POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, 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.

☞ V. B. Palmer, Esq. No. 104, South Third Street, Philadelphia, is authorised to act as Agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

The new TARIFF BILL will be found on our first page.

CLAY MEETING.—Persons holding papers with names for the Clay Meeting, will please send them to this office by Wednesday evening next.

BE ON YOUR GUARD.—Counterfeit $2 Relief Notes on the Exchange Bank of Pittsburg, are in circulation in this vicinity. They are not well executed.

POLITICS IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—The Delegate nominations seem to be losing their obligatory force upon the Loco Foco party. The ticket nominated at the regular convention has failed in giving universal satisfaction, and the consequence has been one of the most interesting family squabbles we have ever seen. The *split* which was composed, among others, of a number of the delegates, met at Smith's Tavern, last Saturday, and formed another ticket; and it will be seen in another part of our paper that Mr. N. J. Mills is out before the people as a volunteer candidate. As the Whigs intend lying completely passive during this domestic contest, it becomes a duty with them to choose from the different candidates when they vote, and let them give their voice for none who are not known to be decided Tariff men.

In Berks, we learn that a general row took place at the Delegate meeting, and it broke up in confusion.

A split has also taken place in Columbia county. And in Philadelphia county efforts are making to form another ticket.

These proceedings augur anything but harmony in the great locofoco party.

THE CURRENCY.—Another great measure is yet needed to cap the climax of our national prosperity, and that is a sound and sufficient currency—a currency which will enable us to carry on business with a secure and safe basis. The Revenue Bill, although excellent in its provisions, and calculated to be of immense benefit to the country, will not be productive of instant prosperity. Our citizens must remember that it has taken ten years to bring us down to our present prostration, and it is unreasonable to suppose that prosperity will be restored immediately. Its effects will be gradual but certain, and with a National Bank to aid its operations, cannot fail to thoroughly renovate the shattered fortunes of our country. This, then, is the next great measure to be struggled for—the wants of the community imperatively demand the effort. The people have become convinced that it is necessary, and the only course now left, is to elect men for legislative stations whom we know to be favorable to the measure.

NEW CHEAP WORKS.—*Devereux*," the third number of the Bulwer republication, has been received, complete in one volume, and is for sale at this office—price 25 cents.

Letters from the Baltic.—This very popular work has been sent us, and is now for sale at this office, price 12½ cent.

The Tempter and the Tempted.—A new novel by the Baroness de Calabrella, is also received and for sale—price 12½.

Life and public services of Henry Clay.—An excellent national publication, accompanied by his portrait, and containing his biography, has been received and for sale at the low price of 6¼ cents. Every person in this community will of course avail themselves, of the cheapness, by purchasing it.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The list of letters has been withdrawn from this office by the Postmaster, who has no doubt acted in accordance with instructions from Washington, which he is bound to obey or retire from office. This act cannot increase the contempt we have entertained for John Tyler since he betrayed the party which elevated him to power, and we should never have alluded to the *petty* attempt to punish us for supporting Henry Clay, were it not for the purpose of stating that the list of letters will be found in our columns as usual. They are published *gratis* for the benefit of our readers, from the lists posted about town.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—"Mademoiselle" who touches the "Harp of Innisfail" so boldly, had better examine the strings—its harmony is detestable. We know she is a beautiful and perhaps an intelligent girl, but if she will allow us to whisper a word of advice in her ears, it would be, to abandon the muse, or the fate of disappointed genius will be hers. Her talents will shine brighter in the domestic circle than upon the page of fame. We have no French quotation at our fingers ends, but let her remember that:

"Taint every one can be a poet,
No more than a sheep can be a go-at."

USE'S DICTIONARY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.—The 15th number of this excellent scientific work, republished by D. Appleton & Co., has been received. We have spoken of its merits before and would again mention that the publication in point of style is equal if not superior to the English publication, and will cost but half the price to those who subscribe for it. The cost to subscribers for the whole work is $5 25, and as an inducement the publishers give notice that when the publication shall terminate, it cannot be sold for less than $7.

LOOK OUT!—We understand that several outrages have been attempted, lately, between this place and Port Carbon. In one instance, a female, passing along the road after night-fall, was stopped and rifled of a basket of provisions which she was carrying home. The thieves were negroes.

It is proposed in Boston, to give Daniel Webster a Public Dinner.

