

POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING FEB. 17, 1836.

For Bills, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading, and Handbills of every description neatly printed and sold at the lowest possible prices.

Charles Frailey's Address, &c.—We decline noticing this scurrilous production at present, for reasons which shall be given hereafter. In the meantime, we hand over the author to his own political friends who will do him full justice without any aid from us.

Daniel Krebs, Esq. is, we understand, in favor of the Offerman mining company. He gives as a reason, that none of his party have been over to Harrisburg to oppose the Bill. A queer reason, truly! But we refer him to the proceedings of the Fort Carbon meeting. He is appealed to therein personally—besides, he was elected as an opponent of all monopolies—how can he now support any monopoly whatever? He can not now but be aware that three fourths of his political friends are opposed to the Offerman Mining Company! Where is the Press in this county which advocates it; and where are the public meetings in its favor? Had he avowed himself the friend of Coal Companies, or any other species of monopolies, he never could have been elected to a seat in the legislature.

Memorials Relative to the Offerman Mining Company.—We learn from Harrisburg, that the number of signatures attached to Memorials in favor of the Offerman mining company, amount to 304. Of these, about twelve are residents of Pottsville, and about fifty of the Coal Region, the residue, of Orwigburg and the lower part of the county. Of the fifty in the Coal Region, a very large proportion have already retracted and signed counter memorials.

John G. Woolison, chair-maker, of this borough, and brother-in-law of Charles Frailey, esq. has been, we understand, travelling through the Mahanogans, for the purpose of procuring signatures in favor of the Offerman Mining Company. As Mr. Woolison is almost a stranger in this borough, we think he had better stay at home and mind his business. The farmers of Schuylkill county are not prepared to sign memorials for the incorporation of Coal Companies, for the purpose of driving one half of the people out of their region—depopulating our towns, and destroying one of the best markets for their produce in the state.

We learn from the American Sentinel, that the Democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, opposed to Senator Wright's sub-treasury scheme, will shortly hold a meeting in Philadelphia.

Sub-Treasury System.—Mr. Wright's Sub-Treasury project is still before the Senate. We publish below, some illustrations of the excellence of this system, the principal feature of which, it will be remembered, is to make office-holders depositors of the public moneys. By the following statement, it will be seen to what amount the receivers of the public moneys arising from the sale of public lands are public defaulters. This is only one branch of the public revenue! If a list of delinquents in all the other branches were published, our columns would scarcely contain it, and the sums would swell almost beyond calculation; and yet the Van Buren party are in favor of the sub-treasury system!

Statement of the balances due by Receivers of Public Monies, arising from the sale of public lands, who were out of office on the 12th of October, 1837:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Location, Amount. Includes Peter Wilson, Samuel Stokely, Samuel Finley, etc.

(To be Continued.)

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1836, 1837. Includes Bar Iron, Soap, Flour, etc.

The Proper Spirit.—The Columbus, Ohio, Register says that in the West, they recognize no such distinctions as Harrison and Clay men; but they are all Opponents; and when the battle comes on they will show an United Opposition.

The Bank in Massachusetts.—The following details disclose facts of an unprecedented character. They conclusively show that these banks have been in the hands of politicians mere engines of private plunder and oppression. The mass of the people must view with feelings of astonishment and indignation the act of the Directors of the Commonwealth Bank, in putting their property out of their hands for the purpose of screening it from the demands of the honest creditors of that institution. It appears that the Bank in question, by its excessive issues, violated its charter, and rendered its Directors liable to the amount of \$400,000; and that these Directors, like fraudulent bankrupts, are endeavoring to cover their property by secret transfers. The industrious tradesman, the hard-working mechanic, and the daily labourer, together with numerous widows and orphans, must be the sufferers.

