

POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, 1842.

Job Printing Cflice.

The subscriber has procured the necessary type, presses &c. and has attached a complete Job Printing Office to his Establisement, where all kinds of Cards, Pamphlets, Handbills, Checks, Bills of Lading, &c., will be printed at the very lowest rates, and at the shortest notice. Being determined to accommodate the public at the warr lowest rates, at home, he date the public at the very lowest rates, at home, he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

B. BANNAN.

Public Meeting. A Meeting of those opposed to a Coal Tax will be held et t'e Ferreyliaria field, on I have day even it, he 28th instruction of Calaba B. th inst. at 70'clock, P. M.
ussell,
Baird,
T. C. Williams.

Pennsylvania Legislature—Committee of Ways and Means—A proposition to Tax Antaracite and Hituminous Coal. We have seen with leclings of unmingled r gret that the Committee of Ways and Means in tend presenting to the Legislature of our State the surject of Coal trixation. In the fulfilment cessary, and it unquestionably is their duty, to ed revenue may be derived; but in the exercise

of our financial engagements, it may become nerecommend proper sources from which an increasof this function, care should be taken to recoinmend such objects of taxation as are of a legui -mate character, and are fully sanctioned by expediency. The present attempt is the revival of an old subject, which we had hoped by universal acquiescence had passed tranquilly into oblivious The two former thrusts, aimed at our vitality with much skill and resoluteness of purpose, were sud cessfully foiled - but we did not anticipate another effort. Despito ofit vo successful failures, and the irrefragable testimony thereby afforded against the expediency of the measure—to defiance of pust experience, which so forcible demonstrates the inseparable connection between the interest of the Sate generally and the Coal trade, we are again required to assume the defensive. Is there an individual who has bestowed the slightest degree of attention on this all important subject yet unconvinced of the claring impolicy of that legat staple of Pennsylvania? Is there a man whose mind is capable of understanding the relation between cause and effect, insensible to the manifest inexpediency, partial and oppressive, ruinous and unjust tendency, of such legislation? Where will that system of fiscal regulation stop, that begins by taxing an article of the first necessity, and where will it find a grecedent in vindication of such policy ! Has it been adopted and sanctioned in the Legislature of any other member of the Union Would the people of the Southern States submit to a tag on cotton, under any curcumstances, even if imposed by their own representatives ? Would they point out other objects of taxation, other sources of revenue, or would they tamely give their assent to an impost that would drain the life-blood of their commercial and agricultural prosperity, and condemn them to starvation and beggary | The ardent temperament of the South would blaze forth in terrible eruptions, and volcanoes of liquid fire would be built ed at their oppressors.—Is their a rational and reflecting man who can shut his eyes to the dreadful consequences of such a tax as is proposed? not wish to pay a ninth or tenth of the whole in-Can be suppose for one moment that it would terest of the state debt. Her modesty shrinks be merely local in its operation? The injuries would not fall exclusively on our devoted headsfrom such an undue and unequal proportion; and though we may be amnihilated by the blow, more extensive and wide-spread suffering will be inflicted. Schoolkill chunty may behold her ran idly increasing towns and flourishing villages deseited-she may return to her primital savage and uncultivated state-the terrors of the howling wilderness may resurie their sway-she may, she must be sacrificed by the measure-yet who can be ignorant that Pennsylvania generally will, in some degree, share a similar fate-will participate in her ruin. To what does our State owe her present condition—her improvements in arts and industry-her rapid advancement in the career of wealth and population ! To what but the developenient of her mineral resources which the hand

and you arrest her progress-you paralize the enterorise of a large portion of her inhabitante, and cemove every incentive to industry-you crush their opening prospects, and deprive them of the means of future maintenance. Hundreds of industrious citizens who are now actively engaged in the coal operations will migrate to other regions where governmental policy is directed to cherish and support, not to oppose and trample upon " a traffic which contributes so largely to the wealth and improvement of every country in which it flourishes. Men of capital will withdraw their funds and seek another field for their exections where onerous taxation does not exist -- where they will be unmolested in the pursuit of a competency. To prevont these inevitable results, every inducement should be held forth-every encouragement should be extended to the citizens embarked in a business which promotes in a pre-emigent degree the collective interests of the State, whether his private emplument is adjunced or not. It would be more consistent with the true principles of selfpreservation to petition congress for an increased duty on foreign importations of coal. True policy would suggest to our legislature the propriety of stating to Congress that the equal encouragemust which should be afforded under the influence of a just and regular government to all those embarked in domestic industry, demands an augmentation of duty on the foreign importations of this commodity. But this demand can never be , mule by our legislature, if they withhold the en-

earth for that which can no longer give strength to their hands." But on the principle of equity, would the tax be allowable? This rule of action would prescribe a similar tax on fire-wood, wheat, corn, rye, flour, and in short, any and every article indispensable to the wants and happiness of mankind. It would be an intolerable system of fiscal regulation to grind the poor by taxing articles of the first neces ity, and reward the nich by protecting superfluities. In importance to the solid comforts of civilized life, coal will yield to none of the things suumerated-these should therefore be required. if the principle be admitted, to contribute their respective shares in replenishing the public coffers. In England, where almost every commodity is the object of fiscal extertion, whether of use or luxury, of home production, or of foreign importa-tion, the article of Cool is exempt from taxation. This fact carries withit volumes of argument against the policy of legislative enactment with a view to fetter Coal operations.

