



POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 22.

RESISTANCE BY MAIL. A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself.

THE BUCKEYE BLACKSMITH HAS COME WITH THE DOCUMENTS.

At the earnest solicitation of several deputations of Working Men, Mr. Baer has consented to address his fellow Working Men this afternoon, August 22d, at half past THREE o'clock in the Orchard in this Borough.

The Working Men of Schuylkill county all have the same object in view, viz: The Welfare of their Beloved Country, and BETTER TIMES!!

VISIT OF THE BLACKSMITH TO ORWIGSBURG.

The Buckeye Blacksmith addressed a meeting at Orwigsburg on Wednesday afternoon last, in the Court House.

The meeting this afternoon will be the largest ever convened in this section of the country.

Splendid Harrison Pole.—Our friends at Roaring Creek raised an elegant Harrison Pole last week.

Renunciations.—We have on hand a sufficient number of renunciations from Van Burenism to fill our paper for several weeks.

Levis is expected in this country shortly, to answer to the charges preferred against him.

Post Masters making tracks.—A Post Master on New Jersey has made off for Texas, with \$600 of the public funds.

The Globe says the result in Indiana is a mystery no man can solve.

The Globe declared before the election that Van Buren would carry Indiana by at least 10,000 majority.

Patronage of the Ladies.—The visit of the Buckeye Blacksmith has caused quite as much enthusiasm among the ladies, as among the voters.

Acts of People.—The New York State Convention, which assembled at Utica, N. Y., on the 12th inst., numbered upwards of 25,000 persons.

Crowding over.—The last N. Y. Auburn Journal contains the declaration of one hundred Van Buren men, declaring their intention to support Harrison hereafter.

The last Newark, (N. J.) Daily Advertiser of Aug. 11th 1840, contains a card signed by fifteen mechanics of that city who cannot go the Van Buren low wages system any longer.

It is stated in the Newark Advertiser that the charitable donations of the distinguished English Friend, John Joseph Gurney, amounted during his sojourn in this country, to 20,000 dollars.

Try, New York.—This flourishing city contains a population of 19,373. In 1830 only 11,587. Gain in 10 years 7,786.

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Mr. Baer is the man for us, he don't attack the private character of his opponents, but confines himself to their public acts.

VISIT OF THE BUCKEYE BLACKSMITH TO POTTSVILLE.

Mr. Baer, the celebrated Buckeye Blacksmith, arrived in our Borough on Wednesday evening last, escorted by a committee of Blacksmiths from our borough, consisting of James Trout, E. E. Bland, Stephen Rogers, Thos. Dorman, Abram DeHaven, Daniel Hill, Robt. Bamford, Henry Boyer, Enoch McGinnis, and Wm. Risbald, who were introduced to their fellow craftsmen by Mr. John M. Crosland, in the following words: "Mr. Baer, a deputation of your fellow craftsmen from Pottsville, who feel disposed to assist you in welding together the best interests of our country on the eve of Reform, bid you welcome."

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Act of 3d March, 1837.

Table listing appropriations for the President's House and repairs, including items like 'For alterations and repairs of the President's house' and 'For constructing a wall and fence'.

Appropriations for Household Furniture.

Table listing appropriations for household furniture, including items like 'For furnishing President's House' and 'For furniture for the President's House'.

To these appropriations may be added the proceeds, as before stated made by the sale of decayed and unfashionable furniture, \$5,680 40, and we have the gross sum of SEVENTY THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY DOLLARS AND FORTY CENTS, expended by the reformers for furniture for the President's palace.

We are indeed by no means satisfied with the present organization of the Executive department of our government, upon which too strong an impress was left by that anti-democratic sentiment which is well known to exist in no inconsiderable force in the Convention which framed the Constitution.

Mr. Ogilvie's Speech and the President's Palace.

It is well known that the President's House was burnt in 1814 by the English during the late war; and with all the furniture. The present building was completed in 1817, and was taken possession of by Mr. Monroe, then President of the United States.

Appropriations for the President's House and Pleasure Grounds.

Table listing appropriations for the President's House and pleasure grounds, including items like 'For work to be done on or about the President's house and enclosures' and 'For alterations and repairs of the President's house'.

Act of 30th June, 1834.

Table listing appropriations for alterations and repairs at the President's house, including items like 'For alterations and repairs at the President's house, flooring the terraces, and erecting stables'.

Act of 4th July, 1836.

