THE MINERS' JOURNAL. POLK AND PROTECTION. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE .- We copy the follow-All sorts of Items. DEBATES IN CONGRESS .- The present session of Congress will be an unusually interesting one We give an abstract, and also all that part of the ing synopsis of the President's Message from the President's Message which refers to the Tariff. in United States Gazette, as giving the best conden-The measures which will come up for considerased view of that document which we have seen: order that every person may see and judge for tion are of great importance, and the return of himself, as to what are Mr. Polk's views of the

POTTSVILLE. Saturday Morning, Dec. 6, 1845

VOLNEY B. PALMER, At his Real Estate and Coal Agencies. Corner of Third & Chesput Streets, Philadelphia, No.16, Nassau Street, New York, No.16, State Street, Boston, and South east corner of Baltimore, & Calvert Streets Bithmore, is our Agent for receiving subscriptions an divertisements for the Miuers' Journal. LIFE INSURANCE.

This kind of Insurance is beginning to attract or inderable attention in this country. Pamphleus or aining the necessary information, can be obtained his office, where application can be mode. June 20

AUENTS FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL. Minersville—Charles B. De Forest. Port Carbon—Henry Shissler. Vho are authorised to receive subscriptions and ac ertisements for the Miners' Journal.

WANTED .- At this office, a lad who can come well recommended, aged about 14 or 15, who can or removes obstacles from his path, thereby renderread and write, as an Apprentice to the Book- ing his ways pleasant. We hope therefore that Binding Business.

OF Our thanks are due to the Hon. Alexander Ramsey, for a copy of the President's Message.

(T) Absence at Court during the whole week. will account for any error or omissions in this pa-

BUSINESS CARDS .-- We call attention to the list Business Cards which we insert this week. We have still a large number on hand, not yet in type, which we will publish in the course of a week or two. There is no better way of securing a good business, than by advertising. Our terms are light, our circulation extensive, and we think that all our business men will find it to their advantage to publish a Business Card in our paper.

THE COURT House .- Whatever may be said about the propriety of enlarging this building under existing circumstances, one thing is certain, that the increased equantity of business has filled it with people, during the whole week, and no one can deny that the Court is much better accommodated than it has been hereto- purpose of raising funds to erect and endow the

DOINGS AT COURT .-- The December Term of our

Court, commenced on Monday last, and since that time, Orwiesburg has been thronged with law yers, litigants, witnesses and spectators. An unusual number of criminal cases have come be-

; fore the Court at its present session--more we believe than at any previous time. A great many cases of sureity of the peace and assault and battery, have been steurned to Court. The Grand Jury very properly ignored several trifling bills, which never ought to have come before Court, making the prosecutors pay the cos's. It is found that as the population of the Coal Region increases, so too does grime, and the cause of

this increase of crime is to be found in the number of tippling shops which are scattered throughout our ren. It is impossible to guess now many such establishments there are in the large towns and in the neigh- | formation of a new County out of parts of Berks, borhood of the principle collieries in the county .-Their name is legion The attention of the Court has been called to these

unlicensed drinking establishments, and whenever it could be done, the persons selling liquors ; without license have been punished as the law directs. It is inc possible however for the officers to ferret out ALL of law and order to use their efforts to have this nuisance abated. We have enough regular licensed taveras--

region, are not caused so much by them as they are by solemn funeral rite in honor of the late General the tippling shops. We hope that by the next Court, | we shall have no reason to complain on this score .--Let these places be closed and we shall not so often | Lodge of Tennessee, and Messrs. Doubourg, Sou-

Messrs. Webster and Calhoun to the Senate will give an additional interest to the debates. As usual, the various Washington papers will publish editions containing reports of the Congressional proceedings, and the most important speeches which may be delivered during the session. The "Intelligencer," the "U. S. Journal," and the "Union," have all announced Congressional papers, in addition to which Blair & Rives will publish the "Extra Globe." We recommend

the Congressional Intelligencer to the support of a choice between the papers devoted to the admin- should be to raise revenue to pay the necessary istration, CLEAN YOUR PAVENENTE .- The heavy fail of idea of a Tariff for protection, and avows his op.

position to any thing like prohibitory duties. snow and rain in the early part of the week, and Upon the above points the President is plain the cold weather of Tuesday, have made the walknd explicit. He does not attempt to conceal his ing in our streets rather had, and have caused pe true views, but announces them in such language destrianism to be a little unsafe. Every man is a philanthropist who relieves a neighbor in distress, He shows his consistency by taking the same ground that he occupied in the campaign of 1844, every good citizen will proceed to have his pavement cleaned as quickly as possible. We shall that campaign to prove Polk as good a Tariff man measure his public spirit by the promptness with as Henry Clay. It is also true that they succeed which he acts on our suggestion. Clean your avenents, or-dirly them by sprinkling them ed so far as to have banners carried in their politi cal processions, upon which was inscribed "Polk ver with coal ashes.

and Protection," and more than this, flags were MINERS' ARTLUM .--- The recommendation we displayed at the tops of lofty poles, on which was gave last week, that a Miners' Asylum should be painted in glaring letters, "James K. Polk and the erected, meets with general approval among "the Tariff of '1842." By such devices was the elec-Coal operators. The measure will meet with no tion of Mr. Polk secured. And this fraud was opposition in this region, and we do not think that perpetrated upon the people, when they knew any objections will be made by consumers at a disthat Polk was not a Protective Tariff man. for

tance.

they had before them the following letter written In order that the preject may be forwarded as by himself: much as pussible, we suggest the expediency of immediately preparing memorials to the Naviga-To the People of Tennessce : The object which I had in proposing to Gov. tion and Rail Road Company, requesting them to

Jones, at Carrollville, on the 12th of April last, edd one cent per ton to their regular toll, for the that we should each write out and publish our views and opinions on the subjet of the Tariff, proposed usylum. If this is done immediately, no was, that own negrective positions might be great length of time will clapse before the work That my opinions were already fully and distinctcan be commenced. We hope that our citizens ly known, F could not doubt.' I HAD STEAD-ILY, DURING THE PERIOD I WAS A REwill take the matter in hand of once.

