common country. (Cheers.)

Another subject for your serious consideration have seen the dismemberment of Texas from Mexleo with much hope; she sprung into existence of a sudden, perhaps prematurely—but she seemed Pennsylvania at present produces about two mil-competent to sus ain lierself in her position; an i lions of tons of coal annually—one million of anyou, and I, and all wished her well, for we wished to see the advancement of human liberty !-[Cheers] For men who set up a Government after. the plan of our own, and sincerely take our Washington for their model, are always entitled to our regard! [Loud cheers.] But, whatever may be | coal-how does it affect the great interests of the our feelings and desires in relation to Texas, we great masses of mankind? That's the question. must not take such a wast extent of Territory into If there be an interest which is profitable only to a our Union without looking a little into the internal condition of things there, and to the institu- large fortunes for the few, without giving employtions of that country! [Crics of good.] And it has always appeared to me that the slavery of the many, why then, so far it is matter of questionblacks, and the unavoidable increase both of the able policy to pursue it. But see how this is.—numbers of these slaves and duration of their slaGentlemen, I understand that in the coal districts shall tend to maintain the slavery of the Afri-ean race on this Continent! [Cheers.] Now, upon it, and brought it to the surface, and laid is eur opponent is in favor of immediate annexation down by the boats' side, it is worth \$2 or \$2 25 at all hazards! dt all hazards! And the a ton. What's the result of that! Why, that out of the \$2 25 created by this operation, 30 cents transmitted with the Freaty to the Senate of the go to the proprietor-\$1 95 cents to labor, by the ately; because, he says, the annexation of Texas hardly to advert to it. It happened some ten or is necessary to preserve the Domestic institutions eleven years ago that I was at the other end of the two countries—that is, to preserve slavery this State, and addressing an assemblage of Gen-Totas. To secure this, the United States will say just now, that the protective policy—[Here a take all responsibility.]

therewith. But that is a different thing-very portations of it in past years—has trebled and more from not interfering to prevent the extension of it than trebled within ten years. Now, every body where would this lead us to ! One day England tity of iron creates another demand of a correspon (Cheera.)

trenched in every way, as to imagine himself food of men and horses employed in the mines, proof against fortune or fate—as not to be in danries come into power. (Cheers.)

Nor is there a man so low-a man condemned State. The present importation of iron is great to toil in drudgery as not to have an interest in notwithstanding the duty. We have superabunthe principles which the Whirs avow-those dant resources of mineral wealth as I have said in principles which will reward labour-those prin- Peansylvania. Other States have great wealth in eiples which will elevate him in society—which from mines, especially New York, Tennessee, and shall fill his mouth with bread—his home-with Maryland. Now what has been proposed in rehappiness—his heart with gladness! (Tremendard to this whole subject, is to bring the duties dous cheering.)

Ladies and gentlemen-I thank you for the honor and kin laces of your patient attention, and on one side—that's the pilic. And it is under respectfully bid you "Farewell." (Here the cheering was deafening, and lasted several minutes.)

-----Extract from Mr. Webster's Great Speech at "No wonder that Pennsylvania is favorable to the tariff policy. She is as much interested in it following out the doctrine of free trade, which they -perhaps, I may say more interested in it than any other State in the Union. She has manufacturers of all kinds —in the artizen's shops—in all the great cities—in all the small cities—in all and workers in wood, and workers in leather. She has abousands and thousands of hand-loom weavaza. There are great interests of every kind pursuell in the household and in the workshop-in the mountain and in the valley. Throughout the whole extent of the country there is not an operazive—there is not a single individual in the whole rircle of those interests and pursuits that has not a direct and permanent interest, touching his bread in the tariff or protection policy of the country.-But there is a larger view of the subject-a view worthy of States i en-worthy of public men to entertain-worthy offevery intilligent and patriotic citizen to consider + and to be proud of if he is * Pennsylvanian. Now I have said before on other occasions and Trepeat now, that there is not a spot on the globe, with one except on, if it he an exception -- there is not a spot on this globe with the exception of England-if, that be an excoption-so favored of Providence, with all the means of human wealth, and human happiness, and of full and satisfactory employment of human Jahor as this state of Penn's Ivania. [Cheers.] You have, in the first place, an agreeable climate -a good position, touching close to the sen upon this end of the State-counceted with the great highway of the waters on the west; at the extremity of the State-intersected by many large rivers -von have an admirable soil--admirable when sempared with the soils of the country in which I lira. You have a temperate climate-you have, therefore, fruit striking to the evel everything almost that is attractive to in lustrious and civilized man. But then, to know your riches-to touch exout resources, we must go beneath this surface : and we must look to that vast aggregate mineral availth which be ongs to the State, in a degree neexer suppassed in any quarter of the glaba yet known. This is the very foundation-the broad hasis-ar which I think every man distrous of carrying forward the State on its prosperity will rest their support of the tariff policy of the counter. You have coal-you have iron. Now, gentlemen what is it that has enterned England to seuch an extent! You know that England has carried her empire all over the globe, that is she has possessions everywhere; she has 60 or 100,-...000,000 of subjects in England. She possesses) wast dominions in the East In lies, and a large portion of the West Julies. But what is all that! A very intelligent Epolish writ r says, that the East Indice are nothing, and the West Indices are nothing to the prosperity of the count we compared to the Black Indies—the coal mines of England. The conquest of the whole empire of the Great "Mozul-the conquest, if she sere to make it, and could make it, of all the gold and silver mines of Peru, would be an uthing to her treasures of coal mines at home. Taikis a truth tabt every one who contemplates the real sources of Eagland's wealth admits. And gow, how do you in Pennsylvania, in this great source of meany and happiness compare with England Why, in the first place, Pennsylvania is almost as large as England and Wales, They have an area of \$57.000 square miles. Penusylvanis has an area of \$3,000 square railes, and that's all the difference. Pennsylvania has as great a variety of coal as . Lugland, and whather her coal fields are as extensive as those of England, or a lettle less extensive, is a matter of no sort of importance, because, at any rate, they are inexhaustille for hundreds of thousands of years. This, thun, is that great capital -that mass

