

**Remedy for the Hessian Fly.**  
The following paragraph, copied from the Har-  
burg Telegraph of Wednesday, will be read  
with interest by growers of wheat. If the remedy  
turns out to be what it is represented, it will prove  
one of the most important discoveries of the day:  
Passing the farm of Mr. Oglesby the other day,  
our attention was called to a field of wheat of ex-  
traordinary promise, on which we were informed  
he applied his preventatives of the Hessian Fly. At  
a short distance from it, on ground equally good,  
we were shown a field, where the remedy had not  
been applied that was greatly injured by the fly. It  
would not, we thought produce one third part  
of the other field per acre. In the former field the  
fly has not been seen since the wheat came up,  
while in the latter it was visible in the fall, winter  
and spring. These have been the test fields for  
this season, and they still more conclusively satisfy  
Mr. Oglesby that he has made the important dis-  
covery that most result in an incalculable benefit  
to the country. He has proposed to Congress,  
that a Committee be appointed to test the remedy,  
and if they find that it is an infallible one, of which  
he has no doubt, that they will allow him a proper  
compensation, and then publish the discovery to  
the world for the benefit of all.

What is important in the matter, is, that the  
remedy is within the reach of every one. Mr. O.  
informs us that it does not cost him more than  
ten cents per acre.

**Important Invention.**  
Mr. William P. Baker, machinist, has made an  
important, but simple improvement in the lock  
which he calls the "Thief Detector." This ma-  
chinery occupies but a small part, and can be intro-  
duced into most common bank and store locks. The  
machinery is attached to an air chamber, (into  
which air is connected with a pump,) by wire con-  
nected with a bolt, door, window, or other open-  
ing to the store, any movement of the wires, sets in  
motion the machinery, and opens a whistle, which  
continues to blow till the machinery is run down,  
the noise produced may be heard a great distance,  
and is similar to the steam whistles attached to locomo-  
tives on our railroads.

Mr. Baker has made this invention and secured  
patent for it, since the recent robberies of Messrs.  
Robert and Sons and Davis and Palmer's, which  
directed his attention to this improvement, which  
he considers an important one.—*Boston Transcript.*

The following passage which we quote from *Ser-  
vants' first volume*, is finely descriptive. It relates  
his first entrance upon the ruins of Copan:  
"Our guide cleared a way with his machete, and  
passed, as it lay half buried in the earth a large  
segment of stone elaborately sculptured, and came  
the angle of a structure with steps on the sides,  
form and appearance, so far as the trees would  
enable us to make it out, like the sides of a pyra-  
mid. Diverging from the base, and working our  
way through the thick woods, we came upon a  
square stone column, about fourteen feet high and  
wide feet on each side, sculptured in very bold re-  
lief, and on all four of the sides, from the base to  
the top. The front was the figure of a man curi-  
ously and richly dressed, and the face, evidently a  
portrait, solemn, stern, and well fitted to excite ter-  
ror. The back was a different design, unlike any-  
thing we had ever seen before, and the sides were  
covered with hieroglyphics. This our guide called  
"Idol;" and before it, at a distance of three feet,  
was a large block of stone, also sculptured with fig-  
ures and emblematic devices, which he called an  
altar. The sight of this unexpected monument put  
rest at once and forever, in our minds, all uncer-  
tainty in regard to the character of American an-  
tiquities, and gave us the assurance that the objects  
we were in search of were interesting, not only as  
remains of an unknown people, but as works of art,  
proving, like newly-discovered historical records,  
that the people who once occupied the Continent  
of America were not savages. With an inter-  
est perhaps stronger than we had ever felt in  
wandering among the ruins of Egypt, we followed  
our guide, who, sometimes missing his way, with a  
constant and vigorous use of his machete, conducted  
us through the thick forest, among half-buried frag-  
ments, to fourteen monuments of the same character  
and appearance, some with more elegant designs,  
and some in workmanship equal to the finest mo-  
numents of the Egyptians; one displaced from its  
pedestal by enormous roots; another locked in the  
close embrace of branches of trees, and almost lifted  
out of the earth, another hurled to the ground, and  
laid down by huge vines and creepers; and  
standing with its alter before it, in a grove of trees  
which grew around it, seemingly to shade and shield  
it as a sacred thing; in the solemn stillness of the  
woods, it seemed a divinity mourning over a fallen  
people. The only sounds that disturbed the quiet  
of this buried city were the noise of the monkeys  
moving among the tops of the trees, and the crack-  
ing of the dry branches broken by their weight.  
They moved over our heads in long and swift pro-  
cessions, forty or fifty at a time, some with little  
ones wound in their long arms, walking out to the  
end of the boughs, and holding on with their hind  
feet or the curl of the tail, sprang to a branch of the  
next tree, and with a noise like a current of winds,  
passed on into the depths of the forest. It was  
the first time we had seen these mockeries of hu-  
manity, and with the strange monuments around us,  
they seemed like wandering spirits of the departed  
race guarding the ruins of their former habitations."

