



POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, July 31

THE COAL TRADE AND THE PHILADELPHIA LEDGER. AGAIN.—We stated, last week, that our limits would not permit us to reply in full to an article which had appeared in the Philadelphia Ledger, relative to the supply of Anthracite coal; and intimated that a reply to the same might be expected at the earliest opportunity. We now hasten to redeem our pledge.

The Ledger says that the Miners' Journal is conducted by a coal miner, who has always advocated high prices and high tariff on coal, and who has never failed every year to cry out short crop. To show how utterly destitute of truth this charge of raising a cry of "short crop" is, we need only refer our readers to the Journal of May 8th, in which we distinctly stated, that a full supply of coal might be expected from this region, provided remunerating prices were obtained in the early part of the season. Has not this statement been verified by subsequent events? Again, in the Journal of July 17, we gave 905,000 tons as the probable supply of Anthracite coal for the year 1841, which, when compared with the supply of 1840, (865,114 tons) leaves an excess in favor of 1841 of 39,886 tons—in the supply of both years it will be seen that we only allude to the quantity of coal that has been or will be mined, without reference to the amount remaining over from former years. Furthermore, we said this excess might be increased to 89,586 tons, if there was a very brisk demand for coal for the balance of the season. Does this look like raising a cry of short crop?

We own to the soft impeachment of being a coal miner, and believe that our position enables us to give the most correct information relative to the coal trade; but, at the same time, we plead not guilty to the charge of publishing statements solely with a view of benefiting our pecuniary interests. We have advocated high tariff on coal because past experience shows us, in the history of American manufactures, that where a protective duty has been imposed on articles of a domestic manufacture, it has been highly beneficial to both the manufacturer and the consumer. High prices of coal would ultimately prove injurious to the trade, and even been our opinion. We have always contended for fair, moderate remunerating prices; but, unfortunately, such prices have not been obtained during the last two seasons, which may account for the great prostration of the coal trade during the years 1839 and 1840.

The Ledger gives the consumption of 1841—42 1,730,414 tons. The incorrectness of this statement is manifest when we state that the Ledger only accounts for ten months' consumption of coal in this year.

The Ledger states that the Reading Railroad will be ready for transportation of coal late in November next. Here, again, the Ledger is in error. Justice to the public, and more especially to those interested in the Coal Trade, compels us to say, that no coal can be transported from this region to Philadelphia, by the way of the Reading Railroad, during the ensuing winter. Even when the road is brought to Pottsville, the work is by no means finished. Months will be consumed in preparing and laying the lateral railways, in order to connect the mines with the main road. The West Branch, it is true, is ready to connect with the main road, but it will not be kept open for the transportation of coal during the coming winter. To be sure, if the price of coal should advance fifty of a hundred per cent, our colliers might be induced to haul their coal, in carts, from the mouth of their drifts to the main road, but the possibility of such an event taking place may be deemed somewhat problematical.

Not content with publishing the most impudent falsehoods respecting the Anthracite coal trade, the Ledger attacks us personally, with equal ferocity and biggishness. Our amiable cotemporary, however, is not very fortunate in the selection of his epithets, and we advise him to draw upon his own resources—filthy as they may be—without borrowing such expressions as "galvanized squab," "moral skunk," &c. from his kindred and polluted spirit of the N. Y. Herald. We have heard of people in "borrowed feathers," but never in "borrowed filth."

We have hitherto spoken of the Ledger with respect, although we did not admire its course in reference to the political questions of the day; and the editors and proprietors of that Journal must admit, in their cooler moments, that if we have administered to them a little wholesome reprobation, we had ample and sufficient cause. We neither attack Journals nor individuals without just provocation; and it is but natural to expect that the war will be carried into Africa when our own reputation or the reputation of our paper has been rubricated and maliciously assailed.