of inert wealth lying in the basom of the earth, be-

neath your feet, out of which the greatness, pros-

parity and happiness of Pennsylvanie remains to be wrought. We must take along with us, gen-

tlemen, in all our considerations of public wealth

political economy, and the particular pursuits of

mankind, the great changes wrought in the world

by the introduction of the power of steam, and

the invention of a mode of applying authracite

coal, as well as other coal to the production of that

power. It has seemed to change everything. We lost abroad upon the world, and is does not seem

to be the world that our fathers saw. Every thing in commercial affairs, is changed. It seems al-

the san had become some other clobe. We pass

over it with such rapidity-we so far getstrip the

most as if the orb on which we are hutled round you. I have said that this debt was incurred by

it is the particular feature of Pennsylvania that of self-government-cears to be a defender of the he has thus abundance of coal and of from in proximity to one another, that gives her this power munities and popular government, if Pennsylvania ensuing election. All these call on us with a sense of deep responsibility, whenever the time arrives for us to give our suffrages to the candidates for the nost useful of all purplies.—

But let us look to this wealth in somewhat, of a (Cheers, and cries of No-never-never!")—

There was to I was not government, if Pennsylvania should enealt away from a payment of her debt.

(Cheers, and cries of No-never-never!")—

There was to I was not government, if Pennsylvania should enealt away from a payment of her debt.

(Cheers, and cries of No-never-never!")—

There was to I was not government, if Pennsylvania should enealt away from a payment of her debt.

(Cheers, and cries of No-never-never!") nere practical point of view. The product of the There may be, I suppose, between here and the Pennsylvania coal mines, though it seems large, is Ohio river, half a dozen repudiators [A voice, really trifling when compared with that of En. "None."] There are spots, and black spots or land. England produces every year thirty mile the sun. But the general effulgence of that golden at this time is the annexation of another large ter- lions of tons of coal. At the common prices at orb hides and covers all that darkens and blackens [Loud Cheers.] And there may be a man in Pennsylvania whose politics and whose moral ritury to the twenty-six we already possess: I which coal sells at the pit's mouth in this country, lead him to think that a debt honestly contracte ess than sixty or seventy millious of dollars.had better not be paid. But could hear such s voice amid the thousand shouts in favor of hones thracite and one million of bituminous-perhaps and just policy, that would fill the air from on more. But this is done and that is all, with your xtremity of the State to the other. duces when there shall be a demand for it. Now how does this working of this great material of

you see what an enormous product that is,-not ability to produce quite as much as England profew-if it be an interest which tends to build up very-this has always appeared to me an insuper- in this state, the coal in the mine, undug, is worth able objection to its annexation. [Cheers.] For I thirty cents per ton—that is, the right of digging will never do anything now, or at any time, that and mining it may be obtained at that rate. When United States, that the United States are ready to strong hands of the Pennsylvania laborers. And take all the responsibility of annexing it immedi- this topic is a vast topic. I have not now time in the United States, and to preserve slavery in themen at Pittsburgh, I said then what I should

take all responsibility.

Now, slavery, in this country, stands where the reporters by talking aboud, so that we lost the rest Constitution left it. [Cheers.] I took an oath to of this sentence.] Now, gentlemen, I advert asupport the Constitution, and I mean to abide by gain to that other source of Pennsylvania's riches I shall do nothing to interfere with the domes - the iron mines of Pennsylvania. England prolie institutions of the Bouth; and the Government dures a million and a half tons of iron every year of the United States have no right to interfered And this product-partly owing to our large imby adding a large slave country to this. Why, sees at once that the manufacture of such a quan saay become desply involved in domestic difficul- dent quantity of coal, and this offers another in ties and the people of both may want the annexa- ducement to, and makes another call upon the lation of Canada! [Laughter and cheers.] We have bor of the country. It is supposed that the raillion territory enough-we are happy enough-each and a half tons of iron manufactured in England state moulds its own institutions to suit its own every year, consumes six millions of coal. You people—and is it not best to leave them alone! see, then, upon the calculations I have made, how much is paid to labor for the coal necessary to There is no man who possesses so much or so smelt the iron ores to that extent of English pro little power-no man so elevated or so humble as duct. Then also in regard to iron. You have all to be excused from exerting all the powerahe does seen calculations-I dare say they're common e possess to bring about the desired result! (Cheers) nough—to show how much of every ton of Iron Because there is no man so high in station or goes to pay agricultural industry—that is to say prosperity-no man so secure in life, or the pos- how much out of every ton of manufactured iron session of this world's goods-no man so en- must be appropriated to paying the provisions and ger from the effects of that disastrous course of suppose it \$20, we then have \$20 gore to agriculpolicy which will be pursued should our adversa- tural labor, gone to meet a demand for a ricultural productions on every ton of iron made in th

1810 a higher rate of duty on imported Iron, than

the United States does now under the tariff o

1842. And while there are those among us who

the average amount of ad valorem duty on all im-

per cent. £12 19s 6d is the average rate per cent.

