sent to remain as citizens of such a neighborhood.

Tax Barneny Connitres.-This committee

svidence clearly proves that upwards of \$130,000,

funds belonging to the Bank of the United States

was paid by George Handy, of Philadelphia, to

er of Leans, for the purpose of procuring the pas,

sage of the suspension act in 1840-but in the ev-

idence adduced, the committee expressly state that

they have not discovered, that either the Execu-

tive, Attorney General or any member of the

Legislature received any portion of this sum.

Broadhead, the confidential friend of the Gover-

nor and Attorney General, and who is the only

person who can testify as to the manner in which

this money was disposed, fled from the State be-

fore the meeting of the Legislature in extra ses-

sion. In the absence of his testimony the peo-

ple are left to judge how the money was disposed

of, from the conduct of those charged with being

its recipients, about the time the bill passed, and

when the investigation was first instituted last

winter. The Committee state in plain terms, that

Broadhead, (part of whose testimony was taken

tast winter,) Reed, and Solms, three of the prin.

cipal actors in this business, do not testify to the

truth. All the letters, evidence, &c., will be pub-

DISTRICT BILL. The Committee on Confer-

nce in our Legislature could not agree on any

Bill, and were finally discharged. A new Bill

which forms a District out of Schuylkill, North-

imberland and Columbia, has passed the House.

their own way, and what a beautiful family quar-

STAY LAW .- A Stay Law has passed the Leg-

the sale of Real Estate and Personal Property un-

property will not bring two-thirds of the value as-

previous to the sale. In cases of personal prop-

erty, the owner is to indemnify the Sheriff that

tarest and other costs accruing, must be paid by

the owner during the year, otherwise the stay

Louisiana.-The election in this State has

the State bus not yet been districted-and being

probably have been different. Louisians is as cer-

The citizens of Mauch Chunk are hard to please.

their use from Easton to Philadelphia to carry.

their coal to market. The State made it at an ex-

pense of several millions of dollars—and now they

are begging the State to permit them to make an

outlet at Black's Eddy, to avoid the use of this

very canal. They have passed some very naugh-

ty resolutions against the representatives from

Bucks and other counties, who by their opposition

to this measure, have shown that they have some

regard for the interests of the State, and are not

yet entirely devoid of a proper Pennsylvania feel-

UNHAPPY CONNECTION .-- The Locos of New

York, do not embrace the Tylerites quite as kind

ly as was anticipated. The Administration party

called a mass meeting in the Park on Monday

vening last. After the meeting was organized

they were attacked by a body of Locofocos, the

officers were dragged from the stand, and the per-

sons who composed the meeting driven from the

Park. Real Locofoco resolutions were then offer

ed and passed by the meeting. The courtship

When will the Borough Council pass an Or

dinance for the regulation of Centre Street. Im-

provements are now making contrary to other

Ordinances, which will have to be done over, and

for which the Council ought to be held respon-

sible for their neglect. We would also call the

attention of the Council to the condition of the

side-walks in Mahantango Street-they are now

THE TABIFF BILL. This Bill passed th

Every Locofoco except Mr. Parmenter

in thunder is a crooked vegetable tell-will ye!—Richd. Star.

you, you wretch: did you never see a Serew ta-

Baltimore is likely to be entirely rid of Bro

ters. The Legislature passed a law requiring

those who transact all the business of a Broker,

to pay a license of \$7000 per annum and the

City Court has decided that the law is constitu-

tional. A removal of all the Brokers, we admit,

would be an evil-but their great multiplicity.

within the last few years, is a much greater evil.

Tax Tunnout.-To correct erroneous impres

sions abroad, we would state that of the four or

more than about fifteen hundred at any time ac-

tively participated in the turnout, and these

Mr. Newhard, the member of Congress from

this district, and who tous a Tariff man in April.

last, voted against the Tariff Bill throughout.

His vote is controlled by the leading Locofoco

of his district, and he has no doubt acted in ac-

The Benste of Rhode Island, which voted to

sustain Gov. King in the course he took with re-

gard to the tebellion, is composed of a majority of

Locofocos. Party politics were not agitated in

A number of emigrants who lately arrived in

his region, and who are able to go off, are return-

ng to English and Ireland again.

were principally natives of Ireland.

cordance with their instructions.

their election.

has not terminated in a happy union.

improvements were made.

Bill, to which they were opposed.

ezetable—will; What in thus

ter (Scrutator.)

Massachusetts voted against the Bill.

tain for Henry Clay in 1844, as is Kentucky.

Legislature.

lished in a pamphlet shortly.

rel there will be.

law will not take effect.

Daniel M. Brosdhead, Gov. Porter's Com

We would recommend to them emigration, as

course mutually beneficial to both parties.



POTTSVILLE.

ATURDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1842

Job Printing Office.

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. Co., will be printed at the very lowest rates, and at the shortest notice. Being determined to accommodate the public at the very lowest rates, at home, he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. Printing in different colors executed at a short notice

Card Press A Card Press has been added to the establishme which will enable us to execute any description, at very low rates.

B. BANNAN.

Important.