The proprietor of the Ledger disclaims all personal acquaintance with us. A set on board horseback, &c. When we knew the proprietors of the Ledger, they were poor, but honest journeyman printers; frequently out of employment, and anxious to obtain a night's subsistence on a morning paper, in order to keep body and soul together. It was their misfortune, not their fault, if at the time we speak of, they put one in mind of Jack Falstaff's ragged regiment; for we hold with the eccentric Carlyle, that it is one of the most pitiable sights on earth to see a man able and willing to work and yet half starved for the want of employment. We do not urge as a reproach against the proprietors of the Ledger their former poverty and humble condition in life; for a patched and seedy coat frequently covers an honest and manly heart, and the occupant of a thin pair of breeches may possess the finest principles; but we hold in abject scorn those little and contemptible minds whose sole consequence is derived from their wealth, and who in a moment of prosperity forget the dangle from which they sprung.

The Ledger need not be told that we neither resort to vilification nor slander. But when we see a public journal assailing every thing that is great or good in our institutions—displaying the fiercest opposition to American interests—sapping the very foundations of our social system by his radical and leveling doctrines—attempting to reduce the condition of the laboring classes of this country to a par with the operatives and workmen of Europe—promulgating the wildest and most absurd theories—constantly assailing his neutrality in politics, with the most unblushing effrontery, and yet attacking the great democratic party of the United States, with a zeal only equalled by his virulence—tending his countenance to the wretched schemes of wretched speculators, whether in relation to coal, or cotton, we can conceal our indignation but with an ill grace. With a degrading and unbecoming display of a speedy dissolution, the Ledger may be pardoned for any ebullition of temper which they now display. Misfortune does not always chasten and soften down the little appetites of our nature. Our goodman friends should bear with manly fortitude the retributive justice that has overtaken them; and resolve to die, as do they must, with decency and composure.

The preparations and fabrications of "Anthax," the Ledger's respectable correspondent, is not worthy even of a passing notice. We have more than once exposed this unblushing, impudent, and thoro-

ugh paced vagabond, in his true colors, and more than once has the miscreant writed and quivered beneath our well-merited lashes. Who he is, what he is, and from whence he comes, is a matter of conjecture to his most intimate associates. At one time, we see him as the village schoolmaster, with birchen rod and solemn visage; next as a broken down speculator; then a coal merchant; and, anon, a dabbler in "wiltitious stock speculations," and last, as a proprietor of coal lands, luxuriating upon his rents, and employing his leisure time in enlightening the Philadelphians on the coal and iron trade—sometimes by giving free lectures, but more frequently by writing for the columns of the Ledger on the same reprobate terms. But in whatever capacity we may view him, in the same dishonesty of purpose and destination of all correct principles has always marked the man and marked his course.

Oswestimo.—The quiet and peaceable town of Orwigsburg has presented quite a scene of life, bustle and commotion during the last six days. It is "court week," and our neighboring town has been filled, to "overflowing full," with judges, lawyers, jurymen, litigants, witnesses, and loafers of all ages, sizes, colors, and descriptions. The following are among the most important cases disposed of.

A negro, black as the ace of spades—we forget his name—was convicted of highway robbery, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. About last Christmas holidays, Sambo took it into his head to knock a German down on the Norwegian Railroad, within one mile of this town, and after his victim was down, he "removed his deposits," amounting to the snug sum of \$50, and then walked himself off with his plunder, leaving the poor German to raminate over the strange vicissitudes of this life. Sambo, soon after this interesting event in his earthly pilgrimage, was arrested, and, as we have seen, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to suffer some.

A fellow, who rejoices in the name of Schaeffer, was convicted of an attempt to commit a rape on a young girl at Schuylkill Haven. Sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

A respectable gentleman of color was convicted of keeping a disorderly house in our good town of Pottsville. Several very singular circumstances were elicited during the trial of this vagabond—unit for publication, however, is sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the County Jail.

A young man was found guilty of adultery. His frail partner in guilt is between sixty and seventy years of age!

A number of scamps, scapgrabs and scapgrabs were disposed of in the most summary and satisfactory manner.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Webster" is incorrect. There is such a word as "immarcescible," although the word "unfading" would have been more appropriate and in better taste. The following letter we received on Tuesday last, and is post marked, "Orwigsburg."