THE TARIFF BILL.—The passage of this bill has cast a flood of light over the darkened prospects of the country. It has restored drooping confidence and already given to commerce and trade an impetus which will be followed by great and cheering benefits. The news of the conquest has been received every where with shouts and rejoicing. The inhabitants of Danville, in which place a considerable business has been carried on in the manufacture of iron, greeted its passage with a spirited jubilee—all the bells in the town rang out a merry peal, and the repeated booming forth of cannon told to the neighborhood their feelings at the result. The smoke of the different furnaces will soon hover over the town, and the protection just granted them will draw out the rich resources of that neighborhood into that deserving and profitable notice which has long been withheld from them. The citizens of Mauch Chunk also, received the news of its passage with great rejoicing. Cannons were fired—bells rung, and every window in the streets were illuminated. In this way have the people manifested their gratitude for the much needed yet tardy protection, at last held out to them.

The following extract from the New York American furnishes another evidence of its happy results:

"EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF.—It is believed that at the time of the passage of the tariff, there were over two hundred thousand persons out of work in New England. A large proportion of these people will resume their labors in the course of this month.

"In every direction we hear that the factories are preparing to employ extra hands. The Mattewan factory set four hundred to work last Monday. A gentleman, (Mr. Tech, late of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co.) left the city on Saturday, to put his factory in operation at Haverstraw, which employs over two hundred persons. Twenty thousand persons, who where idle a month ago, are again at work. The prospect brightens."

THE DUTY OF OUR CITIZENS.—The Whigs in Congress have now redeemed the most important promise made by them, during the recent political contest: After a hard struggle they have procured for the people that protection for which they have been long suffering. They have thus done their duty, but a higher task rests upon the community. Already has the threat gone forth that the next Congress will be locofoco, and that this measure will be repealed! It then devolves upon the people, of every class and of every grade, if they wish to retain their prosperity—if they wish to free themselves from a recurrence of the evils they have lately passed through, to sustain and support representatives who, when elected, will advocate measures in favor of Home Industry, and who will exert all their efforts to prevent a repeal of the Bill. Another duty which our citizens have neglected, is that of supporting papers which have continued from the first to advocate the passage of a Tariff Law; on the contrary we have observed in our own borough that the very men who are most strenuously in favor of a tariff, are accustomed to give their support to papers antagonists to the measure. There is an inconsistency in this which should not exist. The Public Ledger, an Anti-Tariff print, and which has always opposed the best interests of the community, is generally taken here, whilst the Daily Chronicle, a staunch tariff paper, and a much better paper, has but few patrons. The patronage of the people ought to be extended to those who have proved themselves their friends, and not upon their avowed enemies. Such a course is the only one which can insure them a continuance of the measure.

PINEGROVE COAL TRADE.—Notwithstanding the general depression of the times, we are gratified to see that our friends in Pinegrove are carrying on a heavier trade this year, than the last. We are indebted to Mr. V. L. Conrad, Collector on the Union Canal Rail Road, for the following statement of shipments, from the commencement of the season up to the 31st ultimo, inclusive—as follows:

	tons.
February,	170
March,	1,160
April,	4,059
May,	4,364
June,	4,759
July,	4,406
To the 15th of August,	2,293
From the 15th to 31st of August,	
Stees & Oliver,	1,161
Holmes, Myers & Co.,	839
Wheeler & Miller,	281
Greenawalt & George,	306
Tons	23,515

The above amount, we believe, exceeds already the whole quantity shipped from that region last year.

PILFERING.—Several dwellings in our borough have been entered during the past week, and different articles, mostly provisions, carried away. A very singular instance occurred on Saturday last, which we think is deserving of comment. The house of one of our citizens was entered through the cellar during the night, and several articles were stolen, consisting of coffee, tea, bread, &c.; what was most remarkable is, that the thief had access to property of much more value but forbore to take them. A silver spoon was actually used in measuring out the coffee which he took, and strange to say, was left in the position which he found it. There is a redeeming quality in such an act, that goes far towards palliating the offence; the inference is, that extreme poverty and suffering impelled the theft; but how much better would it have been if the story had been honestly told and assistance requested. It is a criminal and vicious pride that would drive the poor to midnight robbery, rather than openly and candidly solicit assistance. No person with human feelings, having the means, would refuse such an appeal, but on the contrary would experience a heartfelt gratification in relieving the distresses of the indigent worthy, whenever applied to.

BOSTON MONTHLY MISCELLANY.—This work is generally esteemed as superior to any monthly periodical of the kind now extant. It is purely literary, and the contributions to it, are in the very highest style of writing. It is beautiful in appearance, and always comes embellished with beautiful engravings. Subscriptions are received at this office, where single numbers can be obtained at 25 cents each.

The last Locofoco paper published in this Borough, calls the Tariff, Land and Contested Election Bills, recently passed by Congress "*infamous*" measures. We rather incline to the belief that the people will prefer attaching "*infamous*" to those who express such an opinion, in preference to applying it to the bills themselves.

NEW CAVALRY CORPS.—The citizens of Minersville intend organizing a new troop in that place. We understand that a number of members have already been procured. Go ahead!