SABRATE CONVENTION.-A Convention OPPOSED TO A PROTECTIVE POLICY, AS MY RECORDED VOTES AND PUBthe friends of the better observance of the Sabbath, met in Philadelphia on Wednesday last. -LISHED SPEECHES PROVE. Since I retired from Congress I had held the same opinions. In the present canvass for Governor, I HAD A-James M. Linnard presided. A preamble and resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the VOWED MY OPPOSITION TO THE TAR-Convention, were adopted, after considerable dis-IFF ACT OF THE LATE WHIG CONcussion and some amendments.

A NEW COUNTY .- There is a considerable talk measure. I had avowed my opinion in my pubn the Reading and Norristown papers about the lic speeches, that the interests of the Country, and especially of the producing and exporting States; REQUIRED ITS REPEAL, and the restoration Montgomery and Chester, of which Pottstown is of the principles of the compromise act of 1833. JAMES K. POLK." to be the County Scat.

We are not surprised at the course pursued by COTILLION PARTIES .- We learn that a meeting the President. He has done just as we supposed of the persons who have subscribed to the Cotilhe would. He has acted out the principles which ion parties will be held at the Pennsylvania Hall he professed before his election, and has done exthese rum holes and we would call upon the lovers of on Monday next, for the election of Managers.

actly what the Locofocos ought to have expected MASONIC HONORS .- On Monday of last week, him to do. We presume that those in our region TOO MANY IN FACT, but the riots and bloodshed in our the Masons of the State of Louisiana performed a did expect something of the kind, for they took the precaution to cut down sll the poles which Andrew Jackson, Grand Master of the Grand had Locofucu flags with Protective Tariff mottoesupon them, of which there was a large number in have to record scenes of disorder and violence. There lie Lefebre, Lislet, Feraud and Pichot late Gran

The President commences with congratulation present Tariff Laws. - We should have published on his meeting, as President for the first time, the Representatives of the people; he felicitates them the Message entire, but we presume most of our on general peace, and properly acknowledges the hand of Providence in our unexampled prosreaders are already in possession of the document. There is very little circumlocation in the Presi- perity. dent's way of announcing his opinion upon the

He approves of the action of Mr. Tyler towards Tariff of 1842. He commences that part of his Texas and the terms of annexation having been complied with, nothing now is wanting but the admission of Texas into the Umion by act of Message by inviting the attention of Congress to the importance of making suitable modifications Congress, which he recommends should be prompt, and reductions of the rates of duty imposed by our as on the last of this month that State will elect present Tariff laws." He then goes on to say her State officers, and she ought to have a reprethe Whigs. Our Lucofoco friends have room for that, "the ubject of imposing duties on imports sentation in Congress, where laws are made relative to herself.

The message complains that France, and old expenses of the government." He repudiates the friend and ally, should have sought to prevent the annexation. Much is promised for Texas and we are never to regret the admission of the Lone

MEXICO. Mexico protested in March' last against annexstion, and withdrew her Minister and ceased amicathat every one can understand what he means. ble relations; and in consequence of her movements, and at the request of Texas an army was sent to the country between Nuccas and Del Norte ; and consequently Mexico has made no and from which he has never moved. It is true that hostile movements on Texas: hostile movements on Texas: A statement of the affairs between this country and the affairs between this country and the affairs between this country and the affairs between the statement of the statement of the affairs between the statement of the statement of the affairs between the statement of the statement of the affairs between the statement of t

and Mexico is made, and the neglect to pay the \$3,000,000 of indemnity yet due; but there is much mystery about some receipts of an alledged yment. A Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary das been sent by the President to dexico. (This is probably Mr. Slidell of Lou-

OREGON. The Message then gives an account of the negotiation between this country and Great Britain, elative to Oregon. The negatiation was renewed by Mr. Polk, and

proposition was made to Great Britain to recede ve the 19th parallel-but not the navigation of the Cótumbia, (as had been previously offered.) This was refused, with a single remark by the British Minister, that the United States would make an offer more consistent with fairness and equity !

As the offer by Mr. Polk was made only because other administrations had made similar offers, as soon as it was rejected by Great Britain, the proposition of compromise which we had made was withdrawn, and our title to the whole of Oregon listinctly known and understood by the people. asserted, and, as is believed, maintained by irrefragable facts.'

In this state of the matter, the President refers to the existing, agreement, viz :- that, as the twonations now have joint occupancy, either must PRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, BEEN give the other one year's notice of terminating that occupancy.' And he recommends that Con-gress give that notice.

It is then recommended that there be temporary legislation for our citizens in Oregon, until the expiration of the year. As yet, the British subjects there have had the advantage of British laws and British protections, while our citizens in Oregon, have not been thus provided for. Many things GRESS, as being highly protective in its character, and not designed by its authors as a recenue. are recommended, all founded on the years notice given to great Britain.

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE. The Message then condemns the interference. f European powers in the affairs of the North Imerican Continent -- and declares that this naion will resist any such interference. We mu-t ever maintain the principle, that the people of this continent alone, have the right to decide their own destiny.' FOREIGN BELATIONS.

It is recommended that laws be passed to enable time to augment our naval force—that war steam this country to fulfi'its dutives to Prussia, Nether- ers be built, and that iron be more used as a ma terial. lands, and Portugal, and to Spain according to treaty.