England. It is not wonderful, therefore, I say,

gentlemen, that considering the manufactures and

artizans, and great amount of wealth yet to be de-

nia industry, that the people of Pennsylvania

should be inclined to support the protective policy

Nor is it wonderful. But it would be wonderful

if it were otherwise Nor is it wonderful that the

government of Pennsylvania, as a great political

corporation, as a political servant of a State, it is

not wonderful that the government of Pennsylva

nia should feel a similar interest. The govern-

ment of Pennsylvania has sought, by various

means, and some of them at great sperifices, to

cherish these great interests of Pennsylvania. To

assist in the development of her resources, the go-

vernment of Pennsylvania has contracted a great

deld for the purposes of Rail Roads and Canals,

and other public works, to the end that she may

means of wealth which at present lie hidden and

offer so much of useful occupation to men. Now,

ment of Pennsylvania, as a government, must de-

sire the development of these resources, to the gen-

eral improvement of all its population, and to the

finance and pay that debt which rests upon it.

Allow me here to say that Pennsylvania needs no

assumption by the United States to pay her debts

pay them hirself. She desires, I am sure, no as-

sumption of any debt of hers by the general goy

criment out of the sphere of its constitutional du

ty. But then there is one thing that neither the

government of Pennsylvania can do nor the peo-

ple of Pennsylvania can do. The government can

make roads. It may construct canals. It may

establish works of internal communication. The

people may open the mines and work in them, and

for all these interests there is one thing to be done

that the government and people of Pennsylvania

s perate or together, cannot do, and that is to pro-

set these interests by just and well considered

Custom House regulations. Pennsylvania does

knows that they and other similar works of do-mestic in lustry—the great interests of human so-

ciety cannot be arranged and controlled and reg-

that great regulating power. She gave that u.

on the establishment of the Constitution. She

gave up the power of laying duties on imports into

Pennsylvania; and she gave it up with a clear un-

derstanding-which the whole his ory of those

times proves-she gave it up with a clear under-

standing that the power with which she thus par-

ted and consented to place in the hands of the

general government should be so exercised as by

discrimination to protect American Pennsylvania

labor. [Cheers.] And the General. Government, I

undertake to say, violates its obligation to every

other State when it has taken this power out of

their hands, so that they can no longer use it, and

yet will not use it itself. That is the very pinch;

that is the very exigence; the demand of duty which is made on the government of the United

Statos. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania cannot

protect their own labor by duties at the custom

house—they cannot lay these duties—they have

parted with that power to the General Govern-

ment and they have parted with it under the

plainest un lerstanding and expectation ou both

sides, that the power would be so exercised as to

may do what we please about domestic in lustry-

the State of Pennsylvania, to ilo its part towards

She has contracted them liesself. Sh

gentlemen, it cannot be doubted that the govern-

bring forward and bring out into operation, thou

veloped out of Pennsylvania earth, by Pennsylva-

of the whole, mass of foreign imports take

Let every eitizen bear in mind, that it is not only his sizerest but his duly, 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 epends—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 dellar paid for foreign manufactures where ry dellar paid for foreign manufactures purchased read, is entirely lost to the region, goes to enrich the who do not contribute one cent to our domestic ns and oppresses our ow a citizens. down to 20 per cent. ad v .lurem-that's the policy

THE POOR MAN'S BILL. Those who are compelled to labor, ought to bear in inciding that the Tariff is emphatically the poor man's law-secures to him regular employment and good wages (wich is his capital—and just in proportion as the duties insertina the tarm is comparately the poor man it av-it secures to him regular employment and good wages which is his capital—and just in proportion as the duties are reduced, so in proportion does his wages go down Think of this working—men, before you sid in support-ing men who will rob you of your only capital, the washool that we should admit English from unless that protective duty of 20 per cent, will exclude it. What has England thought heretofore? England now has no occasion for duties in iron; but in the progress of her iron works she maintained up to

POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 12, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.

HENRY CLAY.

VICE PRESIDENT.

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

CLAY ELECTORAL TICKET,

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

CHESTER BUTLER, of Luzerne.

TOWNSEND HAINES, of Chester.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS,

1 Joseph G. Clarkson, Philadelphia. 2 John Price Wetherill, Philadelphia

3 John D. Ninesteel, Philadelphia,

6 Eleazer F. McDowell, Bucks co.

William-Heister, Luncaster co.

l i"Jonathan J. Slocum, Luzerne co.

12 Henry Drinker, Susquehanna co.

16 Frederick Watts, Cumberland co

19 Daniel Washabaugh, Bedford co.

Andrew W. Loomis, Allegheny so.

IMPORTANT.

