POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 27, 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, &c., 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 establishment, which will enable us 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 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 manufactures purchased 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 citizens.

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 arrearages as specdily 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.

☞ See first page for several editorial articles crowded out last week.

Congressional.

Monday the 22d inst. was a day of great anxiety and excitement in the House. The House adopted a resolution in the morning, that all debates on the Revenue Bill should cease at 12 o'clock. Mr. Barnard's Bill, to legalize the Collection of duties since the first of July last, was then taken up, when C. J. Ingersoll offered his Tariff Bill as a substitute. The vote was taken on the substitute, when only 38 members voted for it.

Mr. McKennan's Bill was the next substitute proposed. This Bill was virtually the late Tariff Bill, separated from the Distribution Act, and exempting Tea and Coffee from duty when imported into the United States in American vessels, from beyond the Cape of Good Hope. Amendments were proposed and rejected, when the vote being called upon the substitute, the House decided to take Mr. McKennan's Bill by a vote of 99 to 67.

The Bill was then reported to the House, and a scene of great excitement followed, for an hour. The first vote was upon concurring with the report of the Committee, by substituting Mr. McKennan's bill for that from the Judiciary Committee, the result was as follows: For the bill 102—against it 99.

The question next being called upon its engrossment, the vote was taken in the midst of intense anxiety and feeling; the result was 101 to 101. The enemies of the bill received the announcement with great applause.

Mr. R. W. Thompson moved a reconsideration, when Messrs. Stanly and Andrews, who had not voted before, requested the privilege of voting, which being granted, they both gave their voices for the engrossment, in a tone which told their sincerity—making the vote, Ayes 105, Noes 102.

The House, during all this time, was in a complete hubbub, anxiety on every countenance, and as the different votes were recorded and read, a great feeling of anxiety was manifested.

The question now came up upon the passage of the bill, when, the ayes and noes being demanded, the vote stood as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Landaff, W. Andrews, Sherlock J. Andrews, Appleton, Aycrigg, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Beeson, Bidlack, Birdseye, Charles Brown, Jeremiah Brown, Burnell, Calhoun, Childs, Crittenden, John C. Clark, James Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Cushing, Garret Davis, Richard D. Davis, John Edwards, Everett, Ferris, Fessenden, Fillmore, Gerry, Giddings, Patrick G. Goode, Gordon, Granger, Gustine, Hall, Halsted, Houck, Howard, Hudson, Hunt, Charles J. Ingersoll, Joseph R. Ingersoll, James Irvin, William W. Irvin, Keim, John P. Kennedy, Robert McClellan, McKennan, Thos. F. Marshall, Sampson Mason, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Newhard, Osborne, Parmenter, Pearce, Plumer, Pope, Powell, Proffit, Ramsay, Benjamin Randall, Alexander Randall, Randolph, Read, Ridgway, Riggs, Rodney, William Russell, James M. Russell, Saltonstall, Sanford, Slade, Truman Smith, Sollers, Stratton, John T. Stuart, Taliaferro, Richard W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Trumbull, Van Buren, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Ward, Edward D. White, Thomas W. Williams, Joseph L. Williams, Yorke, and Augustus Young—105.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Arnold, Arrington, Atherton, Black, Botts, Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, Milton Brown, Burke, William O. Butler, Green W. Caldwell, Patrick C. Caldwell, John Campbell, William B. Campbell, Thomas J. Campbell, Caruthers, Cary, Casey, Clifford, Clinton, Coles, Colquitt, Mark A. Cooper, Cravens, Cross, Daniel, Dawson, Dean, Deberry, Doan, Doig, John C. Edwards, Egbert, John G. Floyd, A. L. Foster, Thomas L. Foster, Gamble, Gentry, Gilmer, Goggin, William O. Goode, Graham, Green, Gwin, Habersham, Harris, Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Houston, Hubbard, Hunter, William Cost Johnson, Cave Johnson, John W. Jones, Andrew Kennedy, King, Lane, Lewis, Linn, Littlefield, Abraham McClellan, McKay, McKeon, Mallory, John Thompson Mason, Mathiot, Matthews, Medill, Miller, Mitchell, Owsley, Payne, Rayner, Reding Reynolds, Rhett, Rodgers, Roosevelt, Saunders, Shaw, Sheppard, Shields, William Smith, Sprigg, Steenrod, Summers, Sumter, John B. Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Triplett, Turney, Underwood, Warren, Washington, Watterson, Weller, James W. Williams, Christopher H. Williams, Wise, and Wood—103. So the bill was passed.

Among the yeas are 82 democratic whigs, 20 Locofocos, and 3 Tyler men.—Of the Locos who voted for the bill, ten were from New York, nine from this State, and one from Massachusetts—not one from any other State.