The affairs with China are likely to be pleasant and Mr. Everett will soon be able to renew his Excepting the difference with Mexico and Great

partially so on others, and bear most heavily on articles of common necessity, and bat lightly on articles of laury. It is so framed that much the greatest burden which it imposes is thrown on labor and the poorer classes, who are least able to bear it, while it protects capital and exempts the rich from paying their just proportion of the taxation required for the support of government. While it protects the capital of the weathy manufacturer, and increases his profits, it does not bend it, while it protects the capital of the weathy manufacturer, and increases his profits, it does not bend it, while it protects the capital of the weathy manufacturer, and increases his profits, it does not bend it, whose may be increased by it. Articles of prime necessity or of coarse quality and low price, used by the masses of the people, are, in many instances, subjected by it to heavy taxes, while articles of finer quality and blighter price, or of luxury, which can be used only by the opulent, are lightly taxed. It imposes heavy and unjust burdens on the farmer, the planter, the commercial man, and those of all other quality protected by it.

the and oppression. The well-known fact that the Taria act of 184 was passed by a majority of one in the Senate, two in the House of Representatives, and that so of those who felt themselves constrained, under

two in the House of Representatives, and that some of those who felt themselves constrained, under the peculiar circumstances existing at the time, to vote in its favor, proclaimed its defects, and expressed their determination to aid in its modification on the first op-portunity, affords strong and conclusive evidencé that it was not intended to be permanent, and of the expe-diency and necessity of its thorough revision. In recommending to Congress a reduction of the pre-sent rates of duty, and a revision and modification of the act of 1842, I am far from being unfriendly to the manufacturers. On the contrary, I desire to see them prosperons, as far as they can be so, without imposing unequal burdens on other interests. The advantage under any system of indirect taxation, even within the revenue standard, musibe in favor of the manufacturing interest; and of this no other interests will complain. I recommend to Congress the abolition of false values, and of specific duties, and the substitution, in their place of ad valorem duties, as the fairest andamost equitable indirect tax which can be imposed. By the ad valorem principle, all articles are taxed according to their cost or value, and those which are confidered plate, or ost or value, and the substitution in their plate of ast or source, and the substitution of the favor and valorem principle, all articles are taxed according to their cost or value, and thes which are of inferior quality, or of small cost, bear only the just proportion of the tax with those which are of superior quality of

to their cost or value, and those which are of inferior quality, or of small cost, bear only the just proportion of the tax with those which are of snperior quality or greater cost. The articles consumed by all are taxed at the same rate. A system of ad valorem revenue duties, with proper discriminations and proper guards against frauds in collecting them, it is not doubted, will afford ample incidential advantages to the n anu-facturers, and enable them to derive as great profits as can he derived from any other secular business. It is believed that such a system, strictly within the reve-nue standard, will place the manufacturing interests on a stable footing, and inture to their permanent ad-vantage; while it will, as nearly as may be practica-ble, extend to all the great interests of the country the locidental protection which, can be afforded by our re-

neidental protection which can be afforded by our enuclaws. Such a system, when once firmly est: ished, would be permanent, and not be subject t constant complaints, agitations, and cha constant companies, adiations, and changes work a must ever occur, which duties are, not kild for revenue, but for the 'protection merely' of a favored inferest. In the dilducrations of Congress on this subject, it is hoped that a spirit of mutual concession and compro-mise between conflicting interests may prevail, and that the result of their labor may be crowned with the

sub TREASURY. Banks cannot be trusted, and could not have been intended to be used as the Treasury. It is herefore reccommended that a Treasury be created for the safe keeping of the public fund,

It is recommended that the minimum price of ands be reduced ; that favor be shewn to actual settlers, and that the restriction of pre-emption

laws be repealed. The management of the mineral lands is defective-a modification is recommended. WAR DEPARTMENT.

HISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENERAL JACKSON.

COMMUNICATED.

ommended to Congress.

Reference is made to the report of the Secretary of War, for the services, number and situation of the army. Payment of the troops that went to Texas is asked. NAVY. After some notice of the service and situation of public vessels, it is recommended that we con-

tinue to augment our naval force-that war steam-POST OFFICE. The reduction of postage has caused the Depart-

ment to be delicient between one and two millions of dollars. The message thinks that the department ought to maintain itself, and that consethere be an increase in the charge

Pattsville Business Cards.

Twenty five hundred dozen scythes were manu SEDGWICK & Co., factured, the present year, at the Colby Factory in Wilmont, New Hampshire. esale and Retail Dry Good Merchants Corner of Third and Market streets,

The late Autumn in Canada has been the wettest ever known there, and all hope of the po tatos crop is given up. Ice an inch think has ppeared there. MODERATE .- Mr. Owen wants \$3,000,000,

arry out his plans for Social Reform. NEW POST OFFICE .- A new Post Office h been established at Morrow, Warren county, Ohio Mr. Warren Morrison is Post Master.

AT Ex-Hos. J. P. B. MAXWELL of New Jer sey died at Belvidere, recently,

J. H. Harmason, Locofoco, has been elected to Congress in the Third District in Louisiana upply a vacancy-No change.

The Washington Union gets some of the small fry of the Locofoca press, to puff it, and then copies the puffs as an evidence of its ability. Small buiness for the official paper-but it's in character. SCIENCE ON THE RISE .- Galranic Garters are

now advertised for sale. If science progresses a this rate, it is difficult to tell where it will stop. The PRODUCTION OF IRON, in this country or the year 1844 was 486,000 tons, not much, any-less than one third of the quantity made in England. It is computed that according to the

esent rate of increase, in three years our an ual production will go up to 1,000,000 tons. Samuel Peter of Staunton, Va., was recently mulcked into the sum of \$8000 for seduction. He

is able to pay. 'A play upon words,' as the boy said when he kicked the dictionary up and down the school

A New Ines.-An Absquatulator got two or three days ahead of his creditors, by putting crape upon the door of his shop.