The effects of this unjustifiable impast, under whatever shape, or in whatever form a lopted, would be partial in their influence, would bear distressingly on some portions, and cause no material injury to others. It would however very materially affect the growing interests and pros-

other sections by public expenditure, jet is she restore animation to its functions. In the discharge of this duty she cannot consent to be sacrificed. If it be a sound principle of political economy, that the expenses of local institutions st outd fall upon local population, her example terprise, private espital aid industry. She has neither demanded or received a single cent in aid of her extensive undertakings. The aggregate cost of these will amount to many millions of dollars-and do they not contribute to the general utility, to the wealth, increase and population of the State, though deemed of local beaufic! Let taxation be of a general, not of a partial character -let it he so distributed as to operate equally on all sections of the state, and no complaint will be heard from Schuvlkill County.

These remarks, if examined in a spirit of canfor, will serve to explain the injurious te: dency of the proposed measure-, not that we entertain any fears of its adaption. We have implicit confidence i. the wisdom and intelligence of our representatives, and therefore dismiss the subject for he present.

After the above stude was in type, we received the following communication, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, rom a valued correspondent, on the same subject, which we publish with pleasure:

To the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives,

Harrisburg. Sin-I observe by the public papers that you have agreed to report a bill taxing coal twenty-five ents per ton ; intended, as I suppose, almost exjusively to bear upon the Anthracite of the State. low, how do you propose to assess this tax? Who is to pay it? Is it to be paid by the producer? The intrinsic and first cost, or value, of this coal is from twenty to fifty cents per ton, the rent of it in the ground. Thus you would impose on him from 125 to 50 per cent, for his proportion of the state burthens! And how much of the thirtyseven or eight millions of the State Debt bave been expended in improvements for the benefit of Schuy kill County, that she should be thus favored in her portion of payment of the interest of that debt? The five or six dollars at which this coal sells in Philadelphia, you see are made up of labor, treight, tolls, wharf rent, salaries, and other expenses in taking it to market. And if you prouse to make New York, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, pay your tax, on what principle of ustice and equity would you make them pay pour State Debt! Have they received any benefit from your internal improvements-causts and rail roads! Would not your proposed tax, in that case, be an " Export Duty?' And what says the Constitution of the United States on export duties! Great Britain, which spares neither the body for soul, liver or lights of her subjects, so for from imposing an export duty on the great source of all her wealth and greatness, I believe, gives a bounty, to encourage the shipping and navigation terests, and sustain the labor and industry of her subjects: and you would trammel, oppress and impede the energics of our citizens! . Fas est ab hoste doceri." And I hope that committee will pause and reflect before it commits itself. Schuylkill County dees not shrink from her just and fair prepartian of the state burthens; but being only sixtieth geographical part of the state, she does

she humbly puts on it her 🦩 CAVEAT. Duty on Coal. We are sorry to see so respectable a paper as he Philadelphia Gazette recommend the propriely of imposing a duty upon all Coal exported from this State. Does the editor know that the constitution expressly prohibits it. That instrument n Section 8th says: Congress shall have power, 1st. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, &c. But all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform. This must forbid any State to lay any such duties, or it means nothing, as the

luties must be uniform throughout the Union. The 3d enumerated power of the shove section rovides that Congress shall have power to reguof niture has so bountifully scattered over her late Commerce with foreign nations and among soil? Destroy these or render them unavailable. the several States, &c., thereby taking all control over our toreign commercial relations from the

> different States. Again, the language of section 10th, second

numerated prohibition is: " No State shall without the consent of Congress ay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, xcept what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the nest produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports and exports shall be for the use of the Treasnry of the United States, &c.

Now it appears to us that any export duty imposed by our State Legislature on Coal or any, thing else would be plainly unconstitutional, brsides which, it would not answer the end proposed by the editor of the Gazatte, as all the monie collected by means of it, instead of being applied to the relief of our State necessities, must be paid n the Treasury of the United States, for the use of the nation. But independent of the constituion, no policy could be more unsound than that ecommended by the Gazette--no condition of things could be more calamitous. If each State had the power to impose protective or prohibitory duties, mutual jealousics asising from individual interests would be the inevitable results, and the general good would be wholly neglected. Such was the case under the federal union, and doubtless, the wise framers of our present constitution saw the evil of the system and introduced the a

hove provisions to guard against them in future. COAT BY THE PAILADELPHIA AND POTTSVILLE couragement due from themselves to that industry RAILROAD.--We learn that there are a number -they must first pave the way by multiplying faof persons abroad under the impression that large cilities within their power. What inducement quantities of Coal will be transported on the would there remain to " pierce the bowels of the Philadelphia and Pottsville Railroad this winter. Such will not be the case. None of the Railroads in this region are open for the transportation of Coal this winter, and none will be opened before Spring. All the coal that will pass lown the road this winter must be carted to the Depot; and the present price of Coal will not warrant the additional expense, except from one or two collieries in the immediate vicinity of Pottsville. Our impression is that the whole quantity transported to market this winter will not exceed

1500 or 2000 tons, if it reaches that amount TAVERN LICENSES .- Persons wishing to apply for Licenses at the ensuing court, must advertize the same three weeks, ten days previous to the court, in a newspaper published the noarest to the place of the residence of the advertizer, according to law. Our terms for advertising are \$2 for each application, and no extra charges.