Let every citizen bear in mind, that it is not only his interest, but his duty, to purchase every thing that he enterest, out his any, to purchase every thing that he can at home. By pursuing such a course, he encourages the mechanical industry of his own neighborhood, on which the prosperity of every town and city mainly depends—and besides, every dollar paid out at home forms a circulating medium, of which every citizen derives more or less benefit, in the course of trade. Every dollar paid for foreign minufactures purchased abund is entirely lost to the rection of the course of th chased abroad, is entirely lost to the region, goes to enrich those who do not contribute one cent to our domestic institutions, and oppresses our own citizen.
To obviate this evil is one of the objects contempla
by the establishment of the Home League.

Our own Affairs.

During this month we have several heavy sums of money to raise, and find it necessary to call upon all those indebted to us, to pay up their arregarges as speedily as possibly. We have performed our part of the contract in furnishing the paper regularly; and we hope our patrons and friends will comply with theirs, by promptly responding to this call. Wanted. At this office, an active lad, about 15 years of age, to sell and deliver Pamphlets and Magazines, and can-tass for subscriptions to Works—and afterwards to learn the Printing business. None need apply, ex-

To the Miners and Laborers of Schuylkill County who have Turned Out.

After baving carefully examined the position which you at present occupy, and weighed impartially the benefit or injury that may result to you from a continuance of the measures you have alteady commenced; we are prepared to redeem the promise made in our Journal of last Saturday. You have suffered, many of you, no doubt; so have all suffered in this region. The knowledge of decreasing prosperity has prepared you, in some degree, to listen to bad advise from bad men-we regret to say, you have followed that advice; and you now find yourselves out of employment, out of money, and by your own acts, undergoing much greater distress than a more moderate course would have guaranteed you. You are all now convinced that the course von have taken, has been a disastrous, en impolitic one for vourselves and for the region. Combinations or general turn outs have never been known to result beneficially to the workingmen of any district in which they have taken place; on the contrary, they are productive of the very worst effects. Some of the evils under which you are complaining would never have occurred had it been in the power of the employers here to prevent them. They arose more from a desire to see their hands employed, and business from ceasing, than from any other motive. The instances of gross impositions upon you are very few and might have been easily remedied. Afte using remonstrances and other orderly means with out avail, the proper plan would have been to seek and justice, as to oppress you, by giving you orders, and then charging high prices for their goods. It was unnecessary to create a general turn out so as to redress a few such wrongs as these; and as for other grievances, they are the result of the general depression of business, and until some change takes place in the measures of wovernment, no effort of yours can ameliorate the evil. The operstors find themselves in the same situation they were in before you ceased your labors, and, much

Turn outs, also, are productive of ill feeling and isalousy between the employer and the employed; at such times, misrepresentations are flying about in all directions, and the amicable footing which before existed, is auddenly destroyed. In all combinations such effects cannot be avoided-it is principle of human nature, in such a state of excitement to imagine grievances which never had existence, and the consequent feeling is, perhaps, unfair on all sides. Our advice to the Miners and Laborers of this region then is, to drop all coalition -allow no one to dictate to you-consult with your employer -go to him, if you want to work and after making your contract, go peaceably to your duties as good and well meaning crizens should; always remembering that your interests are identical, and that whatever benefits him, will also benefit you. In times of prosperity wages are always high, and employment plenty; knowing this, you can easily judge how ardently the employers wish for such a change, and how much they deploye the infatuation which has induced you to injure yourselves without benefiting them. Avaid every man who advises you to continue idle; for rest assured, he is no friend, and is actuated by motives of the most sinister pature. You have seen enough already to teach you how wholesome such advice is, and it would be suicide on your

as they may wish to, can do nothing more than

they have for your benefit and welfare.

part to listen to it any further. In saying this we are influenced by no other motive than a desire to benefit you. We do not wish to rank among those demagogues who seize upon every opportunity to temper with and flatter the feelings of the people for the purpose of decaiving them. On the contrary, we wish to see all prosperous and happy; and our prolific region, (in times of universal prostration, as the present,) andisturbed by dissensions and difficulties at home. We hope that the workingmen will ponder over this matter carefully, as we feel convinced that upon mature reflection they will coincide with us in

our views of their proper policy. After the outrages and excitement, conseque apon this turn out, have ceased, we shall allude more particularly to the alledged grievances and their remedies, giving our views more fully on the

To Connespondents.—A sort of poetical mania is floating about in our social world. We have received several communications lately in vhyme, some of which are tolerable, and will be published when we carr find room for them. We are sorry that we cannot admit those " Lines by a certain old jackinapes, named Goldsmith-is this spology sufficient ?