ACCIDENT.—During the celebration of the passage of the Tariff Bill at Danville, one of the men working the cannon had his arm severely injured by a premature explosion.

READING RAIL ROAD BRIDGE.—We understand that the rebuilding of the bridge is progressing rapidly. But a short time will elapse ere the cars will cross again as usual.

THE WEATHER is about the same as usual, *only more so*—rain and sunshine alternately—cool nights and mornings.

TAXES! TAXES!

"At a public meeting held in Carlisle, at which Gen. Thomas C. Miller presided, the following strong resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we are opposed to the recent odious, unequal, and oppressive tax law, whereby our taxes are increased to double their present amount, which taxes the people of Cumberland county, who have never received a single dollar from the public Treasury for improvements, pay three-fourths more than the counties of Erie, Crawford, Venango, Butler, Beaver, Warren, Jefferson and Armstrong.

Resolved, that if the people of Cumberland county, and the non-improvement counties, longer submit to this species of legalized robbery—longer silently submit to be beggared and plundered by this unjust, unequal, unrighteous inequality of taxation, that they possess much more meekness than either justice requires, or honesty demands."

The above resolutions were adopted at a meeting held without distinction of party, and, although strong and decided in their tone, were received unanimously. The persons who composed the meeting and adopted the above resolutions, were opposed to any increase of taxation, without a sale of the public works. Sell the public works which have been, and always will be a burthen to the State, under *State management*, and the people will not object to taxation, to sustain the credit of the Commonwealth inviolate. This is the proper view to take of the evil, and it appears to be the sentiment of all who are unbiassed by the corrupt influence which it has already wielded. The people are beginning to feel that they are clogged with, and forced to support, a burthen from which they neither derive benefit or profit; and they already evince a strong desire to be freed from the load. Notwithstanding this universal feeling, the Representative of this district, directly in opposition to the views of the people, voted against selling the improvements, and in favor of doubling the *State Tax!*

RECEPTION OF WHIG MEMBERS.—This affair, the preparations for which we noticed in our last paper, exceeded in enthusiasm any thing of the kind ever before seen in Philadelphia. The concourse of people was immense—much greater than has ever been remembered upon a similar occasion. Several eloquent speeches were delivered by the members, mostly explanatory of the arduous struggle they had just passed through. The evening meeting is described as an exciting and thrilling scene. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Morehead, Thompson, Halsted, Stanley, Underwood, Fillmore, King and others, frequently two speaking at the same time, one from the side of the Exchange to the concourse in the street, the other in the large Hall. The United States Gazette thus describes the scene at the time:

"It was a glorious sight to stand on the first story of the Exchange, among the *Lions*, and look down upon congregated thousands below, whose upturned faces reflected the lights from the Exchange, and seemed moved by the eloquence of the various speakers—while the buildings in the rear were lighted all around by the numerous windows."

THE ASHBURTON DINNER.—This affair came off in New York last Thursday, and in point of magnificence exceeded anything of the kind ever given by the Gothamites. A number of distinguished guests were present, and the dinner was attended by all parties. Mayor Morris was one of the Vice Presidents, and Postmaster Graham (of course a Tylerite) one of the company: among the list of officers appear the names of several prominent Van Buren men. Several occurrences took place at the dinner, calculated to mar the hilarity and good feeling of the Assembly, which have given rise to numerous comments in the papers. It appears that the first toast offered was the "President of the United States," which was drunk in silence, when immediately after, the health of her Majesty being proposed, it was drunk with loud cheers. Now, this is disgraceful and should be universally condemned; still we are not surprised at it—for, in considering the character of the incumbent, persons are very apt to lose sight of the respect and honor due to the high office.

We love sometimes to ruminate, *id est*—to chew the cud of sweet and bitter fancies. This is not a strange propensity, and we, often, following its impulse, wander forth in the stillness of the evening to indulge in it. Sauntering along one of our mountain paths a few nights since, thinking of anything and every thing but business or politics, we suddenly espied two creatures directly in our path before us; one, an article of the genus *homo*—the other of a more spiritual race, something on the angel order. She seemed from the imperfect view we could gather at a distance, the very embodyment of poetry; there was "grace in her step," and confiding tenderness in every movement. It reminded us of other days when we had felt the attraction of a beautiful face and sweet voice; and not being able to contain our curiosity any longer, we pushed forward to catch a glimpse of her countenance. Just as we approached them, her head drooped nearly to the shoulder of her partner and we could not help envying the rascal; the next moment we passed—turned, and oh scissors!

METEORS.—The New Haven papers state that their city was favoured by a beautiful meteor on Friday evening the 2d inst., which shot to the earth at an angle of fifteen or twenty degrees to the north.

