POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 16, 1844.

Our Defeat.--The Whig Party.

The Whig party has been defeated, but no defeated party ever occupied a more honorable position, or could solace themselves with more comfortable reflections. They have borne up manfully in a heavy fight in a spirit worthy of their good cause. Their's was a contest for principles which they have fully and fearlessly proclaimed to the world. Their's was a contest in which right was arrayed against wrong, and that which ought to be, struggled against that which was. They selected for their candidates men with whose sterling worth, ample qualifications, and high endowments, the whole world were familiar; and blending in their characters all the great and virtuous qualities, were a blessing to their country, and an honor to their age, men who seemed born for the times in which they lived, and yet exerted that wisdom and patriotism which they so eminently possessed for the benefit of the future as well as the present.

It would certainly have been an act of justice to HENRY CLAY to have elected him—a reward due to his tried patriotism, his self-sacrificing, disinterested, unshrinking devotion to his country, but it could have added nothing to the measure of his honor, or a single laurel to the wreath which compposes the Corinthian capital of his fame. It could have done nothing to preserve or perpetuate his name. It shall live, live in his countrymen's grateful remembrance, live a part of the noble inheritance of posterity, long after this generation with its petty pursuits and transient interests have disappeared and are forgotten. The American people are not thoughtless and thankless. The permanent welfare of the whole country, is the high prize for which they struggle, and they are ever willing to testify a just appreciation of those high qualities of mind and heart, those eminent virtues and talents, that conspicuous moderation and total want of selfishness, that capacity to mature and enforce measures of general importance and those active efforts in the cause which they hold in view, that full measure of the noblest attributes of human nature which have ever and so extraordinarily distinguished HENRY CLAY.

The great mass of the American people, we feel assured, cast their votes for the sage and statesman whose clear head and profound intellect, whose whole past history, gave ample assurance of the benefits which his administration would diffuse and multiply. We have been defeated by fraud—not only by illegal votes--tho' we have but little doubt, that, could the truth be ascertained, enough of them were polled to have secured our triumph—but by forged lies, basely got up, and circulated by a contemptible party for selfish ends—why, here in Pennsylvania, where we depend so imminently upon the protection afforded by the tariff, they assumed for James K. Polk common Tariff opinions with Clay; and yet, there is not a thinking, intelligent man in the whole land, who does not know it to be utterly and basely false. The people of this state, we know, we have seen it in our own county, have been deceived and defrauded by falsehoods and forgeries. It has been the same everywhere; destitute of fixed and permanent principles, they had a *lie* for every section of the union. A foreign religious influence, too, has been brought into the field against us, and the whole Catholic population, with few exceptions, taught by their pretended friends to believe that the Whig party were their determined enemies, went in a body against us. But that was not all; their speakers and presses have industriously sought to turn the whole public discussion from the doctrines and principles, from the practical measures and mighty interests at peril, and carry on the contest upon personal grounds; a sort of scullion warfare, instead of a high and dignified debate; a war, in which malevolent, rancorous, calumnious slanders, long ago exploded, were raked up and repeated without scruple and without shame.

MR. CLAY's individual worth, his usefulness in public life, his unimpeachable integrity, his exact and scrupulous performance of all his arduous public duties, his dignified and courteous manners, his mild but firm temper, his frequent sacrifice of self to the country's welfare, and his unhesitating preference of the general good to the supremacy of private opinion; his intimate connection with every great and salutary measure introduced into the country, within the last forty years, could not secure him from the furious vituperation of his political enemies, but were made the occasion for slanders and obloquies the most shocking and shameless. They attacked and sought to ruin his private reputation, penetrated into his house, and left their slime on his household goods; no calumny was too foul, no lie too filthy and base for the remorseless demagogues who move the machinery of the antagonistic party, to level at him,

"Hard is his fate on whom the public gaze
Is fixed forever to detract or praise;
Repose denies her requiem to his name,
And Folly loves the martyrdom of Fame.
The foe, the fool, the jealous, and the vain,
The envious who but live in others' pain,
Behold the host, delighting to deprave,
Who track the steps of Glory to the grave;
Seize on each fault that daring genius owes
Half to the ardor which its birth bestows;
Distort the truth, accumulate the lie,
And pile the pyramid of calumny."

