



POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 22, 1815.

AGENTS FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.
Minesville—Charles R. De Forest.
Port Carbon—Henry Blumberg.

WANTED.—At this office, a lad who can come well recommended, aged about 14 or 15, who can read and write, as an apprentice to the Book-Binding Business.

PRESENTATION OF A BIBLE.—We understand that the Ladies of Pottsville have recently purchased a splendid Bible, by the presentation to the Sons of Temperance on Thursday next, Thanksgiving Day.

THEATRICAL COMPANY.—Under the management of Mr. Evans, will open at the Town Hall this Evening. We know nothing of the character of the Company. Those who choose, can go and judge for themselves.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.—We direct the attention of our readers to the valuable property offered for sale by Mr. Henry Schreyer, in J. K. W. Valley—thirty miles from this Coal Region, the best market in the State.

SALE OF COAL LANDS.—Gen. Keim's interest in the Lee Lands (one-fourth) was knocked down by Sheriff Reed, on Thursday last, to the Messrs. Robinsons of Virginia, for the sum of \$41,500.—This is considered a low price for the property.

MORE HOUSES WANTED.—DENSE POPULATION.—Few persons, we presume, are aware of the manner in which our population is packed in this Borough, and in fact throughout the whole Coal Region.

THE FARMER'S LIBRARY.—We have received the November No. of this truly valuable Magazine, "The Principles of Agriculture," is continued in the "Monthly Journal" contains the usual number of interesting articles, the first of which is a "Memoir of Judge Peters, Founder and President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society."

WAZNER'S GERMAN FREE PRESS.—This paper has a large circulation in this and the adjoining counties, trailing with the Coal Region, and will be found an excellent medium for our business men to advertise in—and besides Mr. Wazner is a very clever and obliging fellow, and deserves an extensive patronage.

WE neglected to notice last week, the fine stock of Boots and Shoes, advertised for sale by Messrs. S. & J. Foster. Their cheap stock caused a great run during the week—but they have a way of doing business, that great runs only seem to increase their desire to sell cheap.

A communication, animal-vegetable precisely on the management of the Rail Road Company, signed by "a Valley Operator," will be found in another column. We publish it in accordance with our usual custom of opening our columns for the notice of all grievances.

WE have received the 1st No. of "The Lancaster County Farmer," a new weekly paper, to be published in Lancaster city. J. B. Garber, is the publisher and E. S. Bowen, the editor. We wish the Farmer success.

OBSESSION AND WAR.—In alluding to the War Obnoxious thrown out by the official Journal at Washington, the New York Evening Post, a Polk Paper, remarks:

"War at the best is so brutal, so precarious, so anti-democratic an expedient—so fraught with indescribable mischief to the commerce, the happiness, and the morals of nations—and at the same time would inflict such irretrievable disgrace upon nations so far advanced in the elements of civilization as the United States and England, that we cannot look forward to its probable occurrence, at any time without sorrow and dread. And at this time, and on this question, we have special reasons for deprecating bloodshed and ferocity. The great questions of internal concern, now agitating the republic, we should like to see brought to an end, in a time of perfect peace, undisturbed by the distractions of foreign war."

AN abolitionist.—It appeared by the published returns of the State election, that no votes were polled for the Abolition candidate in Schuylkill county. Mr. Joseph F. Carroll of Port Carbon requests us to state that he voted for Mr. Larimer, Jr., and desires the public to know it.

AN INSCRIPTION.—The following is an inscription on a tombstone in Massachusetts. It is beautiful:

"I came in the morning—It was spring; I walked out at noon—it was summer; I sat me down at even—it was autumn; I laid me down at night—it was winter; And I slept."

THE AMERICAN HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA.—We refer our readers to the advertisement in another column of Mr. Charles, the proprietor of this establishment. A gentleman who recently sojourned at this Hotel, desires us to state that he found the accommodations excellent—that the most fastidious traveler could desire.

GOOD HOTEL AT MUNCY.—Our friend Mr. Theodore Wells, has taken the Washington Hotel at Muncy, Pa. Mr. W. makes an attentive and obliging landlord.