On the same evening at about 10 o'clock we observed a splendid meteor descending in about the same direction, which seemed to fall upon the hill to the north of our borough. The weather had been excessively dry and sultry during the day but changed before the next morning. About ten minutes after the first phenomenon, a smaller one was seen shooting almost horizontally across the heavens in a southerly direction.

NEW CLAY PAPER.—"The National Forum," a new and excellent penny paper devoted to Whig principles and the election of Henry Clay, has been just started in Philadelphia. Brother Chandler notices it in high terms; it is controlled by Edward E. Jones & Co. Success to it!

Any quantity of music about town lately. The rival bands of our borough make our tympanum's fairly rattle every night, with bass drums, trombones, bugles, French horns, fifes, fiddles and fiddlesticks!!

MILITARY.—The Troop parade on Monday, looked well. Movements even and regular—arms and equipments unusually bright; may they increase in number.

MR. LEWIS C. LEVIN—is lecturing in this place, on the subject of Temperance. Much good has been done in this region by the friends of the cause; yet there remains much to be done.

THAT BEAR.—The hunters on the Locust mountain, are on the look out for a tremendous bear, which has been seen prowling about that neighborhood lately.

The Easton Encampment numbered about 900 man in uniform. It was under the comand of Gen. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia. Gov. Porter reviewed the soldiers present.

Col. James Kessile, well known as an extensive Mail contractor, died in Philadelphia, on Saturday last, in the 63d year of his age.

The Sunbury American states that the quantity of coal shipped from the Shamokin region up to the 15th ult., was 4,789 tons.

All sorts of Items.

(*Original and Selected.*)

Hunt's Rolling Mill, at Harrisburg, was consumed by fire last week. Loss about $25,000.

A regular row took place at the Dutch Church, in Forsyth street, New York, on Sunday last—Bloody noses, torn coats, and crushed bonnets, was the consequence. Cause, dispute about preaching, and each party wanting to handle the church funds, amounting to about $200,000.

The Clay State Convention, called for the 16th inst., has been postponed to the 4th of March next.

The Locofocos of Columbia county have split, and formed two county tickets, removal and anti-removal—John Snyder runs on the removal ticket for the assembly, and Richard Fruit on the anti-removal ticket.

The Sunbury American, a Locofoco, but an independent paper, says that in less than two years our delegation in Congress will be instructed to vote in favor of a distribution of the proceeds from the sales of the public lands among the States.—Our impression is that they will be instructed to do so next winter.

A man named Leonard, has been committed in Philadelphia, on suspicion of having been the incendiary of the Reading Railroad bridge.

The whigs of Culpepper county, Virginia, held a meeting on the 15th ult., and proposed HENRY CLAY for President, NATHANIEL P. TALLMADGE, for Vice President.

The Whigs of Essex county (Hon. R. M. T. Hunter's) also held a large meeting the same day, and nominated HENRY CLAY for next President.

A German authority gives the population of China as 262,000,000.

Our country is good enough for any body—let those who do not like it find another.

The poorest of all family goods are indolent females. If a wife knows nothing of domestic duties beyond the parlor or the boudoir, she is a dangerous partner in these times of pecuniary uncertainty.

In the upper part of the city of New York is the following curious sign:—"Washing, ironing and going out to day's work, *done in the back room.*"

A Western editor thinks that with the invention of Paixian and steam guns, floating batteries, torpedoes and infernal machines, generally, war will soon become *dangerous!*

An English paper says that the town of Rhode Island has been disturbed by a rebellion, in consequence of which two or three hundred rebels were publicly executed. This is decidedly the "latest" news we have received.

The League of Industry, devoted to Home Manufactures, is the title of an excellent paper, published semi-weekly, at Richmond, Virginia, by Moses Gould. A paper devoted to Home Industry, published in that quarter, is a sign not to be mistaken. What says Father Richie?

About 500 hands out of work, have received employment at the factories, in Delaware county, since the passage of the Tariff Bill.

ADVANCE.—Since the passage of the Tariff Bill, Brandy has advanced 50 cents per gallon, in New York. Glad of it.

Col. Johnson will visit Danville, on the anniversary of the Battle of the Thames. It is stated that James Buchanan will also be present at the celebration.

The Whigs of Washington county, Pa., talk of a public dinner to their representative, Mr. McKennan.

The nurse of the Prince of Wales was recently found drunk, and immediately dismissed.

John Jones, Esq., editor of the Madisonian, on Monday, accompanied by Miss Tyler, daughter of the President, were at Bedford Springs. The President himself is expected there this week.

The population of Berlin is estimated at 350,000, without strangers.