Table listing appropriations for alterations and repairs of the President's house, including items like 'For alterations and repairs of the President's house, for gardener's salary, and for laborers employed upon the grounds and walks at the President's house'.

are filled with the raw materials; all that we ask is the fostering aid of government to induce our capitalists to enter at once into the manufacture of it, and it would be the means of furnishing employment to thousands of our citizens and be adding immensely wealth to our country.

Experience has taught us that in the location of iron works it has always been a great consideration to erect them as near as possible to the place where the fuel was obtained, and if in the location we could get near the ore it was a double advantage.

In examining the location of nearly all our charcoal furnaces we shall find them situated as nearly as practicable to a well timbered country; many of them transport their ore 20, 30 and even 50 miles, and we have known ore transported even a much greater distance, but the distances above enumerated are quite common.

The coal region of Schuylkill county presents in our opinion greater advantages for the manufacture of iron than any other section of our state that we are acquainted with.—In the vicinity of Pottsville many of our operators are taking out large quantities of excellent iron ore from the same dirts from which they are taking the coal, and there are numerous other veins that have been opened but not worked: these have been analyzed by Professor Rogers and found to yield a handsome per centage of iron.

As we now look forward to manufacturing iron upon a much more extensive scale than it has hitherto been, a careful examination will no doubt be made by capitalists about to erect works, so located to their location; we hope to see the works so situated as to avoid as much as possible the expenses of transportation on the raw material; it has always been the ruin of the iron business and in many instances swallowed up what would have been the profits in a more judicious location.

I shall next week give you a description of some of the ores of the coal region of this county and their analysis, and compare them with the ores used in England and Wales, and I shall also point out some of the advantages that the coal region possess for the manufacture of iron, and in proof thereof give you some statistics of the Welsh iron works.

In these remarks we wish to make no invidious comparisons as it is uncalculated for, and we very well know that no person will enter upon a location without a personal observation, and the advantages of the different regions will be made apparent to any one entering the business.

FOR THE ORWIGSBURG LETTER WRITER.

In this land of liberty, where every freeman possesses the inalienable right of worshipping Almighty God, according to the dictates of his own conscience; and where it is said that toleration offers a welcome to every sect or denomination, it is surprising that persons who pretend to cherish these principles of liberty and equal rights, should be led to proscriber their fellow citizens, and direct the finger of scorn to such as honestly differ in opinion on matters of a political character.

I am led to these remarks by the appearance of a letter dated Orwigsburg, July 27th, 1840, but which I have every reason to believe was written in Pottsville, or by a citizen of this place.

Let it be remembered that some of the Leaders of the Van Buren party who opposed Mr. Mudge last fall, endeavored to create opposition to that gentleman, by stating that he was a Catholic, and more recently Mr. Grand of Philadelphia was called a foreign Jew, for the same effect, because his voice was raised against the Administration. This principle is a violation of the spirit of our Institutions; but in the letter above mentioned, because of my known ability to pervert the truth.

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THE ELECTIONS.

Never in the annals of Elections have we seen such a complete sweep of Lococoism, as the returns exhibit from the West and South. The cause of HARRISON, Reform, and BETTER TIMES, sweeps every thing before it like a whirlwind.

KENTUCKY.

This noble State has given for Harrison the unprecedented majority of 17,764, in eighty-eight Counties. There are upwards of 90 in the State. In 1836 his majority was only 3,662—gain in four years so far

14,102 Votes.

How fond the noble Kentuckians are of supporting "an Old Granny," and a man who would sell Poor White People into Slavery!

There are only 10 or 12 Loco Federalists elected to the Legislature in the whole State.

INDIANA.

The returns from 75 Counties in Indiana, give a Harrison majority of 8,962, notwithstanding the Globe declared before the election, that Van Buren would carry the State by 8 or 10,000 majority.

The Legislature stands as follows:

Table showing legislative results for Kentucky and Indiana, including columns for 'HARRISON' and 'VAN BUREN'.

WELL DONE.

North Carolina.

The glorious news from North Carolina is fully confirmed. Moorhead, (Harrison) is elected Governor by a majority of between SIX AND SEVEN THOUSAND—and there is a Harrison majority on joint ballot in the Legislature of THIRTY. Last year only twelve; showing a gain of EIGHTEEN.

Kendall's Globe said they would carry this state by an overwhelming majority.

MISSOURI.

Has gone for the Administration, but by a greatly reduced majority. There is a chance for even this State going for Harrison in November.

ILLINOIS.

In this State the contest is very close—the probability is that the Locos will retain their ascendancy in the State. In that part of the State where it was a purely political contest, we have gained largely—but in the upper part of the State, the contest was of a local character, Canal and Rail Road. No higher officer, than members of the Legislature was filled at this election. It is our candid opinion that Illinois will vote for Harrison in November.

