



SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 13, 1842.

POTTSTVILLE.

Job Printing Office.

The subscriber has procured the necessary type, press, &c. and has attached a complete Job Printing Office to his Establishment, 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 over 20 years in the business, he is well acquainted with the wants of the public, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. Printing in different colors executed at a short notice.

A Card Press has been added to the establishment, which will enable it to execute Cards, of almost every 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 article 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. He thereby keeps the money at home, and thus forms a circulating medium, of which every citizen derives more or less benefit, in the course of trade. Every dollar that is sent to the foreign market, is entirely lost to the region, goes to enrich those who do not contribute one cent to our domestic institutions, and deprives our own citizens of the benefit of its use.

Our own Affairs.

During this month we have several heavy sums of money to raise, and find it necessary to call upon all those interested to do so, as speedily as possible. We have performed our part of the contract in furnishing the paper, regularly and we hope our patrons will comply with theirs, by promptly responding to this call.

Loco Foco Trifles.

In last Saturday's Journal, we published the proceedings of the Locofoco meeting at Orangeburg, and accompanied them with a few witty remarks. As far as we are concerned, we would be perfectly willing to let the matter rest there, but knowing that the whole affair was concocted for the especial purpose of humbugging the people, we have thought proper to refer to several points contained in the Preamble, omitted in our comments of last week, one of which is the following:

"Not more than two years since, we were told by these very men, who at that time resided to all manner of friends and acquaintances, every promise that was made to them, was to be kept, and that the President and Congress were elected, confidence would be at once restored, and the business of every description would be brisk and flourishing, and nothing would be wanting to make us a prosperous and happy people."

This is the charge, and the inference is that the Whig party, by these promises, have imposed upon and deceived the people. We now appeal to every honest and impartial man in this region, whether every pledge, therein contained, was not, as far as Whig agency is concerned, fulfilled to the letter. It is not notorious that, immediately after the election of the lamented Harrison, every portion of business assumed an appearance typical of increasing and certain prosperity.

Confidence was restored—the price of produce and labor immediately rose, and until it was ascertained that the infidelity of his successor had yielded to Locofoco machinations, every promise was being verified—and further, even since this shameful secession, have the Whig party in Congress, struggled unflinchingly at their posts, never yielding one jot of the principles for which they at first contended. The argument contained in such charges is puerile and unmanly.

Locofoco policy joined to Free Trade doctrine, assisted by their joint tool, the President, having placed unmountable barriers to every measure upon which Whig promises are based, it is as foolish, as it is unfair, to ask them for the fulfillment of their pledges. Another complaint is the following:

"Look at their late tyrannical appropriation act—our own State, deprived of her usual representation in our national Council, and constrained to elect a small number of representatives allowed her, not in the way she had before been accustomed, but in a particular mode pointed out by the act."

We give the above only for the purpose of showing how desperate that game must be, which relies upon such frail proppis for support. It is true that the representation of Pennsylvania has been decreased (which may be a bitter pill for some few office seekers), but have not the States suffered immensely? And was not this an unavoidable result of increasing the ratio of representation? The latter portion of the charge, however, is more amusing on account of its evident simplicity.

The ratio of election is not (as is alleged) in any respect altered. We have always elected by districts, and a special clause in the act referred to, provides for a continuance of the very same method.

We have now done with the Loco Foco meeting, and have noticed it thus far only so with the drawing eagerness, with which they grasp at every shadow, vainly endeavoring to torture them into blame against the Whigs. The pertinacity of that party is proverbial; they cling to their dangerous principles to the very last, and when in error, are always found struggling with the greatest apparent sincerity to shift the errors from their own shoulders to those of their opponents. The time has gone by when such subtleties can avail them. The people, seeing the folly of confiding in them, are now reasoning for themselves, and the intricate of politics in this country are fast settling down into the two great principles of right and wrong. Let the people then judge which of these things belong to the Whig party; and those opinions will be fair—being given after that measure for which we are striving, and after that time when the Whigs have shown the happiness and increased welfare of the whole people will be your answer.

Tax Veto.—John Tyler's Veto Message will be found in another column, and we call the attention of our readers particularly to it. Let it be conned over carefully by every man in the community, and if he does not blush for his country, he deserves to be pelted. It is scarcely deserving a comment, and only worthy the indignation of the whole community. He is now opposed to the Land Distribution, because there is not sufficient revenue in the Treasury—yet at the same time he vetoes the Tariff Bill, which is the only measure by which sufficient revenue can be raised. We have not sufficient patience to dwell upon the conduct of this man any longer at present.

