

POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 9, 1844.

Business Again.—The duties imposed upon us during the late arduous political contest consumed so much of our time, and consequently diverted it from our business, that we now find our coffers empty, with numerous bills outstanding themselves to our especial notice, which under existing circumstances, places us in a very peculiarly embarrassed situation, as somebody has said: 'We hope, therefore, that all those who know themselves indebted to this establishment will take the hint, and govern themselves accordingly.'

Tax Election.—The official returns for this County will be found in another column. The Whig vote is 2371, greater by 100 than any vote ever heretofore polled by our opponents. The vote is unexampled, 5975, and exceeds the vote at the warmly contested Sheriff's election last year, about 1600. The Whigs polled 200 votes more than they claimed, yet notwithstanding this increase, we are beaten by a majority of \$33 in the County. We deem this explanation necessary to satisfy those who expected us to do better. This large vote may be a legal one, but we have strong reasons to believe that such is not the case.

We learn that Governor Porter has appointed LUTHER KINZIE, Esq., late Senator from the Luzerne District, Judge of this District. We learn, also, that Mr. Kidder will make Pottsville his place of residence.

We are gratified at the result in Pennsylvania; we had looked forward to it with hope and faith—we rejoiced to see the people of Pennsylvania understand their interests—we felt that no State in the Union had so much depending upon the issue. Her mineral wealth and manufacturing facilities made her more dependent than her sister States upon the protecting and fostering care of the government. We could not therefore believe it possible that her voters were not Tariff men, and we yet believe that the masses of them are; but our opinions seeing the rapidly with which the great system was making proselytes, became, all of a sudden its clamorous advocates; and wrung upon all the changes that James K. Polk was a Tariff man. We blushed for them when we saw them so industriously engaged in the contemptible work of deception; we knew it was the first time that the determined opponents of a successful measure, had, for personal and selfish ends, pretended for it the warmest friendship, as the way and farming word seeks for an argument of defence in its friendship for the lamb; but we did not believe they would succeed in blinding their eyes upon the people, and persuade them to believe in it. Pennsylvania has given the death blow to themselves, and would have no right to complain if the Union left them to reap the ultimate and fatal consequences of their folly—but thank Heaven, we believe the result does not depend on the vote of Pennsylvania.

If we could direct ourselves of all feelings of interest in the result of the great political contest, we should find ample amusement in watching the effect produced by the various reports upon men of both parties—their alternately dilly-dallying and contracting countenances. At one time we would laugh at the fearful and solemn phiz of the Locos, or the smile, through strong sympathy, with the cheerful, hope-inspired Whigs. In a few hours, by another report, there is a complete reaction, the friends of Clay are prostrate, and the Polk-men are victorious in their exultations.—But unfortunately, this is too serious a matter to engender mirth; the great interest at stake in this issue; the principles depending upon the mighty result; the deep and abiding personal feeling for our candidates, create within us, other and quite different emotions. A similar effect to that produced on men is visible in the stock market, which is always regarded as a sort of financial regulator, and index to the monetary state of the Country. Even the "Neutral Ledger" admits that with the news of a Whig victory, stocks advance, and fall with a Whig defeat; a fair criterion by which we may judge of the potent effects for good or for evil, to be produced by the result.

Robbery.—We regret to learn that the dwelling of Mr. William Koch, near McKeanburg, in this county, was broken open on the evening of the 1st inst., while Mr. K. was attending the election at McKeanburg, and about \$270 stolen from a desk. About 9 o'clock, the family was alarmed by several blows struck against a window, which were immediately followed by blows against the door, bursting it in, when the family fled by the back way, and ran to a neighbor's, a short distance off to give the alarm. On their return they found that a desk had been broken open, and the above mentioned sum of money stolen therefrom. The man who committed the robbery, was evidently acquainted with the house, and knew that Mr. K. was absent. He was disguised with a kind of a frock, and had his head covered with a handkerchief. One hundred dollars remain has been offered for the discovery of the thief.

The following is the official vote in this Senatorial District:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Includes names like Schuykill, Carbon, Monroe, Pike, etc.