EDITOR OF MINERS' JOURNAL. Sir.—You are not only critical, but you are hypercritical; and, unfortunately for your correspondents, this is an appeal from your decision. You who pretend to be such a judge of poetry and prose, should favor readers with a specimen of your muse, or in default of that, give them an original tale, or some other evidence of your literary abilities. July 25th.

The above letter, it will be seen, sports two daggers for a signature. They are faithful to look at, and if there is any faith to be put in signs and symbols, we have incurred the impleasible hatred of some unknown Orwigsburgian. If they had been two Bowie knives, or even a knife and fork, in place of these bloody weapons, we would not have cared. But the two daggers—Machete, after his murderous visit to the chamber of the good King Duncan, stands before us as plain as the nose on our face! Mr. "Daggers" is a seriously and soberly informed, and with a specimen of our muse. It is totally out of the question. There is no use of mouping our Pegasus, for the old rascal is lame, is troubled with the rheumatism, has got the blind staggers, and is completely "off his head." As for the "title," that is a more reasonable request, for we have an original one on hand; but, our modesty is so excessive, we should like to show our tale to some good judges of the article before it adorns the columns of the Journal.

A CHILD MURDERED BY ITS OWN FATHER.—An inquest was held on Wednesday last, in the town of Friedensburg, in this county, by the coroner, Mr. N. J. Mills, on the body of an infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Moyer. The following facts were elicited on the inquest. Mrs. Moyer deposed, that her husband is a native of Germany and a shoemaker by trade. On Wednesday last she left her house for the purpose of picking blackberries. She was absent only half an hour. When she returned, she went to the cradle to look after her infant; and, to her astonishment, she found that her child was quite dead. The body was warm, and about the head she discovered several marks and bruises. Accused her husband of having committed the deed, which he denied. He afterwards loaded a double barrel pistol, and swore that he would shoot her in case she exposed him. Dr. Halberstadt examined the child and stated that its death was caused by violence. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict that the child died from blows received at the hands of its father. The accused was arrested and is now in jail. Moyer is said to be a man of very intemperate habits, and not long since a child of his died in a very sudden manner, and it is thought the little unfortunate was destroyed by its unnatural father.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—Next week we shall publish the list of premiums awarded to the scholars of St. Ann's School, of this borough. This excellent school is under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Magennis, and is eminently worthy of public patronage. We were present for a short time, on Thursday last, at the examination of the scholars, and as far as we were able to judge, we should say they have made great proficiency in their studies. The recitations we heard were admirable. The opening address by Miss Henrietta Mudge was spoken with good emphasis and good feeling, and the "Vain Girl," by Miss Sarah Nice elicited considerable applause. Miss Nice gave this laughable sketch with great humor; and her gesticulations were easy, natural, and peculiarly graceful.

The scholars appear to be very much attached to their teachers, whose kindness and strict attention to their youthful charges appear to be constant and unremittent.

The Prosecuting attorney of Schuylkill county, Mr. Francis Hughes, favored the "faithful" at Orwigsburg, on Monday last, with a speech, in which the virtues of David R. Porter and the beauties of lococofoism were vividly portrayed. To do Mr. Hughes justice, he works hard for his \$500 fee, and his services during the coming gubernatorial contest will be dirt cheap at that amount to David R. Wonder how many more illegal warrants our worthy Governor has drawn upon the public treasury? Don't all speak of once, ye state officers.

COAL TRADE.—Some idea may be formed of the extent of the Schuylkill coal trade, when we state, that during two days of last week, there were upwards of one hundred and seventy arrivals of barges, sloops and schooners, in the Schuylkill at Philadelphia, for the purpose of conveying coal to our principal Atlantic markets. Thus we go,

SETTLE OF COAL.—The Philadelphia Ledger, we regret to observe, still continues its reprehensible course of endeavoring to create an impression that there will be an overstock of coal in market. By this course, the Ledger cannot benefit the consumer, and if persisted in, immense mischief may ensue. The Ledger misquotes the Journal, as usual, and would lead the public to suppose that only ten months' demand of the present year requires to be supplied with coal. The consumption of anthracite coal last year, was 865,414 tons, which were consumed from the period commencing March 31st, 1840 to April 1st 1841—twelve months—and although the navigation was obstructed about two months this season, it can make no difference in the demand for the current year, ending April 1st, 1842, although it makes a material difference in the facilities for procuring a supply.