**Jo Smith Discharged.**  
We have already mentioned that Jo Smith, the  
Mormon Leader, was arrested at Quincy, Ill., June  
3d, on the warrant of Governor Carlin, under a re-  
quisition from the Governor of Missouri. He was  
however brought up, on a writ of *habeas corpus*,  
before Calvin A. Warren, master in chancery for  
Adams County, and was ordered by Judge Doug-  
lass to be removed to Monmouth, in said county,  
(where the Court was then sitting,) for examina-  
tion. The case was argued before His Honor, on the  
17th, and, after a patient hearing, chiefly on  
account of the insufficiency of the writ, he was  
released accordingly.

**Painful Spectacle.**  
On Saturday last, a young Virginian, formerly hold-  
ing good rank in the U. S. Army, was placed at the  
Bar of the Circuit Court in Boston. He was charged  
with having forged a receipt for the purpose  
of obtaining money from the Pay Master of the U.  
S. Army. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and his  
counsel urged many extenuating circumstances in  
his behalf. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50  
and lie imprisoned one year in the Common Jail.  
The U. S. Attorney was willing to believe there  
were powerful mitigating circumstances. After the  
sentence, when he went up and spoke a word  
of encouragement to the young man, he wept bitterly.  
The Boston Daily Advertiser says—  
"He is a fine looking man, and of most respecta-  
ble parentage. His mother is widow, who was for-  
merly in independent circumstances, but she be-  
came somewhat reduced, occasioned in part by the  
failure of the U. S. Bank. She wrote to Judge  
Story a touching letter, interceding in behalf of her  
son. It was stated, that he is subject to frequent  
alterations of mind, and it is hoped, that this act  
was committed while he was under such an influ-  
ence. It was also stated, that he was disabled  
from the effects of a rifle ball, received on the fron-  
tier."

How many Mothers' hearts are broken by the ab-  
andoned and cruel conduct of their Sons! How  
much pecuniary wretchedness has been inflicted  
upon the Widow and Orphan by the wanton mis-  
management of the U. S. Bank!—*Philed North  
American.*

**Mount Vernon.**  
The Madisonian says that this hallowed spot con-  
tinues to attract multitudes of people, American citi-  
zens and foreign travellers, who visit it to pay their  
homage to the memory of Washington. The  
number of visitors each day is from forty to fifty,  
and those who are favored with suitable letters, are  
received with the utmost urbanity and kind-  
ness, by the very amiable and highly intelligent  
Mrs. Jane E. Washington. A portion of the  
grounds are now bearing crops; the gardens con-  
tinue to be cultivated and protected by the very  
gracious Phil Smith, a resident there of 40 years  
standing, and the buildings and lawns are still pre-  
served as nearly as practicable in the state in which  
they were left by their immortal proprietor.