HOLLIDAYSBURG CONVENTION.—This Convention assembled at the appointed time. David R. Porter presided. The few Whigs in the Convention, soon discovered that Locofoco love for Protection to American Industry, was all talk and bombast. A resolution in favor of the present Tariff, as it is, was voted down by that party—and in favor of a Revenue Tariff (the word Protective having been stricken out—mark that reader) adopted in its stead, which declares also, that the present Tariff comes near that standard, and did not require any material alteration. This is tantamount to no expression of opinion on the subject, and leaves the whole question open for Congress to alter or abolish, as they may think proper, while at the same time it gives these friends of the present Tariff an opportunity of supporting the Administration consistently, whether for or against the Bill.

The Whig portion of the Convention declared that they had been sent there to give an expression of opinion in favor of the present Tariff, as it is—but finding all appeals unavailing, they very properly refused to sanction the proceedings, and withdrew in a body from the Convention.

How long, we ask, can the people be deluged by such shuffling and fraudulent conduct on the part of the Locofocos? If they are in favor of the present Tariff, why not come out boldly and unequivocally on the subject—why resort to such miserable and shameful subterfuges? The fact is that so long as Protective Tariff men will exhibit so much stupidity and foolishness in supporting men who can thus trifle with their dearest interests, they deserve to be cheated and defrauded, and cannot expect any sympathy. It is time to speak plain on this subject.

Passing along the street the other day on the look-out as usual for matter of interest to our readers, we happened to glance into Slater's store. We were attracted by the depth of the store house, an addition having recently been made to it, which makes it, we should judge, over 100 feet deep, and the whole of it is filled with goods. We are always pleased to notice improvements in the town, and enterprise among our fellow citizens.

THE RELIEF ISSUE.—A General Act of Incorporation.—We hope that the Legislature of our State at its coming session, will adopt some means to withdraw the Relief Issue from circulation. It is so torn and mutilated that it is totally unfit for circulation—in many instances persons refusing to take it. We have no doubt that if the Banks had the privilege of issuing small notes for the term of five or ten years, they would redeem the Relief notes for State Stock, relieve us of the vast amount of Foreign small notes which are flooding in upon us, the character of which we know nothing about, and furnish us with a circulating medium worth something.

We would also suggest the propriety of a general act of incorporation for manufacturing companies, similar to the one in Massachusetts, which will publish in a short time. This obviates the objection urged against monopolies by our Locofoco friends, as it gives equal privileges to all who choose to avail themselves of it. It works well in Massachusetts, and we doubt not would work well in developing the resources of Pennsylvania.

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The Illustrations are in three number, the principal one a portrait of Judge Peters—the other two are "Broad-tail Sheep" and "The Town Dog and the Country Wolf," an illustration of the old fable. We commend this Magazine to every farmer, and in our opinion no one could invest five dollars better than by subscribing for the work.

THE WIND ALMANAC, and United States Register for 1846.—Greedy & McElrath have sent us a copy of this valuable publication. It contains the usual calculations, the latest election returns, and articles on the "Oregon Question," and the "Boundaries of the United States," with Maps of Oregon and Texas. We shall have a supply of this Almanac very soon. Every Whig ought to purchase and preserve a copy. The price is only 12 cents for 64 closely printed pages.

We have also received the Old Fellow's Almanac and U. S. Lodge Directory, containing blank pages, and a variety of useful information—price 12 cents.

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POTTSVILLE AND READING.

The "Berks and Schuylkill Journal" of last week copies our article on Pottsville and Reading, and characterizes it as a "Peace-maker," and makes the following remarks upon it:

"There is a deal of truth, with a sprinkling of misrepresentation, in the good humored remarks of our Pottsville contemporary. Pottsville has grown up like a giant in the hills, of no mean pretensions to greatness. As citizens of Reading we are proud of that borough—Proud of the foresight and success of the Reading pioneers, who years ago Columbus-like discovered the Coal Region, and laid the foundation of Pottsville. We are gratified to know that to this day most of the active business men of that interesting Region are Berks county men—that the founders of the 'only Antislavery Mill in Reading,' and the principal proprietors of the New Rolling Mill, although for some years located and established in business in Schuylkill, are nevertheless Berks county men—that even the Editor of the MINERS' JOURNAL himself is a Berks county man—who was initiated in the art and mystery of our honorable calling in its very office, and after graduating at the case, set out for the present theatre of his operations as a missionary of the Press, for the purpose of civilizing the masses in the useful arts and sciences, and encouraging them in the use of the printing press, whereby the immense resources of the region might be successfully developed. These facts afford us especial gratification, for now that Pottsville has grown up into a town of some consequence, we of Reading can point to her with pride and say 'this is our work.'"