Commonwealth Bank.—Capital \$500,000. John K. Simpson, (Pension Agent,) deceased, President; Charles Hood, (Speculator,) Cashier. Directors—Adams Bailey, Deputy Collector, (salary \$1500); John Mills, U. S. District Attorney, and receives \$10,000 for rendering mercantile bonds; Elisha Parke, Hall J. How, Woodbury's Commissioners for building Custom House; F. S. Carruth, brought up in Henshaw's Drug Store; Otis Rich; Oliver Fletcher, brother-in-law of Henshaw; William Freeman.

The above Directors are all Van Buren but one, (who has just turned whig) and have all put their property out of their hands. Bills worth little or nothing.

Lafayette Bank.—Capital \$150,000. Isaac O. Barnes, brother-in-law of Levi Woodbury, and Naval Officer, President; Joseph Dunham, an Inspector of Customs, Cashier. Directors all Van Burenites. Bills worth 30 to 40 cents on a dollar.

It is reported that the Committee engaged in the investigation of the affairs of the Lafayette Bank, find it in a worse state even than the Franklin! It appears that two sets of books were employed in keeping the accounts of the bank—one for use and the other for show—and from either of these can be ascertained the amount of circulation. Another brother-in-law of Secretary Woodbury figures in the transactions of this bank, and a son of Dupham, the President of the Franklin Bank, who swears he could not read nor write. It is a matter of doubt whether the capital of this bank was ever paid in, or if any, a small portion only. The report of the committee will be published in a few days, when we expect to see astounding facts.—Jour. of Com.

From the Northampton Courier.

Important Developments.—Examination of the Boston Pets.—The Jackson Van Buren party have "sopped the wind," and are now "reaping the whirlwind." The management of the pet bank is in perfect keeping with the political management of the party. Acts of falsehood and perjury and swindling and robbery are fast coming to light. The worst enemies have never imputed to them motives or conduct so infamous and criminal, as is proved by their own confessions before the investigating Bank Committee, now actively engaged in ferretting out the series of crimes perpetrated in these party institutions, which were got up by Gen. Jackson and his adherents to supply the place of the United States Bank. The development of falsehood and perjury in examination of the Franklin Bank now before the Legislature, affords a comment upon the honesty and "practical christianity" of the party and have dealt so largely in the epithets of "briber," "cheat," "corrupt," "knave," "whig," "liar," and sundry other cantrips, while loud are their professions of devotion to the good of the dear people, the "democracy of numbers." Alas, that truth will put the humbugs will explode, and political juggling come to light! And alas, that the people cannot be cheated forever—that empty, heartless, soulless professions, will not forever go down.—But so it is.

But to return to the Franklin Bank, (which by the way, is like most or all of the rotten ones) is a Jackson pet substitute for the U. S. Bank.—One of its officers has testified under oath, before the committee of examination, that FALSE REPRESENTATIONS of its affairs have from time to time been made, both to the U. S. States and State governments, and at the same time SWORN TO BE CORRECT.—all by the direction of the directors, and for two special good reasons, the one to obtain a part of the spoils, or government deposits—and the other to prevent our Legislature's putting a stop to its proceedings! This is rather a surprising disclosure to those who know little about the leaders of the party. It is surprising by those who have the least means of knowing, that after swallowing the entire stock of the bank, with all its property and funds of every description, there will remain about three hundred thousand dollars of its bills and notes in the hands of the community, a dead loss to the holders! The Lafayette Bank is supposed to be in a condition somewhat similar, but not so deep. So much for the experiment.

Franklin Bank.—Capital \$150,000. Josiah Dunham, sen., a furious Loco Foco, President; Edward P. Dunham, brother-in-law of Levi Woodbury, &c. Deputy Naval Officer, Cashier. Directors all Van Burenites. Bills worth only 24 cents.

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

MR. BANNAN.—Every one must have marked the laudable interest you have taken in every thing that pertains to the improvement, moral and physical, of this region and its people; There are some improvements, however, in progress, which in my opinion you have not duly noticed. I shall name but a few of them.

