

37 Pamphlets, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading, and Handbills of every description, neatly printed at this Office at the lowest cash prices.

The dreadful steamboat disaster, an account of which we publish in another column, will doubtless excite sentiments of mingled grief and indignation in every philanthropic breast.

Our acknowledgments are due to the Hon. C. CUSHING, for public documents.

Eight per Cent.—The board of managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company have given instructions to their collectors to take the eight per cent, heretofore taken off the toll, off the coal.

Our acknowledgments are due to the Hon. C. CUSHING, for public documents.

List of Delegates.

The name of WILLIAM MAJOR was accidentally omitted in the list of Delegates published on Wednesday.

Borough Election.

Qualification of Voters.—Extract from the Act of the 4th of May, 1832:

SECT. 14. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the inhabitants of the borough of Pottsville entitled to vote for members of the general assembly, who shall have resided within the said borough for one year immediately preceding such election, and within that time have paid a borough or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least six months preceding such election, shall be entitled to vote at all borough elections, and that so much of any act as is hereby altered or supplied, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Mr. Bannan.—Will you state in your paper, that I do not wish to be considered as one of the candidates for Town Council, as I am not willing to serve. This timely notice will give the citizens of the Borough an opportunity to give their vote to some one, other than myself who will serve if elected.

JAMES SILLYMAN, Jr. Pottsville May 4th, 1838.

Mr. CHARLES LAWTON, has authorized us to state that he does not wish his name used as a candidate for council, at the ensuing election, and will not serve if elected.

Mr. GEORGE H. POTTS, has authorized us to state, that he does not wish his name used as a candidate for council; and that he will not serve, if elected.

FOR THE MINER'S JOURNAL.

Whigs! to the Rescue!

MR. BANNAN.—It is now apparent that our neighbors, the Loco focus, are straining every nerve in view of their darling theme; and, no question, every trickery imaginable will be resorted to at the coming contest. Loco-focusian, twin sister to infidelity, with its "charms hidden in the glistening dew," have always in view the proselyting of the unwary—from Alpha to Omega, from Fanny Wright to her spiritual father, the Devil, with all their operative machinery, have in addition the ultimate prostration of our common Christianity—and I cannot imagine that any citizen, let him belong to what denomination of Christians he may, can vote consistently for a party that is already identified with infidelity; if in the finer feelings of his soul flows a particle of regard either for morality or religion! He will frown at the ideal! Think of the daring blasphemy against the High Supreme, as practised by Fanny Wright, the leader of the party, in all her proceedings: A specimen of her doctrine we had, a few months ago, in Boston, by a certain Chapman, who in the triumph of his poor little soul and meagre mind, drank to the annihilation of Christianity!!—and shall we of the borough of Pottsville, give our votes to foster and support such rotten principles? No! By the ashes of the thousand heroes whose clothes were wet and dyed in gore, to purchase them, WE WILL NOT! Let our "ex-chiefs burghs," so called, rally his scattered forces, my word for it, his visionary project will but afford additional triumph and glory to the independent Whigs of Pottsville! Experience has proved him, to be incompetent for the office he aspires to! We will leave him to feast, ere long, over his own defeat and desperation. Let the Whigs, unanimously, arise in their might, and next Monday come to the polls, and all will be right. FERRIS.

We learn that the Banks of the city and county are making arrangements to pay in specie, in a few days, all sums under one dollar. The city councils have passed an ordinance authorizing the city Treasurer to issue a new loan of \$260,000, payable in May, 1840, to redeem the certificates now in circulation, which are due on the 12th instant. We understand it is the intention of the Treasurer to issue 50 certificates under one dollar. We trust that the Loan Companies and the incorporated districts will also make arrangements to redeem all sums under one dollar as speedily as possible. Ferris.

THE BUSINESS OF A WEEK.

The Pennsylvania State Improvements. We yesterday were enabled to publish one or two cheering facts in relation to the Spring business, and the life, bustle and activity that have recently characterized our State canals and rail roads. We have now another fact to put on record of a still more gratifying character. During the week ending the 28th of April, no less than FIFTEEN HUNDRED CARS passed up and down the inclined plane of

FROM THE CINCINNATI WHIG—Extra. MOST AWFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT. LOSS OF 125 LIVES.

It becomes again our painful duty to record one of the most awful and destructive occurrences known in the terrible and fatal catalogue of steamboat accidents.