The Whig party has been forced to contend against, and has been overwhelmed by unprincipled wickedness, false issues, and abominable frauds. They, conducted the contest like honorable, high minded men, whose only object was the welfare of their country. They have done all that honest men could do, and can solace themselves in their defeat by this comfortable reflection—they know that the thinking, reasoning, intelligent, virtuous portion of the people, the American people, are with them in heart, with them in feeling, and as well in the mortification of defeat, as they would have been in the enjoyments of the fruition of victory. They know too, that the principles for which they struggled are permanent and immortal; the principles of the country. A dishonest influence has not overthrown, but postponed their policy. Feelings have been aroused in the deep heart of Americans, which will not sleep—beaten but not dismayed, they will enter upon the struggle for the next four years with a power superior to the power of the administration. Theirs is a system of National policy, which must inevitably prevail; *American labor must and will be finally, and permanently protected.*

☞ Daniel Webster, in old Faniuel Hall, the cradle of Liberty, proclaimed himself in favor of an alteration of the present Naturalization Laws! This declaration called forth tremendous applause.

☞ The locofoco press is chuckling at the idea that the Whig party will be disorganized and destroyed, and that the Native American party which has lately sprung up will absorb all its strength. We apprehend no such result. The whig party never occupied a more advantageous position; it is stronger now than it ever was, its principles are essential to the country, and must inevitably prevail. It stands upon principles and is impregnable in its strength. So far from being dismayed, or disheartend, or routed by their defeat, they will present a more solid and unbroken front than ever to the foes of the country's prosperity; cling with renewed heartiness to their principles, and struggle for them with renewed vigor and energy.—They cannot merge their organization in that of the Native American party, because, so far, that party has exhibited but one principle, the extension of the Naturalization Law. For ourselves, we do not hesitate to throw our support in favor of this measure, but whether this principle will be engrafted in the Whig code is a matter for consideration and reflection. Certainly the Whig party could not make a voluntary surrender of all their principles, and throw themselves into the arms of the Native Americans, though they may adopt their principle, and form out of it a new element of strength. We believe the Whig party at this moment has the majority of the legal votes in the country, and, but for the naturalized and unnaturalized Catholic vote, would have elected HENRY CLAY. As a general remark, the Whig party looses from the organization of any new party got up for the purpose of correcting any evil or abuse in the country. There are good reasons for this, and we shall give our views upon the subject more at large hereafter, and also upon the subject of the extension of the Naturalization laws. In the mean time we aver that the distinct organization of the Whig party will be preserved.

☞ We are asked on every side—"What will be the fate of the Tariff of 1842, since the defeat of Mr. CLAY?" This is a question not easily answered—time alone can determine it. There is a probability that a Protective Tariff Party will spring up in the Locofoco party of the North, of sufficient strength to prevent the repeal of the present bill. Two motives will probably prompt them to this course. The first would be to obtain revenue for 'stealings!'—and second, to prevent the distress which must inevitably follow a repeal of the present Bill, which would naturally weaken their party, when the eyes of the 'dupes' became opened. These two motives *may* be sufficient to arrest the threatened destruction which hangs now so gloomily over the whole country. Another motive, which ought to prompt them to this course, is, "the prosperity and happiness of the people." But that is a consideration which never enters into the calculations of the leaders of the Locofoco party. The offices and self-aggrandizement is the only motive which ever prompts them to action.

THEATRICAL EXHIBITION.—Mr. *Seymour* has fitted up the Saloon of the Town Hall, for the purpose of entertaining our citizens with a series of Theatrical exhibitions. They performed to a good house on Wednesday evening last—and we are assured by those who were present, that the company is deserving of the patronage of those who are fond of such exhibitions. Their next performance will take place on Monday evening next.

☞ The Ball given by the *National Light Infantry* on Thursday evenig was quite a handsome affair. Youth, courage and beauty; "fair women and brave men" were there "to chase the glowing hours with flying feet." The ladies were all smiles and joy, and the men were martial and soldierly. Maj. *E. E. Bland* officiated as floor manager, with considerable *eclat*. The Saloon was tastefully and appropriately decorated, and the refreshments served up in Mr. *Mudey's* best style.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following Card for publication:

CARD.—The Officers and members of the National Light Infantry, return their sincere thanks to the military and citizens of Pottsville, for their liberal patronage, as well as for the kind interest they have ever manifested in the welfare of the Company. (*Signed by the Officers.*)

LARGE SCALE.—The new Scale, now in the course of construction in Philadelphia, by Messrs. *Ellicott & Gibson*, for the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Rail Road, is said to be one of the largest ever made in this country. It is 116 feet in length, and will be capable of weighing 100 tons. Its machinery is of an improved construction, and rests on 17 heavy granite pillars. It will be put up near the scite of the present scale. The increased trade of this road requires increased facilities for weighing the coal passing over it, and we are pleased to learn that the receipts of the Company are such as to warrant the increased expenditure.