Dismissing Accident.—We regret to learn that the train of Coal which left Mount Carbon on Thursday evening last, met with an accident at the Orangeburg Landing, which resulted in the death of a worthy individual, Mr. Waxman, the conductor. The upward train carefully left the switch upon at the place where the turnout connected with the main road—this was not observed by the downward train—consequently the engine and several cars were thrown off the track, and Mr. Waxman, in attempting to jump, fell between two Coal cars, the collision of which killed him instantly. He had left a large family. The Engine and Cars sustained but little injury.

Expectations.—We have received a large number of papers recently requesting an exchange. Our exchange list is already so large that we find it inconvenient to comply with the numerous requests.

Legislated Hobble.

Immediately after the late riots in Philadelphia we noticed in the papers of that city, that the Grand Jury had presented the Temperance Hall, in Bedford Street, as a nuisance. Since then the building has been torn down by the Commissioners of Moyamensing, in obedience to an order of the Court. At the time, we supposed it to be an old dilapidated structure, which from danger of falling, or some other cause, it was necessary to have removed. But the case proves to be entirely different; the edifice was erected about three years since for benevolent purposes, and has been used as a church, but principally as a room for Temperance Lectures. It has proved of great benefit to that portion of the city, nearly one thousand persons have signed their total abstinence pledge, and it is stated that fifty-two unlicensed dram-shops have been already suppressed through their laudable exertions. And yet this sagacious Grand Jury has presented this building as a nuisance, in consequence, as we are informed, of threats having been uttered against it, subsequent to the riots. As a precedent, such an act is fraught with the very worst consequences; it is nothing less than a legalized mob, striving, as it were, in their indecent haste, to anticipate the destruction with which their no less culpable brethren had threatened it. Actions like this, hold out not only an example, but a bounty for violence. Disregarding every principle of right and justice, they have sanctioned and adopted a deed which would disgrace the most lawless district in the South-west.

Our difficulties.—Taxes Cause.—We copy the following from the Plain, a locofoco paper, published in New York. It certainly shows symptoms that light is beginning to shine upon that benighted quarter:

"Ruinous Effect of the Great Veto.—In 1832, the aggregate banking capital in the United States was \$140,000,000. In 1837, the aggregate banking capital of the State banks in the Union was \$140,000,000. So much did the veto decrease the circulation."

It is well known to every sensible and intelligent citizen in the United States, that all the difficulties with which this country has been afflicted for the last twelve years, were caused by the veto of the United States Bank Bill, and the destruction of the Tariff which then existed for the protection of American Industry, accelerated and increased by the subsequent removal of the Deposits. The removal of the Bank as a National Institution was the signal for the incorporation of the numerous State institutions, which caused an expansion of the paper currency—unexampled in the history of the country—and to the gradual reduction of the duties on foreign merchandise, in connection with the inflation of the currency, it to be attributed the excessive importations of Foreign merchandise and the production of the State banks, which followed, and speculation and extravagance which followed, and to these alone are the people indebted for the present scene of unparalleled distress which pervades the whole length and breadth of our widely extended country. The paragraph quoted mainly indicates that some of the deluded supporters of these measures, are beginning to see the error of their ways—and attribute the present state of affairs to their right cause. This we rejoice to find, and in this case of the disease is discovered, the proper remedy can soon be applied to the suffering patient.

Concessions.—The disposition manifested in some quarters, to let Congress go not having done any thing, is fast falling away—and some of their papers are beginning to reflect, now acknowledge that they were wrong. It is notorious that more business was transacted at the Extra, and the present Session of Congress, than there were by any two other sessions for the last thirty years. In support of this assertion we quote the following from some remarks on this subject, made by John Quincy Adams, on Saturday last. No person will dispute the authority:

"No Congress in the history of the United States had done more for the present for the country. He could not approve of all that had been done, but he had been done, and what had been done better. But Congress had done all in its power."

It had passed a Bank bill once again, and once again it had been vetoed. It had passed a law for the vacuum also of a lack of revenue, in consequence of the time approaching for the operation of the compromise act. The hopes of the country were blasted by the rejection of the veto. This day, this moment, the speaker had given his signature to a revenue bill. If the President would sign this bill he predicted the best consequences to the country. The public pulse would beat quicker, and the people would be more contented. It would be evidence of returning prosperity. In connection with this treaty, it would have a salutary effect upon the country.

Reveries.—That the recent Treaty will be ratified by the Senate.

That Webster will resign his seat in this Cabinet.

That the Hon. Mr. Choate will resign his seat in the Senate, for the purpose of giving place to Mr. Webster, who will take ground against the present Administration.

That Caleb Cushing cannot be re-elected to Congress, and is therefore to take Mr. Webster's place in the Cabinet.

That Walter Forward, who is now rapidly recovering from his recent illness, will not resume his station in the Treasury Department, unless Tyler signs the Revenue Bill.

And that John C. Spencer is to be succeeded by Henry A. Mullenberg as Secretary of War.