We like the coolness of our contemporary—there is something very amusing in it. It is true that some of the active business men of Schuylkill county are emigrants from Old Berks, but they are not many in number. And why did the "Reading Pioneer" leave? For the very simple reason that Reading was no place for the development of energetic character. The town was so dull, the people so indolent, the moral atmosphere so enervating, that it was impossible for a man ever to advance beyond what his fathers had done. The feelings of the inhabitants were against innovation and those who wished to improve could not congregate in that benighted region, to urge them on to great deeds. They had to tear themselves away from their early homes and old associations, and move among an active people, whose competition would stimulate them in their exertions to succeed.

The editor of this paper is not by any means sure that he was born in Berks. He was present on the occasion, but has no recollection of the precise place where he made his entry into this world of ours. According to the best of his knowledge and belief, he was born in Virginia, from which State he was removed when young to Reading. Had his own inclinations been consulted he never would have gone to Berks. It is a fact that he was educated in the office of the Reading Journal, but he left the borough as soon as his apprenticeship was completed, to come to a region where the people know how to appreciate the benefits of the Press. He had lived in Berks long enough to be satisfied that there was no hope of ever enlightening his citizens. They were in the midst of mental and political darkness, groping their way because they would not make use of the light which was proffered to them. He left Reading gladly, his never-wished to reside in it again, and sorry would he be if necessity compelled him to acknowledge that he was born in a county whose citizens rallied in a political contest, under the black banner of "Mullens and no Free Schools."

The editor of the Journal winds up his remarks in the following manner:

"We think our Pottsville contemporaries will agree with us that both Reading and Pottsville are destined to grow with a rapidity that will astonish the citizens of other parts of the State. Both possess the elements of greatness. Our neighbors have an abundance of Coal which is every year becoming in greater demand—we are an inexhaustible supply of iron, more precious than gold for all the practical purposes of life. Our interests do not clash in the least degree—they are the same. We are not new—we never can be rivaled. It is of our mutual interest to aid, assist, and sustain each other. Schuylkill county is the daughter of Old Berks—both of her bone and flesh of her flesh. And although the complexion of the young lady is none of the fairest, or her features remarkable for beauty or regularity, nevertheless she is a thrifty little body, and Old Berks, so far from being ashamed, is proud of the relationship."

We do agree with the Journal that both Reading and Pottsville are destined to grow. We also plead guilty to the charge of having an abundance of Coal, and if we are not very much mistaken, we have more of it than can be found in Berks. We think that we have enough, not only to supply all of our own works, but to spare a sufficient quantity to supply all the Rolling Mills and Furnaces that will be erected by Berks county in Reading or its vicinity for years to come, as soon as we get time to mine it. We are willing to give our neighbors their due, and if at any time they may wish help, let them call upon us, and we stand ready to assist them. If they have any more persons to send here, whom they wish to learn the iron business, and become imbued with our spirit of enterprise, we will receive them cordially as apprentices, and when they have learned their trade, they may go back to Old Berks, and erect Rolling Mills and Furnaces.—We may also send a few more gentlemen who have moved here from other States, to erect Steam Forges. To prove our good feeling for Reading, we will advocate that Borough as a proper place for a National Foundry. We consider that it would be a fit expression of the thanks of the present weak and imbecile administration, for the hearty support which it received from the dark and benighted region of Old Berks. Are we not generous to you, Oh, ye men of Reading?

The Journal goes on to say that Schuylkill county is the daughter of Old Berks—"bone of her bone, and flesh of her flesh." Are n't you ashamed of yourself to talk so. You ought never to speak of the relationship existing between the two counties, after the unnatural treatment the daughter has received from her mother. Most of our county was thinly settled, wild and barren, when Berks was, as she is now, populous, well cultivated, and fertile. The mother cut off the daughter, turned her adrift, and left her to shift for herself as best she could, because the child was poor, and the mother considered her rather a tax upon her. After Schuylkill had been separated from Berks there was still a tie between them—they had to be represented together in the Legislature, and the suffering mother was not willing that the child should have a fair representation. But this did not exactly suit Schuylkill—she was of age, and thought she had been tyrannized over long enough by her unfeeling parent—so, by securing on a certain occasion, more than her share of the Representation, she taught the old lady that young people would not be children always, that they had rights when they attained maturity, which parents ought to respect.