MISSISSIPPI SENATON .- The Governor of Mississippi has appointed JOSEPH W. CHALMENS to the seat in the U. S. Senate, vacant by the resignation of Nr. Walker.

Two GREAT MORAL FACTS .- Half the value of all the exports of the United States is in raw cottor. Half the value of the exports of Great Britain is in manufactured cotton. Let the two

nations, says the Christian Citizen, think of these facts before they go to war. TONNAGE OF MERCANTILE Saipping .- It is stated that the mercantile shipping of the civil-ized world amounts to about \$,000,000 tons; which is worth, new and old \$30 per ton; and nets, clear of expenses, interest and insurance, 10 per cent, or \$24,000,000 per annum. The appro-

priation to the British Navy, for the current year s \$33,620,200 ! ! The Proprietor of the hotel at the White Sulpher

prings, Va., has realized, it is said, this year by nis business, \$80,000. J. B. Govon .- Messrs Daniel Safford and Julius

A. Palmer, a committee of Rev. Mr. Kirk's church, Boston have reported that Gough's history of his misfortune is the truth, and that there has

been nothing in this unhappy affair which ought to affect his standing as a member of that church. A Paris letter states that a workman employed

in the house of Eugene Sue, recently took down the fiall lamp and hung himself to the hook by his crayat. The Whigs of New Haven carried all the char-

or officers at the late election. The postponed elections in Massachusetts o

londay, ferminated all in favor of the Whigs.

We noticed last week, the singular coincilence in the deaths of Capt. Carson who was shot in New Orleans recently, and his father who vas shot in Philadelphia some years ago. The following occurrence is not less extraordinary.

FATHER AND SON CHOKED TO DEATH-ZO-EXCHANGE HOTEL, ohar Stratton, of Sinsbury, Conn., aged 40, while JOHN C. LESSIG, PROPRIETOR, eating supper on Thursday last died almost inst-

THOMAS FENDER. lesale and Retail Dry Good Merchan CENTRE ST., I DOOR AROVE NORWEGIAN, Pottsville.

GEORGE W. SLATER, Vholesale & retail Dry-good, Grocery & Liquor Store A NEW DOORS BELOW THE HAY SCALES, CENTRE ST.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

EDWARD VARDLEY, IORRIS' ADDITION TO POTTSVILLE aler in Rail Road aufd Bar Iron, Groceries, Oil, Fish HAY AND GROCERIES.

J. P. PILKEY, Wholesale and Retail Dry Good Merchant, CENTRE ST., TWO DOODS ABOVE THE TOWN HALL, Pollsville.

Downey & Focht, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY STORE,

IN MORRIS' ADDITION. FOSTER & DALY.

esale and Retail Dry Good and Grocery St CORNER OF CENTRE AND MARKET STEETS, Pollsville.

DAVID N. HEISLER, DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND VARIETIES. Centre st. 3d door above Callowbill, Pottsville.

drehasing elsewhere. A SIMON FRANK, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

CORNER OF NORWEGIAN AND RAIL ROAD ST.

Lippincott & Taylor, Merchant Tailors

CORNER OF CENTRE AND MAHANTANGO STREETS, PETER S. MARTZ, MERCHANT TAILOR AND DRAPER,

Next door to Clemen's & Parvin's Drug Store, Centre st., Pottsville. BRADY & ELLIOTT.

CLOCK, WATCH AND JEWELLRY STORE, One door above Geisses' New Hotel, CENTRE ST., POTTSVILLE, PA.

C. A. & E. W. MASSON. CLOCK. WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE. ONE DOOR BELOW THE EXCHANGE HOTEL, Centre stA Pottsville

L. FISHER, CLOCK AND WATCH, MAKEH, NTRE STREET, THIRD DOOR BELOW MAHANTANGO

JOHN G. BROWN, Ag't. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, At W. T. Ep.ing's old stand,

CENTRE ST. POTTSVILLE. JOHN S. C. MARTIN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST. CENTRE ST., 2 DOORS BELOW MAHANTANGO, Pottsville.

R. D. SCHOENER, ADDLERY, HARNESS, BOOT & SHOE STORE, NEAT DOOR TO GEORGE W: SLATER'S STORE, Centre st., Pottsville.

Moody & Aechternacht. BOOT & SHOE DEALERS. One door below Mr. Andrew B. White's Store,

CENTRE STRUCT, POTTSVILLE, PÅ TOWN HALL REFECTORY,

PETER F. MODEY, Proprietor, CENTRE ST., POTTSVILLE.

TINOTHY BOYLE,

OYSTER HOUSE. CORNER OF MAHANTANGO AND CENTRE STREET, Pottsville. GOVSTORS Served up in: the best possible manner. -0

Pottsville, Pa

POTTSVILLE HOUSE.

DANIEL HILL, Froprietor,

Centre street, Pottsville, Pal

BRIGHT & POTT.

HARDWARE AND IRON MERCHANTS

At the Town Hall, CENTRE ST. POTTSVILLE, P.

Jacob Kline,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

J. BANTAM.

COAL STREET, POTTSVILLE, PA.

trer of Coaches, Carriages, Sulkeys, &

Centrest., a few doors below the Pennsylvar

are no greater curses to our population, no greater hindrances to peace and good order, than the unlicensed grog shops

STADBING .- We learn that on Thursday last some difficulty arose between two negroes on "Cuinea Hill, and an affray took place in which one of the men, Thomas Hardy stabled another whose name we have not heard, so severely that * his life is considered in danger. The wound wag

and committed to the Borough "lock up," but succeeded on Thursday night in breaking jail carrying away upon him the manacles and chains with which he was confined.