Persons having copies of the Miners' Joural, containing the proceedings of the opening of the Philadelphia and Pottsville Railroad, and having no further use for them, will confer a favor by leaving them at this office.

INCREASE OF TRAVELLING .- About fifty passengers arrived at this place on Wednesday afpacts of Schuylkill county. She is not charged termion-and about seventy left for Philadelphia with having been the means of exhausting the on Thursday morning. Before the Railroad was public Treasury, and will be less benefitted than opened three stages carried all the passengers.

THE HOME LEAGUE-VIRGINIA MOVINGwilling to contribute all reasonable assistance to On our first page will be found a very interesting condition. Virginia has an extensive territory, and perhaps greater natural resources than any other State in the Union-she is rich in her coal and iron and other minerals-yet with all these advantages she has been retrograding both in commercial prosperity, and intellectual refinement. This noble State which has furnished half the Presidents of these United States, now exhibits more white persons who can neither read nor write, than any other State in the Union. But we are glad she is becoming alive to her own interests, and will soon burst asunder the chains that have heretofore bound her down , to those political heresies which have obtained so extensively in the Old Dominion.

We should be pleased to hear often from our correspondent on this subject—and he would also cratify a number of our readers if he could find Coal Trade of Virginia for publication.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF JUSTICE .- The emoval of the Seat of Justice from Orwigsburg o Pottsville is becoming a topic of general conquestion which will be agitated, and therefore to be regretted-but when we take into consideration that by far the largest portion of the business of the Court is from this section of the County that Orwigsburg is now completely cut off from what may be termed the public highway or thorough fare,-and that the people will be subjected to much greater inconvenience and difficully in transacting business with the county officers than heretofore—it is not surprising that this ques tion should be forced upon the public mind for discussion at this early period.

CONSUMPTION OF COAL.-A writer in the last Rail Road Journal, in speaking of the quantity of Authrecite Coal in market, estimates only ten months for the consumption of the present year. This is an error several others have also fallen into, in consequence of supplies not having been received from some of the principle regions until the latter end of May. On the first of April, 1841, the quantity remaining over was 50,000

The consumption of coal from the first of April, 1840 to the first of April, 1841, was 965,000 tons -and the consumption for the present year ending April 1, 1842, will not full short of one MILLION

BRAUTIFUL CASTINGS - Messrs. Henders & Farrall, have placed in the Pennsylvania Hall two Castings made at their Foundry, on the Island, which for beauty of workmanship, design, and skill in execution, surpasses any thing of the kind we have ever seen. The peices are cast in frame, and represent St. John, and our Saviour bearing the Cross. With such specimens of proficiency in their line of business, these gentlepublic patronage.

\$45 per share. Keep the rates of toll and transportation low, and in a very few years we will furnish sufficient trade to fully employ both the Canal and Railroad. Our resources are immense. During the last year the tolls received on tonnage from Schuylkill County alone, amounted to within two hundred thousand dollars, as much as all the tolls received on all the Railroads and Canals belonging to the State, which cost upwards of thirty-two million dollars.

MERRY'S MUSEUM.-This sterling work for January has been received; it is one of the very best and cheapest Juvenile publications of the day, and ought to be introduced into every family in the country where there are children. Upwards of 500 names were entered as subscribers in Philadelphia in ten days. Price \$1 per annum. payable in advance. Subscriptions received at this office, where also subscriptions will be receiv ed for all the periodicals issued in Philadelphia and New York.

Great excitement exists on the subject of the Bankrupt Law in New York. The friends of this bill have been taken all a-back by the unex pected opposition made to the measure in Congress. For our part, we cannot imagine why there should be opposition to so humane a bill from any quarter.

Three hundred persons recently took the Temperance pledge in a single evening at St. Louis.--Ex

We can beat that-upwards of five hundred ersons voluntarily took the pledge, for life, in the Rev. Mr. McGinnis' Church, in this borough, about three weeks since, immediately after the

Expension.—The distance between this place and Philadelphia is now perforred by the passen ger cars, in less than six hours, including all stopages. Excursion tickets-down one day and up the next, \$5. Cheap as dirt.

Mon in Louisville,-The citizens of Louis ville, being determined not to be behind their neighbors in Cincinnati, got up a mob and destroyed the shin-plaster shop of Mr. Longee. That Marshal dispersed the mob.