Henry Clay.—No man in Congress is more bitter in his invective against Henry Clay than Henry A. Wier. It appears, however, from the following that this gentleman entertained quite a different opinion of Mr. Clay in 1840—and according to his own declaration, all his recent attacks upon Mr. Clay cannot detract one iota from his fame:

"Written opinion of Mr. Clay by Mr. Wier, delivered in 1840.—'He Mr. Clay has already acquired what neither friends nor foes can take from him—a name for which himself has fought—and to which no man's praise can add, and from which no man's censure can detract, and from which no man's office could not take a cubic to his stature.'"

If Congress submits to the dictation of John Tyler, they will desert the extraction of the people and every friend of liberty throughout the world. It was the base truckling of Congress to the dictation of Jackson that caused our difficulties—and a similar course now would only result in perpetrating them. We would sooner see John Tyler meet the fate of his great prototype, Charles the first, than the principle should be established that Congress must bow to the dictation of a would be despot.

The St. Louis Republican states that the Court cannot be held in Iowa Territory, in consequence of the failure of the President to supply the places of the Judges, whose terms of office expired on the 1st of July. We learn from the Iowa papers that diligent search had been made for Tyler men throughout the whole Territory—and the messenger reported—"none found." This will account for the vacancies.

The Tariff.—The Whig party in Congress have done their duty to the country—and the locofoco members of Congress from the North, East and Middle States, have in their power to pass the Bill by two-thirds, in defiance of the Dictator, by voting for it. If they refuse to do so under existing circumstances, will not a fearful responsibility rest upon their shoulders? We ask the question for the people to answer.

The Board of Allogists of Boston have resolved that no theatrical exhibition, scenic performance, or theatrical exercise, of any description, shall be taken in that city after sunset of the evening preceding the Lord's day.

On Sunday the Sabbath generally commences at sundown on Saturday evening, and closes at sundown on Sunday evening. It is customary to hold political and other meetings on Sunday evening.

We copy the following startling statement from the Philadelphia Evening Journal:

"The Middletown, Pa. Bank has issued new 'Red Notes' to the amount of two millions one hundred thousand dollars."

This issue is authorized by the Governor—and the people, the Tax-payers are bound for the amount.

The Tax Col. Parks at Richmond.—The Philadelphia Evening Journal of Monday has says: "We counted, at the wharves of the Reading railroad, and eight schooners, in all thirteen sail loading with a disposition to run at all hazards."

Mr. Chandler's letter to his old Arm-chair, dated West Point, is an excellent article and ought to be read generally.

Marital Law has been suspended in Rhode Island until September next.

All sorts of Items.

(Original and Selected.)

The travelling is rapidly increasing on this route—upwards of fifty persons took breakfast at the Pennsylvania Hall on Tuesday morning last.

The death of John Tyler, would furnish the occasion for a general rejoicing throughout the whole country—as the deposing of all tyrants should; and particularly in a country where the people profess to be free.

The printing business in the United States is estimated to give employment to two hundred thousand persons and thirty millions of capital.

The Postmaster General has directed his deputy postmaster at Saratoga, to advertise the duties, by posting an alphabetical list in one or more of the public places, instead of advertising them in the Saratoga Whig or the Daily Register.

The number of emigrants that had arrived at Quebec the 30th ult., was 36,127. During the same period last year, the arrivals were 12,240.

It is stated in a letter from Springfield, that an injunction has been served upon the State Bank of Illinois, for the purpose of appointing Trustees to close the affairs of that institution.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American says that an effort was made in the House of Representatives on Wednesday 4th inst. to amend the bill for the purpose of abolishing it, but the House agreed with the Senate to abolish it.

During his residence in Spain, it is stated that Washington Irving will avail himself of the facilities afforded to him by his position, to prepare his long contemplated history of Mexico.

There is a man at Rochester who has become so celebrated for adjusting difficulties that he has a list in his neighborhood when they are out of eggs, send for him to settle folk!

The Green Co. (Ohio) Torch-Light has raised the flag of HENRY CLAY, with a full exposition of its reasons.

The Madison Express, neutral, has voiced the flag of HENRY CLAY, with John Davis for Vice President.

Horse shoes are made by machinery, at Troy, N. Y., at the rate of fifteen per minute; turned, grooved, and punched. The invention is by Mr. H. Burden.

Robert Tannahill, a Scotch poet, is the author of a pretty little epigram on woman:

"Nature, impatient in her course for the Executive, and anticipating the correctness of the Secretary's conclusion, and in view of an actual rupture between the Dictator and the Executive, wisely limiting its operation by two conditions, having reference both to the possible state of the Treasury, and to the necessities of the public service."

It is not to be wondered at, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in the present state of the Treasury, should have recommended the suspension of the duties on imports, in consequence of the act of the 4th of September, 1841, which provided for the reduction of the duties on imports, and the consequent necessity of the public service.

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