Among the nays are 65 Locofocos, 35 Democratic Whigs, and 3 Tyler men.

At least twenty of the Whigs who voted against the Bill, did so because they could not consent to prostrate Congress at the feet of John Tyler, by surrendering the Land Bill.

After the Land Bill was surrendered, it appears that only 20 of the Locofocos voted for the Bill. This shows that the Distribution Bill was not the cause of their hostility to the Bill.

The general supposition is that the bill will pass the Senate; and we sincerely hope that such will be the result. We cannot help but admire the stern devotedness with which the members in Congress have struggled for the interests of the people, and never have their feelings been so severely tested as in this last trial. Baffled at every point—their principles defeated in every instance, by the insulting power of an unprincipled and traitorous Executive; we might well have expected them not to have yielded one inch from the stand they had taken. Many of them, no doubt, had internally resolved never to succumb to John Tyler's dictation. But they were all patriots—all good, honest men, and when the interest of a suffering country rose up before their eyes, they, with a desire only for the relief of the country, and with a disregard of self as praiseworthy as it was noble, passed the Bill without the Distribution clause.

The following remarks, from the talented editors of the National Intelligencer, in relation to the feelings which induced our Representatives to waive all resistance, and vote for the bill, are excellent:

"We do not remember ever to have witnessed during thirty-five years attendence on the House of Representatives, a more exciting scene, a severer contest, a greater earnestness and self-devotion, than characterized the proceedings and votes of yesterday.

About four fifths of the votes in favor of the bill, it will be seen, on reference to the yeas and nays, were given by the Whigs, the residue of the gentlemen of that party not having been able to bring themselves to vote for the bill, some of them voting against it on the general ground of objection to the duties imposed by it, others under an idea that to pass the bill would be a submission of the Legislative authority to the Executive power. The scruples of gentlemen on either ground we know how to respect. Resistance to usurped or abused power especially, will always command our admiration.—But what we yet more admire, if possible, is the self-devotion exhibited yesterday by some individuals who, with a full knowledge of the aversion of their constituents to the passage of a Tariff bill without the land clause, felt it to be their duty, as Representatives of the whole Union, to vote for a bill the passage of which the interests of the three fourths of the People of the Union, the sufferings of a distressed People, and the necessities of the Government, imperiously required. Nor do the gentlemen who thus voted sacrifice, in our opinion, any principle. They yield, nothing to the President, whose will, but for the constitutional provision which confers on him the Veto power, would stand for nothing in the question. They yield only to the constitutional provision, which is as odious to us as it can possibly be to them, but which neither our opinion nor theirs can change. The requirements of the Constitution, which we cannot change, nor yet successfully resist by any votes or action of ours, it becomes a political necessity to yield to, in any case where useful action cannot be effected without such concession. With great deference, therefore, for the opinions of those of our friends who think differently, the case had, in our judgment, arisen when it became perfectly consistent with the most ardent patriotism to yield, in a great exigency, the pride of opinion to the demands of an imperious public necessity.

Of the party in the House in opposition to the Whigs, a few only were found willing to contribute to the relief of the starving operatives in all branches of industry, to the paralyzed enterprise and energies of the country, and the absolute necessities of the Government. To those few let the credit be given to which by this conduct on their part, they have well entitled themselves."

Immediately after the Bill passed, it was sent to the Senate, read twice and referred to a committee. The committee, on Wednesday, reported the Bill with amendments, which has created an impression that it will not pass that body—or if it does, with sundry amendments, which the House perhaps in its present mood, will not concur in.

For the purpose of giving our readers all the light in our possession on this subject—we quote the following extracts from Washington correspondents. "Oliver Oldschool," the correspondent of the United States Gazette, writes as follows:

"It is very doubtful if the revenue bill can pass the Senate at all; but if it should pass with amendments, it will certainly fail in the House. It is doubtful, in fact, whether the House will have a quorum left after this week, or after Thursday or Friday. Many members have gone to day, and more are on the eve of departure. What is to be done must be done quickly.

The objection to the Revenue Bill passed by the House, with some, is, that it leaves the new States their 500,000 acres of land each, and their ten per cent (five they had before, making fifteen) upon the sales of the Public Lands, while the old States get nothing. Thus left, the new States may not, hereafter, be disposed to pass another distribution law, being content with what they have got, and leaving the old States to get what they can. Several Whig Senators are at present opposed to the bill, though it is said that four of the other side will vote for it—Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Sturgeon, Mr. Wright and one other—some say Benton."

The correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, says:

"The Committee in the Senate will report it back on Wednesday morning, with some important amendments, calculated to make it even more acceptable to both houses, which will occupy some days, consideration. I do not entertain any doubt of the ultimate passage of the bill, by some four or five majority. It may be less, but it will undoubtedly pass.

I am informed by competent authority that the President will assuredly sign the bill."

Horace Greely, the editor of the New York Tribune, on the receipt of the news of its passage by the House says:

"We caution our readers not to place too much reliance on the opinion of our correspondents, that this bill will be carried through the Senate. We doubt it seriously."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to notice the occurrence of a serious accident, which took place at Crosland & Christ's mines on Friday last, in consequence of which two miners Peter Weaver and William Smith were killed. We learn that it was owing mainly to carelessness on the part of the workmen, in working the gangway too far without propping. Mr. Weaver was mining alone when a large quantity of slate fell crushing him horribly. William Smith and Reese Davis were endeavoring to extricate him, when another fall took place, so injuring the former that he died soon after. Mr. Davis, who was also much hurt, it is supposed will recover.

Mr. Peale's Exhibition of the Hydro Oxygen Microscope, has given very general satisfaction, and as it will be continued for some time longer, we would advise our friends to call. (See advertisement.) Mr. P. intends giving a series of Lectures on Chemistry and other scientific subjects, to commence upon the first of October. In consideration of the times, Mr. P. has reduced the price from $5 to $3 for the course. A subscription paper has been left at this office.

Pennsylvania has a debt of forty million of dollars—owes domestic creditors upwards of one million dollars, and could not pay the interest on the first interest—yet her Locofoco Senators and Representatives at Washington are voting to give away her proportion of the Land fund, and tax the people to the amount of her proportion annually. Is it not too bad? Have the people become simpletons and fools, by supporting such measures? Even under the Jackson reign every Locofoco from Pennsylvania voted in favor of distributing the proceeds of the sales from the Public Lands among the States.

VETO TICKET.—One of our exchanges nominates the following Ticket for the next Presidency, under the following appropriate title:

VETO TICKET.
For President
JOHN TYLER.
Vice President,
DAVID R. PORTER.

If their propensity to vetoing laws passed by the representatives of the people, is any recommendation, they ought certainly to be elected.

Charles Brown, a locofoco member of Congress from Philadelphia county, in a letter to the editor of the Globe, declares that he, and the other locofoco members of Congress, who voted for the Tariff Bill, did so against their inclinations.

Cheap Publications.

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.—The Life of Geo. Washington, by Jared Sparks, to be published monthly in fourteen numbers, at 25 cents each. We have received the first number of this excellent publication, and recommend it to our friends as a very desirable work. It is beautifully printed, and each number will be accompanied with a splendid engraving. Subscriptions received at this office.

THE LADY'S WREATH—A very cheap and beautiful periodical, published by Drew & Scammell, we have received: it is published monthly, neatly done up, and accompanied with two beautiful engravings. Price one dollar per annum.

BULWER'S NOVELS.—A very neat and cheap republication of Bulwer's works, in book form, has been commenced by the Messrs. Harper. Each of his works complete in one volume, with a beautiful engraving attached. We have received the two first numbers, "Pelham" and the "Disowned," which are for sale at this office—price 25 cents each.

LIFE AND SPEECHES OF HENRY CLAY—Containing his life and all his important speeches, complete in 20 numbers, is now in progress of publication. We have received the two first numbers of this work, which can be seen at any time by calling at our office, where subscritions will be received at 12½ cents for each number, payable upon delivery. This publication will be embellished with three engravings upon steel—a likeness of Henry Clay—his birth-place, and his present residence at Ashland.

☞ All the Magazines for September will be received in a day or two. Single numbers, price 25 cents.

COUNTY TICKET.—The following ticket was selected by the Locofocos in County Convention, on Saturday last:

Assembly—C. M. Straub.
Commissioner—Daniel Bartolet.
Director—John Seltzer.
Auditor—William B. Lebo.
Prothonotary—George Rahn.
Register and Recorder—John H. Downing.
Trustees—Frederick Beck, Michael K. Seltzer.

This Ticket, we learn, gives dissatisfaction to a portion of the party—and a call, signed by a large number of persons, for a meeting to nominate another ticket has been made.

The Democratic Whig party will not nominate a Ticket for County officers this year.

Mr. Burke, a loco member of Congress from New Hampshire, has written a letter, in which he declares that the "Northern democracy" has no intention of joining with the whigs in the support of a Tariff of Protection.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit $2 Relief Notes on the Exchange Bank of Pittsburg, are in circulation. The signature on the genuine is Wm. James, Jr., Clk, on the counterfeit, Wm. James, Jr.