INAUGURAL Andress .- Governor Porter's Innugural Address has the merit of being short and to it. to the point. Want of room prevents us from ublishing it this week.

The Report of the Schuylkill Navigation Com pany will be found on our first page. It presents a much more flattering state of the affairs of this Company than was generally anticipated.

RATHER COOL -- A man discontinued our pathat he had made arrangements to borrow it. Is not this the heighth of impudence !

Why don't the citizens of Schuylkill county move on the subject of the location of the Nation al Foundry? It is generally conceded that this s the best location in the United States.

All sorts of weather this week-the mildness of spring-min, snow and muddy streets. Variefy is the spice of life.

It is a fact, worthy of note, that the most properous and economical administration this cour try ever witnessed was under the highest Tariff. TRAVELLING BACKWARDS, -So far Congres

has been principally engaged in trying to undo what they done at the ex-tra session.

RIGHT .- An effort is now making at Harrisburg, to reduce both will and freight one-third or the Pennsylvania Canals and Railroads.

With the exception of a few political her esies, Gov. Porter's message seems to give very general satisfaction.

Ir is with feelings of the most heart-felt gratification that we have it in our power to congratuand able paper from our Richmond correspondent late the people of Pennsylvania upon the noble on the subject of the Taiff. We hail it with position in which she is placed by both Houses pleasure—it comes from the right quarter. It is of the Legislature Well may she look upon generally admitted that Southern interests have her sons with glory and with pride when slie besuffered most under the Compromise Act. As holds them with one voice, scouting the base fornishes a striking commentary. In this respect the duties have decreased, the price of her staples prospect of repudiation. The feeling of disgust she proudly stands on an unrivalled eminence, un- have fallen in a much greater ratio—and we are which has been manifested every where—the aided and slone-her works of internal improve- glad that at least some of the Southern States withering and bitter scorn with which this docment having been all accomplished by private en- are awakening to a true state of their present trine has been met, will not, we trust, die away until every trace of the diabolical proposition is obliterated. If upon this subject the public mind was greatly excited—the cause was great and the indignation just. And although we participate in the common feeling, at the same time we are forced to acknowledge that much of the public money has been worse than uselessly expended. But still, if by mismanagement or design, the public funds have been squandered, it could form no excuse for the non-payment of our debts .-What consolation would it be to those who have taken our State Loans, to be told that the people's represent tives had improvidently laid out their money, and therefore they could not pay the just debts contracted on the credit of the

> THE following extract is from the very able report made in the House of Representatives, by iesure to furnish us with the statistics of the Mr. Wright, Chairman of the Select Committee, to whom the subject was referred, the sentiments of which, we have no doubt, will receive a response in the bosom of every true Pennsylvanian:

"Your committee cannot conceive of a more mischievous plan of operations, than the one reversation in this section of the county. It is a commended by the meeting which adopted these resolutions. The stock of Pennsylvania is mostly ought to be met and discussed with columness and moderation. It is true that particular interests will be effected by the removal, which is much terprising trader upon the high seas who would be safe in his property or persons. Either would be liable to seizure. The stars and the stripe at the most-head, which now is our mariner's guide and safeguard on every ocean, would no longer be regarded by the envious eye of the world, as the proud emblem of that people who have knowledge and virtue enough to govern themselves, but rather as the flag of a mercenary band, who, having obtained by deceit and fraud and falsehood the wealth of other nations, have neither the magnantmity nor the honor to repay!

God forbid that the faith and honor and credi of this great Commonwealth should ever become the subject of reproach in the mouths o archs! And Pennsylvania, too, the first in the confederacy in wealth and influence-the keystone of the federal arch—the right arm of the republic—represented in the glerious constella-tion of the immortal thirteen which first struck for independence, should hereafter be accused at the great bar of nations, for having broken her faith and coward-like shrunk from the payment f her just debts. How humiliating the though Should not the terror of the popular voice be tons, and not on the first of June as stated by the brought to bear with such force on such doctrines, as to forever seal the lips of the mouths that ttered them?

Let the strict observance of the plighted faith of Pennsylvania be the watchword of her citizens -and let our children be taught to regard it as the best inheritance of their fathers Your committee recommended the following

Resolved, That the State stock issued by virtue of the laws of this Commonwealth is constitution-ally correct, and that the citizens of the State are legally and morally bound to pay and redeem

Resolved, That the faith and credit of the State does remain as heretofore unbroken, and that the property of the citizens is legitimately the sub cts of taxation, for the full and entire payment of all the just demands on the Treasury thereof Resolved, That the doctrine of repudiation o men deserve and will receive a large portion of the liabilities of this Commonwealth, is obnoxious a its tendencies and calculated to be destructive of the free principles on which the governmen Schuylkill Navigation Stock is up again to is based, and that every good citizen is bound by ali moral as well as lega! considerations, to cheerfully contribute his share towards the liquidation of the State debt."