HENRY CLAY AND THE SALT BOILERS.—Henry Clay forwarded an order to Syracuse for a few barrels of salt. Whereupon the boilers of that place convened and resolved to make him a present of thirty barrels; to be paid for by donations of 25 cents.

Charles Brown, a loco-foco member of Congress from Philadelphia county, says that voting for the Tariff was "the bitterest pill he ever had to swallow."

We never knew a public festival yet, of any importance in this country, at which *the women* were not *drunk*. This is a solemn fact.

An Irish Emigrating Society is forming, under the auspices of Father Matthew in Ireland. They will settle in Illinois. The number is said to be 10,000. A portion of them will sail shortly.

The Millerites say that the world is to be destroyed in 1843. A facetious fellow, as they have not named the day, fixes it on the first of April. Shouldn't wonder.

The Republic of Mexico is turned to a Despotism. Dictator Santa Anna is as sovereign a ruler as the Emperor of all the Russias.

MODESTY.—An Irish drummer, who now and then indulged in a noggin of right good *potteen*, was accosted by the reviewing general:—

"What makes your nose look so red?"

"Plase yer honor," replied Pat, "I always blush when I spake to a general officer"

"You must take the *responsibility*," as the man said to his wife when the baby cried.

During the last year, there were eight hundred and forty-seven applications for Patents in the United States. The whole number of Patents issued, up to Jan. last, is 12,477.

A tavern keeper in Bethlehem, N. Y., has invited his friends and neighbors, and all temperance people, to witness the destruction by bon-fire of his stock of ardent spirits.

In some part of Turkey, the house of a person who is convicted of telling a lie, is painted black. If that were the case here, the lamp black dealers would make fortunes.

If Mr. Tyler is to be believed, it is *unconstitutional* that such a thing as he should hold the office of President. He says, in his last veto message, that the constitution never designed that *the Executive should be a cypher.*

DECLINE RE-ELECTIONS.—The following Whig members of Congress decline a re-election.—Millard Fillmore of New York; Joseph F. Randolph, New Jersey; Samson Mason, Ohio; Joseph Ridgway, do. Nath. G. Pendleton, do. Henry W. Van Rensalear, New York; Francis Granger, do.

The value of cotton goods manufactured in the United States, is $16,000,000 per annum. Capital employed is estimated at $51,000,000.—There are one hundred and forty-one factories in the Southern States.

The Irish papers mention the death of Banim, the novelist. He died very poor.

The Madisonian complains that "the Whigs will grant no terms to the President.' The Louisville Journal says, 'That's a fact. He has *one* term—let him make the most of it; but *terms* are out of the question."

HATS OFF!! MAKE ROOM.—We understand that Dr. Palmer has resigned the editorial management of the Transcript, and that it will hereafter be conducted by Miss Walter, sister of the late Lynde M. Walter.

During the month of August there arrived in the river Schuylkill, 4 barges, 26 brigs, 185 schooners, and 78 sloops. Total 273. All for cargoes of coal.

The Newburyport Manufacturing Company at Newburyport, Massachusetts, have made an assignment of their property.

At Mobile, on the 27th ult. specie was quoted at 42 a 45 per cent premium.

The Governor of Illinois has issued a proclamation directing the officers of that State not to receive the paper of the State Bank of Illinois in payment of taxes, or any dues of the State.

It is computed by Dr. Casper, that there are on the earth 960,000,000 human beings, and that the average deaths are 29,000,000 annually, 80,000 daily, nearly 3,700 hourly, and 75 every minute.

VERMONT.—The election in Vermont took place on Tuesday last. There were three candidates in the field for Governor, Whig, Locofoco and Abolition.

The National Intelligencer states that the average time required to pass the four great Tariff Bills, viz: those of 1816, 1824, 1828, and 1832, was sixty-nine days each.

Grand receptions were given to the Whig members of Congress, in New York and Boston.

A Buchanan meeting is to be held at Lancaster on the 17th of September.

The election takes place in Maine on Monday next. Whigs, to your posts!

The Whig Postmaster at Haverhill, N. H., has been removed.

Wheat has been sold at Indianapolis, Indiana, at 25 cents a bushel.

The Remedial Justice Bill—designed to prevent another McLeod case—was, contrary to the public expectation, signed by the President.—He had recommended it to Congress, and it was thought that he would therefore veto it.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Caledonia at Boston, on Friday last.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER.

The news by this arrival is not of very general importance, further than that extensive Riots have recently taken place in the mining and manufacturing districts, caused by a further reduction of wages, which were already at so low a point as hardly to sustain a miserable subsistence.

Parliament was promulgated by the Queen in person on the 12th ult.