LARGE PROIT.-We are indebted to Mr. Neu sam Haker of Minersville for a number of the largest Gooseberries we have ever saw. The largest of which measures 34 inches eliptical to 34 inches in circumference. They were raised in ling man Mr. Baker's own garden, and is another instance to prove the perfection to which fruit can be brought in this region if properly cultured,

Several communications have been received written apparently under excited feelings. We have thought proper to exclude them, believing that their publication would be productive of more injury than good

"We sak the public whether our conduct his please such as to cause the Quirods exhibitions which we have lately witnessed. We know that every strempt has been made to give a false coloring to our proceedings, in order, to excite the general indiffiction against me epithets of the most standerous niture have been applied to us; and our late meeting, under the protection of the Sheriff of the county, and so ally harangued by the Agency General, to whom we are deeply indebted for his beneficial suggestions—that meeting so highly eulogized by both these efficers for its peaceable and well disposed demeanor, has been heralded torth as a destructive mob. Strange anomaly! The head peace officers of the county the ring-leaders of a riscous mob! By whom are such accusations made! By men whose consciences cannot rest leaders of 3 rotons mon! By whom are such access-tions made! By men whose consciences cannot rest except intreuched behind an array of military men whose conduct openly convicts them of having tipirred us at some time or another. We cast back such im-putations, and tell trem that they only want and desire to make us appear in that character which they so os-tensibly condemn."—Extract from Thomas Brady's Address to the Public.

We also ask the public whether the above language is not an impudent insult to every good citizen of this community. We ask them whether the crowd that came rushing through our borough on the 9th inst., armed with picks, bludgcons and other weapons, was a peaceable and orderly body of men, seeking nothing but their rights!-Whether the crowd which visited Mr. Cockhill's mines at Liewellyn, and Milnes & Haywood's mines at the West Branch, knocking down and injuring severely the men engaged at the work there, were peaceable, and orderly !-Whether the hundreds which threatened violence to the inhabitants of Minersville, making it necessary for the Sheriff to call out the military for their protection, was also a quiet and well disposed set of people. Is it not well-known that the Sheriff at the time of the meeting on Monday, in consequence of threats uttered, thought it necessary to call up the military of Orwigsburg and Schuylkill Haven, and station them at Mount Carbon in readiness to act, should occasion require it? and did he not ride out to the moband request them to throw aside their clubs, heading them as they entered the borough, so as to prevent any violence? What was the address in the Orchard made for but, to save these deluded men from the evil consequences which the open and most usual manifestation of their dissatisfaccontinue who can come well recommended as to cation would have brought down upon them. And would these precautions, and this care have been taken, without a cause, merely for the purpose of making a "Quixotic Exhibition."

All these are questions for the public to solve The writer of the quoted article has delivered his faculties over to his own diseased feelings, and under such a guidance has run on blindly into the most ludicrous and laughable contradictions We ask whether it is not a burning shame that such an address, as the one quoted, should be permitted to appear, and insult the good citizens of this region, after such outrages were committed And does not the publication of a justification couched in such a style, make the author equally culpable with the persons whom he atttempts to

Notwithstanding that the Committee, who signed this address, have called upon all papers friendly to the cause of the working men to publish it,-we would consider it a rank insult to the peaceable portion of them, were we to comply with such a request. We have always been and always shall continue to be the friend of the working man. We have pursued a course and advocated the measures calculated to benefit him and his interests. But never will we wrong his feelings or sôil our own columns, by publishing an address, purporting to come from him, filled with calumnies against those who have never desired to injure him.

DISGRACEFUL GUTRAGE .- On Wednesday night last, at about one o'clock, a body of rioters attacked the dwelling house of a miner, engaged in the employ of Samuel Heilner & Son, about | tion. In this manner is the majesty of our laws employment classwhere, and not to remain with any, one mile from Minersville, with stones and guns, nurder the inmates. Several shots were fired into the house, and a number of stones thrown, one of which struck a child on the head, injuring it, very severely. The owner of the house, awakene by the noise, arose and putting his family under the stairs in as safe a position as he could, seized pick and prepared to defend himself. In the mean time, the Foreman of the mines, names Rand, who lived in the neighborhood, aroused by the attack, took his double-barrelled gun and went out. Seeing from whence the violence proceeded, he levelled his gun and fired two shots at the crowd-they immediately turned and made towards him, when he retreated and secreted himself. Mr. Rand states that he saw two persons fall at the first shot. On the following morning one of the ringleaders of the mob was arrested being identified by his dress and voice, as well as strong circumstantial evidence being brought a-

> ding day. Letters have been left at several Collieries there men are at work, threatening them with nstant death if they do not cease.

ainst him-such as having used threats-and

foretelling the shedding of blood during the pre-

ORTRAGE. - One of our most peaceable citizens, Mr. Aaron Potts, was shamefully beaten on Tuesday last, near Centreville, about a mile above the orough, by several persons, without any provo ation. Mr. P. was engaged in procuring a load of sand from the turnpike, when a person, who appeared to be intoxicated, asked him to treat, therwise he should not have any sand. This he declined to do-and was in the act of driving off, when he was caught by the throat-they clinched and Mr. Potts threw him down. While in the act of holding the man, several others rushed up-placed the man on the top of Mr. Potts, for the purpose of beating him-while they assisted by kicking him. Mr. Potts was considerably injured. He did not know the vil-

lians, and so far they have not been detected. Drarauss .- Measures ought to be taken imme diately by one citizens generally to relieve those who are actually in a suffering condition. It now falls rather heavily on a few who have frequent calls. We would advise those in distress belonging to the turnout, first to call upon those who urged them to pursue their present course, and who profess to feel so deeply for their wrongs,

and test the extent of their sympathy. THE RAIL ROAD - We are authorized to State that the officers of the Rail Road are now ready to themfor conveying coal to Philadelphia. The experiment is worthy of a trial, and if it succeeds, the quantity of Coal by the Rail Road will be conaiderably increased at the present very low rates

of transportation. RATEROAD-CHANGE OF HOURS.-After the 25th inst. the afternoon train of Passenger Cars will be entirely withdrawn, and a Daily Morning Susan;" they resemble too closely the writings of Line substituted between this place and Philadelphia. The train will leave this place at 73 o clock, and Philadelphia at 8 o'clock, A. M.