**How to Prolong Life.**  
At a late meeting of Irishmen, in London, the  
great Irish reformer, O'Connell, in replying to an  
article in one of the papers, which stated that O'-  
Connell had only three years more work in him!  
exclaimed in his most facetious manner, "Why  
the last of my generation, connected with my fam-  
ily who immediately preceded me, was 99 when he  
died, and he had good work in him till he was 93,  
and eleven of my grandmother's children—God be  
merciful unto her she had twenty-two—lived to 96.  
(Cheers.) I think therefore, I have reason to re-  
ckon upon more than three years against the tory  
scoundrels. However, if my time be short, is not  
that a reason why I should work the harder! Here  
I am now, on Sunday, the 7th of March, in the  
middle of London, arguing for Ireland, and on  
Sunday, the 14th, I am to be on the Currah of  
Kililate, with 100,000 Irishmen. That is the way  
I work out my three years—by doing more work  
in a week than other fellows would do in a year."  
(Cheers.)

An inquest was held a few days since at East  
Owego, to inquire into the manner by which some  
person unknown, whose bones were discovered at  
that village, came to his death. The Owego Ad-  
vertiser says: "These bones are supposed to be  
those of a pedlar, who suddenly disappeared 12 or  
14 years since, and who was traced to the vicinity  
of East Owego. The skull and jaw bone were  
broken; and the manner in which the body was  
buried—having been put in the ground unconfined  
—clearly shows that he was murdered by some one."

The New Era says that it is proposed that Con-  
gress incorporate Mr. Espy with a capital of \$30,  
000,000, with the privileges of branches, to "regu-  
late" the weather. We have no doubt but it would  
have as good effect upon the weather, as the new  
"fiscal agent" will have upon the currency and busi-  
ness of the country.

**RAILROADS IN ENGLAND.**—There are 71 lines  
of Railroads completed or began in Great Britain,  
forming a total length of 2,191 miles. Of these 53  
are open, 18 partially open, and 10 commenced.

**MR. EDITOR.**—Please publish the sub-  
joined letter of John Adams to his wife,  
written on the 5th of July, 1776.  
"Yesterday the greatest question was  
decided that was ever debated in Amer-  
ica, and greater perhaps never was or  
will be decided among men. A resolu-  
tion was passed without one dissenting  
colony, that these United States  
are, and of right ought to be, free and  
independent. The day is passed. The  
fourth of July 1776 will be a memora-  
ble epoch in the history of America. I  
am apt to believe it will be celebrated,  
by succeeding generations, as the great  
anniversary festival. It ought to be  
commemorated as the day of deliver-  
ance, by solemn acts of devotion to Al-  
mighty God. It ought to be solemn-  
ized with pomp, shows, games, sports,  
guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations,  
from one end of the continent to the o-  
ther, from this time forward forever.  
You will think me transported with en-  
thusiasm, but I am not. I am well a-  
ware of the toil and blood and treasure  
which it will cost to maintain this de-  
claration, and support and defend these  
States; yet through all the gloom, I  
can see the rays of the light and glory;  
I can see that the end is worth more  
than all the means; and that posterity  
will triumph although you and I may  
rue, which I hope we shall not."

**Coal and Iron Bank.**  
Some of the good citizens of Wilkesbarre, give  
notice that they intend to apply to the next legisla-  
ture for an act to incorporate the "Coal and Iron  
Bank of Luzerne county." Our friends at Sha-  
mokin intend shortly to obtain such an act of incor-  
poration, through the medium of an Anthracite  
Furnace, now nearly completed. Their issues will  
be wholly metallic, based exclusively upon the de-  
posits, and will seldom exceed more than one fourth  
of the whole, viz: one ton of metal to two tons of  
ore, and two of coal. Their dividends will neither  
be taxed nor restricted, while their suspensions will  
seldom continue longer than a few days or weeks.  
With a number of such banks, (coal and iron,) properly  
incorporated by means of furnaces, Pennsylv-  
ania would soon become what ere long she is des-  
tined to be, the wealthiest and most enterprising  
state in the Union.