ALABAMA.

We have not received complete returns from this State. The contest, however, is very close. In the Senate the Locos retain the ascendancy. Both parties, however, claim the House of Representatives by a small majority.

The Van Buren majority in the Legislature last year was 38 or 40 out of 133 members, showing a very great gain for Harrison. This State was not claimed by us, but the result has astonished both the friends of Gen. Harrison, and the Locos.

Doctrines of the Administration.

The same ultraism which deluged France in blood, and instead of propagating the germ of liberal principles, carried the whole nation into mad excesses, desecrated the sacred temples of religion, expunged the HOLY NAME from the Statue Book, made a mockery of christianity, and turned the houses of God, into dens of thieves and robbers;—this same Jacobinism, ruffianism, demoralizing and turbulent, is about to be revived in our country, under the auspices of the friends and supporters of Martin Van Buren.

The commercial and social relations of our citizens, were first invaded by this agrarian spirit; the "Credit System" was attacked; our Commerce made the sport of party dispute; the right of property was assailed; the wages of labor were tampered with; the very food of working men was placed under restriction; the produce of the farmer, and the productions of the manufacturer were brought under the operation of a reduced standard, and the treasury of our country rendered bankrupt by speculation and experiment.

But the slow, insidious and crafty step of the destroyer does not pause here, but now the FABRIC OF RELIGION IS TO BE EXAMINED. That band of reckless political fanatics, who commenced their orgies at Tammany Hall, under the auspices of Fanny Wright and Owen, are now spreading the detestable poison of their doctrines over our land in connection with the present Administration Party.

Their principal objects of attack are LABOR, RELIGION and PROPERTY. We have had the opinion of U. S. Senators on some of these subjects, but now we are to hear the last and boldest effort of Van Buren Federalism!

The Boston Quarterly Review is conducted by O. A. Brownson, an office-holder, who holds an appointment which yields a large salary but little to do. In fact it is a sinecure, for the enjoyment of which, he is the organ of Mr. Van Buren's destruction, in the Eastern States. In the July number of the Review, Mr. Brownson ascribes all the distress and misery of the laboring classes to the INFERENCE of the Priest, and the LABORS of the SCHOOL MASTER! Or in other words, he wishes to abolish RELIGION and EDUCATION, as primary steps towards that national degradation, which will render our descendants fit subjects for a King to reign over! We extract a few of the positions which Mr. Brownson lays down, as the fundamental laws of democracy, that is the democracy of the Van Buren party, and the author calls on the people to support the present administration measures, in order to carry them out.

Can any man of sense, and man of principle, read such impious and blasphemous monstrosities, without feeling a sense of degradation, that the author should possess the same common form of man? But hear him, friends of honest labor! friends of religion and education! hear first his opinion, the opinion of

"We say frankly, that, if there must always be a laboring population, distinct from proprietors and employers, we regard the slave system as decidedly preferable to the system of wages."!!!

"Wages is a cunning device of the devil, for the benefit of fonder consciences, who would retain all the advantages of the slave system, without the expense, trouble, and odium of being slave-holders."

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This is the opinion of the Van Buren organ of that mighty mass of honest hard toiling laborers, who work by the sweat of their brow, and who boast the true nobility of toil! Cannot you see that they would have you SLAVES! and will they not effect this with labor reduced to ten cents a day! Will not the rich office-holders become the masters of the poor, and grind them with an iron heel! But we show little room for comment. Let us proceed and have the views of

Van Burenism on Religion.

"But having traced the inequality we complain of to its origin, we proceed to ask again, what is the remedy? The remedy is to be found in the destruction of the Priest!"

"The Priest is universally a tyrant, universally the enslaver of his brethren, and therefore,—it is christianity envelopes him!"!!!

"It may be supposed that we, Protestants, have no priests: but for ourselves, we know no fundamental difference between a Catholic Priest and a Protestant Clergyman, as we know no difference of any magnitude, in relation to the principles on which they are based, between a Protestant Church and a Catholic Church."

"There must be no class of men set apart and authorized, either by law or fashion, to speak to us in the name of God, or to be interpreters of the word of God. THE WORD OF GOD, NEVER DROPS FROM THE PRIEST'S LIPS."!!!

"But one might as well undertake to dip the ocean dry with a clam shell, as to undertake to cure the evils of the social state by converting men to the Christianity of the Church."

"We object not to the gathering together of the people, one day in seven, to sing and pray, and to listen to a discourse from a religious teacher; but we object to everything like an outward visible Church; to everything that in the remotest degree partakes of the Priest!"