MILITANT .- The Hibernia Jackson Guards, Captain C. F. Jackson, paraded on Monday last. The weather was exceedingly unlavorable for milsitary display, but the Company turned out in veiry respectable numbers, and went through their Daniel E. Huger, whose term of service would evolutions with much credit to themselves and their officers.

SCARCITY OF COAL .- We noticed last week,

the fact that it was exceedingly difficult for the inhabitants of our borough to get coal. Since the an editor in Columbia, refused to fight a duel on snow fell, coal is still more scarce, and many fami- the ground that it was contrary both to the laws lies who would buy it, if it were to be procured of God and Man. cannot obtain a supply.

A GOOD REMARE. - "I let futher do all my THE WEATHER-SLEIGHING .- We have had thinking for me."-A day or two since, a friend all sorts of weather during the past week. De- related to us the following circumstance : . cember came in with a snow storm. At present Not long ago, in a conversation with a boy's ith: ground is covered, to the depth of about-six bout twelve years of age, he asked him the quesinches, with snow and ice. and the sleighing is as tion, "What do you intend to do for a living when could be avoided and the revenue adapted to the good as we temember ever to have seen it. All you berome a man ?" The bay answered, "I exigencies of Government by placing duties upon sorts of ychicles upon runners are in great demand, don't know." "Well, what do you think of do- articles which are admitted free, or by removing and scarcely a wagon or cart is to be seen. Potts- ing ?" "Oh? I let father do all my thinking for them from those which do not come into comp: xille people know how to enjoy the pleasures of me," was the reply.

winter as well as any people we know of.

Pourrai .- Largo quantities of turkeys, geese, -ducks, and chickens have been coming into market for some weeks past. These denote the near approach of the holidays. All sorts of poultry command good prices.

THEATBICALS .- The Theatrical Corps, under meats were of a lighter charactersthan were those pable of judging what will be most to their advanof last werk, and in addition to the regular Com- tage. They are unwilling to let their fathers pany, Mr. J. S. Silsbee, appeared in his Yankce think for them. Characters. The houses were not so good as they thave been, or as they might be, with a little differ ent management.

our exchanges, that Thanksgiving Day was pret- 'aught to lisp. Long before he is out of his teens ty generally observed throughout the State. In he sighs for his "freedum," and oft-times one is most of the principal towns all the Stores were closed, and religious exercises held in the various men by adopting their bad habits. He learns to Churches.

PROYDEING .- We engaged a sufficient number of papers containing the President's message for distribution among our subscribers, which were to arrive on Wednesday; but they failed to arrive from some cause unknown to us. The other papers for him. from the same office in Philadelphia, came at the csual time. Perhaps the neglect may be ascribed to the fact that we very foolishly paid for them in sdvance. We have since received them and such of qur subscribers as may, wish a copy of the message, can procure it by calling at this office.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE .- E. O. Jackton, Esq., has associated his son, Mr. E. B. Jackson, with him in the publication of the Emportum. That

Masters of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. The concourse of people in the Church where the ceremonies were performed, is said to have been very rotten...nor will they be. large, and a collection was taken up for charitable purposes, in which several beautiful women paricinated by handing around the boxes.

A house belonging to Edward Gebhard, in Leb anon, was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening in the region of the heart, and it is said that a por- last. The family were at Church at the time. In tion of the blade of the knife remained in the the confusion caused by the alarm, an old lady nabody of the grounded man. Hardy was arrested med Kahler, fell and broke her leg.

> THE POLISH REVOLUTION,-The loth Anni versary of the Polish Revolution was celebrated in New York last week. Songs were sung, addresses made in French, English and Polish, and

the whole affair passed off pleasantly. TP Hon. Jons. C. Cathoux, having consented to return to the Senate, has been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. have expired in 1847.

DUELLING .- We observe that even in chiralwould be the Protective features, of the Revenue ous South Carolina, one man has been found Tariff.? brave enough to refuse a challenge. Col. Sumner,

There was a great deal of wisdom in that little The President opposes the Tariff of 1842 or sentence-more than is seen at a passing glance. the ground that "while it protects the capital of The answer of the son manifested a confidence in the wealthy inanufacturer and increases the profits, the judgment of his father, and a willingness to it does not benefit the operatives or laborers in his abide by that judgment which is rarely met with employment, whose wages have not been increased in boys of his age. Children almost always be- by it." This is so palpably false that it is not Congre gin to show a spirit of insobordination, long before worth while to do more than refer to it. Every a dozen years, have passed over their heads. They one knows that since the passage of the act of the management of Mr. Ecans, has been perform- grow restive under parental restraint, they wish 1842 passed, wages have been high. The truth 16, do as they please, and imagine themselves ca- is that Mr. Polk opposes the Tariff not because it is that Mr. Polk opposes the Tariff not because it does not benefit the poor, bn account of its pretec-tive features. He is a southern free-trade man, and would to argainst any Tariff which was bised

In our country, boys become men, in their own estimation, too soon. 'Freedom and equal rights,'

THANKSCITING .- We are glad to learn from are among the first that the Yankes Boy i found who-endeavors to prove his equality with drink, to use the "weed" in all its forms, and to swear. He learns a few backnied phrases and ticle, perform the labor, and receive the profit.