**Democratic Candidate for Governor,  
Gen. DAVID R. PORTER.**

☞ We are again under obligations to the Hon.  
John Snyder, for Congressional Documents.

☞ The Land Bill passed the House on Tues-  
day last by a vote of 116 to 108.

☞ An adjourned session of the Supreme Court  
commenced here on Monday last. But little busi-  
ness was done in consequence of the illness of sev-  
eral of the counsel. The court adjourned to Monday  
next, when the regular term will commence. The  
Judges were all present.

☞ We have received the first number of a new  
and enlarged volume of the Baltimore Clipper, a  
most excellent penny paper, published daily at Bal-  
timore. Our friends along the Susquehanna, who  
desire a daily paper from the commercial emporium,  
now so intimately connected with the trade of the  
Susquehanna, could do no better than subscribe for  
the Clipper.

☞ Our neighbors at Danville have got them-  
selves a splendid Fire Engine from Philadelphia,  
with which, in the absence of fire, they intend to  
cool off their ardour, by keeping down the tempera-  
ture of the present excessive hot weather.

☞ It is said that there are upwards of three thou-  
sand tetotetals in the neighborhood of Pottsville.

☞ The Buckeye Blacksmith has been removed.  
His Whig neighbors, who had known him, found it  
rather too tough to swallow both him and his spee-  
ches.

☞ The Philadelphia Gazette has passed into  
the hands of Messrs. Wm. McCarty & Co., and is  
edited by Mr. Hoover, formerly of the Sentinel.

☞ The amount of coal shipped from Pottsville  
during the week ending on the 1st of July, was  
21,692 tons, carried in 402 boats. This, says the  
Miners' Journal, is the largest shipment ever made  
from that place.

☞ There is nothing of much importance doing  
in Congress, except making speeches on the Uni-  
ted States Bank bill, and the distribution bill. Mr.  
Clay has met with some unexpected opposition  
from some of the Whigs, who are more inclined to  
adopt the Secretary's plan, which does not author-  
ize the establishment of branches in the states.

☞ At the latest dates, Wheat had been selling  
at Baltimore for 127 cts. for good Penna. red.

At Philadelphia, July 6th, Wheat still found ready  
sale at 120 a 122 cts. per bushel for prime Pa.  
red, and Southern 112 a 115c.; sales of yellow  
Corn at 60 cts., and white 58 cts. per bushel; Sou-  
thern Oats, afloat, at 40 cents.

☞ Street and Field preaching has become quite  
fashionable in many places.

☞ The Berwick Sentinel, in speaking of the  
coming celebration of the 4th of July, says:  
"We venture to predict, that a 1 who join in the  
festivities of the joyous day will be more than grati-  
fied."

Rather equivocal language that, neighbor Tate,  
in those days of Temperance Reform.

"The Sunbury American, it seems, sends a pack-  
et of newspapers to a place called Snufftown. The  
people there, we should presume, are 'not to be  
sneezed at.' Let no man turn up his nose at them."  
*Harrisburg Yeoman.*

Unless they should want it flattened, we think  
they had better not. They are all Democrats of the  
first water, but unfortunately for them, their post  
office was snuffed out a few weeks since, and re-  
moved about a mile further on the line of rail road.  
The name is also changed from "Shamokin" to  
"Paxinos."

**Appointment by the Governor.**  
Gen. ABBOT GREEN of Lewisburg, Union coun-  
ty, to be appraiser of damages on the Canals and  
Rail-ways of Pennsylvania.

**The Mails.**  
There are some beings in this world who labor  
under the strange delusion that change is necessary  
reform. This is particularly the case with the  
present mail reform. Letters north, instead of be-  
ing sent every day as usual, are now obliged to lay  
over from Saturday till Tuesday morning. The  
Harrisburg papers published Wednesday, arrive  
here on Saturday, being a day longer on the road  
than papers coming from Boston.