Rail's majority, 2714. This issue.—All the States have already cast their Electoral votes except Maine, Massachusetts, Alabama, Vermont, Delaware and South Carolina. The three former vote on Monday, the 11th, and Vermont and Delaware on Tuesday the 12th.—The Legislature appoints the Electors in South Carolina. When we penned this article, the result was still doubtful, but we fully believe that Henry Clay has succeeded. A few days will decide the question.

We learn from citizens of Branch Township, that the Locofoco tax-collector, issued a number of receipts for taxes to persons who were not on the Assessors' list. It is to be hoped that the necessary measures will be taken by those interested to prosecute him.

The Morris Canal was recently sold for one million dollars. One-fourth the original cost.

The American Mechanic.

Among all the varieties of man that diversify the human race, there is no more honorable character than the American Mechanic. Free in his heart and unworshiped in his prejudices; elevated above the condition of that inferior political grade, in the same calling, in the old world; removed from the seductive allurements to luxurious vice; depending upon his daily exertions for his personal comforts, feeling industry essential for the support of those who live by his earnings,—always able to procure without difficulty the shelter of a convenient home, and an abundant supply of good things for the physical man, he charges himself without anxiety with the expenses of a family, and enjoys that measure of happiness, to be had only amidst the duties and employment of a domestic life. Industry and economy enable him to set aside by little, a store for sickness and old age, and gradually to add to the advantage of his skill and energy.—Unshackled in thought, he forms and utters his opinions at pleasure, sees in himself a guardian of the institutions of his country, and one of the governors of a mighty empire; he knows that the common weal is committed partially to his care, and must be influenced by his virtue and intelligence. He is, in fact, one of nature's nobles, and if, with such advantages and inducements, he does not improve by reading and reflection, fit himself for his high and dignified duties, if he is not independent in mind and honorable in his feelings, if he is not a virtuous and happy man, the blame rests on himself.

It is the peculiar merit of our institutions, that they are all shrouded and fashioned by the people; it therefore becomes the duty of the people to prepare themselves for the resulting obligation to fashion them wisely.

We have lived but a single day in the age of nations, yet all the maturity of refinement, which belongs to the old world, is visible in the new, in arts, in power, in population, our equalled progress has never been seen, out-stripping fancy's wild dream. It is not enough, however, that we contemplate the solidity and extent of the materials in the fabric of our national greatness; we must build it up and sustain it. It is this conviction we would bring every American Mechanic; we would have him feel the important influence which he must exercise upon the destinies of his race. We would have him understand that he is light to be called upon to aid in administering the government, and merit the confidence of his fellow-men in his honorable service. We would not have him limit his range of thought to the mechanical rules of his particular employment, or circumscribe the movements of his mind to narrow channels, but labour to acquire himself with the whole science of government, and everything connected with the nature and business of men, for without this, he will find himself powerless to resist the intriguing or disciplined politician. The American Mechanic is himself, by birth and from necessity, a politician—he should be a liberal and enlightened politician.

The American Mechanic, from whose labors the wealth and conveniences of society are derived, and in whose society recognizes its pride and defence, if he is an American in feeling and in interest, and if he employs his time, as he ought to employ it, between his professional duties and the maintenance of his family, the improvement of his mind, and the exercise of his political rights, is the highest order of man. In this country, no unjust artificial distinctions exist to deaden his enterprise or chill his energies. In the old world, wealth and greatness is encompassed by their towers, and enriched with their treasures, and filled with self-complacent satisfaction at the view of their possessions, hardly bestow a thought on the masses of the people around them. Here all stand on the same level of civil rights—the highest motives to industry are held out to all; all are urged to exertion by the noblest, as well as the most selfish feeling of their human nature. Industry and thrift are not derogatory here, but are regarded as merits, and strange as it may sound in a foreign ear, the iller can hardly maintain a position in society. Our people recognize the general truth, that the mind, undirected by prominent influences, will necessarily form for itself occupations out of accidents, and take a bias from the fortuitous impulses of circumstances; and perhaps, imbibing its principles from chance, lose its moral integrity for the want of a fixed employment.