ARTHUR'S LADIES' MAGAZINE for December has already been received, which closes the second volume of the work. The embellishments are three in number, and the contents, unusually interesting and instructive. The publishers announce their intention of greatly improving the forthcoming volume for 1845, and judging from what they have done, we have no doubt but that the promise will be faithfully adhered to. To young men who wish to make a holiday present to a young lady, we know of nothing more suitable than a year's subscription to this Magazine. It will only cost $2 in advance, or 18¾ cents per number, and the recipient will have cause to remember the donor for a whole year, which is certainly an advantage in some cases.

☞ The Catholic vote in New York is estimated at 60,000. The Abolition vote is 15,000—and the illegal vote at least 6,000 more—all of which was against us—yet we are beaten only by about 5,000 in that State. This certainly does not look discouraging for the Whigs. They have reason to be proud of their party.

The editor of the N. Y. Tribune, Mr. *Greely*, declares that a maj. of the *legal* votes of the State were polled for the Clay Electors. He says he is willing to risk his life on the result if it could be ascertained.

☞ We are receiving a host of papers from all quarters asking an exchange. We are sorry that an already extended list of exchanges will not permit us to extend much further.

RIGHT.—All travelling will cease on the Sabbath, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, after the 30th inst.

☞ The Philadelphia North American has taken strong ground in favor of the Native American party.

M. BOTTA AT NINEVAH.—Interesting discoveries have recently been made by M. Botta in his researches at Khorsabad. The city of Nineveh, which, since the complete destruction by the Medes, in the reign of Josiah, King of Judah, has remained in ruins, its very land marks obliterated, is being explored after the lapse of ages; and the efforts of modern science are revealing the curiosities of its arts, and the monuments of its ancient greatness to the wonder and speculations of the world.

Excavations are rapidly progressing, and the French Government has sent out an Artist, Eugene Fladin, to make drawings of the relics, buildings, columns, and the various ruins which M. Botta's labors have already exposed. Among the discoveries mentioned by M. Botta in a letter received in Paris, from Constantinople, dated July, are two doors of fifty feet in height, adorned with exquisite base-reliefs, representing on one side, a colossal bull with a human head, and on the other the human form with an eagle's head and wings. The hall into which these doors open is one hundred and twenty feet in length.—The wall on the south side, the only one which has yet been relieved from the superincumbent rubbish, is ornamented with a series of battle scenes in bas-relief, and descriptive inscriptions. The building stands on a hill surrounded by a stone wall, with bastions; M. Botta is industriously engaged in the work of exploration, and hopes to be able in the lapse of ten months to lay it open entirely. From the results of his labours he is induced to believe that the quarangular space, which has been thought by modern travellers to include the limits of the city, was only the great court of a palace; and that the city extended as far as the hills of Khorsabad; a chain of hills on the direct road from Nineveh to Khorsabad, and about five stages distant. The ruins in brick and marble scattered all along on these hills, intimate strongly that they once formed the bases of Palaces, and justify the conclusion, that Khorsabad itself was a fortress at the extreme of the city. This supposition, we thing, is in consonance with the sacred word. "So, Jonah arose and went into Nineveh, according to the word of the Lord. Now Nineveh was an exceeding great city, of three days journey, wherein were more than six score thousand persons, that *could not discern between their right hand and their left*, and also much cattle." Nineveh was doubtless one of the largest cities in the world, and *Diodorus Siculus* says, it has a circumference of sixty miles. If it is wondered how buildings so vast, and walls so thick as were those of Nineveh, could be so entirely destroyed that the extent of the city cannot be ascertained with certainty, it can be explained by the fact that Mosul, anciently an appendage to the city, situated on the west of the Tigris, and famous as the residence of the Patriarch of the Nestorians, was rebuilt after the destruction, from the ruins of Ninevah, just as Seleucia was from those of Babylon. Building materials were scarce in the East, and the brick and stone from deserted towns were used in erecting new.

WHO IS TO RULE THEM?—A large locofoco procession took place in New York on the evening of the first of November. In the procession a banner was carried by a body of Roman Catholics, on which was inscribed the following words:

AMERICANS
shan't
RULE US!

Now, we should like to know who is to rule them. Are they under the control of a foreign power, and only came here to subvert our Government, and convert the country into a religious despotism, such as has already blasted some of the fairest countries in God's creation. We hope not—but the above-mentioned banner would seem to indicate such a course. We, however, have some American blood in our veins, and we feel strongly inclined to think that in a very few years *Americans will rule the country*—and those who are dissatisfied with such rule can stay away—that's all.

New Hampshire has rejected the proposition to amend their constitution in relation to the religious test and the property qualification of candidates for office.—*Exchange paper.*

The Locofoco papers declare that New Hampshire is a democratic State, and of course excluding Roman Catholics from office, and making property a necessary qualification, must be democratic measures. Will some of those demagogues who called the whigs "church-burners and Catholic-killers," during the recent contest, explain this matter.