**Coal and Iron Bank.**  
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notice that they intend to apply to the next legisla-  
ture for an act to incorporate the "Coal and Iron  
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mokin intend shortly to obtain such an act of incor-  
poration, through the medium of an Anthracite  
Furnace, now nearly completed. Their issues will  
be wholly metallic, based exclusively upon the de-  
posits, and will seldom exceed more than one fourth  
of the whole, viz: one ton of metal to two tons of  
ore, and two of coal. Their dividends will neither  
be taxed nor restricted, while their suspensions will  
seldom continue longer than a few days or weeks.  
With a number of such banks, (coal and iron,) properly  
incorporated by means of furnaces, Pennsylv-  
ania would soon become what ere long she is des-  
tined to be, the wealthiest and most enterprising  
state in the Union.

**Arrival of the Britannia.**  
The foreign news brought by the steam ship Brit-  
tannia is not very important. Sir Robert Peel's  
motion, on a want of confidence in the British min-  
istry, has been carried by a majority of one, for it  
312, against 311. Parliament will be dissolved in a  
few days, and a new election take place.

**Utility of Soap Locks.**  
It has been recently discovered that soap locks  
are admirably adapted for silk worms to spin their  
cocoon in. The discovery was accidental, as all  
great discoveries generally are. A soap lock was  
sleeping in a room in which silk worms were feed-  
ing. In the morning, to his utter amazement, he  
found his head literally covered with cocoons. As  
we are at present engaged in the silk business, we  
should like to engage for a short season, a number  
of these portable cocooneries. The locks would not,  
however, we presume, answer a good purpose, un-  
less attached to the head or block on which they  
originally grew. It has been wisely said, that there  
is nothing so mean but what providence has de-  
signed for some useful purpose.

**THE FOURTH OF JULY.**  
The 65th Anniversary of American Freedom was  
celebrated at the house of Henry Wasser, Esq., in  
Shamokin township, by the Shamokin Guards com-  
manded by Major David N. Lake, and the Rush  
Grays, commanded by Capt. Wm. H. Kase, togeth-  
er with a number of citizens.  
After partaking of an excellent and sumptuous  
dinner, prepared by Mr. Wasser, the company ap-  
pointed Maj. D. N. LAKE, president, Capt. Wm.  
H. KASE, JACOB GEARHEART and H. H. TEATS,  
Esq. Vice Presidents, and F. P. Schwartz and E-  
manuel Zimmerman, Secretaries.

The "Declaration of Independence" was then  
read by F. P. Schwartz, and the following toasts  
drank, accompanied by appropriate music:

- REGULAR TOASTS.**
- 1st. *The Day we honor*—May no cloud of polit-  
ical animosity ever darken its sun. 9 cheers.
  - 2d. *George Washington*—Never to be forgotten.  
Drank standing—Deal March.
  - 3d. *The Heroes of the Revolution.* 6 cheers.
  - 4th. *The Officers and Soldiers of the late War.*  
6 cheers.
  - 5th. *The American Stripes*—May they never be  
tarnished. 9 cheers.
  - 6th. *The Union*—May it stand until sun and  
moon cease their course. 3 cheers.
  - 7th. *The Governor*—May wisdom attend his  
councils, and prosperity to the state follow. 9  
cheers.
  - 8th. *The 8th day of January*—Every American  
feels proud of the day. 3 cheers.
  - 9th. *Bank or no Bank*—Let us have a good  
currency. 3 cheers.
  - 10th. *Our Harvest*—Better than we expected,  
and more than we deserve. 9 cheers.
  - 11th. *Our Navy*—Though the eleventh, yet the  
specie in which we pay British insults. 3  
cheers.
  - 12th. *The Caroline* is not so easily married, *John  
Bull.* 9 cheers.
  - 13th. *The Fair*—May Heaven encircle their  
brows with piety and virtue. 13 cheers.

**VOLUNTEER TOASTS.**  
By Major Lake.—The day we celebrate. 9  
cheers.

By Capt. Kase.—May the name of General Har-  
rison never be forgotten by the free people of the  
Union.