Property can only be accumulated by individual effort. No unequal law perpetuates wealth in families; death will relax the rich man's grasp, and unseen hands divide his acquisitions among his heirs. Our institutions guard individual rights equally with the public safety, and protect the enjoyments of the humble, alike with the possessions of the fortunate. The independent American Mechanic, living under, and himself sustaining these liberal institutions; counsel with "neither poverty or riches," free to think, and free to act; occupies a position in the scale of men to which no parallel in the old world.

The following are the Official Returns for President in Schuykill County, compared with the Presidential election of 1840, and the recent Governor's election.

Table with 4 columns: Name, 1840, 1844, 1848. Lists names like Schuykill, Carbon, Monroe, Pike, etc.

MORALS AND RELIGION.—ECONOMY.—The difficulties of New York and Brooklyn cities now consume about eight thousand bushels of grain daily, or amount of two and a half millions bushels a year—making about eight millions bushels of wheat, amounting at thirty-two cents a gallon, to about two and a half millions of dollars. Oh slaves, where is thy task?

SIZE OF LONDON.—The city of London contains over 10,000 streets, courts and alleys, 160,000 houses and public edifices, and nearly two millions of inhabitants; it covers a space of 18 square miles, and is over thirty miles in circumference. In other words, it is more than seven times as large as the city of New York.

ELECTION RETURNS.

OHIO. This State has cast her Electoral vote for Henry Clay by about 5000. The gain in 45 counties heard from over the recent Governor's election is 3461.

MARYLAND. The friends of Henry Clay have carried this State by about 3300. The gain in 45 counties over the Governor's election of 1855: Polk's Majority in Baltimore was only 473.

CONNECTICUT. Comes up nobly to the rescue with about 3000 majority for Clay and Frelinghuysen, showing a considerable gain on the Whig majority at the last spring election.

RHODE ISLAND. This gallant little State, which covered itself all over with glory in maintaining "law and order," within her borders, has maintained her well-earned fame by giving at least 2000 majority for Clay and Frelinghuysen.

NEW JERSEY. True as steel to the Democratic Whig cause, she has rebuked Locofocoism for the four slanders heaped upon her noble and beloved Frelinghuysen, by casting her vote for him, by an increased majority received by the Whig Governor, at the recent-contested election. The majority for Clay and Frelinghuysen is 1500.

VIRGINIA. The returns in thirty-three counties in this State show an increase of about 600 on the Van Buren vote of 1840, when the Locos carried the State by 1392. In the western portion of the State the Whigs claim a considerable gain on the vote of 1840, but whether it will be sufficient to carry the State remains in doubt.

PENNSYLVANIA. We give the returns as far as heard from, which are sufficient to show that the State has gone for Polk by about 6500 majority.

Table with 4 columns: POLK, CLAY, BUNKER, MARBLE. Lists counties like Berks, Bradford, Bucks, etc.

WHICH COUNTY CARRIED FROM: 25729 22782 24355 21722

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Lists counties like Adams, Allegheny, Berks, etc.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following is the result of the Presidential Election, as far as heard from:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Electors, Votes. Lists names like Clay, Polk, etc.

THE SYNOD OF CINCINNATI commenced its session in the city of Cincinnati on the 19th of September, and closed on the 26th. Upward of one hundred members were present, and much business was transacted.

THE SYNOD published resolutions explanatory of its views on the subject of slavery, being prompted thereto by misunderstandings on the subject still prevalent in some of the churches.—The resolutions declare slavery, as existing in the United States, to be manifestly contrary to the principles of the gospel, and therefore sinful; but that there are, in the opinion of the Synod, individuals in the church standing in the relation of master and slaves under such peculiar circumstances, that they cannot justly be charged with sin merely because of that relation.