It should be born in mind that the coal season closes on the 1st of April of every year. All our calculations and annual tables relative to the supply and consumption of coal is taken from that period. In order to remove any erroneous impressions, we repeat the following table, showing the probable supply of coal this year compared with the supply and consumption of last year.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Quantity. Rows include Schuylkill, Lehigh, Lackawanna, Pinegrove, Shamokin, Remaining April 1, from former years, Deduct quantity over April 1, Consumption for 1840-41, and 1841-42.

Although it is probable we shall mine a greater quantity of coal in this region than was ever mined before, it will require the united energies of all the anthracite coal regions to produce a bare supply. It is idle, it is worse than idle, to suppose that there will be a great abundance of coal in the Atlantic markets during the coming winter. None but heartless speculators could circulate such a report. There is not the slightest probability or the least foundation in supposing that the market will be overstocked, and the consumer should be aware of this fact in time.

THE FISCAL BANK BILL.—It gives us much pleasure to state that Mr. Clay's Bank Bill is at last engrossed in the Senate. The vote stood for engrossment as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Ky., Dixon, Evans, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—25.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McColbert, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Rice, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—21.

The proposed bank is to be allowed to issue notes of the denomination of \$5.

MADRID AND SINGLE.—Mr. Buckingham, in his work on America, makes the following observation: "Whether at balls, concerts or promenades—married ladies were seemingly only valued, as persons necessary to give countenance to the assembling of the young; while these usurped all authority and influence, and monopolized the exclusive attention of the men."

This is too true; and it has always been a matter of astonishment to us why the society of the young and single should be preferred to that of the married woman. In nine cases out of ten, a married lady can and will converse in a rational, instructive or amusing manner: a young miss seldom has the power or disposition.

LAWYERS.—The lawyers are an ill-used and much abused body of men. You may call them lean, lank, lying, loafing limbs of the law, and crack your stereotyped jokes about them, yet there is as much honor, honesty, and good kind feeling about them, as usually falls to the lot of us erring and wicked mortals. Take them by and large, they make good citizens, fond husbands, devoted fathers, dutiful children, affectionate brothers, loving cousins, kind uncles, and exemplary christians; but still they have one great fault, an unpardonable fault—they take pay for their professional services!

SHOOTING.—We understand that a farmer, reputed to be in good circumstances, and very respectably connected, residing near the town of Lebanon in this State, has been arrested and put in jail, charged with the revolting and diabolical crime of having violated the person of his own daughter, a young girl not more than thirteen years old! From motives of delicacy we suppress names and the particulars of this shocking affair. No punishment can be too severe for such a monster in human form.

ON SATURDAY morning last, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, a copy of the Miners' Journal was stolen under our very nose by a fair and frolicsome thief. If the beautiful and blooming breaker of the eighth commandment will make immediate restitution, ask forgiveness, and promise to sin no more, why—why—why we'll be willing, according to the good old custom, to kiss and make friends.

THE MARIA CORNELL CASE.—The Sunday Morning News of New York, announces that it is about to publish a narrative of the confession of Levi Cass, a seaman on board the U. S. ship Fairfield, in which he acknowledges the participation of himself and others in the murder of Sarah Maria Cornell, for which the Rev. E. K. Avery was indicted and tried.

Never let our church doors after the congregation has been dismissed. If the church should happen to be in the neighborhood of a hotel, young ladies, sometimes, will see more than they bargained for. Take care!

A chief among you takin' notes An' th'ell rest it.

THE PRESENT CONGRESS.—The National Intelligence of Monday says— From present indications, this Session of Congress bids fair to be the most important one held within fifty years, excepting perhaps the Session of 1811-12.