> Two political locoloco speeches were made the meeting of the turnout men on Saturday lest. We learn they were advised not to go to work by one of the speakers -- Was he a friend of the work-

> Our Juvenile friends wishes us to call the atntion of our citizens to a Balloon Ascension which will take place from Morris' Addition this even ing at 9 o clock, under their special management On motion of E. O. Parry, Esq., John C. Neville. Esq. was admitted to practice as an Attorpay at Law, in the different Courts of Schoolkill

ing is a duty due to the community around us, we Having noticed in the Leccheo Free trade held ourselves ready to expose these motives at paper of this Borough, an address, purposed any time should their consumate folly make such come from the Miners and Laborers of the Coal a course necessary. As long as slanders against region; and signed by the so called Committee, we feel ourselves constrained, in justice, not only

we feel ourselves constrained with the working men, with of spring, we did not feel bound to enswer or notice whom have been slandered, to refute, in plain them; but when libels of a grosser nature, posses terms, the base, venal, and unfounded charges contained in it. We have been induced to do this became we know and can justly appreciate the motives which have impelled, on the part of the individual writer, the authorship of said article. And although we are averse to noticing every foul mouthed calumny uttered against us, yet a knowledge of the truth, and a desire to see falsehood detected, urges us not to pass over this glozing address without a remark.

We have read this article carefully, for the pur pose of ascertaining how far it was possible for venality and individual interest to carry men in their perversion of honest truth; and must confess that we were amazed, as well as indignant at the extent. It is another evidence of the great length to which talents may be prostituted, when governed and controlled by a vicious inclination. In the first place, the writer endeavors to introduce his appeal by an exposition of the evil under which, he says, the community is groaning, namely, the order system; and a more lame and libellous attempt, we have seldom witnessedlibellous, in a much greater degree to the miner, of whom he is the self-styled representative, than to the employer. Improbability and falsehood, is written upon the very face of it; and we doubt that there are fifty workingmen this side of the Minersville district, who will subscribe to it. We believe it to be true that, in several instances impositions have been practised upon the miner of that district; but with these the Committee have nothing to do: they pretend to represent the working men of this portion of the Coal region, and here the workingmen acknowledge little cause of complaint; in a majority of instances, the employers have paid them half cash, and in a number of instances, all cash.

We say that this address is a libel upon the working man-because it accuses him of suffer ing indignities which no Iman, possessing the slightest portion of freedom in his disposition would succumb to. Witness the following: " And thus does the labourer in despite of all his

We now ask seriously whether any laborer this community will admit that he has undergone patiently, and for so long a time, such a system of degradation; by acknowledging it, he would rank with the calumniator and insult his own manliness. On the contrary, we know that the working men have never been consulted in the publication of this slander—that it emanated om the Committee, or the morbid brain of one of them, and does not shadow forth the sentiments of those men, from whom it is supposed to proceed. The whole address, from first to last, peaks a language that no man can affect to misunderstand—a language of animosity and bitter, meddling jealousy, which will stoop to anything in order to effect its unworthy purpose. False in almost every essential, the isolated truths i ices contain are so highly wrought and coloure as to lose their whole force and effect. With such feelings, the Committee, or rather the writer of the article goes on into a wholesale condemna tion of the operators of this district, at the same time, gratuitously disclaiming, on the part of those connected with the turn out, any attempt at violence, and ridiculing the obedience of the military to the Sheriff 's requisition as a Quixotic exhibimimicked, and the prompt attendance to the call red at, by th in the same breath, hypocritically profess to honor and respect these laws. After accusing the

and refusing to pay those in their employ—the following charge is added to the list: "And still further, if possible to embarrate the workingman, notwithstanding the want of labour, they caused to be circulated through Wales, last spring, advertisements stating that several hundred miners were in immediate request at Pottsville, Pa., to whom were in immediate request at Pottsville, Pa., to whom
the most liberal wages would be given—in cash, of By this course how many men have been seduced from permanent employment, where they received their regular pay, and they and their families and despair. Yes, and when they came here they were damned for coming by those who were the cause

employers of dishonesty—of having the means

Now the writer of this publication, when he penned the above charge, knew that he was circulating a base and malicious lie. (We are averse to using epithets, but this is the only expression which such conduct merits.) He knew that this accusation had been refuted long since, and that too, in the most satisfactory manner. So far from our operators having any agency in creating the great influx of emigration to our region; they did all in their power to prevent it, and came to us frequently requesting us to publish the situation of the region and the want of labor, so that others might be deterred from coming.-This we accordingly did-and we know that if any advertisements toere circulated in Wales, it was done against the wishes and desires of the operators here, most probably by the different packet agents in Liverpool. We now come down o the closing paragraph of the article in question, which we desire our readers to peruse for its retiring modesty and evident candour, to

"Thus have we endeavored, so far as our unletter ed capacities would permit us, to lay our condition be fore the public—that public whose decision is justice in every case. We have not allempted any fa of language, knowing that truth is never more powerful than when set forth in all its nakedness."

