly exemplified, as in his attack on the enemy at Trenton. O'er and o'er have I listened with intense anxiety, in the day of my boyhood, whilst my now departed sire, who fought and bled on that proud field, recited, with thrilling interest, all that related to the enterprise. It was on a December's night (would he say) when our little heart-broken army halted on the banks of the Delaware. That night was dark, cheerless, tempestuous, and bore a strong resemblance to our country's fortunes. It seemed as if Heaven and earth had conspired for our destruction. The clouds lowered—darkness and the storm came on apace. The snow and the hail descended, beaten with unmitigated violence upon the supperless, half clad, shivering soldiery; and in the roarings of the flood, and the wailings of the storm, were heard by fancy's ear the knell of our hopes and the dirge of liberty. The impetuous river was filled with floating ice; an attempt to cross it at that time, and under such circumstances, seemed a desperate enterprise; yet it was undertaken, and thanks be to God and Washington, it was accomplished.

From where we landed on the Jersey shore to Trenton was about nine miles, and on the whole line of march there was scarcely a word uttered, save by the officers, when giving some order. We were well nigh exhausted, said he, and many of us had frost-bitten, and the majority of us so badly shod, that the blood gushed from our frozen and lacerated feet at every tread; yet we unbowed not, complained not, but marched steadily and firmly, though mournfully onward, resolved to persevere to the uttermost, not for our country—our country, alas! we had given up for lost. Not for ourselves—life for us no longer wore a charm—but because such was the will of our beloved chief—twas for Washington alone we were willing to make the sacrifice. When we arrived within sight of the enemy's encampments, we were ordered to form a line, when Washington reviewed us, pale and emaciated, dispirited and exhausted, we presented a most unwarlike and melancholy aspect. The paternal eye of our chief was quick to discover the extent of our sufferings, and acknowledge them with his tears, but suddenly checking his emotions, he reminded us that our country and all that we held dear was staked upon the coming battle. As he spoke we began to gather ourselves up, and rally our energies; every man grasped his arms more firmly—and the clenched hand, and the compressed lip, and the steadfast look, and the knit brow, told the soul's resolve. Washington observed us well; then did he exhort us with all the fervor of his soul, "on yonder field to conquer, or die the death of the brave." At that instant the glorious sun, as if in prophetic token of our success, burst forth in all its splendor, bathing in liquid light the blue hills of Jersey. Our chief with exultation hailed the scene: then casting his doubts to the winds, and calling on the "God of battles" and his faithful soldiers, led on to the charge. The conflict was fierce and bloody. For more than twenty minutes not a gun was fired—the sabre and the bayonet did the work of destruction; 'twas a hurricane of fire, and steel and death. There did we stand, (would he say,) there did we stand "foot to foot, and hilt to hilt," with the serried foe! and where we stood we died or conquered.

A misunderstanding occurred on board the steamboat Elizabeth, lying at Cincinnati, on Wednesday week, between the Captain and another person, whose name is not given. After some very harsh words had passed between them, the latter drew a pistol from his bosom, and levelled it at the Captain, evidently with the intention of killing him. A bystander knocked up the pistol, and it went off and shot the person himself in the head, who was about to take the life of another.

The Unfathomable Ocean.—The sea was recently sounded by lead and line, in latitude 57 degrees south, and 85 degrees 6 minutes west longitude from Paris, by the officers of the French ship Venus, during her voyage of discovery, at a depth of 3,470 yards, or two and a half miles, no bottom was found. The weather was very serene, and it is said, that hauling in the lead, took sixty sailors upwards of two hours.—In another place in the Pacific Ocean, no bottom was found at the depth of 4,110 yards.

Thirteen thousand German emigrants arrived in this country last year; and it is believed that this season that number will be more than doubled. They generally push on to the "Far West" and in their hands the desert soon "blossoms as the rose."—These are the persons whom the whigs would prevent enjoying the rights of American citizens.

Manners Make the Man.—A stranger in London, having recently lost his way, somewhere in the unknown regions of Seven Dials, said to an awkward looking fellow, "I want to go to Dover street." "Well" replied the fellow, walking coolly away, "why the d—l don't you go there?"

Amalgamation.—The Ohio Statesman says that nearly the entire Abolition party in Ohio, deserted the Birney ticket and voted for Harrison.