STATE TREASURER-CAUCUS CANDIDATE DE-FEATED.—The locos nominated in caucus Wm. B. Anderson, of Perry County, for State Treasurer—the democrats, however, united with a portion of the friends of Judge Blythe, (who was defeated in the caucus,) and on the 2nd batlot elected lon Mann, Esq., of Bedford County; State Treasurer for the ensuing year. Mr. Mann is fully competent for the post assigned him, and will no doubt make an excellent State Treasurer.

It is with extreme regret we are called upon to announce the death of the Hon. Joseph Hopkinson, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, at an advanced age. Judge Hopkinson was the son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence—the author of "HAIL COLUMBIA" -and one of the most distinguished Jurists in the country.

BANKRUPT LAW .- The, whole West appears o be opposed to the Bankrupt Law in its present shape. This seems to be strange and extraordinary, but it is nevertheless true. Every memier of the House of Representatives from Kentucky is in favor of its repeal-and the Legislature of Tennessee, have, by a large majority, instructed

Mexico.—The population of Mexico is 7,044.-40-and the ratio fixed upon is one delegate to Congress for 70,000 souls. It is true that there very little worthy of imitation in Mexico, but their example in this respect is worthy of imitation by our Congress, in fixing the ratio of representation under the new census. We think, however, that the interests of the community at large would be best subserved by fixing the ratio of representation at one delegate for 100,000 persons.

A LEGISLATIVE FARCE .-- The same House of Representatives that passed the Bankrupt Law. have repealed it by a large majority before it went into operation. It is doubtful whether the Senate will pass the Bill or not-but if it does, it is confidently stated that the President will ve-

SCHUTLKILL COUNTY DIVIDENDS .- The following dividends have been declared on Stocks in Schuylkill County for the last six months: West Branch Railroad. 9 per cent. Mill Creek Railroad 7 do. Pottsville Water Company, 3 do.

The "Bulls" and "Bears" have been operating per last week, and at the same time informed us for some time in Reading Railroad Stock-and the consequence is that it has fallen to \$22 per share. Now is the time for capitalists to invest -it will be one of the very best stocks in the United States. Mark our prediction.

> HENRY CLAY.-This eminent Statesman has repelled in the most indignant manner, the charge which was brought against him, stating that he was secretly instigating the Kentucky, representatives to oppose the Bankrupt Bill, while he was publicly advocating it.

A State Temperance Society was held Harrisburg last week. Upwards of four hundred delegates from every part of the State were present. May its labors be productive of much good.

A FAILURE.-The daily papers at Harrisburg this winter. Cause-want of patronage. The inauguration of G vernor Porter took

place on Tuesday last. We were not present. THE WEATHER looks fine -- but the Coal men ook blue.

COAL TRADE OF BOSTON .- The Daily Adveriser gives the quantity of Anthracite Coal receiv

这样的就是"我就是自己的"的人名姓氏克尔德默克德的就是**这种**的人,我也是有一个人的,他也是一个人的,他们是一个人的,他们就是一个人的,他们就是一个人的人,这个人

ed at Boston as follows:

The quantity of Anthracite this year is greater han that of last year by 41,562 tons-all of hich, however, it is believed will be consumed before next spring.

The following is the quantity of Richmond nd foreign Bituminus Coal imported into the Port of Boston since the year 1835, with the exception of the years 1839 and 1840, of which

we have no return: Richmond, Foreign 4,504 5,958 2,241 15,504 27,416 48,019 29,163 37,109 3,445

It will be observed that the quantity of foreign Coal imported into Boston in the year 1841 is not so great as the importations of 1837, by 10,-919 chaldrons.

Later from England.

The Mediator arrived at New York on Sun lay last, bringing news six days later, which is of very little importance and may be all summed

up as follows: Trade continues very dull; and to add to the reneral distress, there have been numerous de estating floods throughout England: The royal babies are doing well. The Queen

und Prince Albert have taken up their winter uarters at Windsor Castle. Beaumont Smith, the Exchequer Forger, has

een sentenced to transportation for life. In Paris every thing remains quiet.

LATER FROM CHINA. By the brig Albion, which arrived at New York on Monday, news from China had been received up to the 25th of September. A letter states that several Chinese towns had been blown ip, and a demonstration had been made on Canton, and if any provocation was given on the part of the Chinese, it was supposed that Canton would be burnt up.

PROTECTION OF LABORERS .-- A Bill was inroduced into the Legislature of this State, by Mr. Eyre, of Delaware, last winter, for the purpose of securing to laborers their wages out of the first proceeds of Insolvent estates. This is a wise and salutary measure which ought to commend itself to the support of every citizen in the community. The laborer toils from day to day - he has neither time, and in numerous cases, not even the means of making himself acquainted with the circumstances of his employer—and generally ignorant of the necessary measures to be adopted to secure his daily pittance-he is cut out of his just and hard earned dues, and his family subjected to want and misery. Recent events have convinced us more than ever of the necessity of such a law; we therefore hope it may be speedily passed by our legislature.