To Queen has evinced her intention to visit Scotland. She is expected to take her departure from Woolwich on the 29th, in the Royal George Yacht, attended by the Pique Frigate, and a squadron of steam vessels and yachts.—Her Majesty will be accompanied by her Royal Consort Prince Albert, several of the ministry, including, we believe, Sir Robert Peel, Sir J. Graham, etc. It was rumored for some days that his grace the Duke of Wellington would be of the royal cortege.

At a meeting of the Conference, last week, the amount of the Wesleyan Conference Fund was stated to be £21,500. Of this sum £190,000 has already been appropriated to different purposes.

The British papers continue to rail at the presumption of this country in endeavoring to obtain a loan in Europe, after the disgrace to which our credit has been subjected there; but is is evident they know very little about the Yankee credit system.

The prospects of the harvests are cheering, but although cotton has maintained its prices, business is not so brisk, as we were led to suppose by previous advices it would be, in consequence of serious disturbances in Manchester, and other manufacturing districts.

The number of persons in the Union workhouses of Ireland had lessened one-half within the last three weeks, in consequence of the abundant harvest, especially of potatoes. In some places potatoes could almost be had for the digging.

It is said that another intruder has been discovered in the Queen's palace. He had penetrated almost to the Queen's apartments at the Castle at Windsor. He had the appearance of a mechanic, and said that after travelling thirty miles, he had followed a pot-boy into the palace, and sat down to have a rest.

The most important intelligence by this arrival is that of serious and extensive riots in the manufacturing and mining districts of England and Scotland. Their exciting cause was a farther reduction of wages by some large employers in Manchester and its vicinity. This seems to have been the drop which made the cup overflow, and the long restrained discontent of the people burst forth.

After numerous meetings at Staylebridge, Ashton, and Mettram, there was a general turn-out of the spinners and weavers at the former place, in compliance with the demands of an immense mob. They compelled colliers, calico-printers, and other trades to join them, and went to Duckinfield, Ashton, Oldham, Hyde, Fairfield, Droylesden, Denton, and other surrounding towns, stopping mills in all these places. At Manchester they were frequently dispersed by the military, but re-assembled and succeeded in stopping all the works of Manchester and Salford. Thence they extended their incursions to Stockport, Macclesfield, Glossop, Tintwistle, Heywood, Middleton, Oldham, Rochdale, Bury, Bolton, Chorley, Blackburn, Clitheroe, Burnley, Preston, Wigan and all the surrounding towns where the population was great or manufactories existed, causing one universal and wide-spread insurrection, whilst a similar course was pursued by the colliers in the Staffordshire Potteries and at Glasgow.

Since Tuesday the 9th instant, Manchester has been in a complete state of disorganization, all business being at a stand still, and the military being constantly engaged in dispersing riotous assemblages. There has, however, been, comparatively speaking, very little destruction of property, and not much plunder, though many of the mills have been attacked and the shopkeepers have been compelled to give up their stocks of provisions.—At Halifax, Blackburn and Preston, the military have fired upon the mobs, and several lives have been lost. The mill-owners having been compelled to close their establishments, have determined not to re-open them until quiet shall have been perfectly restored.

There does not appear to have been any actual outbreak in London, but threatening symptoms were apparent and much alarm existed. The Duke of Wellington has had an interview with the Police Magistrate and arrangements were made to put down any riots in the metropolis.—Trains on the London and Birmingham Railway were ordered to be in readiness for any emergency. Several regiments were ordered to hold themselves in readiness.

Messrs. Harnden & Co., have a letter from London which states that "the house of Sir Robert Peel, at Tamworth, was surrounded by a mob on the night of the 18th, and burnt. Troops were sent from Birmingham to quell the riot."

FRANCE.—The remains of the late Duke of Orleans were taken from the cathedral of Notre Dame, for interment at Dreux, on Thursday. The *cortege* was less imposing than on their "translation" from Neuilly to Notre Dame, but was still pompous.

Washington Irving had arrived and presented his credentials as Minister to the court of Spain.

Democratic County Meeting.

The Democratic Republican citizens of Schuylkill county opposed to the county ticket which was formed on Saturday the 20th day of August last, at Schuylkill Haven, met pursuant to a public call, at the house of Dr. John L. Smith in Manheim township, Schuylkill county, on Saturday the 3d day of September, when on motion of Capt. N. J. Mills, SAMUEL HUNTZINGER was appointed President, JOSEPH BARTHOLOMEW, FREDERICK FREED, J. FRIAR, MICHAEL K. SELTZER, HENRY EOE, Jr., JOHN BECHTEL, and DANIEL SHAFFER, Sen., Vice Presidents, *Samuel Guss, Esq.*, and *Philip Weiser*, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated, when on motion it was Resolved, that Dr. Joseph E. Sorber, A. W. Leyburn, Esq., Michael K. Seltzer, Samuel Guss, Esq., John Deibert, Daniel Dreher, and Jacob Bernheisel, be a committee to draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of the meeting, who having retired for a short time, reported the following which were read and adopted:

WHEREAS, The Delegate System has of late years been abused and corrupted, and become the object of disgust with all honest and well meaning men, we as a portion of the Democratic family have met here to express our dissatisfaction to the same, and because we believe it is the duty of every freeman to have a watchful eye not only on all and every thing that concerns the welfare of our common country, but also to see that our free institutions are kept in their purity, and to reform any abuse which may have crept in and threatens the destruction of the unity of the party. Therefore

Resolved, That we will adopt the Democratic doctrine of Rotation in office, not only because we believe a term of three years for county officers long enough for any men to hold a lucrative office; but also because we believe this rule to be strictly republican and the best guarantee against abuses generally connected with long terms of office.

Resolved, That the candidates put in nomination by this meeting for county officers, shall, if elected, not hold their offices for more than *one term*.

The meeting on motion proceeded to the nomination of candidates for the several offices to be voted for at the next annual election, when the following nominations were made:

ASSEMBLY.	
N. J. Mills, had	34 votes.
Abraham Heebner,	58 do
Charles Dengler,	15 do
George Reifsnyder,	1 do
PROTHONOTARY.	
A. Steinberger,	2 do
Charles Frailey,	39 do
REGISTER & RECORDER.	
Samuel Guss,	21 do
Jacob Krebs,	62 do
Henry Voute,	22 do
COMMISSIONER.	
George Moser,	56 do
Daniel Dreher,	4 do
Henry Krebs, (Pottsville.)	6 do
William Wagner,	25 do
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.	
John Kimmel,	47 do
George H. Stichter,	5 do
Benjamin Body,	5 do
John Heim,	4 do
AUDITOR.	
Wm. B. Lebo,	18 do
Michael K. Seltzer,	10 do
John Strimphler,	15 do
TRUSTEES.	
Michael K. Seltzer,	21 do
Frederick Beck,	21 do

And after the balloting had closed, and the votes for the several candidates were counted, it appeared that

Abraham Heebner, of Port Carbon, having received a majority of the whole number of votes polled, was thereupon declared duly nominated as a candidate for Assembly.

Charles Frailey, of Orwigsburg, having received a majority of the whole number of votes polled, was declared duly nominated a candidate for Prothonotary, &c.

Jacob Krebs, of Orwigsburg, having received a majority of the whole number of the votes polled, was declared duly nominated as a candidate for Register and Recorder, &c.

George Moser, of West Brunswig township, having received a majority of the whole number of votes polled, was declared duly nominated as a candidate for Commissioner.

John Kimmel, of Barry township, having received a majority of the whole number of votes polled, was declared duly nominated as a candidate for Director of the Poor.

Wm. B. Lebo, of Tamaqua, having a majority of votes, was declared duly nominated as a candidate for Auditor.

Michael K. Seltzer and Frederick Beck, having a majority of votes, was declared duly nominated as candidates for Trustees of the Orwigsburg Academy.

The following Ticket was duly agreed upon and it is recommended to the support of the Democracy of Schuylkill county:

ASSEMBLY.
ABRAHAM HEEBNER.

PROTHONOTARY, &c.
CHARLES FRAILEY.

REGISTER AND RECORDER, &c.
JACOB KREBS.

COMMISSIONER.
GEORGE MOSER.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
JOHN KIMMEL.

AUDITOR.
WILLIAM B. LEBO.

TRUSTEES.
M. K. SELTZER, FREDERICK BECK.

Resolved, That we will with a zeal becoming freemen use all honorable and honest means to secure the election of the candidates put in nomination this day, and thereby endeavor to reform and remove such abuses and corruption in the delegate system as the people had reason to complain of for some years.

Resolved, That (aside of all party considerations) as Pennsylvanians, we heartily approve of the passage of the Tariff Bill, and we hereby tender to our immediate Representative, Peter F. Newhard, and all others of the Pennsylvania Delegation who voted for the passage, our most cordial thanks.

WHEREAS, the Democracy of Schuylkill county, at their county meeting held in July last, resolved in favor of a Pennsylvania candidate for the Presidency in 1844, without a dissenting voice, and whereas, the chairman of the Committe who reported said resolution since that period, acting in the capacity of a county delegate, produced, introduced and procured the passage of a resolution, couched in language which might be construed and understood as though a change of opinion of the Democracy of this county had taken place; be it therefore Resolved, that as Democrats, we continue to adhere to the principles contained in the resolution adopted by the Democratic county meeting in July last, on the subject of the next presidency, and that the passage of the Resolution adopted in the County Delegate Convention on the same subject, was a direct violation of the trust committed to them as county Delegates, calculated to deceive the friends of James Buchanan abroad, and deserves to be stamped as an unpartdonable act by every true Pennsylvania Democrat.