The BANKRUPT BILL, which passed the Senate on Saturday, and which will pass, now or never (during our day) in the House of Representatives, is one added to the list of great measures in progress, and which it is hoped will be consummated during the Session. We will not call it a Whig measure, though twenty-two of the twenty-six votes in its favor were given by the Whigs, whilst they gave only four votes against it. We would rather regard it as a measure of humanity and enlightened legislation, for which we are indebted to the progress of liberal principles, and the gradual emancipation of the world from black-letter prejudices, than as owing to any purpose or influence connected with party.

That the bill will pass the House of Representatives we cannot venture to predict. All that we can say is, that it goes before that body under auspices favorable to its passage.

That a FISCAL BANK will be established during the present session of Congress we have not for some time entertained a doubt. Differences of opinion as to the details of the measure must and will give way before the popularity of the principle: of which whatever doubt may have existed when Congress met must be dissipated by the very strong and unequivocal expressions of public sentiment from every quarter in favor of the measure.

If the fate of other pending measures were as certain in our belief as that of the Bank question, we should feel that Congress will at this session have accomplished more for the good of the country than the most sanguine among the Whigs could have expected when they came together.

We may appropriately connect with the above the annexed article from the Alexandria Gazette: BUSINESS.—Thanks to the energy and determination of the Whigs in the House of Representatives—thanks to the spirit of union and harmony that now prevails in their ranks—thanks to the potent voice of the people and the press, binding the representatives together—and thanks to the operation of the one hour speech rule, the progress of business in the Representatives' Hall is not up to the required mark, and public expectation begins to be realized and the public solicitude satisfied. The House of Representatives has acted upon and passed:

- 1st. The Appropriation Bill for defraying the expenses of the extra session. 2d. The Bill for the relief of Mrs. HARRISON and the family of the late lamented President. 3d. A Bill for the relief of the lunatics of the District of Columbia. 4th. The Bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands and for granting preemption rights to actual settlers. 5th. A Bill for paying the Navy Pensioners. 6th. The Appropriation Bill for Navy Ordnance. 7th. The Appropriation Bill for the purchase of land and for the relief of the Indian. 8th. The Appropriation Bill for the Home Squadron.

Besides these bills passed and sent to the Senate for consideration, including the repeal of the Deposite Act of 1836: The Bankrupt bill: and The bill to revive and extend the Charters of the Banks of the District of Columbia.

With the same spirit, energy, union, and determination to satisfy the just expectations of the public, which have so honorably marked the conduct of the majority in the house for the last two weeks, we do not see why these latter measures may not be all perfected in two more weeks, and the session brought to a happy and successful termination. The people and the press, and the high and important duties which devolved upon it, under the proclamation of the late, and the message of the present President of the United States. One difficulty may arise in the Senate. The opposition there, at the commencement of the session, extended to talk and to time. They are continuing and will continue this game; and if reference is made to their factious course, and intimations thrown out that the public business ought to be despatched, and the will of the majority to rule, they immediately exclaim that they are to be gagged, and that they will resist unto the death. We trust, however, that the public business will be despatched, and all these outcries and threats, and that nothing will prevent the Senate from following the lead so nobly set by the House of Representatives.

COAL AT LOWELL.—R. H. Witty, Esq., Civil Engineer, has addressed a letter to the Editor of the Lowell Courier, in which he states that he has strong reasons to believe that there are coal formations within a very short distance of that place. The resemblance of certain parts of the neighborhood to the coal districts of Staffordshire, England, induces him to believe that this valuable material could be obtained in great quantities.

A servant girl residing with Mr. Brownlee, at Mercer, recently stole a horse, some money and goods, and ran away with a young man who promised to marry her. Both were soon arrested.—Phila. Inq.

The inquirer makes no mention of what became of the horse. Did the interesting but eccentric young maiden run away with only her swain, or was she the quodruped partner of their flight!

TO FARMERS.—An exhibition of cattle and agricultural implements will be held at the Rising Sun Tavern, on the Germantown road, on the 29th and 30th of September next, by the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, when a number of premiums will be awarded.

The reported marriage of Miss Cushman and Mr. Frederick, is contradicted by the Gazette.