Speaking of Schuylkill county, the Journal also says "the complexion of the young lady is none of the fairest, or her features remarkable for regularity." We grant it. Schuylkill county is not one of our pale-faced, sentimental damsels—she is a brunette, and a sturdy, matter-of-fact sort of a personage, that asks no favors, and needs no assistance from the mother who discarded her. She is able to take care of herself. Moreover she possesses solid charms—she is very rich—but it won't do for her bachelors of the Journal to come doing the "nice young man" about her—he can't come it, and might as well give it up at once.

New Horrors.—Our neighbor of the Reading Journal informs us that about 250 or 300 new houses have been built in that borough during the past year. Why, that is nothing! We have a little town called St. Clair, about four miles from Pottsville, which last year contained between 100 and 200 people, and during the present season 80 new buildings have been erected—nearly one third as many as in Reading—and we understand that next season, one firm intend to build 1300 miners' houses. It is whispered that an extensive Rolling Mill will be erected in connection with the Furnace near St. Clair, next year, in which case we should not be astonished, if in that little town more new houses should be built, than in the whole borough of Reading, with its population estimated, according to the Journal, at 12,000! or which, if we are not mistaken, is rather an old place, having been laid out by William Penn.

ANTHRACITE FURNACES, &c.—CONSTRUCTION OF COAL OF THE LANE.—In the Spring of the present year there were but two Anthracite Furnaces in blast between this place and Philadelphia, Dr. Palmer's, the "Pioneer," on the Island, and one at Phoenixville. There are now four in blast, and another will be added to the number in one or two weeks. They are capable of turning out 275 tons of iron per week, or 13,750 tons per annum. In the course of next season, the following Furnaces will be in operation in the Coal Region and on the Canal between this place and Philadelphia. They are all at this time either in blast or in process of erection:

Table listing furnaces in blast or process of erection, including locations like At Spring Mill, Conshohocken, Phoenixville, Hindsborough, Reading, and the Coal Region, with corresponding tonnage.

These Furnaces, eleven in number, can produce 610 tons per week, or 30,500 tons per year.—Heretofore, three tons of coal have been required for the engine and stack, to produce a ton of iron, but since the new method of heating the blast at the tunnel-head has been introduced, the quantity of coal used has been reduced to about two and a half to smelt a ton of iron. These furnaces alone will consume SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS of Coal per annum. This quantity is independent of that which will be required by the Rolling Mills, Steam Forges, and other iron works erected in and in course of erection, which will require about fifty thousand tons more.

From this statement, our readers can form some idea of the increased consumption, that will be required on the line of the Canal and Railroad—and we venture the prediction that those who live twenty years longer, will see the whole extent of these improvements dotted with manufacturing towns and villages, so closely located as to form a continuous town between the coal region and Philadelphia.

THE VALLEY FURNACE.—This Furnace, which has been leased by Messrs. PORTER & HARRISON, was blown in on Saturday last, under the direction of Mr. Charles Henderson, without any difficulty, and is now in successful operation. Mr. Henderson has not been obliged to the iron business, several years of his life having been passed as a sailor. His knowledge of Furnaces has been picked up within the last two or three years, and it is gratifying to find his first experiment so entirely successful. He had not the aid of any "helpers," or any other persons acquainted with the business, in his undertaking; his only assistants being a couple of colored men to whom he is giving instruction. This is the first furnace ever blown in by an American. Its capacity is from 35 to 40 tons per week.

IMITATION AMONG NEWSPAPERS.—It is always gratifying to the feelings of any individual who is engaged in business to know that his course is approved by others. The conductor of a press, has many things to contend against—persons are constantly finding fault with the editorial scribbles—the selected articles, the quality of the paper, the arrangement of the matter, or the appearance of the type. It is an irksome position for an editor to please all his readers. If a man were to devote his whole time for a year, to preparing one paper, he would just be able to give a general satisfaction.

There is nothing more pleasing to us to know that our mode of doing things, meets with general commendation. There is no better evidence of the popularity of any course of conduct, than to find that it is imitated. When a man makes a deviation from the beaten track travelled by his associates in the same business, and finds that the new path which he has stricken out, is followed by his brethren, he may congratulate himself upon the correctness of his taste, and the prominence of his position. Reasoning in this way, we are forced to believe that the "Miners' Journal," is a paper of no small importance, inasmuch as the slightest change made in it, finds its followers.