By Jacob Gearheart, Esq.—May the last milk  
and water Legislature receive their just reward from  
the Democrats. 3 cheers.

By H. H. Teats, Esq.—May our next member  
of the Legislature be a man that will not be bought  
or sold. 6 cheers.

By F. P. Schwartz.—*Martin Van Buren.* He  
has been weighed, and found not wanting! 12  
cheers.

By Emanuel Zimmerman.—To our mother state  
Pennsylvania. May the same spirit reign in every  
man's bosom as in 1776. 5 cheers.

By Thomas A. Morrow.—May Democrats once  
more reign! Bring hard currency up with *Van Bu-  
ren*, and down with the BANKS! May the echo  
of Democracy sound throughout the United States.  
6 cheers.

By a Guest.—May the enemies of *David R. Por-  
ter* be lathered with aquafortis, and shaved with a  
dull hand saw. 9 cheers.

By J. Andrews.—May the sun of Liberty con-  
tinue to brighten; and may the clouds of no other  
nation ever obliterate her golden rays. 3 cheers.

By Wm. Roadarmel.—The signers of the Decla-  
ration of Independence. May their names go down  
to the latest posterity. 4 cheers.

By John Hoff.—The Framers of the Declaration  
of Independence. May their names be held sacred  
by the American people, and their fame be handed  
down to posterity, till time shall be no more.  
5 cheers.

By Wm. H. Kase.—May the time soon come  
when the citizens of Coal township may visit the  
citizens of Danville by way of *Rail Road.*  
3 cheers.

By Jacob Andrews.—May the annual return of  
the day we celebrate, favor us with the blessing of a  
repat, equal to that provided by our worthy host  
and hostess.

By Wm. H. Kase.—The Rush Grays return  
their sincere thanks to the citizens of Snufftown  
and its vicinity, for their friendship; and likewise  
to the Shamokin Guards. 9 cheers.

By Wm. H. Teats, Esq.—May the Rush Grays  
accept our thanks for their visit and manly behav-  
iour at Shamokin.

By Silas Farrow.—John Banks of Old Berks.  
A man whose liberal principles are bound upon  
laws of truth and justice, and whose grand object  
is to promise peace and happiness to the human  
race.

By Abial Drake.—Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison.  
The bravest amongst the brave, whose numerous  
public merits were the surest guarantee of his use-  
fulness and efficiency as a chief commander on the

North Western frontier, in military struggle. In  
peace like a lamb, in war like a lion. May his name  
be handed down to the latest generation.

By the Company.—Our worthy host and hos-  
tess. 15 cheers.

After the toasts were disposed of, it was unani-  
mously ordered that the proceedings be signed by  
the officers, and sent to the editors of the Sun-  
bury American and Sunbury Gazette, with a re-  
quest to publish the same.

DAVID N. LAKE, Pres't.  
Wm. H. KASE,  
JACOB GEARHEART, } Vice Presidents.  
H. H. TEATS,  
F. P. Schwartz, } Secretaries.  
E. Zimmerman, }

**Democratic Meeting.**  
At a large and respectable meeting held at the  
house of George Conrad, in Augusta township,  
Northumberland county, on the 3d inst., SAMUEL  
LANTZ was appointed President, PHILIP WEISER  
Vice President, and Abraham Shipman Sec-  
retary. The object of the meeting being stated,  
on motion the following resolutions were unani-  
mously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we have undiminished confi-  
dence in the integrity and republican principles of  
David R. Porter. His Roman firmness in resist-  
ing the partisan measures and destructive policy of  
a Whig Legislature, by the constitutional exercise  
of the executive veto, meets with our decided ap-  
probation, and deserves the grateful thanks of every  
true democrat.