This afternoon about 8 o'clock, the new and elegant steamboat Moselle, Captain Perin, left the wharf of this city (full of passengers) for Louisville and St. Louis, and, with the view of taking a family on board at Fulton, about a mile and a half above the quay, proceeded up the river, and made fast to a lumber raft for that purpose. Here the family were taken on board; and during the whole time of the detention the Captain was holding on to all the steam he could create, with an intention of showing off to the best advantage the great speed of the boat as she passed down the whole length of the city. The Moselle was a new brag boat, and had recently made several exceedingly quick trips to and from this place.

Soon as the family were taken on board from the raft, the boat shoved off; and at the very moment her wheel made the first evolution, her boilers burst with a most awful and astounding noise, equal to the most violent clap of thunder. The explosion was destructive and heart-rending in the extreme, as we are assured by a gentleman who was sitting on his horse on the shore, waiting to see the boat start. Heads, limbs, bodies and blood, were seen flying through the air in every direction, attended by the most horrible shrieks and groans from the wounded and the dying. The boat, at the moment of the accident, was about thirty feet from the shore, and was rendered a perfect wreck. She seemed to be torn all to flinders, as far back as the gentlemen's cabin; and her hurricane deck (the whole length) was entirely swept away. The boat immediately began to sink rapidly, and float, with a strong current, down the river, at the same time getting farther from the shore.

The Captain was thrown by the explosion entirely into the street; and was picked up dead and dreadfully mangled. Another man was thrown entirely through the roof of one of the neighboring houses, and limbs and fragments of bodies scattered about the river and shore in heart-rending profusion. Soon as the boat was discovered to be rapidly sinking, the passengers who remained unhurt in the gentlemen's and ladies' cabins, became panic struck, and with a fatuity unaccountable, jumped into the river. Being above the ordinary business parts of the city, there were no boats at hand except a few large and unmanageable wood flats, which were carried to the relief of the sufferers as soon as possible, by the few persons on the shore. Many were drowned, however, before they could be rescued from a watery grave, and many sunk who were not seen afterwards.

We are told that one little boy on shore was seen wringing his hands in agony, imploring those present to save his father, mother, and three sisters, all of whom were struggling in the water to gain the shore, but whom the poor little fellow had the awful misfortune to see perish, one by one almost within his reach. An infant child, belonging to this family, was picked up alive, floating down the river on one of the fragments of the hurricane deck.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

LOSS OF UPWARDS OF 200 SOULS. For the following additional particulars in relation to the melancholy steam boat accident near Cincinnati, we are indebted to our attentive friends of the Cincinnati Whig.

The details are appalling indeed; but nevertheless, they possess intense interest. It will be seen that the loss of human life is even more extensive than was at first supposed—upwards of TWO HUNDRED human beings having perished by this awful catastrophe.

Thursday, 1 o'clock, P. M.

We have just returned from the scenes of horror occasioned by the explosion, and the account before published, instead of being in the slightest degree exaggerated, (as has been intimated by a few,) falls far short of the dreadful reality. The fragments of human bodies are now lying scattered all along the shore, and we saw the corpses of a number so mangled and torn, that they bear scarcely any resemblance to the human form. We also saw several with their heads and arms entirely blown off; others with only a part of the head destroyed, and others with their lower extremities shivered to an apparent jelly. Fragments of the boilers, and other portions of the boat, were thrown from fifty to two hundred yards on the shore, some of them having passed entirely over the two rows of buildings on the street, and a portion of the boilers tearing away the gable end of a stable, high up the steep hill, in rear of the houses, at least 200 yards from the boat. Other parts of the boat were driven entirely through a large house on the street, entering through the windows on one side and passing out at the other. It is positively stated, that one man was picked up this morning on the Kentucky side, having been blown completely across the river.

The wreck of the boat now lies near the steam Water Works, (about three quarters of a mile below where the accident occurred,) having her chimneys and about half of her upper cabin above the water. A great many persons are employed in gathering the bodies, freight, &c. Only four bodies have to day been taken from the

boat, viz: a German woman and her two children, and another small boy. The number of the dead and mangled bodies, altogether, that have been recovered, is about twenty, as nearly as has yet been ascertained. A number of persons, severely wounded, have been sent to the hospitals, but whose name we have not yet heard. One young man by the name of Edward Sexton, from Connecticut, we saw in a neighboring house, dreadfully scalded; but his physician thinks he will certainly get well.

The lower deck of the boat is yet entirely under water, and when the boat shall be raised, a very large number of persons, it is expected, will be found.