It is stated that a branch of a Tailoring establishment in Philadelphia has taken upwards of eight hundred measures for coats, and sent them out to Paris to be made up. The low rates of wages in France enables the French tailors to nanufacture the article, and undersell our Tailors at home. Now we ask, what does the Tailor, who spends three or four years in acquiring his trade, think of a Government which he contributes to support, and which refuses to protect him in his legitimate business against the competition of the serf and pauper labor of Europe? Will they lie to Europe, or will they petition and demand from I newspaper will be so much the more suitable i the Government that protection they titled too, and have a right to expect.

SALE OF THE STATE WORKS,-A large meeting was recently held in Lancaster county, as which strong resolutions in favor of disposing of the State Works were passed. Among the number we find the following:

Resolved, That prudence dictates, if necessity loes not demand, that our rail roads and canals should be sold or leased for a term of years, or else abandoned, as the only menns of avoiding an increase of the State debt, or additional taxation. We believe a large majority of the people are n favor of disposing of all the State Canals and Rail-roads, -believing that they never will be productive so long as they are under State manage-

Tax on Coal .- In speaking of the Tax on Coal, the Harrisburg Intelligencer very truly remarks:

"Coal is a cheap article, worth at the mouth of the pit about one dollar per tor, and taxes of 25 cents, besides other taxes, will eat up the hard earned substance of the miner. Wheat car as easily pay 25 cents per bushel, and iron \$ 15 r ton as coal 25 cents per ton. Some men without much property, who now mine 20.000 with small profits would be clons per annum their representatives in Congress to vote for its bliged to pay \$5,000 tax, and Schuylkill county \$ 150,000, besides that paid on the value of property. Besides, Schuylkill county has made her own improvements, and has not called upon the

> A letter from Harrisburg states that the Legislature is sound on the subject of the Tariff-without protection ruin stares thousands in the face. Two-thirds of the Iron establishments will be compelled to cease operating after the 30th of June next, if the Compromise Act is permitted to go into effect. Mr. Fleming remarked in the Senate that he could see no other course than stay-law to protect the people from ruin.

> From Hannishung .-- We are glad to learn hat resolutions have been offered in both houses of the Legislature, for an inquiry into the expediency of selling the public works, and taking state stock in payment. We go for selling out at all hazards-they will never yield a cent of sevenue so long as they are under state management.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.-This subject is beginning to excite considerable attention in the community at large. A very large meeting was held in Philadelphia a few days since, at which strong resolutions were passed in favor of expunging from our statue books this " remnant of feudal barbarism and savage ferocity. "

Omitted volunteer toast at the . Jubilee Dinner: By A. St. Clair Nichols. Pennsylvania-Sick of the measles and ulcerated shins--- Doctor Porler, her family physician, prescribes "Benton Mint Drops," to restore her to health and save

BOURD OVER .- The Recorder of Philadelphia has bound over Nicholes Biddle, Joseph Cowperthweite, Samuel Jaudon, Joseph Andrews, and Thomas Dunlap, in the sum of \$ 10,000 each, o answer to the charge of conspiracy, &c. BOARD OF TRADE REPORT .- We have receiv-

ed the Tenth Annual Report made by the Board of Trade to the Coal Mining Association of Schuylkill County-which will be published next week.

APPORTIONMENT .-- The Select Committee in Congress have recommended 68,000 as the ratio of representation. Pennsylvania, at this ratio, will have twenty-five members, and an unrepresented fraction of 24,000.

All sorts of Items ... (Original and Selected.)

Mr. Le Grand, the Loco Foco Speaker of the Maryland House of Representatives, has decided that the minority of a Committee has no right to make a report.

The New York Tribune makes a calculation according to which, 82 Loco focos and 27 Whigs voted in favor of bringing in a bill to repeal the

Bankrupt Law. The official majority of Gov. Fairfield in Maine ver all other candidates, is 8567.

The Furs taken by the American Fur Compa ny during the past year amount to \$300,000.

An English wag, thus describes the Seasons Autumn-Wheezy, sneezy, freezy. Winter-Slippy, drippy, nippy. Spring-Showry, flowry, bowery. Summer-Croppy, hoppy, poppy. Oschman, accused of being an accomplice with Reinhart, in the murder of Conrad Christ, in Berks county last summer, was acquitted by the jury on Wednesday last.

There's an old deacon who won't read the ac count of the fight between Goliah and David, be cause it contains an allusion to sling.

The trial of Colt commenced in New York or Monday last.

RUM--AND ITS EFFECTS .-- A brute by th name of William Adams, stabbed his wife to the heart with a butcher knife, in New York on Monday last, which caused her death in a few minutes. He also made an attack upon another female in the house, who made her escape by leaping from the window. Rum was the cause of this horrid murder.

There is not a single drunkard left in the town of Washington, Kentucky. When shall we be able to say the same of Pottsville.

The first train of baggage Cars with merchan dize from Philadelphia, by the Philadelphia and Pottsville Railroad, arrived at Mount Carbon on Wednesday last.

John Randolph's Will has at last been decided, and his slaves are to be set free.

The money market is somewhat easier in New York. The Pottsville money market remains as "tight" as ever.