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Every one at all conversant with the coal trade, is aware of the generally unprofitable nature of the business; that those engaged in it, have had an unceasing struggle to meet their liabilities, and those indirectly dependent upon it, have severely suffered in the numerous failures, which successive seasons produce. Since the passage of the Tariff act of 1842, an impetus has been given to all occupations, in other sections of our country; and under its wholesome stimulus, prosperity, elsewhere, waits on the efforts of industry. Not so with the coal trade: in the face of largely increased consumption, it still languishes under low prices, and inadequate returns. To what causes is this state of things, novel and unheard of in any other business, to be attributed? Demand and supply should regulate the price of articles, and that they do to a certain extent, is undoubtedly true; for if the supply be superabundant, the price must fall proportionately with the amount of surplus; and vice versa; influenced, in some degree by the state of finances, and the more or less perishable nature of the article. There is, however, a limit below which necessities do not fall; and to the manufacture or production of these, there is a check, immediately they cease to quit cost; the manufacturer stops the purchase of raw material, works up his stock, and suspends operations; and the farmer turns his attention to some other growth; neither whilst this state of things continues, are new factories erected, nor does any adventurous agriculturalist sow an extra amount of the unprofitable crop. How is it then, that the coal trade offers this singular anomaly! In its utmost depression, new mines are opened, and the old ones driven to their full extent! Scarcely twenty years have elapsed since coal was first introduced into a single one of the many markets, to which it is now so extensively shipped. In that time the consumption has reached from zero to the enormous amount of one million five hundred thousand tons per annum. Here is a growth which might lead to the supposition, that no probable increase in facilities of supply, would more than meet, and which should certainly prevent a downward tendency of prices;—yet with the single exception of a speculative rise which occurred in the latter part of 1836, coal at our mines, or landing, has at no time since 1829 brought more than a mere remunerating price! Had such been generally obtained during this period, no reasonable complaint could have been urged; for, even this, "prosperity would have filled our borders," and our desert hills "have blossomed like the rose." But not more than four out of the whole number, have been paying seasons; the remainder, if examined, will present a beggarly account of loss and bankruptcy.—Hence arises this strange deviation from all the known rules of trade! They may be sufficiently accounted for by the facility with which any individual like 'innocent' of capital or credit may embark in it.—The readiness with which coal may, at all times, by a certain reduction of price, be converted into cash.

The lottery-like excitement attendant upon pursuits, wherein (notwithstanding the light which science now sheds upon the subject) so much depends on fortune—and the fact, that the capitalist who once commences the business, must either consent to sacrifice his whole investment, or continue an unavailing struggle for profit, where there is none. In short the business is like the galvanic coil, which the experimenter readily takes hold of, but cannot at his option let go.

The owners of coal land are sufferers as well as the rest of our community, and they are also in a very considerable degree, accountable for the present unprofitable condition of the business. Every proprietor in the region will acknowledge the truth of the following supposition. The lessee of a colliery which has been worked to some extent, but whose bankruptcy his coal has already been disposed of in the view of approximating failure, and there is sought for the landlord to secure upon arrears of rent, but some old tools, and drift coal, the latter being unsalable for any other than the works for which they were constructed, the less of which retarding, in the failure of the contract, seldom bring more than the price of an equal weight of iron, are bought in by the landlord. We have him then again in possession of the colliery, and in lieu of some 2 or \$300 due him for rent, he has a lot of unavailing mining stuff.—The work may have been left standing in fault—what is to be done? no sane capitalist can be found ready to follow the footsteps of his unfortunate predecessor. The work lies idle, is becoming delapidated, and no rent accruing. At length some workman of the previous tenant, who knows of some partially worked veins, and of pillars that may be robbed without jeopardizing the gangway; who hopes a few more yards will carry him through the fault, and who (beside no nothing) under the worst circumstances, can only lose the time he may expend in the experiment, applies for a lease. The disheartened owner, smothering perhaps under recent demands for taxes, lends willing ear, and without requiring security, grants to the new comer privileges denied the old. He reduces the mine lease—some 25 or 30 per cent, allowing a given sum (varying with circumstances, but in some instances reaching the sum of several hundred dollars) to be taken out of the first seven or ten years, for repairs, &c., and furnishes drift cars, and tools on the easy condition of their being returned in like good order, at the expiration of the lease. The arrangements being completed, the new tenant clears up the works, in the interval of other employments; robs some of the pillars, and at once becomes a competitor in an already over-gorged market, with no other expense upon him than the mere cost of mining, cleaning, and delivering his coal into the large cars; all of which is done for much less than the average output, because to speak technically, the dead work being all completed, the miner can furnish his coal at least one third cheaper than he would be willing to take a regular breast at in the same mine. The timber left by the former occupant, of which there is always a greater or less quantity, and to which the landlord has attached no value, obtains the necessity of any outlay for this important item in mining expenditures. We are now prepared to examine the comparative positions of our new competitor with that of the rest of the fraternity; not even excepting those who may have commenced under similar auspices, but whose peculiar advantages, have already been used up.—Average rent allowed on a first 500 tons at 35 cts per ton, Difference in cost of mining from pillars &c., 10 cts per ton, Saving in timber or working pillars, or in bracing, 5—50 cts per ton, against this may be placed 12 cts per ton, for disadvantage labored under from want of business knowledge and acquaintance in the market; and it appears he has still 38 cents per ton actual profit, when others are selling as usual, at more cost; his own labor in the mean time, under the incur-