There are no doubt more persons lost than we have stated. We conversed, a while ago, with Mr. Broadwell, the Agent of the boat, who says positively, that there were ninety-five deck passengers, and thirty-five cabin passengers, whose names were entered on the boat's register, at Pittsburg, Wheeling, and other towns on the river above this place, for Louisville, St. Louis and other places below. Here then are one hundred and thirty passengers that must have been on board, exclusive of the very large number who took passage at this place. The boat was unusually crowded, and Mr. Broadwell thinks the whole number on board, at the time of the accident, cannot be but little (if any) short of THREE HUNDRED persons! From the best information we can gather, it does not appear that more than 30 or 40 of this number are known to have been rescued. It is therefore probable, that the whole number drowned or destroyed, is somewhere in the neighborhood of TWO HUNDRED OR TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY OR FORTY PERSONS! It is impossible that any accurate detail of the dead and missing can ever be made, or the precise number ascertained. A very large portion of them were deck passengers, whose humble sphere in life will preclude the possibility of finding out their names.

The accident has created a great deal of excitement and distress in the city; and the Mayor has issued a proclamation, calling a public meeting of the citizens at the Council Chamber, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in order to devise the best means of ascertaining as near as possible, the number of persons lost, and the extent of injury in other respects—as well as to adopt some plan for burying the dead.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The intelligence, as far as received, is decidedly cheering. Enough, however, is not yet known to decide the political character of the next Legislature. The contest in Mr. Patton's district was very close; but a postscript in the Baltimore Chronicle of yesterday announces on the authority of a gentleman direct from Washington, that Mr. Slaughter, the Whig candidate, had been elected.

In several of the counties, the polls were not closed until Saturday evening.—We annex such returns as we have received, and may mention in addition to the subjoined, that in Hanover, Powhatan, and Caroline Counties—the Whig candidates were ahead on the first day.—In Princess Anne also, the Whigs had elected ONE MEMBER.

Table with columns for 1838 and 1837, listing candidates and results for various Virginia counties.

P. S.—The latest report from Patton's late district, is, that Slaughter (Whig) has succeeded for Congress by 250 majority, over Banks, (Adm.) late Speaker of the House of Delegates. But this is so startling a result, that we await its confirmation.

At the last Presidential election, Albemarle gave a V. B. majority of 151 Amelia do 97 Buckingham do 171 Greensville, do 69 Mecklenberg do 214 and have always been considered staunch administration counties.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle writes: "Various reports have reached this city as to this election, and its probable result. I have seen several letters, and heard of the contents of others. Some say that while Prentiss is sure of a return, the contest will be close between Claiborne and Word, others have it that Claiborne and Prentiss are the two immediate rivals of each other; that Claiborne, however, shrinks from meeting with Prentiss before the people, and that he has, indeed, broken several appointments of this kind. This

cannot but work adversely to Claiborne.—The same authority says that Word, in the other end of the State, is running Davis very hard. But from the more recent dates, and from the more responsible authorities, I learn that little or no doubt exists that both the Whig Candidates will be elected. A rumour is afloat here, (but I rarely depend on rumour, and as rarely aid in propagating them) that your representative has received a letter from Mr. Claiborne, telling him to prepare his friends for a defeat in Mississippi."

THE VOICE OF THE BALLOT BOX.

Progress of Whig Principles.—When Mr. Van Buren came before the people with his first annual message, after a full development of his views on the Sub-Treasury, he concluded his comments on the subject in the following emphatic language. "These are my views upon this important subject, formed after careful reflection and with no desire but to arrive at what is most likely to promote the public interest. They are now, as they were before, submitted with unfeigned deference to the opinions of others. It was hardly to be hoped that changes so important on a subject so interesting, would be made without producing a serious diversity of opinion; but so long as these conflicting views are kept above the influence of individual or local interests; so long as they pursue only the general good and are discussed with moderation and candor, such diversity is a benefit, not an injury. If a majority of Congress see the public welfare in a different light, and more especially if they should be satisfied that the measure proposed would not be acceptable to the people, I shall look to their wisdom to substitute such as may be more conducive to the one, and more satisfactory to the other. In any event, they may confidently rely on my hearty co-operation to the fullest extent which my views of the constitution and my sense of duty will permit."

Since Mr. VAN BUREN expresses such "unfeigned deference to the opinion of others," and desires the members of Congress to render their legislation acceptable to the people, we desire to call his attention in this connection to the following tabular elections, for which we are indebted to the accurate editor of the New Yorker.

Table with columns for 1836 and 1837, listing states and electoral college results.