☞ The Abolition vote of New York it is said will exceed 15,000. They can now congratulate themselves in having been made the supple tools of Locofocoism, in defeating Henry Clay, and thereby aiding and abetting in the perpetuation of Slavery. We once thought Abolitionists were honest in their intentions, but time has convinced us that it is one of the most inconsistent and dangerous factions that ever sprung up in the country. It ought to be discountenanced by every honest man in the community.

The Richmond Whig, in an article reviewing the past history of Henry Clay, and the meritorious services he has rendered his country during the last forty years, winds up as follows:

'And *what has been his reward?* Countrymen! Even many of you who have assisted in the deed of his mortification and rejection, now that the deed is done and cannot be recalled—CAN you think of it without shame and remorse? Do you not blush at having been accessory to an act so ungenerous to a great Patriot, and so unjust to your country?'

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.—In various sections of the country, papers are avowing themselves in favor of the extension of the present Naturalization laws. Nearly every neutral paper favors the project, which is a good sign. Among those which have recently taken a stand is the Louisville Courier, the Bunker Hill Aurora, New Haven Courier, The Public Index, Portsmouth, (Va.) Pittsburg Atlas, Boston Tribune, Boston Courier, Boston Bee, Providence Journal, Albany citizen, and Baltimore Clipper.

THE RIOTS.—The trial of Andrew McLain, charged with the murder of Corporal Gayer, of the Germantown Blues, during the riot in Southwark, in July last, is now in in the course of progress in Philadelphia. It excites great interest.

☞ The Mauch Chunk Gazette has copied an article headed "The American Mechanic" without the necessary credit—no doubt unintentional on the part of Mr. Foster.

A man must have confidence in himself, if he expects the world to have any in him.

The Elections.

GEORGIA, contrary to expectation, has cast her vote for Polk and Dallas, by about 2000 majority.

MASSACHUSETTS, under the most discouraging circumstances, has come up nobly to the work, and gives Clay a majority of about 15,000; and 3,712 over all; the Abolition vote being about 11,000. In the whole State except 5 or 6 towns, the vote vote stands

Clay,	67,418
Polk,	52,847
Abolition,	10,860

Seven Whig Members of Congress have been elected by the people on the first trial—and the Legislature stands as follows, as far as candidates have succeeded:

House,	Whigs,	178
Do.	Locos,	55
Senate,	Whigs,	27
Do.	Locos,	none.

The Atlas says:—

'The 11th of November is a day long to be remembered in the annals of *Old Massachusetts*.—We have beaten our enemy most thoroughly and completely. The Whigs of Massachusetts, with that proud and indomitable spirit which was a noble trait in the character of their Pilgrim and Revolutionary Fathers, seem to have seized the occasion of the backsliding and falling off of their brethren in other States, to show how completely it is in their power to beat their political enemies at the ballot boxes, whenever it is their pleasure to exert their power.'

INDIANA, we are fearful, has gone for Polk by a small majority. The large Foreign Catholic vote in this state has done the business effectually.

MICHIGAN, has gone for Polk by about 3000.

MAINE, ditto by about 8000.

ILLINOIS, ditto by about the same majority.

LOUISIANA. Clay has carried the city of New Orleans by upwards of 400 majority. This argues well for his carrying the State.

IN TENNESSEE the contest will be close. Report says that Clay has gained 84 votes on the vote for Jones last year in four counties heard from.

From *Alabama, Mississippi* and *Missouri* we have no returns.

Presidential Election.

The result, as far as ascertained.

CLAY.		POLK.	
Ohio,	23	Pennsylvania,	26
Kentucky,	12	New York,	36
North Carolina,	11	Virginia,	17
Maryland,	8	Maine,	9
New Jersey,	7	New Hampshire,	6
Connecticut,	6	South Carolina,	9
Rhode Island,	4	Georgia,	10
Massachusetts,	12	Alabama,	9
Vermont,	6	Michigan,	5
Delaware,	3	Illinois,	9
		Missouri,	7
	92	Arkansas,	3
PROBABLY CLAY.			
Tennessee,	13		146
Louisiana,	6	PROBABLY POLK.	
		Indiana,	12
	111	Mississippi,	6
			164

The popular vote, it is supposed, will not vary much either way, in the United States. We do not include South Carolina in the estimate, as this State for the two last Presidential elections, has thrown her vote away—and besides no vote is taken by the people directly on the question.