> lishment, and of course fails. All might have been, at his post in Washington, as usual. His health is avoided had he, while a boy, let his father think feeble and it is said that he scarcely hopes to reach his

There is a period in every one's life when it be egon up to 54 deg. 40 minutes. comes necessary for him to think and act for him-

troubles and vexations, and happy is he who has, ground all over the Country. The number of Naprevious to entering upon activo life, fully disci- tivo papers in Philadelphia, before the October

plined himself for the conflict with the world. election was four. Now there are but two. The Every man has trials enough to contend with- Rochester American' and the Louisville Mornas need not hurry to meet them.' They will come ing Courier,' both ably conducted papers, have full as soon as he is prepared for them. That boy, hauled down the flag of the 'one idea party,' and paper will hereafter be published by E. O. Jack. then, is truly wise who can honestly say "I let have commenced the advancing of Whig meas posed by it under the operation of these principle I father do all my thinking for me." Dres.

our region. They have removed from public Britain, our atisfactory. view these proofs of the deception they practiced TREASURT DEPARTMENT. upon the people, but their falsehoods are not for-

The President is in favor of a "Revenue Tariff. with incidental protection." That is to say, he is in favor of such a Tariff as will, together with the

proceeds of sales of the public lands, afford a revenue sufficient to meet the wants of government. Suppose a Tariff law of this kind to be passed, what would the effects be.

The amount of money proceeding from the sales of the public lands varies every year, and according to the doctring of the President, we should have to vary the Pariff at every session of Congress. In the year 1836, the amount of money received from the public lands was over twentyfour millions of dollars, and in a few years and

"WINCHESTER, May 29, 43.

equal sum might flow into the National Treasury from the same source. It is not by any means impossible that the sales of the Public Lands, for one year should reach such an amount that the whole of the annual expenses of the government could be paid from them. In such a case, where

There can be little stability in any Tariff which is to be altered whenever it does not conform to

the Revenue standard, while at the same time the Proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands, are allowed to go for the support of Government .--But remove the Land fund from the National Treasury and then the Government would have to depend entirely on duties for revenue. All the evils which would result from a fluctuating tariff

tition with our own Manufactures.

and would go against any Tariff which was based are words dear to every American heart, and they

ticle as cheop in the United States as it can be produced in a foreign country, it is only justice that our own citizens should manufacture that ar-

commences talking politics. He enters business without having learned how to manage his estab-JOHN, QUINCY ADAMS .-- This veteran Statesman is

home in New England again. According to a Washington letter writer, he is in favor of the whole of Or

self. Human existence is at best, but a scene of POLITICAL NATIVISM, appears to be dosing

ountries. The imports fer the year ending June 30, we \$117.250.564, of which were exported \$15,316.

The exports were \$114,646,605; of the domeslicarticles; over 598,299,776. The receipts into provided with assistant and clerk; and that the the Treasury in that time were, \$29,760,133 56. of which were from customs, \$27,528,112 70. The expenditures were 529,968,206 90. The amount of public debt in Uctober, was \$17.075.445.

"The attention of Congress is Invited to the impor-tance of making suitable modifications and reductions of the rates of duty imposed by our present tariff laws. The object of imposing duties on imports should be to raise revenue to pay the necessary expenses of gov-ernment. Congress may, undoubledly, in the exercise of a sound discretion, discriminate in arranging the rates of duty on different atticles; but the discrimina-tions should be within the revenue standard, and be the most eminent citizen of our country,-and in his language, Congress is commended to the guidance of Almighty God. tions should be within the revenue standard, and be made with a view to raise money for the support of meeting at the Pennsylvania Hall, on Monday It becomes important to understand distinctly what Dec. 1st, 1845.

It becomes important to undertained distinctly have its meant by a revenue standard, the maximum of which should not be exceeded in the rates of duty imposed it is conceded, and experience proves, that duties may be laid so high as to diminish, or prohibit altogether the importation of any given article, and thereby, les son or destroy the revenue, which at lower rates market in 1846. All united in the expression of ten or destroy the revenue, which, at lower rates would be derived from its importation. Such duties exceed therevene rites, and are not imposed to raise money for the support of government. If Congress levy a daty, for revenue, of one per cent on a given article, it will produce a given amount of money to the Treessury, and will incidentally and necessarily afford revenue or advantage. to the amount of one per is intrusted the distribution of Cars. Treasury, and with inclusionary and mount of one per protection, or advantage, to the amount of one per cent, to the home manufacturer of a similar or a like article over the importer. If the duty be raised to ten protection, or advantage, to the amount of one per cent, to the home manufacturer of a similar or a like article over(the importer. If the duty be raised to ten per cent, it will produce a greater pmount of money, and afford greater protection. If it be still raised to twenty, twenty-five, or thirty per cent, and if as it is raised, the revenue derived from it is Sound to be in-creased, the protection or advantage will also be in-creased, but if it be raised to hity-one per cent, and it is found that the revenue produced at that rate is less than at thirty per cent, it ceases to be, a revenue duty. The precise point in the ascending scale of du-ties at which it is ascertained from experience that the ryvenue is greatest, is the maximum rate of duty which can be laid for the bong file purpose of collecting mo-ney for the support of government. To raise the du-ties higher than that point, and therefore diminish this, amount collected, is to leyy them for protection mere-ly, and not for revenue. As long, then, as Congress may gradually increase the rate of duty on a given lar-ticle, and the revenue is increased by such increase, the revenue is diminished our destroyed, the act ceases, to have for its object the raising of money to support government, but is for protection merely. It does not follow that Congress should levy the high-est duty on all articles of import which they will bear within the revenue standard for such rates would probably produce a much larger amount than the eco-homical administration of the government would reand the most convenient. of, all parties on this and other matters vitally important to that section, the meeting adjourned to meet again on Monday next the 8th inst. It is earnestly requested that every Collier in the Schuylkill Valley attend on that evening at 7 o'clock. Pottsville, Dec. 3, 1845. The Carlisle papers state that some sixty r seventy new houses, have been erected in that