Gen. Scott has publicly announced that he is *not* opposed to the late Treaty formed between Great Britain and this country.

The nominations of Francis J. Grund as Consul to Bremen, and John Howard Payne as Consul to Tunis, have been rejected by the Senate.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Henry Clay and a Protective Tariff, convened at Danville last week. The democrat declares it was one of the largest meetings that ever assembled in that county, for any purpose. The following is one of the articles of political creed promulgated by the meeting, to which we heartily respond:

"A Tariff—not an *incidental* tariff, nor a *judicious* tariff, nor a simple *revenue* tariff, but a sound and adequate *Protective Tariff*, which will secure American labor from ruinous foreign competition, encourage the toil and enterprise of the producer and consumer, the farmer, the manufacturer, the mechanic, and render the United States, what they ought to be, 'but what they otherwise cannot be—free and independent States.'"

A SIGN.—The following shows that reason is beginning to resume its sway—that the "second sober thoughts" of the people are beginning to work:

"The Parkersburg, (Va.) Gazette, which supported Mr. Van Buren in 1840, has placed the name of HENRY CLAY, at the head of its columns for President in 1844. The Editor says that after the most deliberate consideration he is convinced that the 'Whig measures are the best adapted to bring relief to the country and give prosperity and happiness to the people.'"

"The Queen of England is said to be again in a state to enlarge the confidence of the people in their belief that the King of Hanover will not succeed to the crown of Great Britain."

Brother Chandler, who *once had* a great regard for the "condition" of ladies, penned the above modest paragraph.

LATE FROM TEXAS.—The schooner Henrietta, arrived at New Orleans on the 13th instant, in eight days from Galveston. The Crescent City learns from a gentleman who came passenger in the H. that news had been received at Galveston of the movement of 4000 Mexicans, under Gen. Reis, towards the borders of Texas. Commissions have been issued to raise citizen soldiers for the purpose of protecting the borders against the inroads of the Mexicans. Two Mexicans had been taken prisoners on the borders, who stated that the Mexicans were preparing to make another invasion, and that the orders from Santa Anna were—"To take no prisoners." This information, says the Crescent, though not official, comes through sources which may be depended upon; but we still believe that Santa Anna's invasion of Texas is all "gas." The U. S. brig Dolphin arrived at Galveston on the 2d inst. from Mexico.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.—The Whigs of Hartford County, Md., were assembled at Bel Air in Convention when the news of the Fourth Veto reached them. The following resolutions were immediately adopted by acclamation:

WHEREAS, news has just arrived that President Tyler has vetoed the Revenue Bill lately presented for his signature, thereby leaving the Government without funds; it is therefore

Resolved, as the unanimous opinion of this meeting, That his retirement from the Presidential Chair would be hailed with joy throughout the Republic, and confer a blessing upon the ocuntry.

Resolved, That, though deceived and betrayed at the very hour of victory, as a party we do not despond; that the principles we profess are those upon which depend the prosperity and welfare of our beloved country; that for those principles and that country we are ever "ready, aye, ready for the field," prepared to hoist our standard, pick our flints, and under an able and well tried leader, to march once more to victory.

TO COOK CUCUMBERS.—Pare off the rind, then cut the cucumber into slices, *lengthwise*, dust either side of these slices with corn meal wheat flour, pepper and salt them to please your taste; this done, fry them brown, and you will have one of the most delicious dishes that you can imagine, combining in their flavor those of the oyster plant and egg plant. Of their healthfulness, thus cooked, there can be no question, and of their palatableness, it is only necessary that you should *try them*, to say with us that they are exquisite.

The New York Evening Post states that the articles which have been published in several papers, as extracts from letters of Mr. Dickens, are forgeries.

All sorts of Items.

(Original and Selected.)

The election of Robert Patterson as Major General of 1st Division, P. M., has been confirmed by the Military Court sitting at Sandersons.

Professor Darbin, of Carlisle, has visited France, Savoy, Switzerland, Alps, St. Bernard, Holland, Belgium, &c. and is now in London. So says a letter dated August 3d.

John Quincy Adams has been in the service of his country for sixty-four years.

By the arrival of the Steam ship Britannia, it is stated that the Chinese have offered to compromise with England by the payment of forty millions of dollars, and by delivering up Hong Kong.

CONUNDRUM.—The New Bedford Mercury asks, "Why is Mr. Catherwood, since the burning of his Panorama, like an orphan child?

Because he has not a *Pa* nor a *ma*."

Gov. King, of Rhode Island, has demanded the traitor Dorr from the Governor of New Hampshire.

The fare between Boston and New York, via Norwich, has been reduced to *two dollars*.