The following are the estimated majorities in the States so far as heard from:

CLAY.		POLK.	
Ohio,	8000	Pennsylvania,	6382
R. Island,	2500	New York,	5000
New Jersey,	800	Virginia,	4500
Connecticut,	3353	Georgia,	2000
Maryland,	3300	New Hampshire,	8000
North Carolina,	5000	Michigan,	3000
Delaware,	312	Illinois,	7000
Massachusetts,	15000	Maine,	9000
Kentucky,	15000		
Vermont,	6000		

☞ The N. Y. Tribune, states that the votes in the Five Points district in that city, stood as follows:

For Polk,	698
For Clay,	183

And remarks as follows:

"LOAFERS around the grog-shops of our Manufacturing villages! subsisting on the earnings of your wives and children in the factories—give an extra glass and an extra yell for Polk and Dallas, and down with Cooney Clay! The time will come when you can no longer riot thus, on the wages of your families; therefore make the most of the present, in venting curses on those who have earned and saved while you have idled and squandered, rejoicing in the hope that your victory will soon bring all to a common level of bankruptcy!

What if there be sadness and despair among the thrifty, the thoughtful, the industrious—is there not illumination, revelry and extra blue ruin at the Five Points, and in nine-tenths of the three thousand drunkard-manufactories of our city! Does not Ignorance and Vice exult, if only to see Intelligence and Virtue perplexed and afflicted! Let universal Rowdyism strain its throat on one more execration of Clay, and three cheers for *Polk* and Dallas! The work is done!"

PENNSYLVANIA.—The official majority for Polk in this State, in all the counties except McKean, where it is estimated, is 6,382. The Abolition vote is 2,790.

LOCOFOCO RASCALITY.—The Pittsburg Age of the 31st instant says:

'Twenty-five bills were sent to the late Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court—fifteen of which were for perjury and subordination of perjury, in obtaining naturalization papers, and were returned as true bills, viz: seven against Geo. W. Holstehouse, four for perjury and three for subordination of perjury; and one each against Philip Mayer, Ernest Mayer, Frederick Bushman, Frederick Yost, Michael O'Hanlon, Keron O'Hanlon, Philip Erb, and Augusta Faller—all of whom are *Foreigners* and members of the locofoco party!'

JOHN C. CALHOUN, it is well understood is to continue Secretary of State under James K. Polk, and is to be master-spirit of the new administration. The whole-souled champions of Texas and Free Trade are determined to have it well understood that this victory is theirs, and that they are to reap the fruits of it. All right.—We have not heard that JAMES G. BIRNEY is also to have a place in the Cabinet, but he ought. He and Calhoun have played admirably into each other's hands through the great struggle: Calhoun nominating Polk and Birney electing him.—Surely, a seat in the Michigan Legislature will be no adequate reward for Mr. Birney's untiring and vitally necessary services to the common cause.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FOURIERISM IN THE WEST.—About 100 individuals, believing in the doctrines of Association, have purchased 2300 acres of fertile land in Belmont county, Ohio, seven miles below Wheeling, known as the Poultney Bottom. It was obtained for the Phalanx by the liberality of Col. J. S. Shriver, of Wheeling, Va., who invests it at a lease of 1,000 years, at the following rent, viz: $1400 the first year, $2700 the second year, $3000 the third year, $3600 the fifth year, and for every year thereafter, $3968.

All sorts of Items.

PRETTY GOOD.—The Woonsocket Patriot heads its advertising department with this pithy line; it is full of good practical sense:—'Here plant your dimes and pluck your dollars.'

NATIVE NOMINATIONS.—The '*Native American*' newspaper of Phila., has hoisted the name of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, for President, and John McLean, for Vice President of the United States, as the most suitable persons to be supported by the party in 1848. This is taking the field in time to do battle.

AN EXTENSIVE ORCHARD.—Mr. Pell, of Ulster County, has an Orchard of 20,000 trees, bearing the Newton pippin.

The Globe and Madisonian are having a nice little quarrel. It originates in a hankering after the spoils of office.

A Woman, destitute of morals, will be more atrocious in her vices than a man. Devils were made from angels.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A man names James Doyle, had his foot crushed by the wheels of a railroad car, at Reading, on Monday evening, in attempting to get into the car while the train was in motion.

Opposition will often make a man great.

SINGULAR SPECTACLE.—The inauguration of the Governor of Ohio, in December next, will present a novel feature. The robes of office will be transferred from son to sire—acting Gov. Bartley will give place to Gov. Bartley elect. Sons should always 'give up' to their sires!

Wrongs may try a good man, but cannot imprint on him a false strain.

It is said words hurt nobody; nevertheless, Sampson *jawed* a thousand Philistines to death.