1. There appears to me an improvement in the address with which many can now run up "Baker's" or "Butcher's" bill, or put on a fine suit of clothes at the tailor's expense; and the same address shown in exercises for non-payment—living examples will doubtless occur to the reader's imagination.

2. There appears to be a visible improvement in the complexion of sundry liege citizens—should the "march of mind" continue, these improvements may yet be improved a little.

3. Some of our male youths (I am much interested in the young folks) have much improved on the old-fashioned notions of god breeding, and display it in diverse ways; such as a uniform readiness to return a pertinent and independent answer to all civil questions from their elders: By show-

ing themselves able to talk loudly and confidently on most subjects without knowing what they are talking about; By keeping their seats with true modern dignity; while others stand, whether old or young, male or female. The Spartan youth's did otherwise! But they lived before the age of improvements. J. LORAMON, CRANK.

George Wolf, Esq.—We learn from a gentleman direct from Washington, that George Wolf, has resigned his office under the present administration, in consequence of the appointment of Henry A. Muhlenberg, minister to Austria.

From the United States Gazette. MESSRS. WOLF, MUHLENBERG AND THEIR PARTIZANS.

The state of Pennsylvania owes an infinite debt to the present executive of the nation, and to his illustrious predecessor. Whether the low homage and hearty obediences which it has made and rendered, without a single regard to its own honor and interests, be taken into account, we pretend not to say; probably, however, these acts of homage are to be regarded as "free-will offerings," for which nothing is to be claimed and no acknowledgment made.—But we desire to call the attention of our Democratic brethren to the cause of gratitude which they owe to the Great Father at Washington.

When the war of General Jackson upon the United States Bank was waged, and the power of the General increased, and the means of resistance diminished, the Bank turned with confidence to the state for protection.—It applied to a Governor Wolf, a reputation of the kind word, which he had previously uttered in its behalf, simply to say what he had said, openly, publicly, officially—and it could stand firm against the assaults of the administration, and yet General Jackson at defiance. General Jackson probably, his partisans undoubtedly, plied Governor Wolf, in his behalf—Governor Wolf yielded to the latter, General Jackson was re-elected, and the Bank destroyed. That work, George Wolf, in most things one of the best Governors that ever Pennsylvania had—that work he performed for Pennsylvania had—that work he performed for General Jackson, destroyed the Bank, and thereby alienated from himself many thousand voters in the state, who cared very little for party politics. His friends nominated him for reelection—some of General Jackson's friends nominated against him, as a second candidate of the party, Henry A. Muhlenberg, who had never served the party. Those who were friendly to the Bank, united with other citizens to support Joseph Ritner against Wolf. They succeeded by a plurality of votes. Muhlenberg, and not Ritner, destroying Wolf. What was the reward of Mr. Wolf, whose defeat was caused by his faithful adherence to, and his great sacrifice for, General Jackson—what was his reward? A clerkship at Washington. And Mr. Muhlenberg, who had done nothing for General Jackson but give a quiet vote, which any man might have given—what has been his fate? Unable, upon his own popularity or firm services to the party, to obtain a nomination as a gubernatorial candidate, he is taken from a seat in Congress, and appointed to a new foreign mission, with an outfit of \$3000 and a yearly salary of \$3000, at a court where already a competent, an accomplished, a Charge, speaking the language of the people, (German) and the language of all European courts, (French) transacted the business of the nation with fidelity and satisfaction.

The friends of George Wolf will see in this one sided act at the leaves of office, a new occasion of adherence to the administration. They will, of course, now that Mr. Muhlenberg is thus splendidly disposed of, and Mr. Wolf thrust into the people, (German) and the language of all European courts, (French) transacted the business of the nation with fidelity and satisfaction. They will, of course, now that Mr. Muhlenberg is thus splendidly disposed of, and Mr. Wolf thrust into the people, (German) and the language of all European courts, (French) transacted the business of the nation with fidelity and satisfaction. They will, of course, now that Mr. Muhlenberg is thus splendidly disposed of, and Mr. Wolf thrust into the people, (German) and the language of all European courts, (French) transacted the business of the nation with fidelity and satisfaction.