Three or four years since, we adopted a light-faced, condensed letter for the head of the "Miners' Journal." At that time, we do not think that there was another paper in the State, which had a similar head—now there are very few of our exchanges with heads of a different style. Our plan of distributing reading matter over all pages of the paper, so that advertisements would be made more conspicuous—has also been imitated. We might name papers which have been started within the last few years, which are precisely similar to the "Miners' Journal," in head, type, size, and the arrangement of reading matter. Some such alterations are published not a hundred miles from our office, and in some towns, even the style of our articles is imitated.

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

THE SCHUYLKILL VALLEY. Mr. Bannan.—To operators in this section of our Coal Field, the season almost closing, opened under greatly improved circumstances. A narrow wooden road was abandoned for a substantial iron one with a double track. The use of horses was discontinued and steam power substituted. Advantages from the latter were expected which would give operators on this road facilities over others. So secure indeed did the feeling feel, that with but one or two exceptions, no arrangement with the Reading R. Co. was deemed necessary for a supply of cars—believing that inasmuch as the Valley Road was constructed by persons interested in the former, it was made in the interest of the Reading Road, consequently they were their object to supply all the cars which might be required. If anything was wanting to increase this feeling of security, it was furnished in assurance that provision had been made to guard our interests should a scarcity of cars occur.

What has occurred it is needless to particularize. I venture to assert the manner in which our confidence has been repaid will not soon be forgotten. A full supply of cars and motive power might, you would cheerfully have borne. As a misfortune, wholly unforeseen, at the time, true wisdom and equity required that the loss should be equally distributed. But why this loss should be taken upon it, and the first upon which steam power was to be tried, fared full 50 per cent worse than others, admits of different opinions. To those who think of continuing operations in this valley, a satisfactory solution to the equity is of great importance. It is to be noted that a large number of the proprietors of cars which the valley was entitled to, were during the whole season distributed to operators on other roads; and why such preserving efforts were made to accommodate the one case, and for want of them from the circular itself—Question 29th.—If the duty upon the Foreign Manufacture of the kind of goods which you make, was reduced to 12 1/2 per cent, with a corresponding reduction upon all the imports, would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?

30th. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?

31st. Is there any pursuit in which you would engage from which you could derive a better profit, even after a reduction of the import duties to twelve and a half cents?

32nd. If you were to pay for the duty on iron, 12 1/2 per cent, on all imports, would you be able to supply the market? If you were to pay for the duty on iron, 12 1/2 per cent, on all imports, would you be able to supply the market? If you were to pay for the duty on iron, 12 1/2 per cent, on all imports, would you be able to supply the market?

33rd. Reduce the Tariff to 12 1/2 per cent, and how would you supply the revenue, on a scarce supply of iron? Will you supply it by direct taxation, exchequer bills, borrowing, or bankruptcy? These are hard questions, but they must be answered; the people demand it.

34th. When all the specie in the United States is required to pay for foreign goods the first year under your system, when the Banks suspend and break, your paper becomes valueless, how are you to pay for the next year's importations which you have neither specie nor gold left? Will you borrow, or will you reduce the Tariff to 12 1/2 per cent, (less than has ever been thought of or seriously suggested before) effectually ruin every mechanic, manufacturer, and farmer in the United States?

35th. 12 1/2 per cent, what will become of the Slave-makers who are now protected?

36th. When the Mechanics, Manufacturers and Farmers are thus destroyed by the reduction of the duty to 12 1/2 per cent, our Banks will break, our specie all expended; why insult a bankrupt people by asking them, if 12 1/2 per cent, will cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?

37th. In conclusion, permit me in all seriousness to inquire, when it is manifest that 12 1/2 per cent upon our whole imports, including tea and coffee, would not yield one-half the revenue required to the administration by taking in an important official paper about reducing the Tariff to 12 1/2 per cent, would it not be more consistent and sensible to talk of increasing rather than reducing the Tariff to the revenue standard?

38th. Be so good for the present, I may address you again shortly, but would be glad, in the meantime, to see some satisfactory answer to the foregoing questions in your official organ of the government at Washington.

Information is wanted of Owen and John Hopkins, lately from Cashel, County of Longford, Ireland. If they should see this notice, their brother, Patrick Hopkins, would be pleased to hear from them by letter, at the care of the Rev. Joseph McGee, Mr. Abraham DENHAM, of Miss Caroline daughter of Samuel Hellett Esq., of Minesville, Pa. Papers will please notice. 47-31

ARRIVED. In the borough of Schuylkill, on Oct. 25, 1815, by the Rev. G. Drake, Mr. Jacob STEINMAN, to Miss Mary Ann BROWN, a young lady of valuable connections. D. ANEL H. STAGER, Schuylkill, Pa. Oct. 27, 1815.