Foreign News. ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.—LATER FROM EUROPE. The special express mail of the United States arrived just as we were about to go Press, bringing us letters and papers from the Hibernia, which arrived yesterday at Boston. The demand for Cotton has increased, but prices are low. The Committee of Brokers have reduced the quotation of Lard to 4 1/2, fair to 4 3/4, and good to 4 1/2. These prices are within a 1/4 of the lowest prices of last year for the same quality. The Grain Market is dull. U. S. Flour has been in fair request at the previous rates. We are advised that in most of the manufacturing districts, and business is brisk. In Leicester, however, it is said, so dull an October has not been known for years. The money market continues buoyant. Mr. Everett's minister has returned to England from the continent. Intention has been at work in the agricultural districts, near London. The late week's rent of the Royal Association amounted to \$76,000. They are looking up a list about some new American clocks, made to run one year, and imported from Newark, New Jersey. Mr. O'Connell has virtually abandoned repeal, and comes out for Protection. At least, this is the tenor of a long letter, which he addressed to the Royal Association. Admiral Boscawen, well known in American history, and the Duchess of Marlborough, are dead. Mattress are restored to quiet in Tahiti. Brass will be removed from command. At the late elections in Greece Mavrocordato obtained only three votes. Queen Victoria has conferred the order of the Garter on Louis Philippe, who has returned to France. A great fire broke out in Constantinople, on the 26th September, and destroyed 100 houses, and 500 shops. The Gasworks at Newmarket, were won by Pugh-Baldwin. The proprietor won in bet, £13,000 sterling. The dates are to the 19th inst. There are no other items of importance.

NATURALIZATION LAWS!—IMPORTANT DECISION.—We are indebted to N. B. Blunt, Esq., for the following important decision of the Supreme Court of this state, now in session at Rochester. The case was as follows:—An application was made to the Court to appoint, by Mr. Halght, of Counsel for applicant, for the admission of an individual as a citizen. The applicant produced his certificate of declaration of intention in the usual form, made more than two years before the present application, with an affidavit annexed, that he had not at any time been without the territory of the United States, during the five years preceding, except that on one occasion while proceeding on board of an American steamer from New York to another port, he had left the vessel through for a few minutes at a landing in Canada for the purpose of taking in wood; that the applicant landed upon the wharf while the vessel was so detained, and then proceeded with the vessel to another port. On the 26th of the Court, after admission, on Saturday last, denied the application. We annex the decision:—'In regard to the Naturalization law, the Supreme Court by C. J. Nelson, decided, that the person applying for naturalization must have in point of fact, remained within the Territory of the United States for the five years next preceding such application, according to the very words of the act of 1813, and that he could not leave the country during any part of the said five years for either business or pleasure, without barring his admission to citizenship.'—N. Y. Adm.

We have received a pamphlet containing the opinion of Dr. Lardner, after a patient scientific investigation, of the cause of the explosion of the Locomotive Engine, 'Richmond,' near Reading on the second of September last. This investigation was made at the instance of Messrs. Norris and Brothers, the builders of the Locomotive, and with the view of ascertaining the cause of the explosion, and that the water taking up the heat, was rapidly evaporated, as it would have been by contact with highly-heated or incandescent metal; that steam of great volume, and very extreme pressure, being thus suddenly produced, the boiler yielded to its force, and the catastrophe took place.—U. S. Gazette.