From what the N. Y. Tribune intimates, these two distinguished personages have been taking a summer tour together for amusement—and hence their reported marriage.

The Boston Mail states that an Irish woman recently leaped from a four story room in that building while on fire, and although the height was more than 40 feet, escaped without injury.—Lequirer.

Rather a tough story, Mr. Inquirer. How often did she stop to rest in her descent!

Voice of the Democracy of Schuylkill. COUNTY MEETING.

In pursuance of public notice given, a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic Whig citizens of Schuylkill County, was held in the Court-house at Orwigsburg, on Tuesday the 27th of July, inst. It was organized by calling Mr. JOSEPH ALLEN to the Chair, and appointing:

- ADAM YOST, GEORGE MADLER, Esq. DANIEL BOCK, ADAM HERBS, Major J. WAGONER, ISAAC HENRY, DAVID D. LEWIS, MORIS STROUSE, JOHN HEDREN, L. F. WATKINS, Vice Presidents. Major L. Audenried, Peter Jones, Caleb Wheeler, Samuel Kaufman, Secretaries.

After the President had stated the object of the meeting, a committee of thirty were appointed to prepare a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: B. Bannan, Peter Filbert, Philip Hoffa, B. W. Cumming, Esq., J. W. Heffner, Joel Yount, S. D. Leib, J. M. Sallor, Samuel Yost, John Macherer, Samuel Christian, Anthony Rietsamen, Sen., Samuel Silliman, Isaac K. Shaffer, John Jones, F. J. Parvin, E. E. Bland, Jacob Rapp, George Brumm, Joseph Costworth, David J. Meyers, Samuel Delwald, P. Wolfinger, Daniel Tobias, Charles Taylor, Abraham Trout, Ellis Derr, James Laing, L. L. Bivand, J. P. Taylor, who after reading a short time reported the following proceedings which were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS the recent glorious triumph achieved by the true Democracy of this Commonwealth over the partisans of Martin Van Buren, warrants us in the confident expectation and belief that another victory awaits us in October next, which will result in the complete purification of the Keystone State from the taint of lococofoism by the election of John Banks to the office of Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth; and whereas the entire political regeneration of this State depends upon the sovereign will of the sovereign people thereof, whose measures in respect to the whole Union, generally, cannot otherwise be fully accomplished; and whereas our reasons for this regeneration are numerous and powerful, being such as address themselves peculiarly to the understanding of freemen, determined to protect their rights and liberties, and to transmit them unimpaired to posterity, as well as to guard the Constitution and Laws from open violation on the part of public servants in the spirit of true Democracy—and whereas the time has now arrived when it becomes necessary to prepare for the approaching contest, to shake off the slumber of apathy, and faithfully to discharge our duty to ourselves and our fellow citizens. Therefore,

Resolved, That the present Governor of this Commonwealth is unworthy of the support of any true Democrat.

Because he has violated the spirit of the Constitution of this Commonwealth in many instances, and most flagrantly in the abuse of the pardoning power, whereby the worst species of crimes have been pardoned, and the tenants of our Penitentiaries turned loose upon society at the solicitations of political partisans for party purposes, thereby corrupting the administration of justice, endangering the personal safety of both sexes, and establishing a most alarming precedent, calculated to render the prerogative of mercy a shield to the vicious instead of an encouragement to the virtuous.

Because he has exercised the veto power to an extent never contemplated by the Constitution, and has used it not to guard that Constitution from infringement, but to thwart the popular will as expressed by the representatives of the people.

Because he has pardoned persons indicted for misdemeanors before trial or conviction, thereby preventing a public investigation of such misdemeanors, a power hitherto unexercised by the Executive and unknown to the people of this Commonwealth, tending to the protection of partizan culprits, but insulting to the majesty of the sovereign people.

Because he has cited the old instead of the new Constitution to legalize his own conduct in supporting an unconstitutional Act, thereby clearly showing that he is unfit to fill the Executive Chair whether the act proceeded from ignorance or design.

Because he pays his partizans by plundering the Treasury—witness his warrant for \$2000 in favor of O. F. Johnson and J. M. Porter, and the recent illegal warrant in favor of the Deputy Prosecuting Attorney of Schuylkill County.