But what say the people of Pennsylvania to this direct, this manifest, open interference on the part of the national government with their municipal affairs. Do they see it all correct? Do they consider such an act legitimate? Is this point of the national administration? Is this the point of honor or designation of state government, the appropriate business of the powers at Washington? Are the funds of the national government well disposed of, when they are used to entice away an obstinate candidate, one whose claims threatened division in the party ranks and disaster to their hopes? Is this confining the general government to its legitimate sphere of action? Is this to be tolerated by the friends of Pennsylvania? Will they, by their vote sanction such Executive usurpation? They will not—we know them better—they never will be considered, and resisted, as an insult to the state sovereignty.

DUTY OF A GOOD GOVERNMENT.

A Government which aims at nothing higher than to sustain itself, as independent or antagonist power to the people which created it, and which regards no other view than to keep itself in motion, is not such a government as our fathers instituted, and we ought to enjoy. The great and leading object of good government is the welfare of the people, and the operations of its machinery are only important, as they subserv those ends. The interests of such a government and those of the people are one and inseparable—one currency for the people and another for the government and its officers would be absurd as well as ruinous. I regard it as clearly within the power, as it is clearly the duty of the general government, to take care of the national currency, and to adopt those measures which will speedily and surely restore to us a sound and healthy circulation; which will be doubly welcome and valued from the sufferings we have experienced since its destruction. The recent demonstration of the popular will clearly points to this duty on the part of our national rulers, as one demanding prompt and efficient action; and we have a right to expect, that those who profess obedience to the popular will, as cardinal principles of action, will follow without hesitation the course demanded by the voice of the people.—(The Xen's Messenger)

New Hampshire.—The Boston Atlas whose editor has means of information at command, says:

We continue to receive the most favorable accounts from the "democracy" of numbers in New Hampshire. The inquiries and corrections practiced by the leading administration men in New England, as exposed by the recent blow-up among the pet banks, have opened the eyes of the economy of the grants since the Fugate, with the bill in its head, will be roundly shamed and disgraced. The (the) of March—the (the) of March remember!

It is understood, says the Alexandria Gazette, that at the end of the present term of the Supreme Court, the Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Butler, is to resign his office. Mr. Gilpin of Philadelphia is spoken of as his successor.

The House of Representatives, at Washington, have at last passed the Bill appropriating \$100,000, to the heirs of Robert Fulton.

The following is the eulogium passed upon the Hon. HENRY A. MUHLENBERG, on his tendering his resignation as a member of Congress, by Mr. Wise of Virginia: "MR. SPEAKER—As I came to the Capitol this morning, I met the Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg, and as soon as I saw him, a regret arose in my bosom that he was about to take leave of us here. I have known him, sir, ever since I have been in public life, and permit me to say that he, as a man, by his amiable deportment and many comely virtues, was endeared to all who knew him personally. As a politician he was one of the most faithful—as chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, he did his duty; and as a member of the Committee of Investigation, of the last session, he bore all the burdens laid upon him by his party with all due patience. I regret, sir, that he has escaped the operation of the amendment of the Constitution, which I lately had the honor to report, prohibiting the President from appointing members of congress to office; but I rejoice that Mr. M. has been removed from the scenes of turmoil and contest here and in Pennsylvania, to the haven of rest and reward in another country!"

Insurrection at Trinidad.—Extract of a letter dated Trinidad, Cuba, Jan. 17, received by Messrs. Topiff, of the Boston Exchange Reading Room, per brig Adelaide, at the port: "It is some days since we were in great consternation by the revolting of some negroes, who set fire to two plantations—one, Mr. J. W. Baker's—and killed several men. They set fire to all his houses, which being fire proof, were but slightly injured; destroyed his steam mill, carts, and all the utensils.—They are now concealed in the high mountains, about 100 in number, but are closely pursued by our troops. Mr. Baker had a horse shot from under him, but he succeeded in arresting several of the rebels. The destruction is now over, and not likely to occur again."