A fine boy, four years old, died in Cincinnati a few days since, in consequence of having gotten a grain of coffee into his windpipe.

At Cincinnati, last week, hams were sold at three-fourths of a cent per pound, wheat at forty-five cents a bushel, and eggs at seventy-five cents a bushel!

The Legislature of the State of New York, convened at Albany on Tuesday. The principal business of the extra session will be the passage of an Apportionment Bill.

The farmers' bank of Reading declines taking her relief notes on deposit or in payment of debts—so says the Reading Journal.

ADVICE FOR THE TIMES.—Live temperately—go to church—attend to your own affairs—love all the pretty girls—marry one of them—live like a man, and die like a Christian.

Dorr having threatened to "die in the last ditch," the Rochester Democrat says, he has gone to find the last ditch to die in!

Gov. Arnold waited upon Gov. Hubbard of New Hampshire, with a requisition from Gov. King for the arrest of Thomas W. Dorr, which was firmly refused on the part of Gov. Hubbard, who addressed his reasons for declining to "Samuel W. King, acting Governor of Rhode Island."

Two Earthquakes were felt at Antigua on the 25th ult.

Lord Ashburton has purchased a fine trotting carriage, and set of harness, in Philadelphia, and intends procuring two fast horses to finish the concern. They will be sent out probably in the Warspite.

Correspondence of United States Gazette.

BALTIMORE, August 23, 8 o'clock, A. M.

The Indiana election remains undecided yet. There is no more crowing, however, by Chapman. It will turn out, I think, when the full returns are received, that the Whigs have a majority on joint ballot.

The news of the passage yesterday, by the House, of the Tariff bill, caused a considerable sensation in this city.

The result of the election in Missouri is most surprising. The Whigs, after a hard fight, have carried many of the heretofore strong Loco Foco counties, and the impression at St. Louis is, that had the Whigs, in the undoubted Whig counties, maintained their ground, and not allowed themselves to be split up by divisions, the Legislature in one or both of its houses, would have been Whig. This is inauspicious for Mr. Thomas Hart Benton.

The Maryland Whig Convention meets in this city to-morrow, for the purpose of making a nomination for President. No one thinks of any other person than Henry Clay and he will be nominated by an unanimous vote.

The Madisonian concludes a long article on the veto with the following recapitulation of its articles of faith in religion and politics:

"We believe in the Christian religion, though ever so unworthy of the name of Christian. We believe in the special interposition of Divine Providence in behalf of His favored People. We believe America is under His special protection.—We believe that John Tyler is the instrument selected to work out his will. We believe our country is destined to prosper in spite of the devices of gambling politicians."

We suppose that every Tyler Office holder will hereafter be required to incorporate the above in his morning and evening devotions, if he wishes to continue to eat from the public crib.—*Danville Democrat.*

Let those who applauded the late vetoes, consider attentively the following remarks from the Lynchburg Virginian:

"When such a President as John Tyler—so weak as a man—so unpopular as an officer—without a party—scorned alike by those who denounce and by those who flatter him—when such a President can with impunity thus act, what might not be done by a man of different mould—by some Napoleon, rash and ambitious—going into office the idol of the people, and with a triumphant majority ready to do his bidding?—Does not the fact that the impudent and unpopular John Tyler can thus, without difficulty, thwart the public will, satisfy every observing mind that *the Executive is too strong*, and that the only guaranty for the preservation of the public liberties is to strip him of the power which experience has shown may be so grossly abused."

When we see a neat, pretty girl, with a free but innocent air, dressed tastily, yet simply, with cheeks we can hardly help kissing, and with a pair of heavenly blue eyes, which seem to repose in perfect security beneath their silken lashes, how can we help but love her?—*Exchange Paper.*

Sure enough. But when we see a gaudily dressed piece of affection, sauntering with a bold, devil-may-care swaggering along the PAVE, her eyes impudently scanning the persons and meeting the glances of the men, while a mark of self-conceit draws down the corners of her mouth, how can we help but——not love her?—*Boston Bee.*

THE VETO POWER.—*Extract from the Federalist, No. 73.*—"A King of Great Britain, with all his train of sovereign attributes, and with all the influence he draws from a thousand sources, would, at this day, hesitate to put a negative upon the joint resolutions of the two houses of Parliament." * * * * *

"If a magistrate so powerful, and so well fortified, as a British monarch, would have scruples about the exercise of the power under consideration, how much greater caution may be reasonably expected in a President of the United States, clothed for the short period of four years, with the executive authority of a government wholly and purely republican."—*Phila. Gaz.*

QUITE COMMON.—At Saratoga, on Sunday last, a married man was brought up and compelled to give bail in the sum of $1000, to appear at the court to answer to the charge of abducting from that place a girl of 17 years of age, the daughter of a worthy citizen. The girl was found at Utica, and is now insane.