The Whiteside Chronicle says old Miller announced a few nights since, that he should make no more addresses. It is the best thing he could do, if he has any scruples against 'hanging his name.' These graceless knaves, (fanatics) we do not believe we have any right to consider the law has done more mischief and produced more misery than they could expiate by a hundred years of repentance; a piece, and if he recollects their atrocious lummery, we hope the law will interpose and protect the ignorant and weak-minded against their abominations.

CONCERT OF LOCOS.—The influence of music, in which they themselves partake, has been found highly beneficial to Lunatics in France, and introduced accordingly at the Bicetre and at a similar institution at Boston. Lunatics of both sexes sing concerted pieces in a surprising manner; choruses of great difficulty of execution are given with extraordinary ensemble and precision, and the concerts are described as being most gratifying.

All sorts of Items.

Four men were killed during a riot, at the recent election, at Montreal, Canada.

The number of persons killed by the recent explosion of the boiler of the steamer Lucy Walker, it is supposed, will reach 100.

The Locofoco have elected their Governor in Arkansas, by about 1000 majority.

A great snow storm occurred at Rochester, on the 30th ult. The snow fell to the depth of two feet, the weight breaking in the roof of two or three tenements, and rendered the roads impassable for a day or two.

Win. Greer and Edward Lynch, also wild parrots, a few days ago, at Pictou, Canada, and died within two hours. Greer was a native of Londonderry, Ireland; and has left a wife and family to lament his loss. Lynch was also an Irishman, but unmarried.

Since the April election in New York, there have been naturalized in that city, two thousand and four-two persons.

The Coroner of Buffalo has reported the names of thirty persons drowned in the late case, over whom inquests have been held. In addition to these, some 25 persons are missing.

It is estimated that the recent Mormon war will cost the state of Illinois \$20,000. The aggregate expense incurred during the year on account of the Mormons, will not fall short of \$50,000.

With a population of 4,000,000, Sweden has 100,000 distilleries, furnishing more than 40,000,000 gallons yearly.

In a state of mental absence, a young man de-manded the hand of a young lady, and only perceived his error when he got her father's fist.

POST-SCRIPT.—A deaf and dumb person called for a pen and ink, and wrote a volume of the most exquisite poetry, as well as deep truths in these few words: 'It is the hour which flowers yield when trampled upon.'

The coronation of the King of Sweden took place at Stockholm on the 23d September last.—A small matter to us republicans.

Regard for law.—A French Commissary of Police, finding his wife had violated the law, by throwing a tubful of water out of the window, had her brought before the Police and fined one franc and costs.

Murder.—Mr. John Porter, Merchant of Newburgh, Ky., was murdered on the 23d ult., by a constable, named Marquis H. Brown.

A beautiful idea.—As to the Dignified, a woman's heart is the only true price for man's likeness. An instant gives the impression, and an age of sorrow and change effaces it not.

Attempted murder on the High Seas.—A sailor named John Irwin has been committed to stand his trial at the U. S. District Court, for an attempt to throw Captain Carter, of the sloop Blazer, overboard, on the Chesapeake Bay.

One of the most remarkable facts in the diet of mankind is the enormous consumption of tea and coffee. 13 pounds of 500,000,000 pounds of these articles are annually consumed by the inhabitants of the world.

Seventy-six persons were killed by the falling of buildings and other causes, during the late hurricane at Malabar.

Dr. D. Stubbins of Northampton, has succeeded in making writing paper from the bark of the mulberry tree.

Midshipman G. W. Harrison, died on board the U. S. S. Magary on the 6th of June, and was buried at Malabar.

The Moravia.—By the Steamer Boreas a report has come to our city, that the Moravia was wrecked near Carthage had retired; that the despatch failed, and that she also disappeared, and that the Circuit Court was going on quietly with its business.—St. Louis New Era.

The Hamburg (S. C.) Journal says the Hon. Geo. McDuffie and D. E. Huger, will continue to hold the seats they fill in the Senate.

Commodore Moore, of the Texas Navy, arrived at New York a day or two ago. The Mexican brig of war Santa Anna, from Vera Cruz, with funds to pay for repairing the two Mexican war steamers, arrived on Sunday.