13 Ner Middleswarth, Union co.

14 John Killinger, Lebanon co.15 Daniel M. Smyser, Adams co.

18 Andrew J. Ogle, Somerset co.

20 John L. Gow. Washington co.

22 James M. Power, Mercer co.

23 William A. Irvine, Warren co.

24 Benjamin Hartshorn, Clearfield co.

17 James Mathers, Juniata co.

7 Samuel Shafer, Chester co.

9 John S. Heister, Berks co.

4 John S. Littell. Philadelphia county.

5 Benjamin Frick, Montgomery county.

10 Alexander E. Brown, Northampton co.

trinions of James ti. Polk on the Tard "I AM IN FAYOUR OF REDUCING THE DU IES "TO THE RATES OF THE COMPROMISE CT. "WHERE THE WHIG CONGRESS FOUND HEM "ON THE 30th OF JUNE," 1842." say, they learned from England, who insists that Pamphlet Speech at Jackson, Tenn., April 3d, 1843. "THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WHIGPARTY AND MYSELF IS, WHILST THEY ARE
THE ADVOCATES OF DISTRIBUTION AND A
PE TECTIVE TARREF—MEASURES WHICH I 20 per cent. ad valorem is an adequate duty on all imported articles, if you will turn to the British " Neighber Ruinous To The Interests o the "Country and Especially To The Inte-Prests of The Planting States—I have "Steadily and at all times opposed ports, instead of being 20 per cent., amounts to 43

> MY OWN OPINION IS, THAT WOOL SHOULD [Congressional debates, Vol. 9, page 174.

[Same Speech, published by himself

"Mr. Henly, (locoforo) to-day, in the House, announce, meeting hostility to the present TARIFF, on behalf he Democratic party. He declared that Mr. Polk we proved to vi, and that they only wanted a Democratic Corress and a Democratic President elected, to repeal it. Speech in Congress; June 4th, 1844.

Whigs of Schuylkill!! Are you ready for the Grand Contest for HARRY of the West?

Aye! Afe!! Aye!!! AYE!!!!

All right go to work. THE ELECTIONS .- We candidly confess that we are disappointed in the result of the election in this County. The majority for Shunk is great er by 400 than we believed it could possibly by. We have polled 2390 votes, which exceeds the extraordinary increase of the vote has borne us down; which is about 1600 more than last year-The whole Catholic vote, which is large in this county, has gone against us with but two or three exceptions, and that a number voters were thrown into the county, there cannot be any doubt. A gentleman who came up in cars on Wednesday assured us that the cars going down that morning were crowded with Irishmen, leaving this

bring their products to the surface. But then, County. We shall reduce the majority in this county onsiderably at the Presidential election, provided no bets are made on the result of the election in the County-and the returns from every part of not passess that power, and the whole world vote of Pennsylvania will be cast for HENRY ulated successfully, but by the operation of Custom House duties. Pennsylvania has parted with

resort to every miserable shift and expedient to keep the truth from the mass of their party .--While Mr. Webster was speaking on Saturday even ng, in the mildest and most courteous manner of their party and candidates, confining himself to the great principles at issue; a meeting was called in another part of the town where the Ex-Senator entertained his audience with low abuse. shameful falsehoods, and personal vituperation, He did not touch upon a principle, but the agitating character of his talents sought in panegyrical and claims of our world-famed statesman, Hanny Post.) who has given more advertising to the press laudations of his own faction, and reckless abuse of Mr. Weight to specify the paper, that he commenced business. of Mr. Webster, to vent an excess of egotism. In his flights and aber, tions of enthusiasm, venom was plentifully and malignantly deffused and falsehood abounded. When the mouse wages active and determined war upon the Lion, lesser beasts that the interests of Pennsylvania were not idenfavor hand productions. Now, gentlemen, we lunatic in Bellam was once seked how he came whigs may do what they please, and individuals there; he replied, by a dispute. The world thought may do what they planse-but unless it be pro- I was mad-and I thought the world was mad-

be no security—no permanent prosperity amongst the position of the ex-Senator. If there is a colored man in this neighbor every body expects—Lam sum that I expect that he d, by the pame of Goorge London, we are reexplore its recesses so much with new hopes, and

Shameful Outrage.

One of those peculiar accidents which some times harpen from previous, and well-concerted design, delayed the cars from Philadelphia, on Saturday last, and in consequence the Hon. Daw-IRL WRESTER, who was announced to address a neeting here at 3 o'clock, did not arrive till near seven. In the afternoon about four thousand perons were assembled from all parts of our own. and from adjoining counties, eager to hear the great statesman, and as may be guessed, they did not very patiently bear their disappointment. Circumstances justified and still justify them in believing it to have been the result of a plan preconcerted by the Locofoco conductors and agents on the road, who it is well known here, are among the leaders and act in conjunction with the Locofoco party.

Early on Saturday morning the knowing ones were offering to bet that Mr. Webster would not speak by day-light-and gentlemen who were assengers in the cars, assure us that there was no visible cause of delay, except what seemed to be the work of design and not of accident.

Now this requires explanation. The community, indignant and outraged in their feelings, demand, as they have a right to demand, that a strict and scrutinizing investigation be instituted into the causes of this delay. It is from the Coal operators of this region that this company reap their profit and support-they owe it to them that the abuses on the road should be corrected. For a long time past this road has been

shamefully mismanaged in some of its departments. Some of those employed on it, pursue a ourse directly adverse to the interests of the Company and to the operators, from whom we, hear complaints almost every day-they are the sufferers from the mismanagement of the Company's agents. Although they use the Road, and will, perhaps, continue to use it, because it is their interest to do so, yet it is manifestly equally the interest of the Company to conciliate the good will this State, revised up to the present time, suitable of those from whom they derive their chief sup- for Judges and Inspectors of Elections, have just port, and have the feelings of the community call- been received at this office. ed out and engaged in their behalf, rather than actively and openly hostile to them. We hear among other causes of complaint, that some of those employed by the Company do not hesitate! to grossly insult gentlemen doing business and received a few days ago from Gen Sam'l. Starktravelling on the road. This should be looked af- weather, who has just returned from a tour ter by the Company, and the unfaithful and un. through upwards of forty counties in New York. scrupulous agents discharged. The Company Gen. S. stumper the State in 1840, and has upon owes this to themselves as well as to those doing his present trip spoke to 143 mass meetings. business with them.