Capt. McLoon states that when he left, all the American merchants in the place were putting their property on board the shipping. It was reported that Mr. Baker had lost 2000 lbs. molasses, and had all his standing cane destroyed, and that the negroes were headed by a white Spaniard.

Take Warning.—In the Sheriff's Court, in London, a verdict with £21 damages, was given against a Mr. Villiers, his wife having mutilated some volumes of the Encyclopedia Britannica, which had been lent her by a friend, by taking out several plates.

General Sutherland had succeeded in his attempt to carry fire and word into the British Provinces, and to sever the tie which binds them to the mother country, he would have been pronounced a hero. He was unsuccessful, and is convicted by acclamation of the heinous crime of being "a miserable egg-head."

SUB-TREASURY RESOLUTION. The sub-treasury resolutions have just passed the House after a severe struggle by the part of the loco focos, in the following shape:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That our Representatives in Congress be requested, and our Senators instructed, to vote and use their influence for a postponement, until the next session of Congress, of the act introduced by the Hon. Silas Wright, of New York, commonly called the sub-treasury Bill, or any other act or acts of a similar character, and that they vote at this session for no act of a similar nature.

This resolution was adopted by the following vote: Yeas 51—Nays 49.

Mr. Gilmore voted in favor of the resolution. Mr. Garrett moved to add the following as an amendment to the resolution: "And that we have full confidence in Martin Van Buren, and in the wisdom and intelligence of our Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress."

Which was passed—yeas 50, nays 44.

Mr. Hopkins then moved to add the following: "And our Senators are hereby further instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote for such a mode of receiving, keeping, and distributing the public moneys, as will separate, as far as practicable, the banks from the Government."

Which passed by a vote of 51 to 49. These all form one resolution.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Harrisburg Telegraph.

THE SUB-TREASURY SCHEME.

The House of Representatives yesterday adopted a resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to vote for the postponement of all action on the Sub-Treasury scheme of Mr. Wright. The yeas and nays are given in another part of this paper. Those gentlemen who have DARED to vote as their consciences direct, with their names recorded in the "rollings" of party, but in the respect of the people.

adopted by Congress, and the people agree to swallow it, they will never swallow another "experiment." It will physic and purge them effectually. Not all the quackery that has already been played off, is half so purgative. The whole body politic will be convulsed—every bank in the Union will be obliged to close up, and every man connected with the banks will be ground to the death, as an inevitable consequence. The prospect is positively appalling! We say to our Representatives and Senators, BEWARE!

Harrisburg Intelligence.

It is gratifying to behold the simultaneous movements throughout the country in favor of Education. Public opinion seems to be aroused in good earnest to the necessity of the enlightening, the raising generation, and fitting them to assume their duties as citizens of a mighty republic qualified to act as self-governors. Should the efforts thus made be attended with success, the power of demagogues will soon cease to be felt; and our institutions will acquire the firmness and permanency that should attend them. As inseparably connected with the advancement of education may be regarded the proper appreciation of those to whom the management of the young is entrusted. Instead of being esteemed, as formerly, in the light of pedagogues and task-masters; teachers are now looked upon as gentlemen of high attainments, worthy of being examples in deportment to those whom they instruct. The pursuit of instruction deserves not only to be ranked among the learned professions but to be placed at their head as one of the most liberal and extended in its influences. Instructors should be the companions of their pupils; their intimate friends and advisers, and not spies from whom every action is to be hidden, and to deceive, whom is looked upon as a mark of cleverness.—Knowledge loses half of its charms when imparted in a tone of sternness, but under the guise of friendly admonition wins the learner and allures him by its unobtrusive charms. When it shall be esteemed a discredit to the humblest member of the community, not to be acquainted with the rudiments of a plain English education, and when men shall acquire the habit of reading, and forming opinions for themselves, they will be the worthy depositaries of their own political destinies, and preservers of their own and the liberties or of their offspring.—Balt. American.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12th. Mr. WEAVER presented a memorial from 540 citizens of Hartford, Connecticut, all legal voters. Mr. Webster said that he knew many of the signers of the memorial, and knew them well. They were intelligent, honorable men; in good standing and character, and whose opinions should be respected. Mr. Webster moved that the memorial be printed and laid upon the table. The memorial was against the sub-treasury scheme, and Mr. Webster recommended it to the consideration of the Senate from Connecticut, Mr. Niles, who was to address the Senate upon the Sub-Treasury Bill.