A CHINESE NOTION OF BOOTS.—A Chinese having been introduced to an American who wore boots, reported that the gentleman stood up in two little casks.

The official majority for Dr. Jones, President of Texas, over Burleson, appears to be 1592 votes.

KENTUCKY has rolled up a glorious majority for her own peerless Statesman. It will not avail to make him President, but it will serve to rebuke his malignant slanderers! Gallant KENTUCKY! She is worthy of such a son!

MAIN LINE.—The Commissioners for the sale of stock in the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company, agreeable to the act of the last Legislature, met at the Exchange, Philadelphia, on Monday last, and fixed upon the 20th of January 1845, as the day for exposing said stock for sale.

Speaking of the beneficial influence of cheers on a player, it was remarked that they gave one courage. 'Ay,' said Mrs. Siddons, 'but what is better—they give one *breath*.

Shut your eyes to the faults of your neighbors; open them wide at your own.

☞ The result of the election has cast a gloom over the business community throughout the whole country—all new enterprises will be checkfor the present, and a large amount of capital which would have been circulated, will be withheld from the community for the present. We have heard two cases in point, which effects our own immediate neighborhood. A Company from New York intended erecting Iron Works near this place, which would have required an outlay of at least $300,000. It has stopped for the present. We are also informed that orders at one of our Machine Shops to the amount of about $9000, have been countermanded since the election. The following from the N. Y. Tribune shows that the effect has been universal:

THE RESULT OF THE RESULT.—Now that it is all but certain that Polk is chosen President, we begin to hear some of the consequences thereof. We will barely mention some of them:

A heavy block of houses, which was to be built in our city, has been countermanded. So of several new factories in this State and elsewhere.—One large establishment has already contracted its business so as to dispense with 140 hands, and is preparing to contract still farther. Agricultural produce has generally declined in price in our market since the defeat of Mr. Clay was rendered morally certain. One man who had given orders to buy Twenty-five Thousand barrels of flour in our City has countermanded the order. A general depression pervades our Business circles.—What is the cause!

The Evening Post makes merry over the fall of Stocks, and another journal declares this the result of a want of *confidence* rather than of money! Sure enough! Our men of Capital and Enterprise have *not confidence*—how should they have!—in Loco-Focoism!

The Post cannot see how a Polk triumph should repress legitimate Enterprise and depress Business. This is because the editor never listens to the Speeches made on his side of the house. If he will but go into a Town or Ward gathering of his party, he would see how industriously his colaborers strive to create envy, jealousy, and hatred between the Employer and the Workmen.—Wealth is regarded as proof presumptive of Fraud, and Profit as the amount swindled from the hard earnings of the workmen. When such doctrines are preached universally, boldly, successfully, is it not time that Capital should contract the sphere of its operations, Enterprise become timid, and Hope dubious! If a crusade against Wealth is to be prosecuted, must not Wealth hasten to bury its ingots and await a juster public sentiment! A fall of Stocks (Texas excepted) and of Produce is the natural consequence.

—If the results of this election should prove still more disastrous—as we do not see how they can fail to do—if the overthrow of our Protective Tariff should transfer the making of our wares and fabrics from our own workmen to those of Europe—if an iniquitous War with Mexico should still farther paralyse the business of the Country, we say to all, struggle manfully against all adverse influences to the last. Never despair of the Republic. But, if through this baleful result, half the workmen in our factories and workshops should be deprived of employment, we say, *Let those who have battled faithfully and zealously to avert these calamities be their last victims.* It is their clear right. *They* have not regarded with envy or hatred the prosperity of their employers; they have not, Sampson-like, united to pull down on their own heads the edifice which afforded them sustenance and shelter. Save all if possible, and as long as possible; but save these to the last.

AN INCIDENT.—The New York American Ensign relates the following incident:—

'We yesterday heard an intelligent American matron whose young children go to one of the public schools, say that her little boy asked her when the Bible was to be used there again. We asked the lady what reply she made to the question. 'I told him,' said she, 'that if the Native American party succeeded in the election, he would hear the contents of the sacred volume again.' 'Then mother,' he replied, 'I must hurrah for the Natives, must I not?' 'Yes,' I replied.'

This woman had true and glorious ideas of American independence. We hope we shall all be able to say in a few short weeks, that the whole land has shown evidence of entertaining similar favor for 'the Natives.' Our principles are well understood—and they are those which cannot fail to come home to the feelings of every true-hearted American. Let us then do our best, and leave the rest to God.

Election Returns.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

Delaware has gone for Clay by 212 majority, as follows:

	CLAY.	POLK.
New Castle,	152	
Kent,	100	
Sussex,		40

The Governor and Legislature are also Clay, securing a U. S. Senator.