It is the Company's interest to look well after its agents, for they may depend upon it, the com- pond to your enquiry. How will the State of munity will not patiently and silently bear the New York do in November next?" I have, as recurrence of an outrage like the last. We call, you know, traversed this State from East to West, it an outrage, because the circumstances connect- returning through the Southern tier of counties. ed with it justify the belief that it was the result and assure you that the State is not only safe, unof design. We are assured by competent engi- doubtedly safe, but it is my decided opinion, by a neers that there was no difficulty in running the larger majority tiren in 1840. I found in all the engine. The conduct and conversation of those Western counties a decided increase of Whig employed on the lime at the time, and anterior strength. The counties commencing with Steuand posterior to it-the fact that a delay has not ben to the North River, in the aggregate, stand occurred for nearly two months, from the circum- better than in 1840. The central counties, west stance that the double track is completed of Albany, are also in better condition than forthrough the greater part of the route-the bets merly; it is a mistaken notion that Mr. Wright offered that the cars would not be in till night- will add to the general strength of the ticket and the superadded coincidence that a similar de- he is known to be opposed to public improvements lay occurred when Messrs. Clarkson and Gib and forstand pledged to the repeal of the tariff, Lons were passengers to Pottsville for a similar in consequence of which I am cortain he will lose purpose-all, we say, justify the conviction that in the South; whether he will make up this, loss the train was purposely delayed. These delays in the North, I am unable to say, but from the are felt by the whole community; travellers can- best information do not believe he will; our river ville to transact particular and important business man who witnessed the immense meeting of Thursat a certain time, arrive too late and suffer in day evening in Canal St., and the high spirits by pocket thereby—the mail is delayed—due at one which all were animated, can doubt our ability to o'clock, it gots in at seven, and instead of crossing carry this City. In the County the enthusithe mountains by daylight, is started off after night—men suffer in their business because of the mail's delay. We know two instances where on last Saturday gentlemen were expecting mon
State safe for Mr. Clay, past all peradventure. on last Saturday gentlemen were expecting mon- State safe for Mr. Clay, past all peradventure, ey by the mail with which to pay their hands. The great opportunity I have had to know this It did not arrive till after night, and the workmen State for the past twenty years, forbids my being were compelled to go without the wages of the mistaken. Yours truly, past month's labour. If the community suffer. from the mismanagement of the Company's agents upon the principle of action and re-action, the that I have abundant reason to know, that this Company itself will ultimately lose.

Great Meeting. HON. DANIEL WEBSTER. A Committee of gentlemen repaired to Reading

on Saturday morning to escore the Hon Dax-IEL WEBSTER to our Boroug h . He was announced to speak here at 3 oclock Van Buren vote of 1840 by 206; and is 100 more but an accident delayed the cars till night, and

than our most sanguine friends claimed; but the about a thousand good citizens who had assembled from throughout the county returned disappointed to their homes.

Early in the afternoon as many as four thousand were assembled round the stand in front of Jacob Geisse's Hotel, in Centre-street. To relieve tedious delay, and in some measure to compensate for the disappointment, Mr. Bancroft of Columbia county, made an able, humorous and argumentative speech. At six o'clock the meet ing adjourned for an hour; within the hour the cars arrived; the news circulated rapidly through the town, and in fifteen minutes a crowd greater than could near and distinguish even Mr. Webster's stentorian voice, was assembled. And rare the State seem to guarantee that the Electoral ly have our people had an opportunity to hear such a speech. No man in the country better understands all the great interests of the country than Mr. Webster, or can more clearly expose MR. WEBSTER AND THE EX-SENATOR. them to the people. It is curious to see thow al. The Locofoco leaders to preserve their strength, most every subject is illumined when held in the concentrated light of his mind.

We had no reporter on the ground and would not from memory attempt anything like an outline of his great speech. It was chaste, perspicuous, sententious, demonstrative, logical, with frequent touches of that high style of eloquence peculiarly his own, and unattainable to all beside him. He remarked beautifully and in a tone of merited eulogium, upon the services of Gen. Markte-glan- ing Post, deserves to be reprinted :ced briefly, en passant, at the character, abilities and adorn the man, 'proudly eminent'-and then with a determination to expend in advertising al bent the force, and put in operation the ponder- his profits for the first two years, but that he soor ous energy of his mind upon the Pariff. No man found it impossible to do so—the faster he paid it could have heard him and gone away doubting nopolised all the advertising columns of all the mu t betake themselves to flight for safety. A tified with a Protective Tariff—and the Parisf itself with the Whig party.

But, when he spoke of Mr. Clay-a long time his friend-his heart seemed to open the floodstream of eloquence pure as the mountain rillnusical as the winds of of Heaven and powerful as its storms

explore its recessor so inuch with new hopes, and for sew purposes; and with so great success, as if for sew purposes; and with so great success, as if why. I should despair of the great cause hear from him.

Explore its recessor so inuch with new hopes, and with so great success, as if long the firm, active, consistent and unfinching ton (VI.) Free Press.

advocate of protection, and I challenge the whole land to produce the man that dare deny the fact before me, or tell me that James K. Polk is: a

friend of a Protective Tariff. Mr. WEBSTER was enthusiastically received by our citizens, and when he finished his speech. which was about one hour and a half in length, a beautiful Wreath, twined by the fair hands of lovely woman, was dropped at his feet from the porch above the stand. Hundreds of women were there, smiling approbation from all the casements in the neighborhood. God bless the ladies! with all the devotion which characterizes the worship of the maiden of Rome at the Temple of Vesta they bow at the shrine of their Country, instancing sweetly the sympathy of beauty with talenrs; the union of patriotism and love.