The Sub-Treasury Bill came up, and Mr. Niles spoke two hours in its defence, and gave way to a motion to go into Executive Business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House have spent the whole day in an exciting debate upon a resolution, introduced by a Select Committee, which proposes the appointment of a Select Committee to examine into the charges made against some of the members of the House in one of the recent letters of the "Spy in Washington." The resolution is preceded by the charge "made against some" member, who at present is nameless, but whom the writer promises to name, if necessary, and against whom, if the House grant an investigation, he pledges himself to prove certain crimes of bargain, bribery and corruption.

The resolution has been debated to day by a great number of members upon both sides of the question. In a modified form the resolution will probably pass.

MATTHEW L. DAVIS, the "Spy in Washington" was summoned before the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, and several queries proposed to him respecting the charge brought against a member of Congress. Mr. Davis, after protesting against the proceedings of Congress, arraigning him at the bar of the House, stated that the person accused was not a member of the House. It turns out to be the Hon. J. Ruggles, Senator from Maine, who has, under his own signature denied the charge—and Mr. Davis has pledged himself to the public to prove all he has stated.

On Wednesday, several hundred petitions were presented on the subject of Slavery, and Mr. Adams presented 258 petitions from about 35,000 petitioners, praying for the rescission of Mr. Polk's resolution, adopted by the House on the 21st of December.

Two persons have been arrested in Ohio for robbing the mail within the last six months.

NEW JERSEY.—The whole amount of salaries paid to the State officers of all grades, is only \$10,000. What do the federal who economize in Massachusetts think of this?—Boston Post.

We do not know what the Federal Whigs of Massachusetts think of the little item of New Jersey—but in this neighborhood it is thought by the high and mighty—not even forgetting Loco Foco—that if New Jersey can get along with \$10,000 a year, and John Quincy Adams admitted the National Government for \$12,000,000 per annum, nothing but prodigality, or something worse, could send Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren to spend thirty-two millions of dollars per annum.—U. S. Gazette.

The latest monstrosity, is that of a man so thin and lean, that he can't find himself in a dark night.—Boston Times.

But a greater one is, when he gets a candle, and can't see himself with the aid of a magnifying glass.—Gleaner.

Greater one than either is, that of a man so thin and lean that he can't find himself in a dark night, and his wife never discovered him until the next morning, when she commenced washing up the bed and shook him on the floor.—Balt. Sun.

THE DREAM OF LIFE.

'Twas but a bubble—yet 'twas bright; And gaily danced along the stream Of life's wild torrent, in the light Of sunbeams sparkling—like a dream Of heaven's bliss for loveliness— For sweetness, like a passing thought; And ever of such hopes as these The tissue of my life is wrought. For I have dreamed of pleasures when The sun of young existence smiled Upon my wayward youth; and then Has pleased sweetly my heart beguiled; But when I came their sweets to sip, They turned to gall upon my lip.

And I have dreamed of friendship too, For friendship I had thought was made To be man's solace in the shade. And gaily danced in the light; and I mostly thought to find a friend Whose soul with mine would sweetly blend And as two placid streams unite, And roll their waters in one bright And tranquil current to the sea, So might our happy spirits be— Born onward to eternity— But he betrayed me; and with pain I woke—to sleep and dream again.