place of the one burnt down a few months; since bly produce a much larger amount than the nomical administration of the government would require. Nor does it follow that the duties on 'all art cles should be at the same or a horizontal rate. Articles will bear a much higher revenue dut revenue duty others. Below the maximum Congress may and ought to d imposed, taking care so to adjust them on different a ticles as to produce in the aggregate the amount whic when added to the proceeds of the sales of public and may be needed to pay the economical expenses of go-immentto discriminate in the rate adjust them on different a nessee paper gives; some interesting statistics of

the progress of manufactures in that State. In uve factories in Lawrence county alone, of which In levying a tariff of duties, Congress exercise the the names-are given, capital to the amount o \$43,000 is invested; 86 hands are employed; 665 bales of cotton are consumed, and 485,000 dozens of thread are spun. Two other spinning factories and would go against any Tariff which was based on the ductrine of protection. The Tariff of 1842 is sufficient for the purposes of revenue, it affords protection to the manufacturing interests of our country and in no way is the poor man injured by it. It is right that American Industry should be protected. Whenever we can produce any ar-ticle as cheap in the United States as it can be are in process of erection. In the same count there are five iron works, each of which produces 100,000 pounds of iron. The gross amount of iron manufactured in this county is about 900,000 Ibs., valued at 36.000 dollars. The value of the otton yarn is estimated at 40.000 dollars. Wisconsin .- The Milwaukie Courier is cut a favor of immediato measures for the organization es the burden of the other

class, necessarily increases the burden of the othe beyond their proportion, and would be manifestly tion of a State Government. The editor expresses i just. The terms 'protection to domestic industry,' are of popular import; but they should apply under a just system to all the various branches of industry in our country. The farmer or planter who toils yearly in his fields, is engaged in 'donketic industry,' and is as much entitled to have his labor 'protected.' as the man-uffecturer; the man of commerce, the navigator, or the mechanic, who are evagaged abso in 'donestic industry,' of the nation, and they are equally entitled to the na-tion's protection.' No one of them can justly claim to be the exclusive recipients of 'protection', which 'can only be afforded by increasing burdens on the 'domes-tic industry' of the others. protection to domestic industry. the opinion that if the next Territorial Legisla ture take the necessary steps, Wisconsin will be a sovereign State of the Union on the 4th day of July, 1846. He vouches that such is the will of the people.

The Washington Monument Society has re solved to commence the erection of an appropriate monument as soon as an appropriate site abtained at the Federal capital. A design, b

only be afforded by increasing burdens on the "domes-tic industry' of the others.
If these views be correct, it remains to enquire how far the tariff act of 1542 is consistent with them. That many of the provisions of that act are in violation of the cardinal principles here laid down, ell must con-cede. The rates of duty imposed by it on some articles are prohibitory, and on others so high as greatly to di-must importations, and to produce a less amount of revenue than would be derived from lower rates. They operate as "protection merely," to one branch of "do-messic industry," by taxing others.
By the introduction of minimums, or "assumed hand" false values, and by the imposition of specific duries, the injustice and inequality of the act of 1842, in its practice metal operations on different classes and pursuits Robert Mills, architect, bas been adopted, the construction of which will cost about \$200,000, of which sum the Society has in hand about \$50,000 The New York Evening Post states that during the last year, in that city, inquests were

held on the bodies of six hundred and thirty-four persons, and comments as follows : "Of this number full three-fifths died from the equality of the act of 1842, in its ou different classes and pursuits. Many of the oppressive duties imeffects of intemperance, making a total of three practical operations on different classes ar are seen and felt. Many of the oppressivo consequence of indulging in fiabila ef infoxication

anily and without a struggle, from a postage, Means have been taken to establish the meat he was eating being so lodged in his lines of mail steamers between this and foreign throat as to entirely close the glottis, and which was taken from its position by opening his mouth a short time after his death. It is a remarkable ATTORNEY GENERAL . It is suggested that the Attorney General be pla-

coincidence that his father died from the same caus ced on the same footing as other Cabinet officers, a number of years since, and also while eating his supper. business of the Patent Office be transfered from

the State Department to the Law Department. THE PRESIDENTS .- The U. S. Journal menions the following curious coincidences in regard The interests of the District are earnestly re Presidents of the United States : "We were struck the other day, in looking at a vork called the Lives of the Presidents, with a Notice is taken of the death of Gen. Jackson, ew; curicus coincidences of numbers which relate to the line of five Presidents, beginning and ending with an Adams. Here is a table, for instance, of the periods in which they were born and went out of office : Retired. The Colliers of the Schuvlkill Valley held a John Adams, 1735. 1801. 1809. Thomas Jefferson, 1743, James Madison, 1817. 1751, There was a unanimous expression of opinion 1759. James Monroe. 1825. in relation to the necessity of immediate action to 1767, J. Quincy Adams, 1829. secure the best means of transporting their coal to Now, it will be seen by this that Jefferson wa

born just eight years after his predecessor, Adams the greatest, dissatisfaction at the deception prac-Madison eight years after his predecessor Jeffer tised upon them this season by the Reading Rail son; Monroe eight years after Madison; John Road Company, and a unanimous complaint was Quincy Adams eight years after Monroe. Anoth made of the incompetency of the Agents to whom r curious fact to be observed is, that Adams was just sixty-six years old when he retired ; Jefferson The deting was divided in its views respecting was sixty-six : Madison was sixty-six ; Monroe the use of Steam on the Road ; many maintaining was sixty-six; and John Quincy. Adams, had he that in the long run horse power is the cheapest been elected to a second term, would have been sixty-six ; Adams, Jefferson, and Monroe all dice To obtain a more full expression of the views on the 4th of July."

INFORMATION is wanted of Owen and Joh Hopkins, lately from Cashel, County of Longford Ireland. If they should see this notice, their broth er, Patrick Hopkins would be pleased to hear from

them by letter as to their whereabouts, addressed to him at Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill county a. Papers will please notice. 47-31 Nov. 22d.