TENNESSEE.—The advices from Tennessee show an increase of the majorities for Mr. Polk in those counties that east for him in 1843, when he was a candidate for Governor. Mr. Clay's majorities, on the other hand, are, in the aggregate, greater than those of Jones, in the counties that gave majorities for the latter. In fifteen counties heard from, the majorities are as follows:—

1843.	1844
Jones's majorities 4,114	Clay's majorities, 4,180
Polk's do 3,325	Polk's do 4,470

showing a gain for Mr. Polk, as far as heard from, of 1,075 votes.

The Louisville, (Ky.,) Courier of the 9th inst says:

"We sum up the matter as follows: There are 67 counties in Tennessee, 30 of them have been heard from, showing a Democratic gain of 7 or 800 votes. Jone's majority, last year, was 3,833. Consequently, to enable Mr. Polk to carry the State, his gains in the remaining 30 counties must be much larger than they have yet been; which, we hardly think, will be the case, as the counties to hear from are generally Whig counties. Close as the contest will be in that State, we think Mr. Clay's chances for it, decidedly the best.'

Indiana has cast her vote for Polk by about 1000 majority.

The majority for Clay in St. Louis, Missouri is about 300.

KNOWLEDGE.—ELOQUENT AND TRUE.—Young D'Israeli recently made an eloquent speech at Manchester, in the course of which he remarked that the Prince of all philosophy had said, in an immortal apophthegm, that 'knowledge is power' but it is not less true that 'knowledge is pleasure.' It is knowledge that equalizes the social condition of man—that gives to all our political position, passions which are in common, and enjoyments which are universal. It is like the ladder in the patriarchs mystic dream. Its base rests on the primeval earth—its crest is lost in the shadowy splendor of the empyrean, while the great authors, that for traditionary ages have held the chain of science and philosophy, of piety and erudition, are like the angels ascending and descending in the sacred scene, and maintaining, as it were, the communication between man and heaven. Knowledge is no longer a lonely eremite, affording a chance and captivating hospitality to some pilgrim—knowledge is now found in the market place, a citizen and a leader of citizens. The spirit has tow bed the multitude; it has impregnated the mass. The youth of a nation are the trustees of posterity—the youth of the present day are the rising generation of a society unprecedented in the history of the world, that is at once powerful and new.'

From the Evening Post.

THE VERDICT ON THE FARMERS ON THE TARIFF AS IT IS.

'Looking over the majorities in the several counties, it is apparent enough that *the farmers are not pleased with the Whig Tariff of 1842.* In the purely agricultural counties the Democratic ticket has won its greatest majorities, or shaken most effectually the Whig strength. Take as examples the prodigious majority in St. Lawrence county, the almost unbroken for change in Jefferson county, the immense falling off in the Whig vote throughout the whole of the grain-growing and grazing counties.'

☞ We place the above statement on record, for the benefit of whom it may concern. All the past season, as we traversed the interior of our State and in our poor way defended the principle and the details of the present Tariff, we encountered opponents who insisted that the question of Protection was not in issue between the two parties, and that it was *Silas Wright* who had secured the passage of the present Tariff. Every where it was claimed that our opponents were for Protection if not exactly for this Tariff; often did they would not disturb the present Tariff. We shall see what they will do.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MURDER.—A Coroner's inquest was called on Wednesday, to examine the body of a man name Lewis Smith, who died from the effects of a blow inflicted by a man named Brown at Council Hill. The blow was given a few days before in some quarrel which had arisen about the decision of a bet. Smith was a teamster, and Brown struck him over the head with the butt of his own whip. The blow did not knock him down, but merely staggered him. He soon became demented, and on Tuesday night, died. The examination proved, that his death was occasioned by concussion of the brain in consequence of the blow, and the verdict of the Jury was given accordingly.

We since learn that the name of the person who struck Smith was Wells Brown. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but he fled and escaped the vigilance of the officers. Smith, we are told, was formerly from Pottsville, Pa., and was lately married.—*Galena Gazette.*

SCARCE FOR A NOVEL.—Something similar to the following has been published before but without the semblance of truth which this story bears, which we find as related in a letter from Brescia (Venetean Lombardy,) 24th ultimo. In 1824 their died at Brescia an unmarried man, named Dellacroce leaving a fortune of 700,000 livres, 200,000 livres to charitable institutions in Brescia and Milan, 200,000 livres to a natural daughter, by a female named F—, and the remainder of his property to a natural son, by another female. The executors having made inquiry for the legatee and heir, discovered that they had been *married to each other* since 1811, having been ignorant of their consanguinity! They have been separated by order of the authorities, and the female has retired to a convent. Fortunately they have no children. The documents connected with this affair have been laid before the Court of Rome, and it is expected that the marriage will be annulled.