Because he has increased the State debt to an enormous extent without giving any adequate advantage to the Commonwealth in return—has squandered millions without bringing one mile of Canal into use and devoted the money of the People to reward political favorites.

Because his Canal Commissioners have introduced a system of favoritism, under his sanction, in the allotment of contracts to political partizans, by which the State has been defrauded out of nearly a half million of dollars.

Because he is a traitor to democratic principles by refusing his assent to the bill giving the election of the Canal Commissioners to the people, to whom all power belongs, thereby disregarding one of the fundamental principles of democracy.

Because he has evaded the dignity of the Executive character by urging his partizans to vote for the "Relief Bill," after he had retired it, thereby assuming the duplicity and chicanery of the low politician.

Because he is opposed to a Protective Tariff and the distribution of the proceeds of the public domain.

Because he is opposed to the one term principle as incorporated in the democratic creed by the people through the election of General W. H. Harrison, our late lamented President—a principle, which, if strictly adhered to, will prove the best safeguard against future Executive encroachments.

Therefore, Resolved, That we will support Honest John Banks for the gubernatorial chair, in opposition to David R. Porter. John Banks—a democrat in profession and in practice. John Banks—the unwavering and uncompromising advocate of the one term principle. John Banks—the warm and strong advocate of a protective Tariff. John Banks—the jurist, statesman and scholar. John Banks—the friend of a sound and constitutional currency. John Banks—the favorite son of Pennsylvania. A candidate of the people, and not of a corrupt clique or faction. John Banks—a Pennsylvanian by birth and a Pennsylvanian in feeling. John Banks—the friend of American enterprise and industry. John Banks—like distinguished for his talents and the stern integrity of his character. John Banks—pledged to retrenchment and reform. John Banks—under whose auspices reformed and regenerated Pennsylvania is destined to take her stand among her sister States in all her pristine strength, vigor and credit. Resolved, That according to Gov. Porter's first message his administration has increased the State debt from \$4 to upwards of Thirty-eight millions.

Resolved, That our common country has sustained an irreparable loss in the death of the illustrious patriot and statesman Gen. Wm. H. Harrison—that while we lament his death and revere his memory, we should never forget his last words to his countrymen, "I wish you to understand the true principles of a free government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more."

Resolved, That the present Chief Magistrate of the Union has proved himself to be worthy of the confidence and support of the true Democracy of the Union, and that the thanks of the county are due to the distinguished statesman and patriot who are now engaged perfecting those great measures which are intended to carry out the promises of the Whig party.

Resolved, That we are firmly convinced that the delegate system, as at present practised in Schuylkill county, is as corrupt as it is unjust, and that all power ought to emanate directly from the people, we therefore recommend to the democracy of Schuylkill County to assemble in County Meeting, at the public house of Frederick Hess, in Schuylkill Haven, on Saturday the 18th of September next, for the purpose of forming a County Ticket to be supported by the democratic party in Schuylkill County, at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That George Heisler, Esq., Samuel Yost, Joseph Robinson, Esq., Peter Filbert, Ludwig Berger, compose the Standing Committee of Schuylkill county for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That the following persons constitute a committee of correspondence for the ensuing year: B. Bannan, Lewis Audenried, John S. C. Martin, W. H. Mann, Henry Moll, L. F. Whitney, Aquila Bolton, E. Y. Farquhar, Jacob Reed, Esq., B. W. Cumming, Esq., J. M. Crossland, Jacob Menning, Esq., George Medlar, Esq., Robert Woodside, Samuel Silliman, Dr. G. N. Eckert, Capt. Daniel B. Kerstner, and Dr. J. F. Treibler, George Brumm, Andrew B. White, and Daniel R. Bennett.

On motion, B. W. Cumming, Esq., was called upon to address the meeting, and when he had concluded it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to B. W. Cumming, Esq., for the very able speech he delivered on the occasion.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in all the democratic papers in the County. (Signed by the Officers.)