A very worthy peroration to so veracious statement! Consistent to the very last! "Our unlettered capacities;" let it be remembered that this article was written and published without ever consulting the "dear, people," whose wrongs they are crying against, and after having concoct ed a highly wrought and well written sophistry, it is wound up with the above implied prevarica-

In closing this article we would now speak in relation to the character of the operators in this portion of the district, against whom, most particadmit the common Coal Cars of this region on the ularly the committee hurl their slanders, 'Who road, provided the operators think proper to use are those men, and how will they rank with their calumniators? Are they not all known to he men of kind, generous, and liberal dispositionsmen who have struggled onward against all the changes and sicissitudes of business, and even at a sacrifice, kept their hands employed, paying them the highest rate of wages-men, who would willingly, if in their power, pay their workmen all five thousand men employed in this region, not their sargings in cash, and who have resorted to giving a portion in orders from necessity alone, frequently keeping their works in operation at a loss to themselves, rather than see their workmen in a suffering condition from the want of employment? The miners and laborers of Pottsville know that the charges contained in that address are essentially falso—they know that their employers have been grossly libelled by this commitsee, and knowing this, it becomes a duty they owe to themselves, and a justice they owe the employer, to come forward boldly and disavow any san tion of such slanderous proceedings : otherwise they strely cannot expect to receive employment from those who, thay are made to say, treat them worse than brutes. As for the Committee, we would take leave of them by saying that we know well, the motives which, on their part, have prompt-County, on Thursday last, and feel-

All sorts of Jiems. (Original and Selected.)

ed the House, is fixed at \$1 75 per ton weight. the region emanated from, and were confined to, THE TARIFE BILL.-This bill was referred to abroad, knowing the source from whence they Committee in the United States Senate on recedey last, which Committee probably reported the same on Thursday. It will be pushed sing even more bitterness and less truth, spring through that body as expeditionaly as possible. up among us, we feel it our duty to check and expose the calabay. We are only estonished that the Committee, entertaining the opinion they The vote in the Senate, it is said, will be very

have, of the business community here, would conupon the name. have made their report, in which they state that the

The democratic whige on their accession to ower in the city government of New York, imediately reduced the salaries of all the officers, to an amount equal to \$60,000 per annum. This is one of the measures of reform which the loofocos always forget. TEXAS.—The Texian Congress assembled on

does not recommend the invasion of Mexico, but leaves the whole matter to Congress-and, judging from the tone of some of the papers, it is loubtful whether an invasion will take place. The rains last week caused a considerable fresh-

et in the Schuelkill-but no material damage Fairmount, which is undergoing repairs, was at ne time in great danger.

ed days-and all that!

Tyler flag, and is now nobly battling for Harry of the west. The decision of the General Assembly of the

General Harrison wished the true principle f the Government carried out.—Boston Post. Should this Bill pass, the Locos will have it all Star.

Past experience has made the people wary.

the first time:

"Oh! pa!" she exclaimed, "the Good Man will be angry with you, and send you to the bad place if you fire at Him in the sky."

resulted in the choice of Mr. Mouton, for Governer, a moderate and popular Locofoco. The Senpay up a nine weeks arrears. ate is said to be whig, and the lower House up to the latest accounts doubtful. Two of the three members of Congress elected are locos-but as

tion, in the county of Hancock, Ill. They in tend to rule or ruin. When honest industry raises a family to opu

entitled to four instead of three members of Congress, a new election will have to be held. The vote was very small, and the last veto was not known in Lousiana, otherwise, the result would

Ward Clay Club in Albany.

There are 7,000 people of color at Washington

everage, which the whigs call "Tyler punch," because they can't tell what it's made of .- Bos-

Monday, in the House of Representatives, that exclamation point!

The Whigs are beginning to compare Presi-Who is rich ! He that is content.