These are the States in which there have been tangible demonstrations of the will of the people on the great scheme of the Sub-Treasury. With the exception of New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Alabama, and Arkansas, each of these eighteen commonwealths exhibit a majority against the administration; and the aggregate opposition majority exceeds 100,000. In every State there has been a vast accession of opposition strength—and every where, the issue presented to the people has been the great question of Sub-Treasury or no Sub-Treasury. To be sure, much of this change may be attributed to the early growing popular conviction of the general ignorance, imbecility and madness of the cabal which now misgoverns this once flourishing and happy republic; but the direct issue uniformly presented by the Government party, has been the very measure which Mr. VAN BUREN submitted with such eminent "deference to the opinions of others," and with so sincere a belief that it should be rejected by Congress in the event of its not proving "acceptable to the people."—N. Y. Courier.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO PERSEVERE.

From the Portland Advertiser.

PROGRESS OF WHIG PRINCIPLES.—That the Whig cause within three years has advanced, and is still progressing throughout this country in a ratio hitherto unequalled in the political history of our nation, is a truth which cannot be denied. Every election which takes place, affords new proof of the above, and adds fresh vigor to the Whig cause. The recent elections in Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York have resulted in such a manner that every true Whig throughout the country has reason to rejoice, and all that is required to secure a permanent ascendancy in the nation is, that we should keep our armor buckled on, and fight manly and in good earnest against the principles of the loco focus party.

From the 21st to the 24th Congress, during the whole term of General Jackson's administration, the Whigs in the House of Representatives could never number ninety members. Yet in the very first session of Congress after the inauguration of Van Buren, they defeated the most prominent measure recommended by the President, viz., the Sub-Treasury Bill, and also prevented the election of his favorite Blain as Printer to the House.—And there is hardly room for doubting that the next Congress will contain in its popular branch, a decided majority of Whigs. Of the twenty-six States comprising the Union, it is worthy of remark, that the number of Whig Governors is EIGHTEEN, and of loco focus Chief Magistrates, NEXT ONLY as will be seen by the following list:

- Loco-focus GOVERNORS. New Hampshire, Isaac Hill. New York, William L. Marcy. Virginia, Daniel Campbell. Alabama, Arthur P. Bagby. A. G. McNutt. Missouri, I. W. Boggs. Michigan, Stevens T. Mason. Arkansas, James S. Conway. In Mississippi the loco-focus Governor was elected by the neglect of the Whigs to concentrate their strength upon one candi-

date, their votes being divided between two. In New York the present Governor was elected in 1836—and at the election this year, the Whig candidate will no doubt be chosen.

Here is ample encouragement for every Whig to discharge his duty—by doing which, the result cannot for one moment be doubtful.

WHIG GOVERNORS.

- Maine, Edward Kent. Massachusetts, Edward Everett. Vermont, Silas H. Jenning. Rhode Island, William Sprague. Connecticut, Wm. W. Ellsworth. New Jersey, Wm. S. Pennington. Pennsylvania, Joseph Ritner. Maryland, Thomas W. Veazie. Delaware, C. P. Conroy. North Carolina, Edward B. Dudley. South Carolina, Pierce M. Butler. Georgia, George R. Gilmer. Kentucky, James Clark. Tennessee, Newton Cannon. Ohio, Joseph Wance. Indiana, Daniel Wallace. Louisiana, Edward D. White. Illinois, Joseph Duncan.

Counterfeit Treasury Notes.

Our city is full of rumors of counterfeit Treasury notes. It appears that instead of having the amount for which the notes were to be issued, printed on the face of the note, it has been the habit of late to have the notes printed in blank, and the amount filled up as the wants of the department required. Some have been issued for sums as low as fifty dollars and sixteen cent. On Friday last, a note filled up for four thousand dollars, was taken by the Farmers and Planters Bank, which, upon close examination, proved to be a counterfeit. Great doubt seems to prevail whether the plate on which the note was printed was genuine or not. The better opinion is, that the plate is genuine but that the blank sheets were stolen from the Treasury department, and filled up. The man who passed the note off to the Farmers and Planters Bank, immediately changed the money received at that bank for Virginia paper, and it is supposed, left the city the same evening.—Balt. Chron.

Arrest of the Counterfeiter.

We learn from a gentleman, who returned from Washington last night, that the person who passed off the above described Treasury note to the Farmers and Planters bank, was arrested yesterday in Washington. A considerable portion of the money was found on him.

We learn that after his arrest, he contrived to make his escape, but was pursued and retaken, and is now in confinement. His name is Henderson. In his valises were found forty-seven new gold watches, and other jewellery, which, we strongly suspect, is the same which was stolen some few weeks ago from the United States Hotel in Philadelphia.—Balt. Amer.

Indian Extirmination.—Mr. Senator TITMUS, in the debate of Thursday last, made the following amiable declaration:

"Indiana is now out of danger. We have not more than 3,000 Indians within our limits; and should they become hostile and kill one of my neighbors, we will probably exterminate them without awaiting orders from Washington."