BALTIMORE LADIES.—We seldom take up a Baltimore paper without finding in it some account of a bloody row or a riot, or an assault and battery, in which one or more of the descendants of Mother Eve is made to figure. A late Baltimore Clipper gives the following "gentle passage of arms" between two ladies of the Monumental city:

NOVEL BUT INTERESTING SCENE.—Influence of the moon.—Yesterday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, a scene, as sudden and unexpected as it was beautiful and of thrilling interest, presented itself to the admiring observation of all who chanced at the moment to be near the N. E. corner of Baltimore and Harrison streets. Two ladies of gentle appearance, each being well dressed and of fashion, stood at the corner, and met at the corner allotted to them, suddenly the one with the children raised a parol she held in her hand and commenced belabouring the other over the shoulders at no gentle rate. As if astonished at the attack, the other stood quiet until her assailant having broken the parol, rushed upon her and tore her bonnet from her head. This was an insult not to be endured. A blow might be borne, but that her lovely head dress, which was of the latest cut and fashion, should be thus rudely assailed, passed human endurance. She returned the compliment therefore in a similar style, and away went the elegant "cottage" of the other. They next clinched each other by the hair, and went to work "tooth and nail." The assailant, however, speedily gained, but to thwart the popular will as expressed by the representatives of the people.

Because he has exercised the veto power to an extent never contemplated by the Constitution, and has used it not to guard that Constitution from infringement, but to thwart the popular will as expressed by the representatives of the people.

Because he has pardoned persons indicted for misdemeanors before trial or conviction, thereby preventing a public investigation of such misdemeanors, a power hitherto unexercised by the Executive and unknown to the people of this Commonwealth, tending to the protection of partizan culprits, but insulting to the majesty of the sovereign people.

Because he has cited the old instead of the new Constitution to legalize his own conduct in supporting an unconstitutional Act, thereby clearly showing that he is unfit to fill the Executive Chair whether the act proceeded from ignorance or design.

Because he pays his partizans by plundering the Treasury—witness his warrant for \$2000 in favor of O. F. Johnson and J. M. Porter, and the recent illegal warrant in favor of the Deputy Prosecuting Attorney of Schuylkill County.

Because he has increased the State debt to an enormous extent without giving any adequate advantage to the Commonwealth in return—has squandered millions without bringing one mile of Canal into use and devoted the money of the People to reward political favorites.

Because his Canal Commissioners have introduced a system of favoritism, under his sanction, in the allotment of contracts to political partizans, by which the State has been defrauded out of nearly a half million of dollars.

Because he is a traitor to democratic principles by refusing his assent to the bill giving the election of the Canal Commissioners to the people, to whom all power belongs, thereby disregarding one of the fundamental principles of democracy.

Because he has evaded the dignity of the Executive character by urging his partizans to vote for the "Relief Bill," after he had retired it, thereby assuming the duplicity and chicanery of the low politician.

OUR TOWNS AND CITIES.—The following table shows the comparative increase of the principal towns and cities of this State—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Population. Rows include Pittsburg city, Allegheny city, Lancaster city, Reading, Harrisburg, Easton, York, Carlisle, Pottsville, and Total.

In the 20 cities and counties comprising the Eastern district, the population is 908,744 In the 34 counties of the Western district 815,289 Total 1,724,038

A HINT.—We copy the following from the North American. The day is not far distant when horse power will have to give place to steam power on our Canals:

LEAST OF ALL.—The newly invented steamer "Germ," by Lieut. Wm. W. Hunter, of the U. S. States Navy, is now at the Navy Yard, having come from North Carolina through the Diemal Swamp and Chesapeake and Delaware Canals. She is 20 feet in length and 9 feet beam, is propelled by two horizontal or tub wheels, the paddles of which are 6 by 12 inches.

She is said to be an excellent sea boat, and to run in still water with good speed. The wheels are entirely under water, and therefore for a man of war less liable to accident than any other. Her movements in the canal did not cause a surr, and doubtless she will be important to canal navigation. She is on her way to New York.

SCHUYLKILL COAL.—The last Philadelphia Commercial List says—There has been an increased demand for Schuylkill Coal