Correspondence of the Miners' Journal.

PHILA. Aug. 24, 1842.

To Western Pennsylvania, to Washington County, belongs the honor of being represented in Congress by a man who is equal in talents, and in the spirit of a patriot to the greatest crisis which has occurred in National Legislation since the passage of the Compromise Act. Mr. McKennan has pursued a course in relation to the Revenue Bill which, upon calm reflection, will be pronounced by men of all parties, indicative of the best qualities which a people could desire in their Representative. He has taken the lead in a measure, which few had the courage to attempt; and by the influence which always attends superior intellect, united with manifest integrity, he has succeeded in carrying that measure through, in the face of vast opposition of principle, feeling and interest, both from political friends and foes. For this act Mr. McKennan will be remembered with gratitude. He has stilled the excitement which raged in the Capitol and spread itself over the country, in a manner worthy of Henry Clay himself. And, by the way, how do you think this picture looks?

For President,
HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.
For Vice President,
THOS. McKENNAN, of Pennsylvania.

Will it not answer for a little study? What would Pennsylvania say to it, were she asked in 1844? Ought she not be proud of the chance of supporting such a ticket; and would she not support it?

The Whigs are moving here preparatory to the fall elections. I hope the body as well as the limbs of the party will prove active when the day of trial comes. I feel no hesitation in saying that it will require hard work by all hands to keep the political mill going here as it has been for some years back.

A grand high mass is to be celebrated here to-morrow, for the repose of the soul of the late Duke of Orleans. Invitations are issued by ticket to particular persons.

Our old St. Peter's Church, is to be dignified by a steeple, which is nearly completed. It will be two hundred feet high, or more. The new part of the structure will exactly correspond with the old finished style of the body of the church, which is a venerable relic of the last century.

Why did your compositor make me say that John Tyler has crossed the "*rubicum*" instead of the Rubicon as I wrote it of course? Your readers will think your Philadelphia letters worth very little, if your correspondent is made to appear such an ignoramus. This little lecture will, I hope, be taken in good part.

The receipts of Coal at Fairmount, up to last night, amounted to 211,490 tons, 17 cwt.

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

The Revenue Bill.

It appears by the papers of this evening, (24th inst.) that a new Revenue Bill has passed the House of Representatives at Washington, by an almost tie vote—105 to 103, leaving out the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, and the duties on Tea and Coffee when imported beyond the Cape of Good Hope, in American vessels. The vote appears not to have been a *party* one, Whigs and Locofocos having changed sides and partners—Adams, Wise, and Gilmer among the *goats*, and the two Charleys, of the Third District, with the constant and worthy J. R. Ingersoll and G. W. Toland, among the *sheep*; going for their suffering country, and swallowing the insult of the madman, who by *accident* has attained the Executive Chair, which he has polluted and desecrated by his perfidy and hypocrisy—and why are such things permitted, but by *party* folly and blindness? In other days, until the reign of Augustus, and before Tiberius assumed authority "*not only without law, but in violation of the law*," as was said in the Senate, had a President of the United States arrogated to himself a little of the dictatorial presumption of this "*per se*" creature of chance and accident—Federalists, Democrats, Whigs, Locofocos, or whatever distinguishing name the *parties* fought under, would have forgotten all their minor disputes, and have rallied to a man to save the Institutions of their common country, and have hurled the presumptive despot, with execration from his seat. But now, alas! how changed the times—how changed the men! and it almost seems that a President of the United States, if he were "*to rob a church or kill a negro*," he would find a party of "*honorable*" men in Congress to support and sustain him! A Gilmer or an Ingersoll to make a "minority report," to *argue the case* for him, and like fee'd lawyers, as they no doubt were, for gentlemen of "high stand" at the bar are not very ready to defend *rich* criminals without a good fee. The Honorable Messrs. Crittenden and Marshall, (our fellow Whigs too, be it admitted) did not desert their places in Congress, where *duty and principle ought to have kept them to attend to their constituents business*, to defend the "respectable gentleman," Colonel Edwards, without a substantial "retainer" and a corresponding "contingency!"

Thus John Tyler, contemptible as he is, and wholly incompetent for his exalted station, is not the *only* culpable being of the nation. We may all, as a people, say with the sinners and the saints, from the Book of Common Prayer—"We "have erred and strayed like *lost* sheep—we have "left undone those things which we ought to "have done, and we have done those thing which "we ought not to have done, and there is no "health in us!"