On Sunday Mr. WEBSTER attended divine service in the Presbyterian Church in the morning and evening, and left us on Monday morning in the Cars on his way to New York.

The late hour at which he arrived. Mr. WEB. STEP said, would prevent him from giving any thing like a detail of the business of the country. He would confine himself to general and prominent facts; and not being able to give a report of his speech, we publish instead his address at Valley Forge, and an extract from his Philadelphia speech, which we commend to the careful perusal of our readers.

WIRE ROPE.-We refer our readers to an adsertisement in another column, calling the attention of those engaged in the Coal trade to the Patent Wire Rope, offered for sale by Mr. Kemp of New York. A gentleman well acquainted with the operations in this region, assures us that he has examined the rope alluded to, and that it can with advantage be substituted in place of chains on the inclined plains, with economy, and safety.

Pamphlet copies of the Election Laws of

NEW YORK, Oct. 8, 1844. Dear Bannan :-

I send you a copy of a letter I - Erq.

Sir-It affords me pleasure to res-

S. STARKWEATHER." In confirmation of the above, I can assure you Union. I am in daily interconrse with men from all parts of the State, and all confirm when been so often repeated, that Mr. Clay will come to the Cayuga Bridge with at least 20,000 majority, and some say 30,000. We have no better evidence of that fact, than the total abandonment of all principle in the Locofoco party in this City; they now depend upon the bullies of the party. argument they have none, save the British argument of free trade . I witnessed the assault of the Empire Club on Thursday night upon the Whig procession, after the meeting in Canal St., which is acknowledged to have been the largest meeting ever held in this City by any party; the several Clubs. &c., formed, and went over into the Bowery; there a rush was made at them, by men armed with clubs, slugs, (a piece of lead worked on to the end of a rope with a kind of net work.) and Bowie knives; they were beaten off by the gallant young Whigs, and when the procession came opposite to the den of this Vampire Club, they made a rush upon a weak point in the procession, knocked down, and injured a flag bearer, and attempted to carry off a Banner. It was torn and much defaced, but saved from these ruffians, whose proper place would be Sing Sing; and would have been for some of them, if the Governor had not exercised the pardoning power. But this works well for the cause of our noble Harry; many of the most respectable are disgusted with this State's Prison Club and its adherents and will not vote with them any longer. B.

BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING -- We have see many instances of the a lvantage of Advertising recorded, but the following one, which is vouched for, on the authority of the New York Morn-

A wealthy merchant of this city, (says the out, the more he received; and could he have mopapers in the city, he would have been repaid tenfold.

A SPARTAN MOTHER, "He will be here to vote on Tuesday." replied a lady of this place the other day, to a suggestion that her son, who had stondy and stable system of legislation, there will and they out voted me. Something like this is gates of its pent up enthusiasm and let forth a just become of age, would not return in time for continued she, " and he will never dishonor h mother by so flagrant a neglect of the duties of a freeman." Saturday evening brought no tiding. -I have served with Me. Clay," said ke, "side of the "boy." - Sunday passed - Monday morning came and the noble spirited matron started on by side year after year, in the Senate, and trip of sixty or seventy miles, to bring him in tim

BUSINE SS DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.-Two Dollars er annum, payable semi-annually in advance, by those who reside in this county-and annually i advance by those who reside at a distance. If not paid within the year, \$2 50 will be demanded. Five Dollars in advance will pay for three year's Terms to Advertisers.

To merchants and others who wish to advertise by the year, with frequent changes of advertisements, the terms will be \$12 per annum, in cluding the paper, or \$10 in advance; Two squares with the paper, without change, \$ 10 per annum, or \$8 in advance. One square of 12 squares with th lines with the paper, \$8, or \$6 in advance. Bu iness Cards of 5 lines, \$ 5 with the paper, or \$ 4 . dvance-3 lines \$ 3 with the paper, or \$2 without the paper.

Larger advertisements will be published as per agreement. 🗢 One square of 12 lines, one dollar for 3 insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion Five lines or under 25 cents for one insertion, and 123 cents for every subsequent insertion.

` Insurance.

The subscriber, Agent for one-of the best Insurance fixes in Philadelphia, is prepared to make insurances n all descriptions of property, such as: Houses, Mills, tables, Goods, Furniture, &c., &c., at the very lowest ates.

B. BANNAN 25- V. B. Palmer, Esq., No. 59 Pine Street, Philadel-

phia, is authorised to act as Agent to receive subscrip-ions and advertisements for this paper. TO VOLNEY B. PALMER, No. 160 Nassau Street, (Tribune Buildings) New York is our regularly constituted agent for all subscriptions and advertise ents, in that city, and is authorized to give receipts for the same.

Cheap Publications. All the cheap publications are for sale at this office is soon as issued, at publisher's prices. Single copies fany work obtained to order.

Passage Agency, &c. The subscriber is prepared to engage Passage, for Passengers from every part of Lugland, Ireland, Scot-land and Wales at the very lowest rates. He also attends to remitting usafey to every part of Europe, in sums of one Pound and upwards Byprompt attention to business, he expects to give general satisfaction. B. BANNAN, Agent for JOSEPH McMURRAY.