But suppose the reverse to occur. Suppose—that is much more probable—that a white man should kill an Indian—what then?

Fanny Wright, who is lecturing at Cincinnati on the sublime science of infidelity, says she expects the time will soon come when atheism will take its proper rank with the other liberal sciences and have its professors and their various degrees. We are fearful that the only "degrees" will be the "six degrees of crime."—Boston Times.

Singular and Interesting Occurrence.—A respectable woman having left her child, an infant of two years of age, to play about the door till she attended to some household duties, went when she was disengaged to look for her charge. The child could barely crawl, and she expected to find it at the door. There, however, it was not, and the mother, in considerable alarm, called on several of the neighbors, to inquire if they had seen her child. No one had seen it; and as considerable time had now elapsed in making fruitless inquiries, the anxiety and tears of the poor woman became proportionally augmented. Parents can only judge of her feelings when no trace of her child could be found. The neighbors kindly assisted in making strict inquiry in every well-pig-sty, hen-roost, or out of the way corner for the wandering wren. He was, however, nowhere to be found, and as a last resource, resolved that the bell should be rung through the town. In the meantime the mother, in a state bordering on a distraction, went into her own house to rummage every hole and bunker, bed and cupboard. While thus employed one of her sympathizing friends happened to cast her eyes to the gable of a neighboring house, and there with surprise and horror, discovered the lost child perched on a ladder, and within a few bars of its state of exaltation. A lady endeavored to induce the ambitious wren to come down; but so it shook its head and sat fast. She then tried to go up the ladder, but half way up her feet grew giddy, and she was obliged to descend without accomplishing her object. The mother was informed by this time that the child was found, but her feelings may be more easily guessed than described when she saw its danger. The ladder was long enough to reach the eaves of the three story house, and within four steps of it was her child, holding firmly by one of the bars, and looking quite complacently on the faces below. With trembling steps the agitated mother cautiously ascended the ladder, but when within arm's length of her infant, and on the point of laying hold of him, as if to smother the green strutting across the topmost step, and he had his hands and ankles, as if proud of his daring feat. The mother at last folded the object of her fears and affections to her fond bosom, and descended with her precious burden in safety, shedding tears of gratitude, and breathing a heartfelt prayer, that Providence which had so miraculously preserved her dear little pet.—Pensley Advertiser.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY FOR RITNER.

We are warranted in saying, from good sources of information, that there will be a close vote in Schuylkill county, at the next election. This may appear surprising to those who are aware that a majority of between seven and eight hundred votes were polled against him at the last election, without being aware that the changes in his favor have been going on ever since in a manner truly unprecedented. It is thought by some, that there will not be above a hundred majority either way; but the best information that we can at present get, shows a majority of at least that number in favor of Ritner. Should this prediction be verified, we shall hail with pleasure the regeneration of Schuylkill county.

Express Line of Stages to Philadelphia.

A report has been circulated in our borough; that some of the proprietors of the old line of stages are interested in the new line, leaving the public to draw the inference that a collusive understanding exists for purposes of deception, and that it makes no difference to their respective proprietors which of these lines is patronized by the community. This report, doubtless, took its origin from a desire to injure the "new line." We are authorized by the proprietors of the new line to say, that there is not a shadow of truth in this report, and that there is no connexion whatever subsisting between the proprietors of the old and new line. We hope that there will be business enough for both lines. We are sorry, however, to see attempts already making by those interested in the old line to drive the new line from the route. We do not believe, however, that they will succeed; we think the public understand their true interests better than to suffer such plans to be successful.

Virginia Election.

By reference to another column, it will be seen that the Whigs have obtained another triumphant victory in Virginia! Victory after victory, rivaling each other in splendor and magnitude, perches on their banners.—This intelligence, whilst in the highest degree gratifying to every well-wisher of his country, must strike astonishment and terror into the hearts of the locofocos.—A cabinet member, at Washington, was heard frequently to exclaim by way of consolation, as the news of victory after victory reached Washington: "Ah! well-a-day! the Whigs, after all their successes, will never be able to cross the Potomac." Yet we see that the Whigs have not only crossed the Potomac, but will probably sweep along with their eagle banners to the banks of the Appalachicola! What a joyful sight, to behold our country regenerated from Maine to Georgia! May the anticipation be realized!

Shipments of Coal.

Up to yesterday about 7000 tons of coal were shipped from this region. Of this quantity only about 1000 tons were destined for the Philadelphia market. The balance, being principally small coal and dirt, was destined for the market along the line of the canal. Next week we will commence publishing our regular shipping list.