After the Senate shall have passed also, the Revenue Bill, and if, peradventure, the President shall have a *lucid interval* in his insanity, and sign it, suspending for a time his "veto and ditto" power, I recommend Congress to fall on their knees, (probably a very *unusual* posture with the most of them) and humbly repeat that prayer in expiation of their own manifold sins of *omission* as well as *commission*—and that Heaven may restore the President of the United States to his sound intellect, or mercifully *remove him*, since a President cannot be impeached successfully, and give us both an *honest* and a *lucid* man in his place, to restore peace and happiness to our suffering, and much insulted country.

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

HARD TIMES.—Every body complains of *hard times* now-a-days, from the purse-proud millionarie, "clothed in purple and fine linen and faring sumptuously every day," down to the poor mendicant who begs his bread from door to door.—Yet if the times are hard for the rich and well to do, how infinitely more so are they for the poor and destitute?—Let the following account which we clip from a Philadelphia paper of yesterday show, and let it also teach those who have the wherewithal to live, to cease their grumblings:—

"POVERTY—CRIME.—Yesterday, a poor man was detected by a butcher up Market street, in the act of taking a piece of meat from his stand. He plead poverty—the starvation of his family, as the only cause of his act. At the moment, a gentleman standing by, and who heard the poor fellow's story, enquired the price of the meat, and being answered as to its value, was about to pay it, when the butcher, with characteristic goodness of heart, said, "No, sir, I make it a present to him," and the man went away."

We envy the feelings of that butcher. Better to have a light heart than a heavy pocket any day, though some do think that the one can not be without the other.—*Reading Gaz.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITTANIA.

The Brittannia arrived at Boston on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, bringing out 86 passengers to Halifax and 15 to Boston. The Caledonia arrived at Liverpool on Thursday the 29th ult.

ENGLAND.—The arrival in London of an accredited agent from the United States Government, for the purpose of contracting a loan of $12,000,000 was not much liked, and it was asserted that he would *fail in the object of his mission.*

Harvests in England are in a promising condition. It is said that they will average one quarter beyond any previous year in the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

Quantity of coffee, duty paid, at Liverpool, inclusive:—West India, 377,648 lbs., East India, 113,343 lbs., foreign, 72,058 lbs., total, 553,049 lbs., or 246 tons 17½ cwt. 22 lbs.

The quantity of silver, in coin and bullion, imported into England from South America, has been greater the past year than on any previous year since the separation of the colonies from Spain.

The trial of Bean, for the attack on her majesty's life, is to take place on Thursday next.

A railway train passed from Paddington to Taunten on the 24th, with 3131 passengers.—This is believed to be the largest number of passengers ever drawn by a single engine.

The British Parliament proposes to give £30,000 from the Exchequer for the education of the people, and £70,000 for the maintenance of the royal stables!

The salmon fisheries in all parts of Great Britain have been productive this season, beyond all former example.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts of England are, on the whole, of a more favorable complexion.

The British Parliament was to be prorogued on the 4th.

FRANCE.—All was quiet in France. The funeral of the Duc D'Orleans was attended with a great deal of ceremony.

The Duke of Nemours is to be Regent of France.

The Wine trade in the South of Europe is in the lowest state of depression. Owing to three causes;—stagnation of business generally—the abundance of the vintage, and the want of demand for export caused by the spread of Temperance abroad.

A vast number of addresses to the King of the French, continue to pour in from all parts of France, expressive of the deepest grief at his loss, and of attachment to his person and dynasty.

IRELAND.—The late Ennis riots in Ireland have drawn out thirty-nine indictments of wilful murder against the persons engaged in them.

The symptoms of discontent in this country have not ceased, and the strong measures of the Government bringing the rioters to punishment, seem to avail nothing.

Great excitement has been produced at Thorlfield, near Ballygan, by the discovery of a murder, committed ten years ago, by a man who has since enjoyed a respectable station in society.

The examination of persons connected with the late riots at Ennis, has developed many curious facts in regard to "Ribandism," in Ireland. It appears that the Riband Society had a regular scale of pass-words, suited to every emergency, for escape from officers in case of riot.

THE EAST.—By the overland mail, news of great importance has been received. It is said that the Chinese are offering heavy bribes for peace An action took place at Mingpo, in which 1100 British routed 6000 Chinese, killing from 5 to 700. The loss on the part of the British was three killed and 40 wounded.

The Agra Ukbar of June 3d, says that it was reported that an army of observation would be assembled at Allahatad in the ensuing cold season.

STRAGGLING ITEMS.—It was stated in the House of Commons on Tuesday, August 23, by Sir Robert Peel, that if war should occur between Mexico and Texas, England would remain completely neutral.

All kinds of fruit are plenty in the London market.