OLD GRIMALDI AND 'NO POPERY.'—In the year 1781, during the riots in London, it was a common practice to write in chalk on the street doors and shutters of the houses, 'No Popery.'—Grimaldi seeing it, went into the street and says, 'Vat is all dis about?' When he was informed that he must write on the outside of his house, 'No popery,' upon which he immediately goes in the front (as we suppose to steer clear of all parties) and writes up, 'no religion at all,' which was so good naturedly read by the rioters, that he and his premises were passed by unmolested.

PLEURISY.—This dreadful complaint generally begins with chillness and shivering, followed by heat, thirst and restlessness—in thirty succeed a violent pricking pain in one of the sides, among the ribs, and which is generally most severe when the patient draws his breath.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a speedy and certain cure for the Pleurisy; because they purge from the body those morbid humors which, when lodged on the inside lining of the breast, are the cause of that acute and dangerous malady called Pleurisy.

In all urgent cases, from four to eight of said Indian Vegetable Pills should be taken every night, or twelve hours, until all inflammation and pain is removed; after which, three or four Pills, taken once in twenty four hours, will, in a short time make a safe and effectual cure of the most violent attack of Pleurisy.

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

☞ *Caution*—As Counterfeiters are abroad, be 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.

For sale in Pottsville, by Messrs. T. & J. BEATTY, Agents, for the proprietor and by the other agents in Schuylkill county.

November 9, 45—

☞ PULASKI LODGE.—A stated meeting of the Pulaski Lodge, No. 216, will be held at their HALL, on Monday evening, November 18, at 7 o'clock.

November 16, 46—1t

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.—Two Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, by those who reside in this county—and annually in 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 subscription.

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, including the paper, or $10 in advance; Two squares with the paper, without change, $10 per annum, or $8 in advance. One square of 12 lines with the paper, $8, or $6 in advance. Business Cards of 5 lines, $5 with the paper, or $4 in advance—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 12½ cents for every subsequent insertion.

Insurance.

The subscriber, Agent for one of the best Insurance offices in Philadelphia, is prepared to make insurances on all descriptions of property, such as houses, Mills, tables, Goods, Furniture, &c., &c., at the very lowest rates.

B. BANNAN.

☞ V. B. Palmer, Esq., No. 20 Pine street, Philadelphia, is authorised to act as Agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

☞ VOLNEY B. PALMER, No. 169 Nassau Street, (Tribune Buildings) New York is our regularly constituted agent for all subscriptions and advertisements, in that city, and is authorized to give receipts for the same.

Cheap Publications.

All the cheap publications are for sale at this office as soon as issued, at publisher's prices. Single copies of any one obtained to order.

WE have recently made additions to our already large assortment of Job Type, which now greater than that of any Country Printing Office in the State and are ready to execute all kinds of

JOB PRINTING

of every description, at the very lowest prices: such as

CARDS,	BILL HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,	CIRCULARS,
BILLS of LADING,	POST BILLS, &c.

At very 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 Ruling when it is necessary to do so, books of every description, bound to order. April 6.

Notice.

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

B. BANNAN.

Passage Agency, &c.

The subscriber is prepared to engage Passage, for Passengers from every port of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales at the very lowest rates. He also attends to remitting money to every part of Europe, in sums of one Pound and upwards. By prompt attention to business, he expects to give general satisfaction.

B. BANNAN, Agent for
JOSEPH SUMMERAY.

OUR MARKET.

Corrected carefully for the JOURNAL.

Wheat Flour,	per Bbl.	$4 37 to 4 50	Scarce
Rye do	"	3 00 to 3 25	Plenty
Wheat	bushel	95 to 1 00	Scarce
Rye	"	60 to 65	do
Corn	"	41	do
Oats	"	30	do
Potatoes new	"	35 to 40	do
Timothy Seed,	"	3 25	do
Clover "	"	4 50	Scarce
Eggs	Dozen	10 to 12	Scarce
Butter	lb.	11 to 12	Scarce
Beeswax	"	24 to 25	do
Hides	"	7 to 8	do
Plaster	Ton	5 00	Plenty
Hay	"	$10 00 to 12 00	do
Dried Peaches paired	Bush.	3 00	do
Dried do unpared	"	2 00	do
Dried Apples pared	"	1 25	do

MARRIED

On Friday, November 15, inst. by Rev. M. Wilson, Rev. Mr. John Brown, to Miss Mary Kirkpatrick, all of Pottsville.

OPENING AGAIN

AT THE

SALOON OF THE TOWN HALL,

ON MONDAY EVG. N