*Resolved*, That we entirely disapprove of the  
passage of the miscellied Relief Bill, which is nothing  
less than a bill to continue the suspension of specie  
payments for five years, and to place the state at  
the mercy of the banks, and render her entirely de-  
pendent on soulless corporations. As a Whig  
measure, introduced into the Legislature and car-  
ried by Whig votes, it presents another proof of the  
utter subservency of the Whig party to the bankers,  
brokers and money changers, and the determination  
of that party, if they can get the power, to entail  
upon us an unlimited bank suspension. The fear-  
less and manly veto of this obnoxious bill by Gov.  
Porter, has endeared him to the honest and hard-  
working yeomanry, and will ensure his triumphant  
election on the 2d Tuesday of October next.

*Resolved*, That we are opposed to the establish-  
ment of a National Bank, because among many  
other reasons, its tendency will be to increase the  
already overshadowing power of the Federal Gov-  
ernment, and endanger the sovereignty of the  
states, and finally lead to their consolidation, an  
event which will be a death blow to civil liberty in  
this land, and prove the destruction of our republi-  
can institutions.

*Resolved*, That the honor and credit of the Key-  
stone state must and shall be preserved, by the  
punctual payment of the interest upon our public  
debt, and that the expedient of relying upon the  
banks to afford the means is as disgraceful as it is  
unwise and unstatesmanlike.

*Resolved*, That the true question in the coming  
contest is not merely whether David R. Porter or  
John Banks shall be Governor, but whether the  
Banks or the People shall rule; whether we shall  
have a continued suspension of specie payments,  
and a currency composed of continental shipplasters  
or the sound constitutional currency of gold  
and silver.

*Resolved*, That we will oppose John Banks, be-  
cause he has been nominated by the avowed friends  
of bank suspensions and shipplasters, and if he  
should be elected the banks and corporations, and not  
the people will rule.

*Resolved*, That these proceedings be published  
in all the democratic papers in the county.

SAMUEL LANTZ, President.  
PHILIP WEISER, V. Pres't.  
Abraham Shipman, Secretary.

**Shamokin Coal and Iron Company.**  
"A brief sketch of the peculiar advantages of the  
Shamokin Coal and Iron Company, situated in  
Northumberland county, Pennsylvania," is the  
title of a pamphlet which has just been laid on our  
Table. This company was incorporated in June,  
1836, and in November, 1839, the whole of the  
stock being taken, was organized and arrangement  
made to mine and transport coal. Several of the  
Stockholders believing that interest of the company  
would be greatly promoted by the establishment of  
iron furnaces in the immediate proximity of the  
mines, obtained a charter for that purpose in  
March, 1840, and immediately proceeded to pur-  
chase the necessary machinery for two large fur-  
naces. The operations of the Company in mining  
coal have commenced; 3000 tons of which have  
been shipped from Sunbury, and proves to be of a  
very superior quality. The mines will yield 200  
tons per day.

The immediate proximity of the Company's  
mines to the Danville and Pottsville Railroad fur-  
nishes peculiar advantages in forwarding their coal  
market. Opposite the coal drifts a large and super-  
ior furnace has been erected for smelting iron with  
Anthracite coal, and it is intended to erect a second  
furnace the ensuing spring; the engines, blowing  
cylinders and other apparatus now erecting, being  
sufficient for both furnaces each of 12 feet bush.  
They are expected to produce from 125 to 150 tons  
of metal weekly. The town of Shamokin is pleas-  
antly situated about 19 miles from Sunbury, and  
already contains upwards of 100 houses, an indus-  
trious and thriving population of 600, and bids fair  
to become one of the most important towns in the  
coal and iron region. The pamphlet sets forth the  
value of the Company's mines and the prospects  
entertained of their proving a source of great profit.

The enterprise coincides with the true and liberal  
policy and action which must eventually be deter-  
mining fully the grade and fame of Pennsylvania  
as one of the first manufacturing regions on the  
globe.—*Nat. Gaz.*

**The Jews of the Holy Land** have increased with-  
in the last five years from 2,000 to more than 40,  
000.

**County Treasurer.**  
The following is a brief statement of the sub-  
stance of the act passed last winter for the election  
of county Treasurers by the people.