Job Printing. W. f. have recently made additions to our already large assortment of Job Type, which is now great-ry than that of any Country Printing Office, in the State and after eady to execute all kinds of

JOB PRINTING of eyefy description, at the very lowest rates: such as CARDS. BILL HEADS,

CARDS.

CARDS.

BILLS of LADING.

BILLS of LADING.

POST BILLS &

Atvery short notice. By keeping good workmen, and prompt despatch in executing orders, we expect to receive the support of the public.

We have also a BINDERY attached to the office, which enables us to bind all kinds of Printing, when it necessary to do so. Books of every description, and to order. April 0, Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, will please make payment as early as possible. He is anxious to have all his old business settled up. B. BANNAN

Dyscresta is a weakness of the disestive organ, and, like every other complaint, is caused by impurities of the blood. The gastric puice, a fluid peculiar to the stomach, when secreted from had blood, is deficient in those astonishing solvent properties, which are so essential to proper digestion—consequently the blood is not suitably our field, the bowels are imperfectly evacuated, and, indeed, all the functions of the body are deranged.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are one of the most extraordinary medicines in the world for the curs of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are one of the mest-extraordinary medicines in the world for the cure of Dyspepsia, because they thoroughly cleinse the stomach of all billions affections, and completely purify the billion. Hence, as they remove the cause of every kind of disease, it is absolutely impossible for them to full in curring Dyspepsia.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the Principal Office, No. 169 Rice street, Philadelphia.

Caution—As Counterfeiters are abroad, he particular, in all cases, to ask for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, and avoid purchasing from those who offer to sell at a reduced price,

October 12

The most important News to the Invalid-is the entiable success of Dr. Steelling's Pulmonary Sympton restoring health to the Consumptive patient MOTHERS have blessed the lucky hote in which they suffication in cases of Croup, Scirlet Fever, or Measles!! It is too frequently the case that such news as this is disregarded—Disease comes, and theh, and not till then, will man learn such Wishom, as relates

Elizabeth Dabois of Phila, who had been ufflieted

LOUR HARKET. Corrected carefully for the JOURNAL. Ton \$10 00 to 12 3 00 2 00 Hay: Dried Peaches pared Bush. Dried Apples pared

Dissolution of Co-Partnership. TAKE Notice that the Co-partnership berefore existing between Jno. W. & Joseph G. Eawton, Coal Merchants, trading under the firm, of John W. & Joseph G. Lawton, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the third day of October, A. D. 1911, and that all persons having claims, on said fign, are to apply to Joseph G. Lawton, for payment and settlement thereof, and all persons owing the said firm, are to pay the same, W the said Joseph G. Lawton.

JOHN G. LAWTON. JOHN G. LAWTON, JOSEPH G. EAWTON.

Problemation.

W. HEREAS, the Constitution of the United States.

V. directs, that for the purpose of choosing a Bresident and Vice President of the United States, each State shall appoint in such manner as the Lexislature thereof may direct, number of Alectors, equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress: Therefore.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Gineral Assembly met, and it is hereby created by the aughterity of the same, passed the 2nd day of Jehrang 1802. And it is enjoined on me to give durang Public Notice of such election to be held for the purpose aforesaid;

I, JEREMIAH REED,

High Sheriff of Schuylkill county, do therefore hereby make known and give this Public Notice to the Electory of the said county of Schuylkill that an Election will be held in the said county by the citizens qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, at the Fame places at which the sandmembers shall have heen voted for at the last preceding election, on the fifth Friday preceding the first Wednesday of December (which will be the last day of November 1921,) for the purpose of electing 26 Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States; and the several Inspectors, Judges and Clerks who shall have attended at the last election for members of the General Assembly, shall attend and perform, at the said election of Electors, the like duties and be subject to the like penaltics for neglect or misconduct, as they are or shall be by, han attend and periodic, at the said extending the Electors, the like duties and be subject to the like penalties for neglect or misconduct, as they are or shall be liable to, at the election of the General Assembly. Ad lift is further enacted, that as soon as all the votes shall be read off and counted, the Judges of each district out a certificate, signed by the said Judges or a majority of them, of the number of votes which have heen given for each candidate; which number shall be expressed in words of length, and one of the said Judges shall take charge of said certificate and on the Monday next, (which will be the fourth day of said month.) produce the same in a meeting of one of the Judges from each district at the Court House in the horough of Orwigsburg, when and where the Judges so to meet, shall cast up their several county returns, and execute, under their respective hands and seals a return for the whole district and make out triplicate returns, signed by the said Judges & C. eturns, signed by the said Judges, &c.
liven under my hand, at the Sh-riff soffice in Orwigsburg, the 5th day of October, in the year of Lord on thousand eight hundred and forty, four and of the thousand eight hundred and today, Independence of the United States the sixty ninth, JEREMIAH REED, Sherif.

Dissolution of Partnership. ME Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Coal business, under the firm of the Pinkerton and Company, and in the Store kacping isiness at St. Clair, under the firm of Toseph Whitild and Company, has this day been dissolved by mi ial consent. The business of the late firm of John Pinkerton an

The Coal Trade.

The shipments this week in the aggregate, so not vary much from those of last week, showing to crease on the Rail Road, of about 1200 tons, and a cotesponding increase on the Canal. The shipments form the Lehigh, for the week en-

Freights to Philadelphia 65-by-Rail Brad & 2 25 .

ding on the 28th uit., amounted to 11,499.

81 15. The Commercial List gives the following, an the ates of freight from Philadelphia : To Salem, Charleston 81 621 per ton. ambridgeport & Brighto Boston,

Boston,

Newport & Warren, R. I.