The loco foco candidates for Congress hav been elected in Georgia.

The Richmond Inquirer take ground agains a too sudden resumption of specie payments by the banks of Virginia.

A Tariff meeting was held in Philadelphia o the 20th inst. The Iron masters are moving in Chester county on the subject of the Tariff .--Colliers of Schuylkill county, what say you on the subject !

NAPOLEON'S TOMB .-- Upwards of four millions persons, it is supposed, have visited the remains of Napoleon at the Invalids in Paris. Ice on door steps may easily be removed by

throwing salt upon it, which will cause the ice to crack to pieces. Hornible .-- Six thousand five hundred hogs vere killed in Alton, last week.

A SECOND DANIEL .- A judge out west h decided, that a dandy does not belong to the human species, and may be kicked into the gutter as well as any other puppy. DIVORCE,-There have been 143 applications for divorce to the present Legislature of Alabama.

The Entaw Whig hopes the parties will be divorced, because the practice of binding people to live together after they have became dissatisfied is anti-republican. The following fact should be remembered idle and suffer their workshops to be transferred the ladies. The woman who regularly reads the

> non for a well inform d husband, and exert far more influence in the family than she otherwise would. GREAT FIRE IN DETROIT.-The city of Da troit, Michigan, has been visited by a most disas-

> trous conflagration. The most valuable square in the city was almost entirely consumed. The total loss is about \$ 150,000. The Mormon Elders have issued an Epistle

> rom the city Nauvoo, on the Mississippi, requiring the " Saints of the Last Days," to contribut one tenth of all their substance, and one tenth of their earnings, to help forward the Temple of the Lord. Their city now numbers 10,000 inhabi-

SAD TRAGEDY .- A young man in Centon, young and amiable sister in sport, and instantly shot her dead. The unfortunate young man has since been deranged.

INGRATITUDE .- Ingratitude is a crime so shameful, that there was never yet one found who vould acknowledge himself guilty of it.

It is said that the progress of hatching eggs and preparing a political speech are somewhat similar employments. Another of Paul Jones' crew is found in the

person of Capt. Charles Bulkley, of New London, now nearly ninety years of age, and still a hale SUNDAY SCHOOLS .- The Scholars attending

the different Sunday Schools in Reading, numbe 1424. Se says the Reading Gazette. Mannfage,-In marriage prefer the person efore wealth, virtue before beauty, and the mind before the body; then you have a wife, a friend

DANGEROUS HEIGHTS .- As the tallest trees are most in the power of the winds, so are ambi tious men in the blast of fortune. How readily should we forgive those who of

and a companion.

fend-us, if we consider how much our heavenly Father has forgiven us! Mr. Elder, the Postmaster, (appointed by Mr Van Buren) at Somerset, Ohio, has been arrest ed and imprisoned, on a charge of having purloin

noney. The Post Office and a bookstore in which i was kept, at Windsor, Vt., was burnt on Sunday morning last.

ed a letter or letters from the mail, containing

Some paper states that the court of fashion has decided against the use of corsets_and the free- days-are dom of the waist is proclaimed. In France tight lacing is abandoned, and the women now remain as God made them. That is as it should be.

The Indiana House of Representatives has passed a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, by vote of 86 to 10. Good!

ABUSE .- A gentle reply to scurrilous language s the most severe revenge. NEW ENGLAND CURRENCY.-The Boston

Courier says the currency of New England never was in a better condition than at present. Five distilleries have lately stopped in Northumberland County, Pa., in consequence of the decreasing demand for whiskey.

"Boz" is now on his way to this country,-He is expected to arrive in Boston next week, "GROS MONEY."-The Boston Journal says \$2500 have been paid to the seamen, on board the Receiving ship Columbus, in lieu of spirit ra-tions for the last three months, which they had Passin voluntarily relinquished. 🙇

Avoid all harshness in behavior, treat every one with that courtesy which springs from a mild and gentle heart.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!- Mont. gomery has at last offered a reward of \$500 for the detection of the persons guilty of rubbing the great western mail last Saturday night.

The Branden Bank is wound up. All that was left of the concern, sold on the 20th ultimo. for \$50.

FIVE FACTS .- A firm faith is the best divinity a good life the best philosophy, a clear conscience the best law, honesty the best policy, and temperance the best physic.

GAINING A LOSS .- . That scandalous scoundrel has utterly rained my character," complained Count Tracy to Foote. " That's all in your favor," replied the wag, "for it was so very bad that the sooner it was destroyed the better, for you." A Slave holders Convention was held at An-

napolis, Md., on the 12th inst. Politeness does not consist in laying down your knife and fork in a peculier manner, nor yet in scalding your mouth in drinking out of a cup, to avoid the indecorum of cooling your tea and coffee in a saucer.