Sec. 1. Election to be held the second Tuesday  
of October next, and every two years thereafter.

Sec. 2. Election to be held and returns made in  
same manner as for Commissioners.

Sec. 3. Certain Officers mentioned not to be eligi-  
ble, and treasurer not to serve no more than two  
years in any term of four.

Sec. 4. Treasurer to give bond with approved  
security.

Sec. 5. Commissioners to fill vacancies by ap-  
pointment.

Sec. 6. If Treasurers waste or improperly use  
public money, he is to give additional security, or  
be removed on application by the commissioners to  
the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Sec. 7. Penalty on Treasurer for neglect or re-  
fusal to perform his duty, fine on conviction not  
exceeding three hundred dollars, and removal.

Sec. 8. Present Treasurer to continue in office  
till 1st Monday in January next—no taxes to be  
received by any collectors or treasurer unless duly  
assessed and returned according to law, nor where  
exonerated, unless offered by the party taxed in his  
proper person. No names to be added by  
Commissioners to list of taxables returned by assessors,  
on penalty, upon conviction, of fine and removal  
from office.

Sec. 9. Special acts for particular counties re-  
pealed.

Sec. 10. Certain officers not to be county Au-  
ditors. Penalty on County Treasurers for embezz-  
ling or wasting public money, on conviction, fine  
not less than \$100 nor more than \$2000, and im-  
prisonment not less than three months nor more  
than two years, at the discretion of the court.

**The Canal.**  
We learn from Mr. A. B. Warford, the active  
and industrious Engineer on this Branch, that the  
extensive break which occurred on the Wyoming  
Division a week or two ago, and which it was  
thought would require months to restore, has been  
so far repaired as to warrant the expectation that  
it will be ready for use in a week from this time.  
The Canal officers have been indefatigable in their  
exertions to heal the breach in as little time as pos-  
sible, and they receive, as they deserve, the confi-  
dence and good will of the people for whom they act.  
*Berwick Sentinel.*

**Important.**  
**DUTY ON COAL.—A FAIR PROPOSITION.**—Let  
Congress increase the duty on Foreign Coal from 6  
to 12 cents per bushel, and if, at the expiration of  
five years from the time the increased duty takes  
effect, Coal from this region is not furnished in the  
Boston Market one dollar per ton cheaper than it  
now is, we pledge ourselves on behalf of the Coal  
dealers of Seaykill county, that they will consent  
to have the duty removed entirely. If the duty is  
not increased, the price of coal will unquestionably  
advance in price. This doctrine will sound strange  
to those who have been clamorous for removing the  
duty on foreign coal for the purpose of decreasing  
the price—but it is nevertheless correct.

The price of English Rail Road iron under the  
high Tariff of 1840, in the Philadelphia market  
was, short price act, from \$45 to \$50 per ton.  
As the duty decreased under the Compromise act,  
the price advanced until it reached from \$70 to  
\$75 per ton in 1840. The Coal trade is effected  
in a similar manner.—*Miners Journal.*

**The Frederick County Bank Robbery.**  
The connection between WILEY, the New York  
lawyer, and the robbers of the Frederick County  
Bank, is of a kind so singular that nothing less than  
a judicial investigation of this matter is likely to  
be satisfactory to the public. The New York Sun,  
in an article rather apologetical than otherwise,  
speaks of WILEY's concern in the business as a pro-  
fessional transaction and says:  
Very soon after the robbery, the whole transac-  
tion became known to him, and he was employed,  
professionally to effect a negotiation between the  
persons who had possession of the stolen money,  
and the bank; the object of which was to effect a  
return of the issues of the bank, the bonds, &c.  
stolen. The bank in its advertisement, had offered  
a reward of six per cent. for the return of those  
issues. Mr. Wiley wrote to the officers of the bank,  
advising them of his commission to treat with them