Providence & Fall River,

New Haven & Hartford, Con. 41 50 a

Baltimore, Washington, D.C. Fredricksburg, Va. The price of Coal on Board, remains without varia-For the week ending on Thursday Evening last, RAIL ROAD. 11,623 14

Per fast report, 323,684 14 BY CANAL. I'p to Thursday night, Pottsville & P. Carbon, Schuylkill Haven, Little Schuylkill,

13,819 13 Per last repert 311.635 09 640.520 03 Lehigh Coal Trade Despatched from Mauch Chunk for ending 9th month 28, 1844. Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co.

Summit Mines Loom Run Mines Beaver Meadow Mines FROM PENN HAVEN. Hazleton Coal Co. ROCI Buck Mountain Coal Co. CROCK PORT.

1575

397

819

11499 TOTAL SHIPMENTS. FROM MAUCH CHUNK. Room Rundo Beaver Meadow FROM PENN HAVEN. ROCK PORT.

Roate 258,307 Tons ittle Schuylkill Coal Trade. Amount of Coal transported over this man Thursday evening last Tons: Boats. Watson, Sun of America, Sophit, Mouroe, No. 82 Raccon,

Wm. Lawton Cleopatra Hiram : E. L. Cary 10 Sarah Ann'
Time
Slar, Per Sundry Shippers Per last report

2029 44912 807 4296 Total GEORGE WIGGIN, Ment. Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven It. R. Mine Hill & Schulysman.

The following is the amount of Coal, transported on this Road, for week ending on Thursday even for last.

Tons.

Per last report, 231.00948

Total. 6 33 19 WM - NEWELL, Collector Mount Carbon Rail Road The following is the amount of Coal transported on this Road, for the week ending Thursday Evening last.

Tons. 342

Per last Report, 134971

NATHAN CLEAVER, Collector, Mill Creek Rail Road . ompany. The amount of coal transported over this joad for

Total GO,001 GO,001 GEO, HADERTY, Collector. 64,001 Schuylkill Valley Rail Roads The Amount of ceal hauled over this road for the reek ending on the 5. Tons 4,215
Per last report, Al, 991 Total, JESSÉ TURNER, Collector \$ 85,266

Notice. A N Election for Thirteen Directors of the Monera-A Bank of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, to, serve the closuing year, will be held at the Banking House, hetween the hours of 10 o'clock A. Mand 3 o'clock; P. M. on Monday the 18th of Novemberghert.

A general meeting of the Stockolders will be held at the Banking House, on Tuesday the 5th of Sprember next.

CHARLES LOESER, Jashier.

October. 12 A N Election for Thirtyen Directors of the Miners' Bank of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, to

Fall Fashions. THE subscribers respectfully announce to numerous friends and customers, that if you direct friends. numerous friends and customers, that Mey have just received their Fall Pashlons, direct from London New York and Philadelphia, and are prepared to ma-up all kinds of Garments, in the latest and mo ashionable minner.
25 Call and see for yourselves.
GRANT & MARTZ. Pottsville, October 12,

A CARD. Mr. C. W. ILLIES, Teacher of Languages, has removed his residence to the Dwelling of Mr. Badefelt in Norwegiah storet, a short distance above Mr. Ginnis Freundry where he continues to give instructions in the Granuar, French, Brawing, &c. &c. October, 5th Steam Engines.

OR SALL—Two large second hand long pressure I Steam Engines, of about 100 heric power each, built in the most substantial manner, and substantial wanner, and will be sold low. Apply at the office of the Baltimore Rail road Co., No 761 Walnut street.

October 5

Election Laws. DAMPHLET Copy of the Election Laws, and to Ma 3 let, 13th, revised and corrected, price 37 centy just received and for sale by B. BANNAN, to October

In the Court of Common Pleas of Schuytkille. In the Court of Common Pleas of Schrylkilles.

JENENIAH PHILAN, July term, 1815 No. 37.

Lev. Fa. Lina Mechan
Join Edwood. Lev. Lina Mechan
Join Edwood. Lev. Lina Mechan
Join He advice stated proceeding, will attend to
the duries of the appointment, on Monday, the 21st day
October 1941, at his office, in the Borough of Tottaville;
when and where all persons thaving claims, upon the
fund in Court for distribution, are hereby natified to attend, and make proof of their respective chains. The
Court will distribute the money to the regignants enitied to receive it, on Monday, the first day of Decam
ber next, being the first day of the next term?

E. GWEN PARRY Andior.

October 5.

In the matter of the Letate of H. Rauel, deceased rather undersigned auditors, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Schuylkill County, is, andit, resettle and re-ktale the administration accining Danicl Sholtenberger, Co-administration with John Schull-of
the estate of Henry Raush, late of Manheim township. Schujkili County, facus, fact of annuer township, Schujkili County, deceased, will meet 19, Saturday, November 2, 1841, at the office of John R. Hobart, Inthe Borough of Orwigeburg, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to perform the duties of their appointment; CHARLES WEMAN, PETER F. LifeWig, JOHN F. HOBGRT.

Oct. 2, 40—5t Auditors.

ě, Proposals. Council of the Borough of Pottaville, up to 7 a clock, P. M., on the 15th day of October next, for Two Hundred feel of Curb Stone, to be delivered drassed and set, to be not less than three feet look, two fees the constitution of the constitution wide, and six inches thick, according to the Boroug Ordinance. 184AC BECK, Town Cl'k.