The Baltimore American, one of the ablest and soundest papers in the country, makes its appear. ance for 1842, in a new and beautiful dress. It is a good sign in times like these to see such a paper prosper. Monesty.-The first-of all virtues is innocence

the next is modesty. If we banish modesty out of the world, she carries away with it all the virtne that is in it .-- Speciator. The Locofoco members of the Kentucky legis-

lature have nominated Col. Richard M. Johnson as a candidate for the Presidency. HOME LEAGUE, THE MECHANICS IN NOTION. -A very large meeting of Mechanics was held

in New York last week, and the following Memorial to Congress unanimously a lopted: " In recommending the subject to the consideration of our fellow citizens, we would remark that our views of the Past and the Present are taken by the light of experience, which, to the rational man of observation, is unquestionably clear, persuasive and exerting. It is a National subject; it is for the interest and honour of every

and give their support understandingly.

JHON LOVE, President. FRANKLIN KENNEDY, Secretary.

citizen and all are asked to weigh it calmly,

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Repre. sentatives of the United States, in Congress as. sem bled: May it please your Honorable Body .-

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, suffering greatly from a scarcity of em. ployment and consequent unequitable prices and wages for what we get to do, and thus putting it out of our power while these circumstances continue, to provide comfortably for ourselves and families; and having in years past frequent. ly suffered from those evile, which we believe have been and are now general, and being of opinion that they should not exist, and that it is in our power as a people to remove them: we respectfully submit for your consideration our views as to the primary cause of the before mentioned evil, and the manner of its operation.

They are as follows: Chiefly, by the importation of foreign goods, That the people of these States have been outwitted by foreigners in the purchase of their manu-factures; that we have in fact paid more for these than if we had made them ourselves; that manufactures and mechanics living in foreign countries cannot reciprocate with us, the laws of their respective Governments not permitting them: that foreign trades under these circumstances is a national loss; that it has created on an average balance against this country of many millions year; that the quantity of European goods urchased for one million of dollars would employ five thousand four hundred and seventy men all the year round to manufacture them, as appears from the following sentement :

Cost of material used in manufactures \$10,000 Five thousand four hundred and fifty. five mechanics, at \$1 56 each, 850.980

Rent for warehouses, offices, lightning, heating, postages, etc. 24,020 Therefore, of every million of a balance there against this country, five-thousand four hundred and seventy men are deprved of employment and the money that ought to have passed through their hands in to the pockets of the landlord, the nerchant, and the farmer , has all gone to Europe. That this fully accounts for the scarcity of

work and scarcity of money in this country.

That, by excluding the manufactures of other countries, we secure the following benefits: First, That, instead of the manufactured goods, we shall have the manufactures and the mechanics, bringing along with them their skill in manufactures, besides their gold and silver they will use the produce of our farms; they will act interchangeably with us : and in time of war lilinois, named Solfridge, pointed a rifle at a they will strengthen our arm of defence; in

Second. Abundance of freight for our canals Third. An increasing sale of the Public Lands. Fourth. A home market for every thing, whether useful or ornamental.

Fitth. Constant employment to all, and labor receive its just reward, so that the young may marry together with safety, and the married provide comfortably for themselves and families without getting into debt, 🥫 Sixth. A just apportionment of the several interests requisite to make us independent.

Therefore, we petition your Honorable Body to

pass an act so to increase the duties upon imported goods as speedily to exclude the manufactures of other countries, according to their wisdom. There is no section of the State more deeply nterested in the Tariff question than the citizens of Schuylkill county. The duty on Coal, which is now about \$1 62 per chaldron, will be reduced to about 45 cents per chaldron after the 30th of June next. Miners, Mechanics and laborers of Schuylkill, are you prepared for this state of things? Are you willing to have your wages reduced so as to compete with Foreign Coal at these reduced rates? or will rise up in the majesty of your strength and demand from the Government that protection which is justly due to her citizens. Now is the time for action—the question is already before Congress-rit must be adjusted this session, otherwise the Compromise Act will go into effect, carrying in its train desolation and ruin throughout the whole length and

breadth of this widely extended country. THE EXPENSES OF CONGRESS .- The official estimates of the expenses of Congress, including nombers, officers and clerks—estimating the Sessions for which each member is elected, at 219

\$90.688 Senators. Speaker of the House; at \$16 per day, 3,488 241 members at \$8 per day, 420,304 Delegates from the Perritories, Travelling expenses of the members, 154,000 The Secretary of the Senate receives \$3,000, and the clerks in his office \$9,300; Chaplain of the Senate \$500; ditto of the House \$500; Stationary, &c., for the Senate, \$60,000. Incidental expenses of the House \$150,000. The Library of Congress, including the salaries of its officers and contingent expenses, \$12,300; gross expense \$1,079,570. Tais includes salaries for door-keepers, assistant do., clerks of the House,

nected with the two Houses. The following persons were, on the 10th instelected Officers of the Little Schuylkill Navigation, Railroad and Coal Company, for the ensu-

sergeants-at-arms, and all other sub-officers con-

PRESIDENT-Edwin Swift. MANAGERS-Thomas Biddle, Thomas Sergeant, Henry J. Williams, Lawrence Lewis, Moses Kempton, Mordecai D. Lewis.

TREASURER & SECRETARY -- Samuel Bradford