DEATHS. In Minesville, on Saturday last, Mr. JOHN REBER, long and extensively known as keeper of a Hotel in that borough, aged about 76 years.

A JIR' AT CHRISTIANITY.—The Emperor of China has issued an edict in which he says he does not wish to exclude the Christian religion from his dominions, but means to punish with rigor those who make that religion a cloak under which crimes are committed. He has not prohibited the building of Christian churches at any of the five ports open to European traders, but cautions Christians against introducing their views among his people.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, has consented to go into the United States Senate again.

THE TARIFF.

It is difficult to make up one's mind where to commence to argue in favor of this measure, most evidently the measure calculated to advance in prosperity and enrich the Nation. That the Tariff is a good measure, was almost set down as an axiom in this State, during the canvass which elected our present President to the seat and he who would dispute it was liable to be considered a man of but little knowledge. But this state of affairs has changed, and there are now some loud in their calls for destruction. The Secretary of the Treasury has sent forth a series of questions different from those of a former series, which he has directed to be answered, in the hope to elicit something upon which to found a plea to recommend its repeal.

UNIONTOWN, Sept. 30th, 1845. To the Hon' R. J. Walker Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Sir—I have just sent your Circular containing forty questions, addressed to certain Manufacturers in the United States, from which it appears that the present administration has determined to reduce the present Tariff (if they can) to a uniform standard of 12 1/2 per cent.

This being an important official paper, laying the foundation of a hostile movement against the protective policy, it has doubtless been the joint production of the President and his Cabinet; (if drafted by yourself has been submitted for their consideration and approval.)

Regarding it in this light, I beg leave to call your attention, and that of the public to some portions of this important circular.

The 29th 30th and 31st interrogatories, I consider the most important, in indicating the policy of the President and his Cabinet, have determined to reduce the Tariff of 1842, viz: to 12 1/2 per centum horizontal—that is 12 1/2 per cent, upon every thing alike.

That the public may judge for themselves, I copy these interrogatories and for want of time from the circular itself—Question 29th.—If the duty upon the Foreign Manufacture of the kind of goods which you make, was reduced to 12 1/2 per cent, with a corresponding reduction upon all the imports, would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?

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ARRIVED. In the borough of Schuylkill, on Oct. 25, 1815, by the Rev. G. Drake, Mr. Jacob STEINMAN, to Miss Mary Ann BROWN, a young lady of valuable connections. D. ANEL H. STAGER, Schuylkill, Pa. Oct. 27, 1815.

DEATHS. In Minesville, on Saturday last, Mr. JOHN REBER, long and extensively known as keeper of a Hotel in that borough, aged about 76 years.

"N1 WYLI NI DNYGS—NI DNYGS NI WRENDY."

Gyffwng Gwybodaeth i Hili Gwmer yn America. DAN GYLIATHY Y PARC, J. F. HARRIS, MINESVILLE.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY! And in order to strengthen the Company, they have entered into an engagement with Mr. J. P. VANSTAVOREN.

On Saturday Evening, Nov. 22, Will be presented Schuylkill's Tragedy of OTHELLO, OR THE MOOR OF VENICE.

PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING! OLD FRANKLIN HALL CLOTHING STORE.

AMERICAN HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA.

IRON STORE.

PASCAL IRON WORKS, PHILADELPHIA.

Wanted.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO THE Consuls and Supervisors of Wayne Township.

HAAS' EXPECTORANT, FOR THE cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, &c.

PRESENTING this valuable medicine to the public as a remedy for Consumption, and Pulmonary Disease in general, has been brought forth by me, after a course of study in my own immediate neighborhood, and a desire to benefit the afflicted.

W. J. HAAS, having been afflicted for the last thirty years with Consumption, and having had the advice of some of the most eminent physicians and a great variety of remedies, has at length discovered a most valuable medicine, which he has called HAAS' EXPECTORANT.

W. J. HAAS, Dear Sir—Having been afflicted for the last thirty years with Consumption, and having had the advice of some of the most eminent physicians and a great variety of remedies, has at length discovered a most valuable medicine, which he has called HAAS' EXPECTORANT.

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