An engagement took place between the Turks and Persians, upon the Persian frontier, in which the latter were routed with considerable loss.

The Rusian army under General Grabbe has been defeated by the Circassians, with a loss to the former of 15,000 men and 25 officers. The Russian artillery was saved.

A large number of guineas of the reign of George I, II, III, now find their way into the Bank of England since the late gold panic in that country

SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.—The Whig party in various sections of the State appear to be taking strong ground in favor of disposing of the public works. We observe the following resolution among the proceedings of one of the Ward meetings, in Philadelphia, last week:

On motion, Resolved, That the Delegates just elected by this ward to serve in the City Conference, be requested to vote for and use their best exertions to place in nomination for members of Assembly, men who are known to be in favor of selling the State Works.

The Tax Payers are tired of the vice, corruption and extravagance which has been tolerated upon our canals and railroads, and are now calling for a separation of the improvement system from State politics. The Philadelphia Inquirer approves of this course, and remarks—The truth is, before the meeting of the last Legislature, the people of the interior expressed themselves in the most unequivocal manner upon this subject.—They not only said distinctly that they were in favor of the disposal of the public works of the Commonwealth, but they avowed a determination to submit to no further taxation, unless the improvements should cease to be a source of corruption to the Executive, and of expense to the people. For reasons best known to the members, however, nothing was done. The wishes of the people were violated, the State was dishonored by a neglect to pay her debts, and the public works were permitted to remain under the control of the State authorities, and thus to be employed for political purposes. Under these circumstances, it becomes the duty of the citizens of this commonwealth to instruct their representatives in the next Legislature. The State Debt, already enormous, will continue to increase, unless the public works shall be rendered a source of revenue instead of expense, and unless some deliberate step shall be taken, with the object of cutting down the principal of the debt, and thus removing the necessity for onerous and oppressive taxation.—*Vil. Rec.*

LIBEL ON HENRY CLAY.—The Grand Jury of Albany have found an indictment against *Rev.* Abel Brown for a libel on Henry Clay, in advertising to prove, in a public lecture, that Mr. Clay was a "thief, duellist, gambler, robber, adulterer, man-stealer," &c. The Reverend gentleman will now have an opportunity to prove his infamous charges, or to suffer the punishment for his villainous slanders.

As an excuse for Governor Porter not signing the Apportionment Bill, the locofocos call it Stevens' Bill and assert that the party was betrayed! This is a flimsy excuse indeed! The Bill was reported in opposition to the views of Mr. Stevens, who *voted against it*, and as for *betraying* the locofoco party, it gave the Whigs but nine members out of twenty-four!

THE DIFFICULTIES IN OHIO.—We copy the following correct history of the difficulties in Ohio, which led to the resignation of the whig members of both houses, from the Philadelphia North American:

"A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.—The recent resignation of the Whig members of the Ohio Legislature was a measure, which the more we reflect upon, the less we are disposed to commend it.—The provocation to a procedure so extraordinary was grievous beyond example. It has already been partially mentioned in our columns, but we will briefly state all the circumstances.

The Legislature had been convened in extra session for the purpose of dividing the State into districts according to the Apportionment Act of Congress. Nearly three weeks were spent in efforts to frame a bill acceptable to the 'democratic' majority which ruled both branches of the Legislature. At last the majority obtained a Bill which met their peculiar wishes as fully as possible,—unless it had been accompanied by a clause banishing every Whig from the State, which we presume would be done if the power existed for the purpose. That bill was met by the minority with the most earnest denunciation, and well it merited the abhorrence which it excited. A word or two will explain its most odious features.

The State is entitled to twenty-one Congressional Districts, the average population of which should be about 72,000. With this guide, the duty of the majority was plain and easy,—namely, to make twenty-one equally populous districts. But instead of this, the Bill was framed so as to make the greatest possible number of 'Democratic' districts,—no reference whatever being had to their respective population, and very little to their geographical unity.

Instead of forming the Districts of contiguous territory, there were strips of one or two hundred miles between extremes of the same districts. So it is stated. But to prove more particularly the atrocious frauds contemplated in the Bill, we cite the list of Districts which it created, their respective majorities which they gave in the gubernatorial election of 1810.

Whig Districts.			*Democratic Districts.*		
No.	Pouplation	Maj.	No.	Population	Maj.
1	77,360	2,378	2	83,516	107
5	63,949	4,803	3	79,521	405
6	73 351	1,573	4	60,234	163
11	67,754	284	7	67,719	1,016
13	80,145	21	8	73,229	122
15	73,770	4,235	9	73,292	309
16	85,768	3,440	10	62 636	309
18	66,947	1,587	12	68,