These extracts, fellow citizens, are word for word from a professed organ of the opinions of Van Buren! There is no fiction in them—they were written in the year 1840, at the city of Boston—in that state where first our pilgrim fathers landed! where they encountered danger by water, and peril on land—braved the horrors of a savage wilderness and endured unparalleled sufferings, for the sake of RELIGION; that they might worship God in peace, and hear instruction from their priests! Yes; such doctrines as these are loudly put forth, and their author is not a fanatic, that is, not an acknowledged one; that he is a fanatic, no one can doubt, and the cells of a mad-house should confine him until the paroxysm be over!

But radicalism attacks the social as well as the religious principle, and in furtherance of their disorganizing plans, hear the views of

Van Burenism on Property.

"The hereditary descent of property is an ANOMALY IN OUR AMERICAN SYSTEM, WHICH MUST BE REMOVED, OR THE SYSTEM ITSELF WILL BE DESTROYED."

"A man shall have all he honestly acquires, so long as he himself belongs to the world in which he acquires it. BUT THIS POWER OVER HIS PROPERTY MUST CEASE WITH HIS LIFE, AND HIS PROPERTY MUST THEN BECOME THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE!"!!!

"It is a great measure and a startling. The rich, the business community, will never consent to it, and we think we know too much of human nature to believe that it will ever be effected peacefully. It will be effected only by the strong arm of physical force."

"It will come, if it comes at all; only at the conclusion of war, the like of which the world, as yet has never witnessed, and from which, however inevitable it may seem to the eye of philosophy, the heart of humanity recoils with horror." (!!!)

Here, with fiendish inuendo, the Van Buren reformer attempts to excite the passion and cupidity of the poor against the rich! He seeks to introduce that wild spirit of anarchy which made France one vast charnel house, when virtue was condemned to the guillotine, and wealth was plundered as if the owner had no claim to it! But we do not wish to be mistaken, when we say that the views above extracted, have the sanction of the Van Buren party. The profits in their own admissions, and in their audacious boasts that the future is to be the scene of great changes in all conditions of our country. The lampoon of Jefferson, who now edits the N. Y. Evening Post, has recently published the following most mysterious and oracular paragraph:

"The characteristic feature of the President's present position is preparation for a future series of public measures, of which he has as yet been able to give but an initiatory sample. No final measure is yet contemplated. The year 1842 is pregnant with important events and consequences, and nothing has been, or can now be done, but to prepare for them."

It is then that our glorious constitution will undergo its hardest trial; and as we now well know that so far as the President can control the progress of that trial all will be safe, it is our duty to support him, not only directly, but by filling all subordinate and minor positions with men of like principles and spirit as himself."

Here we are prepared for a "series of measures" of which those already effected are but an initiatory sample! Look then what a condition we shall be merged in, when lococoism shall have thrown off its hypocritical cloak of pretended friendship for the people, and appeared in its abject nakedness! Then the poor man may labor in vain, to raise himself above the condition of a slave—the priests of our holy religion will be destroyed—the word of God, never drop from the lips of inspiration—the evils of the social state will all be relieved, but from man converted to the christianity of the church—the "outward visible" signs of religion will be abolished, the bells which now toll out the holy hour of prayer, which remind us of our Sabbath come to cheer and bless, will be torn down and melted into cannon! And for what? to enforce the infidel doctrines of these reformers—by the strong arm of physical force!!! the horrible doctrines that a man shall toil and labor for his children, but that his power over his property shall cease with his life, and his property then become the property of the State! That the idler, the libertine, and the contemner of God's holy ordinances, shall seize, ruffian like, upon his share of the honest hard working man's possessions; and crime feed and fasten upon the sweat of honesty!

Fellow citizens! the author of the above extracts, Orestes A. Brownson was a minister of the Gospel, but is now an office holder under Martin Van Buren, and in the land of Dwight, Griswold, Abner, Brownell, and Day, he dares propagate these infidel doctrines as the political creed of Van Burenism! The shudder of indignation which will pervade our country, from one extreme to the other, when this infamous outrage is understood, will seal its condemnation! We are not yet prepared, thank God! for such demoralizing doctrines; we are not yet prepared, to blot out all the old faith of our fathers, and envelop ourselves in the cimmerian darkness of infidel philosophy; we are not yet prepared to forget the trials, the persecution and the sufferings of our ancestors, that we might enjoy liberty of conscience; and with one accord, the voice of condemnation will be raised against the infamous bill of our national morality, and the revilers of our holy religion!

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