It is observed that in those countries wh himself.

ion in Perry county: The Ladies-May they decorate themselves

evening last.

in a worse condition than they were before any House of Representatives on Saturday night last by a vote 116 to 112. The vote was close, causford Review. ed by several friends of protection, knowing that

the bill would pass, voting against it merely to express their disapprobation of certain features in the Mr. Rannan -- As there are a sufficient num Corporal ! as Eph is pretty fair at conundrums, ask im why your new correst ondent is like a crooked regetable—will ye i-Miners' Journal. ing work ? Don't turn up your nose so at us or we'll beat

> The law abolishing imprisonment for debt, con tains a provision excluding from its benefits those individuals who shall not have resided in the State twenty days previous to the commencement of the guit against them. This feature is loudly complained of by the Philadelphia papers, as tending to prevent hundreds of Southern and Western nerchants from visiting the city. The true policy of the State is to invite trade and capital by every possible means. This provision has a directly ontrary effect. - Tribune. +

The Section alluded to has since been re

The N. Y. Tribune says:—"An English physician named John C. Taylor has been held to

The duty on Coal in the Twiff Bill, as it pas And on thy gentle cheek the smile

The Locofocos support the exercise of the only monarchical feature in our Government, namely the Veto power, which converts the Presiden into a Dictator-yet they profess to be democrats. Out upon such democracy! It is a burlesque

the 29th of June at Houston. The President

was done to the Canal-although the Dam at The weather for the last few days has been de-

icious. Cool mornings and evenings-uncloud-

The Harrisburg Intelligencer has struck the

Presbyterian Church, touching the marriage of a man with his former wife's sister, is undergoing ery severe censure in some of the Eastern pa

Well, they have been "carried out" and empt ied into the gutter, by John Tyler.-Richmond

WHAT'S IN A NAME !-Of all the members Congress, says the New Orleans Beo, Wise is the rashest and acts with the least wisdom. elature, and signed by the Governor, probibiting Proffit is a dead loss, and Goode is good for no der execution, for the term of one year, when the

sessed by a jury, to be summoned by the Sheriff, "Particularly of political traitors."-Capitolia A Young IDEA, -On the Fourth of July, the property will be forthcoming at the expiration little girl witnessed the ascension of rockets for of the year, with the usual wear and tear. All in-

It is not polite to invite a friend to dine with fancy wherever he met with them?—who did adyou at your boarding house, when you cannot The Mormons have nominated a full ticket for

county officers, of their own religious denomina

lence ond honors, its very original lowness sheds lustre on its elevation; -but all its glory fades when it has given a wound, and denies a balsam to a man as humble and as honest as your ances

Savilles, the bimbonian, has invented a nev

The Boston Mail says that John Quincy Adims used up Kellup Kushing so thoroughly, on there was hardly enough left of him to make an

Vier to George III. Look out for that '76 spit. Its working are more potent than hard cider. Who is wise? He that learns from every one. Who is powerful? He that governs his passions.

God done most for man, man does the least for

The following toast was offered at a celebra-

rith modesty, instead of bran bags. A Union Meeting of the Whigs and Anti-Maons was to be held at Pittsburg on Saturday-

A WINDFALL-A gentleman connected with his establishment, had the snug little sum of \$50,000 left him by a deceased relative a few weeks since. It will be our turn next.-Hart-

[COMMUNICATED.]

ber of working men in this region who did not turn out, to do all the work required, ought not the employers to engage those who took no part or lot in the matter. If they employ those who did turn out in preference to those who did not, will it not be holding out inducements to the others to turn out also for the purpose of procur-A LABORER OFFICED TO TURNOUTS.

We certainly consider the above communication ion worthy the consideration of those interested.]

bail for \$6000, in this city, for the seduction of a young lady whom he had attended in London. They came over here together in the ship New York from Liverpool, but the British Consul, in pursuance of instructions from her relatives, entered an action against him, demanding ball in the above amount—which was procured after a night's imprisonment."

Distancered.—The editor of the Philadelphia ifit of the Times recommends that some important changes be made in the Custom House in that city, and says that "almost all the posts under government are held by its bitterest foes." How came they so? Have " almost all" the officers changed their principles, or has only one of them?—N. Y. Aurore,

FOR THE MIRERS' JOURNAL To Hine. Thou art not happy, tho thy laugh Rings joyous on the car, For with its moledy there comes. A tone most sad to hear.

In calmness seems to play, Yet oft I've seen a shade of care Chase thy sweet smiles away.

The tangue may vainly prate of bliss, The traitor smiles may glow, Yet when the brow like thine is moved There's wretchedness below. And then sweet love, thou art not glad

As thy felse looks would say; Oh, tell me what has made thee sad, Or what can make thee gay. The heart's deep agonies will yield To tender sympathy, Then breathe the story of thy woes,

Confide thy griefe to me. And I, yes, I will break the spell That binds the spirit now, Love can do much, and love will drive ove can do much, and love will.

Those care shades from thy brow.

HENRY.

We publish the following communication for the purpose of eliciting the truth, with respect to the numerous charges made against the Storekeepers of this Borough. We know that some of those charged with these offences, are not guilty, -and it is an act of justice to all, that if any are guilty, the public should be made acquainted with the fact. Now is the time to speak out :

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Mr. Bannan: For a week we have heard much of "turn out," Orders," "Burning-houses," "Bacon bought at 2 cents per pound and sold at 8, 10, and 12 cents per pound," "of and sold at 8, 10, and 12 cents per pou men counselling their neighbors when they felt hungry, to help themselves from their neighbors provision stores," and all that.-No use to try to onceal this state of things-every one knows it. But it's time to call the attention of talkers of all sides to something like precision, that the public may know who are the guilty individuals.