And then I dreamed of Love; and all The clustered visions of the past Seemed airy nothing to that last Bright dream. It threw a magical Enchantment on existence—cast A glory on my path so bright I seemed to breathe and feel its light; But now that blissful dream is o'er; And I have waked to dream no more.

Boys! each distant glimmering star That twinkles in the arctic sky, There is a world of truth and Love, Which earth's vile passions never mar; Oh! could I snatch this eagle's plume And soar to that bright world above! Which God's own holy light illumines With glorious and eternal day. How gladly every lingering tear That binds me down to earth I'll sever, And leave for that best home on high, This hollow-hearted world forever.

REVISION.—We learn that John Randolph Esq. formerly of this city, (we believe) who married Dr. Watts at the Victrola Hotel, some seventeen months ago, was lately murdered by his own slaves in the highlands near Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 29th ult. A man a woman had been tried, found guilty, and a verdict had been brought for the murder. The latter was executed on the day of execution. Victrola Sun, Jan. 31.

No Compromise.—The Madisonian Friday says:—"We yielded to the proposition for compromise, and were willing unite in concessions for the purpose leading to it; so often and so long, that we felt ourselves degraded in so doing, in a manner in which it was met. We propose it again; or longer listen to it. We are now satisfied that safety is to be found only in resolute and determined war in the language of Macbeth we say."

THE VINDICTIVE SPIRIT.—The vindictive spirit manifested now the part of the supporters of the Sub-Treasury plan towards the "Conservative" furnishes the most conclusive evidence satisfy us, that future safety for them will be secured only by vanquishing their adversaries: "We admonish those who act as such, that our little band will be the victims of the arbitrary power that the proposed compromise would establish."

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS. A meeting of the citizens of Norwegian township, will be held at the house of John Waller, New Castle, on Saturday the 24th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of holding the township election at another house. MANY.

St. David's Day.

THE Welsh Society in Pottsville, will celebrate St. David's Day, on the first of March, at the house of Mr. John Proctor, and will respectfully invite their country men to participate in the celebration. They will meet at Mr. Proctor's at 9 o'clock, A. M., and at 11 o'clock a man will be delivered at the Baptist Church, which they will partake of a dinner at 1 o'clock at the above mentioned place, and the remainder of the day will be devoted to festivities, become the occasion of their meeting.

By order of the WELSH SOCIETY. 9-4

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Pottsville, February 17, 1836.

WHEAT FLOUR, by the loads worth 90 cents per bushel. WHEAT 1.50 per bushel in demand. RYE FLOUR 50 cents per bushel in demand. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR 2.50 per bushel in demand. RYE, by the load 90 cents per bushel—no sale. RYE CHOP 90 cents per bushel in demand. OATS 40 cents ready sale. POTATOES 45 cents per bushel in demand. CORN—70 cents per bushel in demand. CLOVER SEED—\$2.50 per bushel. TIMOTHY SEED—\$2.00 per bushel. FLAXSEED—\$1.15 per bushel in demand. WHISKY—42 cents per gallon. BUTTER—44 cents per pound—in kegs 12 cents. EGGS—15 cents per dozen. LARD—10 cents per pound. TALLOW—9 cents per pound. HAMS 12 cents per pound. CORN CHOP 80 cents per bushel in demand. BACON—12 cents per pound. BEEF WAX—18 cents per pound. FEATHERS—60 cents per pound. COMMON WOOL—50 cents per pound. MACKEREL by the tub worth 70 cents. SALT—2.50 per bushel. PLASTER worth 77.00 per ton. HAY 18 per ton.

TAXES.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he has placed the Duplicate of county and School Taxes for the years 1834 and 1835 for the borough of Pottsville, in the hands of G. Heisler, Esq. for collection—and that all persons who remain in arrears for taxes are requested to pay an arith with to avert costs.

DANIEL CHRISTIAN.

Feb 17 1836