Resolved, That A. W. Leyburn, Esq., Dr. J. E. Sorber, Charles Frailey, Daniel Krebs, George Boyer, Joseph Larrish and J. Feger, be a committee to draft an address to the people of Schuylkill county, on the subject of the approaching election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in all the papers of the county.

On motion adjourned.

(*Signed by the Officers.*)

ANOTHER RETAINED BILL.—Besides the Bill to repeal the provision in the Land Distribution Act, the PRESIDENT of the United States withheld his signature from the bill which passed Congress prescribing the mode of taking evidence in cases of Contested Elections. Nor did he return it, but kept it in his hands. By this retention of it the bill is rejected. Such retention is in effect a Veto, without giving to the two Houses of Congress the opportunity of re-passing the bill; a mode of defeating the will of the people, as expressed through their Representatives, even more exceptionable than the simple Veto.

We can imagine no bill, likely to pass Congress, which the President could have vetoed with less propriety than this. If there be any one matter with which the Executive ought not to interfere, surely it is the organization of the legislative bodies, and the precautions deemed necessary by them to secure to members elect the exercise of their rights, to preserve order and dignity in the opening of each Congress, and to exclude from seats therein persons who have no legal claim to occupy them. To any bill having such objects in view his signature ought to be considered as a mere formality.

Of the necessity of such precautions we had sufficient evidence in the case of the New Jersey election, three years ago, when the members legally returned were excluded from their seats, and surreptitious members voted in, contrary to law, by a majority created by the exclusion of the rightful members.—For our part, we desire to see no more such scenes; and we trust that, though this bill has been defeated, those members of the House of Representatives who are opposed to any such proceedings will not suffer the very first day of the next session of Congress to pass without originating a new bill to guard against them.—*National Intelligencer.*

OHIO.—A state Convention was held on the 24th ult. at Newark, Ohio, and was characterized by all the enthusiasm and energy of 1840. The number was estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand, nine-tenths of whom were young men. Twelve hundred vehicles formed a single item in the procession. Gov. Corwin, Senator Ewing, and others made powerful and eloquent addresses. The convention nominated Henry Clay for President, and John Davis for vice President, and pledged for them the 23 electoral votes of Ohio in 1844.

The good effects of the Tariff are already apparent. Several factories in this city which have long been closed, will immediately commence operations. Among them the Globe Mills, Lennig's Chemical Works, and Dr. Bergen's Glass Works. We learn also, that the Lehigh Company has been applied to for water power to be applied to some new Iron Works. These are indeed cheering signs of the times. May they increase and multiply!—*Phil. Nat. Gaz.*

TIMES IN MISSISSIPPI.—The effect of bad legislation is no where so manifest as in the unfortunate State of Mississippi. The last Southern Pioneer, (published at Carrolton, Miss.) contains 35 columns of Collector's sales. The publisher has had to issue an extra sheet to contain the advertisements. The Printer's fee for advertising is attached to each advertisement, and amounts to $6,737.

As an evidence of the cheapness of provisions in the West, it is stated in a St. Louis paper of the 23d ult., that fresh beef, best pieces, can be had in the city at 5 cents a pound, fowls at 50 cents to $1 per dozen: potatoes at 12½ cents a bushel; 20 large loaves of wheat bread, or 40 small loaves, for $1; and good peaches for 12½ cents per bushel.

SAID BY ONE WHO KNOWS.—At a meeting held in Oswego, N. Y. in 1834, one of the speakers, alluding to Van Buren, said:

"I have known him from the pudding pot to the Senate, himself and family; and all of them have been constantly in office during the whole time, except his grandmother, who was an advocate of the tea tax."

A would be prophet down South lately said in one of his sermons, that he was sent to redeem the world and all things therein. Whereupon a native pulled out a two five dollar bills of a broken bank, and asked him to fork over the specie for them. The prophet was posed for once, his stock of redemption not being adequate to the purpose.

How beautiful, how sublime the precept, "forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us." But who would willingly be thus adjudged? Who is there that does not hope for more mercy at the hand of his Maker, than he has shown to his fellow man?

A late number of the Quincy Herald represents that Gov. Carlin had been fairly whipped out in his attempts to arrest Smith and Rockwell; and adds that the Mormons will not give them up, but fight to the last.

PURGATION VS. BLOODLETTING.—All parts of the blood are not with equal ease supplied, nor with equal ease discharged from the system. The former of these positions is well illustrated by comparing the effect of bloodletting with those of purgatives. We recover from the effects