Peaches in bloom.—The Hamburg, S. C. Journal of the 23d ult., says: 'We notice that several peach and cherry trees in the city, are in bloom; and that the latter has the second growth of fruit on them.'

Monument to Dr. Webster.—A monument has been erected at New Haven, to the memory of Dr. Webster. It consists of a lofty shaft of granite, resting on a massive block of the same material. It is made of the Quincy granite.

A notorious miser, having heard a very eloquent charity sermon, said he, 'I prove so strongly the necessity of alms, I have almost a mind to beg.'

A singular error.—to suppose that newspapers are printed for amusement, and that printers deem it a compliment when a friend begs half a dozen to give away.

A good heart is indispensably necessary to the knowledge of truth.

After kindness has failed, it is quite reasonable to resort to coercion.

Gentleness is a sort of mild atmosphere, and it enters into a child's soul, like the sunshine into a rose bud, slowly but surely expanding it into beauty and vigor.

The press is the artillery of thought.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.—Two Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, by those who reside in this county.—And annually by those who reside elsewhere.—In advance, if paid within the year, \$2 50 with the paper, Five Dollars in advance will pay for three years' subscription.

Terms to Advertisers.—To merchants and others who wish to advertise in this paper, with frequent changes of advertisements, the terms will be \$12 per annum, including the paper, or \$10 in advance for two squares with the paper, with the paper, or \$8 in advance. One square of 15 lines with the paper, \$8, or \$6 in advance. Da since Cards of 15 lines, \$5 with the paper, or \$4 in advance.—Lines of 3 with the paper, or \$3 with the paper.

Larger advertisements will be published at 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 first insertion, and 12 1/2 cents for every subsequent insertion.

Insurance.—The subscriber, Agent of the best Insurance Office in Philadelphia, is prepared to make insurance on all descriptions of property, such as Houses, Mills, Tobacco, &c. For terms, call on the subscriber at No. 25 V. B. Palmer, Esq., No. 29 Pine Street, Philadelphia, or to the Agent to receive subscriptions.

LETTER BY V. B. PALMER, No. 160 Nassau Street, (above Broadway) New York is our regularly constituted and every one is authorized to give receipts for the same.

Cheap Publications.—All the cheap publications are for sale at this office at one-half price. Single copies at one-third.

JOB PRINTING.—The subscriber is prepared to execute all sorts of printing, such as Bills of Fare, Bills of Lading, &c. For terms, call on the subscriber at No. 25 V. B. Palmer, Esq., No. 29 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

Notice.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, will please make payment as early as possible. He is anxious to have all his bills settled by the 1st of January.

Passage Agency.—The subscriber is prepared to execute all sorts of passage, for and from every part of Europe, for and from every part of the world. He also acts as a commission agent for the sale of all sorts of goods, and is authorized to give receipts for the same.

Correctly and fully the QUINAL.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Price, etc. Lists items like Wheat Flour, Corn Meal, etc.

Wanted.—This draft bill complaints generally, and is well recommended to take effect in the most prompt manner. It is a bill for the relief of the distressed, and is a bill for the relief of the distressed.

Wanted.—A single man, as Salesman in a Store, in Pottsville. One who has had some knowledge of the trade, would be preferred.—He must speak German and English, and bring good recommendations. Enquire at this Office.

REWARD.—A GOLD BRACELET PIN, in the shape of a Cross, containing three diamonds, and a Ruby. The reward will be paid on its being returned to the subscriber.

Office Lumber, Creek Rail Road Company, 25 Pine Street, Pottsville, November 9, 1844.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pottsville and Reading Railroad, will be held at the house of the Rev. Mr. H. B. Smith, on the 23d of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time a plan for the election of President, and other officers, will be presented, and the business of the meeting will be transacted.

Teachers Wanted.—SCHOOL TEACHERS are wanted, who can teach well recommended to take effect in the most prompt manner. It is a bill for the relief of the distressed, and is a bill for the relief of the distressed.

ROUSEL'S BALSAMIC EXHIBIT OF LAUGHER for the Mouth and Teeth.—It has been found by many years' use, to be the most efficacious of the well known tooth-powders, and is a bill for the relief of the distressed, and is a bill for the relief of the distressed.

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