Is it true, on the one hand, that Sillyman, Haggerty, Mortimer, Henderson, Earl, Troutman. Thompson, &c., &c., buy damaged meat at 3 cents and sell the same at 9 to 10 cents per pound? or do they charge double as much, or 1 more for oods paid in orders than when paid in money? ome of these men as well as others not named, deny the truth of all such charges against them, and beg that any one having been so treated by them should so inform the public. Now is the time if ever, to speak. If such a thing does exist at all, it must be known by many, that it cho easily be proved. As it now stands, all who take or have taken orders or sold meat, stand equally guilty.-Or is it true on the other, that every man of the many hundreds marching the streets, has threatened to burn his employer's ouse, or declaring themselves ready or advising their companions to supply themselves with pro-visions out of their neighbor's Store? Many of them spurn every such idea. Now complainers of all parties, tell us who have cheated and wronged the laborer by overcharging himon "orders?"
-- who did buy damaged meat at 2 cents and sell it out at 10 cents?—who did threaten to burn his employer's property?—who did declare his intention to take money or goods that might suit his

" I pause for a reply." Correspondence of the Miners' Journal.

their neighboring Stores?

PHILADELPHIA, July 20th, 1842. Notwithstanding the recent troubles which you have had in Puttsville, I am disposed to congrutu late you that your fortunes are not at this moment cast in Philadelphia. Some one said it is the hottest place in the world. This is not strictly true, but the thermometer at 94 in the coolest sit-Paraudices.-Prejudice is an equivocal term of a salamender. Every body who can is leaving false and unmorited sympathy for himself, and trust and deeply rooted in the mind, as false one been accustomed to do so. Families which and absurd opinions so derived and grown into it. have broken up house keeping have generally re-Peter Van Buren is President of the Second turned to the country for the sake of economy as well as comfort. The number of houses vacant is very great and there is no very early prospect of their being tenanted. I have no idea that rents which have fallen 30 or 40 or even, 50 per cent. will soon rise again. Many persons indulge a contrary hope, but certainly with little foundation Vacant lots are purchasable at very reduced prices;-labor is vastly cheaper, and houses can therefore be erected at something like two thirds or even half the cost of those built during the paper money millenium. This fact is all sufficient to keep down rents to the present depressed standard. Whether this will operate unfavorable to the city in the end I very much doubt. Cheap

living must invite population: There is little if any news stirring of a local character. The commencement of the University was held on the 15th. Twenty-three students graduated as Bachelors of Arts. The institution appears to be in a very flourishing condition, and well worthy the support of the city and the ple the imperious necessity of exercising their state. The course, I believe to be as thorough as | constitutional prerogative of impeachment, or of at any college in the Union, and the faculty is certainly composed of ripe scholars and most experienced teachers. Professor Alexander Dalles Bache, (who was formerly professor in the University of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, and who resigned the chair for the Presidentahip of the Girard College, which office was last year suspended.) has again been appointed to his former post in the University in place of Roswell Park. Since his return from Europe, Professor Bache has been President of the High School and Superintendent of the Common Schools. His relinquishment of these offices is a public loss, as it is very doubtful

whether any one entirely as capable as himself can be found to fill them. True Bills have been found by the Grand Jure against the three men, Syms, Wallace and West. who recently had an office where they pretended trick is more novel.

In your great staple Coal there is not much dong-offers however have been made to sell several parcels, say from 3 to 4000 tons White Ash at \$3 25 per ton cash, delivered at Richmond. Thus the advantage of having two strings to your how is now very apparent, and the public will be great gainers by the competition. How the stockholders will fare is another thing. Vessels are plenty and the price of Freight, owing to the small quantity shipping, has declined to \$1 31, occaually \$ 1 25 per ton to the east. The tolls on the Schuylkill Navigation fell off considerable last week, owing to the decrease in the shipments.

Govennuert Expenses .- In Mr. Fillmore's pening speech upon the Revenue bill, he stated few facts which struck upon the ear of the House with much force; namely, that from 1833 to 1840, seven years, there was an aggregate ex-cess of expenditure over the revenue of seven millions of dollars, as follows:

Expenditures. Revenue. 1834 \$16,000,000 \$18,000,000 \$17,000,000 £19.000,000 1835 \$19,000,000 1836 \$23,000,000 **\$**29,000,000 1837 \$11,000,000 1838 \$16,000,000 831,000,000 000,000 1839 \$23,000,000 1840 \$13,000,000 **\$25,000,000** 822,000,000 Total expenditure above the revenue arisin from duties about fifty two millions of dollars

It is said that personal tax has been levied upon the Inspectors of the New York Custom House, to pay the expenses of the late Tyler ly quidited accounts, instead of being drawn from meeting in that city.

Tax Impracangar. We find in the Intelligencer of last evening Mr. Bott's charges againstthe President. Mr. Botts, it will be remembered brings those charges in his own name, and on his own responsibility. The Whige as a party have had no lot or part in the matter.

Mr. Bott's Charges. Ist: I charge John Tyler with a great usur pation of power and violation of law, in attempt ing to exercise a controlling influence over the accounting officers of the Treasury Department. by ordering the payment of accounts that had been by them rejected, and threatening them with expulsion from office unless his orders were observed.