> NOTICE .- The Marion Ritle Rangers will mee borough, during the past year. Among others, a v: on Monday evening large Court House has been built to supply the Dec. 6, 1845. F. M., on business F. F. TATE. Sec'ry.

MILITARY MEETING. -. The Military Officers (Militia and Volvnieer,) members of Volunteer companies, and all others, friendly to the Military within the 3d Brigade 5th Division, P. M., are respect fully requested to attend a public meeting, on Friday the 19th December, 1855, at 20 citock in the afterproon at the house of Henry Geis, in the borough of Potiaville for the monate of annointing Weiserast to reneeven MANUFACTURES IN TENNESSEE .- It is no very improbable that the interests of the South and North will ultimately induce a reversal of feelings in regard to the principle of protection. Facto the poin December of Henry Geis, in the borough of Polisville for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent this Brigade in the Military State Convention, to be held at Harfsburg, on, the 20th January next, and to transact such other business as may advance the in terests of the Volunteers and Militia, JOHN M. BICKEL, Brigade Inspector. DANIEL KREBS, Brigade Inspector. ties are springing into existence through all the South and West, and the wisest citizens are urging their establishment upon the people. A Ten

BAPTIST MEETING .- Rev. Mr. Anderson, wil preach at three o'clock, to morrow flormoor, in the Universalist Church. Dec. 6

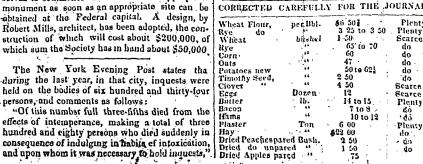
40. BY DIVINE PERMISSION, Rev. D. D. LORE.

ath morning and evening, at the usual hours. December 6, 1845.

MARRIED. On the 2d inst., by the Rev. J. Neill, Mr. ALEXANDI YILSON, to Miss BACHEL DIRD, both of Cattawissa, On the 3d inst., by the same, Mr. EDWARD JONE S, to diss CATHARINE ZFEGLER, both of Port Carbon.

In St. James Church, In the borough of Schuylkill lavia, on Thursday, the 4th inst., hyshe Boy? George C. Brake, Mr. Dayin BEALL, to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. Richard Stanton, all of said borough. In Schuylkill Haven, on the 23d Nov., by the sa Mr. Jonn TIPPINS, to Miry MARY HARMAN.

OUR, MARKET.



Dried do unpared Dried Apples parcd

and upon whom it was necessary to hold inquests,"

D. Shollenberger. ORCHARD GRIST MILL. S All kinds of Flour, constantly on hand -52 George Eaton. CARPET AND COVERLET MANUFACTURER, Market street, above Market Square, J. Franklin Harris, NUFACTURER OF CARPETS & FLANNELS, A few doors above the Town Hall, A few doors above the POTTSVILLE. Samuel Siltzel. PAINTER AND GLAZIER, 17 Can be found at all times at the Bisement of the Pennsylvania Hall, Portsville. Remember the Motto-" Not to be Undersald " BANNAN'S CHEAP BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE Centre st. opposite the Penn. Hall, POTTSVILLE, To Rent. THE Brick Basement, adjoining the dwelling of the undersigned is well calculated for a Day or Night school, or Store room, and will be regted at a low rent for the latter purpose. Apply to J.M. CROSLAND.

Dec. 6

Stray Cow. CAME to the premises of the subscriber, it is the premises of the subscriber, the presiding at Hecksherville, in Branch town-the president works ago, a black COW with a white helly. The owner is request ted to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, atherwise she will be sold arcording for faw. ANDREW FOULDS. Due, 6th 1815 Dec. 616 1815

aluable Real Estate in the Borough of Pottsville, At Private Sales

No. 1. Consists of a two story stone house and stone kitchen, at present occupied as a Dwelling and Store--situated on Centre st 1 20 feet front by 230 feet deep, running back to Ad.

No. 2. A lot adjoining the above, 20 feet front by 20 s stores. No. 3. A three story Brick dwelling house, on Mar-

No. 3. A three story Drug and Street, cet street, above 3d street; No. 4- A two story Frame dwelling house on Market street, between Adams and 3d streets. For price and terms apply to Mahantongo Street. Drug 6th 49-3t

PUBLIC SALE:

PUBLIC SALE: PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Schuvikill county, the subscriber, appointed by the said Court for that purpose, will expose to Public Sate at the house of Abraham Seltzer, in West Brunswick township, in stild county, on Seturiday, Jan. 10, 1846, at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following described Real Estate of Jacob Miller, late of said township, de-cased, being the parcel of land marked No. 1 in the in-quisition and valuation of the said Real Estate; to wit: A reritaun Rate of Ready Bart Samuel B. Mediar and others. The improvements thereon consist of a large house, birn, stables, and offer no cessary conveniencies, Spring house, and targe house, birn, stables, and other ne-cessary conveniencies; Spring house, and good water at the door. The buildings are on the Catawissa road, and this purpart comprises the principal part of the Home-

comprises the principal part of the Home-stead farm of the said intestate. The said Real Estate is ordered to he sold upon con-duion that five per cost, of the purchase money on the said Real Estate, he paid on the day of sale--that one-half of the balance thereof, be paid on the first day of April next, and the remainder in one year thereafter, with interest from the first day of April next. Title made and secured, at the expense of the purchaser. JOHN P. HOBART, Trustee.

SAMUEL GUSS, Clerk. Orwigsburg, Dec. 6th, 1815.

Great Work.

TRE'S DICTIONARY of the Arts, Manufactures and Mines, together with Supplement, just received and for sale at BANNAN'S chean Book Store. Nov. 29 -

By the Court,

per cent. They are prohibitory on some articles, and