2d. I charge him with being guilty of high mildemeanor in retaining men in office for months after they had been rejected by the Senate as unworthy, incompetent, and unfaithful to the great detriment of the public interests, and hazard of loss to the public Treasury; the Government having no security for the faithful application of the public funds passed through their bands, and he thereby defeating that provision of the Constiaution which requires the advice and consent of the Senate to all nominations made by the President.

3. I charge him with gross official misconduct in attempting, in a spirit of revenge, for a constitutional exercise of power by the Senate, in the rejection of one of his nominees to office, to remove a large number of faithful and meritorions subordinate officers from the Custom house of Philadelphia, with whom no fault was found save that of a supposed political preference for mother, and who had discharged their duties vith entire satisfaction to the collector of customs, and for attempting to substitute, in their stead, men having no other recommendation than that of a supposed acquiesence in his

iews. 4th. I charge him with the high crime and nisdemeanor of endeavoring to excite a disorganizing and revolutionary spirit in the country, by inviting a disregard of, and disobedience to, a law of Congress, which law he has himself sworn to see faithfully executed.

5th. I charge him with the high crime and nisdemeanor in office of withholding his assent to laws indispensable to the operations of Guyernment, involving no constitutional difficulty on his part-of depriving the Government of all leagal sources of revenue-of assuming to himself the whole power of taxation - and of collecting duties from our citizens without the authority o sanction of law.

6th. I charge him with the high crime and misdemeanor of open prostitution and profligacy in a willingness to barter away the offices of Government, and the principles he professed, to obtain the support of one of the parties in Congress to which he has heretofore been opposed.

7th. I charge him with gross official misconduct, in having been guilty of a shameless duplicity, equivocation, and falsehood with his late Cabinet and Congress; such as has brought him into disgrace and contempt with the whole American people, which has disqualified him from administering this Government with advantage,

honor, and virtue. 8th. I charge him with an arbitrary and despotic abuse of the veto power, to gratify his personal and political resentment, with such evident marks of inconsistency and duplicity as leave no room to doubt the total disregard of the interests of the people and of his duty to the

ountry. 9th. I charge him with the high misdemeanor of arraying himself in open hostility to the Legislative department of the Government, by the publication of slanderous and libellous letters unuations is quite warm enough for the constitution | der his own signature, with a view of creating a ing Congress into with the people, by which means that harmony between the Executive and Legislative departments, so essential to good government and the welfare of the people, has been utterly des-

10th. I charge him with an abandonment of an acknowledged constitutional duty, in refusing to render such aid to the constituted authorities of Rhode Island, when called on, as he had himself previously promised in his letter to Gov. King, as a sacred constitutional obligation resting upon him.

11th. I charge him with pursuing such course of vaciliation, weakness and folly, as must, if he is permitted to remain longer at the head of the Government, bring the country into dishonor and disgrace abroad, and force the people into a state of abject misery and distress at

12th. I charge him with being utterly unworthy and unfit to have the destinies of this nation in his hands as Chief Megistrate, and with having brought upon the Representatives of the Peosurrendering the Government to him to be used as a plaything and a toy, for his sport on the one hand, and his malignity on the other.

> From the National Intelligencer. The Great Tariff Bill.

After having undergone a pretty thorough disussion, and a fair triel of all amendments proposed or suggested to it, finally passed the House of Representatives on Saturday evening by a majority of four votes. A tight fit, truly! But, then it must be remembered, that no tariff of duties can over pass the House of Representatives except by a close vote. There are so many and such different reasons which influence men to vote against it in many cases not so much with the intention of defeating the bill, as for the purpose of marking their individual discontent at particular provisions of it, that the majority in its favor will always be vance from applicants for their passage, by which diminutive in proportion. Instead of four, however, the majority would, we believe have been ten in New York especially a great deal of this villainous work carried on. In Philadelphia the that the bill ought to pass had voted in favor. of it.

Of the character of the bill, the reader will be able to obtain a pretty good idea by a close observation of the fate of the amendments proposed to it. Some important amendments, it will be seen, though agreed to in committee of the whole, were rejected by the House; among them that embracing the warehousing system, and that which exempted the articles of tea and coffee from duty, which articles, among the unenumerated articles in the bill as it passed, are subject to an ad calorem duty of twenty per cent. Without the duty on these articles we should have considered the bill an essential failure as a measure for revenue.

There is one section introduced into the bill by way of amendment, on the motion of Mr. W. C. Johnson, of Maryland, and unanimously concurred in by the House, which we look upon as the most important-step, we were going to say, but the word stride would better express our ideastride, let us say, toward the reform of abuse and the economization of expenditure in the collection of revenue, that has been thus far effected during the whole course of our experience of public affairs. We refer to the provision that, henceforth the Secretary of the Treasury shall, in his annual report to Congress, state the number and names, &c. of all persons employed in the collection and protection of the revenue, and the amount paid to each, by salary or otherwise, and that the compensation of all such officers, in whatever form shall be drawn from the Treasury upon regularthe revenue before it reaches the Treasury, de