POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 1, 1846.

COLNEY B. PALMER.

Dealer in Real Estate and Coal Agencies.
Corner of Third & Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia,
No. 160, Nassau Street, New York,
No. 16, State Street, Boston, and
South east corner of Baltimore, & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, is our Agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements for the Miners' Journal.

LIFE INSURANCE.

This kind of Insurance is beginning to attract considerable attention in this country. Pamphlets containing the necessary information can be obtained at his office, where application can be made.

June 26

OURSELVES.

Being engaged just now in making out our bills for the purpose of meeting heavy demands on us, we will be obliged to those indebted to us to call and settle. This is especially requested of those who owe us trifling sums, as it will save us from much trouble and mortification, in sending a collector to their houses, when they are not always to be found. We request attention to this especially as to many of our patrons and subscribers we have been very indulgent.

☞ We refer our readers to an advertisement in another column, offering C. Myer's Pianos for sale.

☞ In accordance with the feelings of this community which is in sack cloth and ashes, we have arrayed ourselves in the garb of mourning. We need not say that we sympathize with those who feel most.

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF

The true and only policy of the Country, which gives labor its reward and stimulates industry.

Our own Workshops in preference to those of Europe.

NOW AND FOREVER!!

We throw to the wind the above banner under which the battle for the defence of American industry must be fought, without flinching and without compromise. At the first of party, the edict has gone forth and the busy hum of our workshops must be hushed to gratify the party views of interested politicians, who have deceived and gulled the people. Unlike the experiments of most people, the burden here falls on those who are least able to bear it, on the poor and oppressed, on those who live by the sweat of their brows, and who can look for no assistance or sustenance but from their own honest hands. To all such, to those who have been earnest and preservering supporters of the true policy of the country, as well as to the many who have been defrauded of their rights, and deceived, we say rally to the support of this banner and the principles inscribed on it. The time for delay has gone by; temporising must be forgotten, and the great and only division of politics must be, into those who are in favor of protection and those who are opposed to it. With regard to the leaders of the party we have nothing to say; they have deceived the people knowingly and wilfully, have forfeited all claim to further faith in spite of any protestations they may make, until they have renounced those enemies of their country, not in words only, but have stamped their repentance with the seal of good works. We say therefore to the whole people to unite under this banner to act, to do and to remember that neither they nor any one else can serve God and Mammon; to consider all who are not with us against us, and to put faith in and vote for no one who is not the avowed and active friend of "Protection to American Industry," the great principle which must be triumphant and on which the next Presidential contest must wholly depend.

THE FRAUD TRIUMPHANT.

The news has now been spread far and wide, that the Tariff of '42 is repealed, and as far as the leaders of the party are concerned, the fraud is perfected. It is useless to lament over it, but becomes all who will suffer, not to waste time in idle complaints, but to make the best preparation they can to support the troubles that must ensue from it. The consequences of this foul legislation are not matters of surmise, but it is already sure that almost all of the works which were projected and were being established, must be laid aside at once or as soon as they can be gotten into such a state as to render this feasible. Not only is this sure to happen, but large and extensive operations have already been closed. The Stu Clair furnace has already been closed, the workmen discharged and an end put to extensive operations. A large machine shop which was being built, the walls having been completed will be roofed in and all further work on it postponed indefinitely. At the time we write a black flag is hanging from its walls. Had the Protective system been preserved a double activity would now have pervaded it. The Coal Shippers who but a few weeks since were unable to fill the many orders they were receiving must now, the one half of them, suspend their business, and the rest without a profit continue their operations for the mere purpose of providing for their laborers work and subsistence. All operations will feel this; the market for produce will be effected, and all will suffer immediately by the general inactivity which will pervade all things.

The leaders of the opposition to the cause of industry and labor who have produced this state of things are among us and known. The people will appreciate hereafter their pledges and promises and will surely hold them accountable for the evils they have done. The evil men do lives after them, and long after they shall have passed from the political stage, the evil consequences they have produced will be remembered. We would wish them no greater punishment than to live knowing as they must do, how they are regarded by their fellow citizens, and therefore leave them to their own reflections and the indignation of the people they have betrayed. When labor shall be unemployed, when artisans are looking in vain for bread; or call for the fulfilment of promises made by these persons; the retribution will be severe only as it is merited.

As for ourselves we have striven to prevent this. We have warned the people and toiled by day and night to furnish statistics which have been extensively used, and in every point of view to place this great question in its true light. We foretold in case of Polk's election the repeal of the Tariff of '42, if he had the power. For the present we have been foiled and beaten by a foreign interest, too rich to contend with. We do not however retire from the contest, but yet trust in the integrity and intelligence of our countrymen, to win finally the victory for true American principles.—We have raised the banner again, under which these principles must triumph.

ANTI-AMERICAN POLICY.

The Philadelphia Sun, a spirited Penny paper, and sympathizing but little with the Whigs as a party, condemns in indignant language the thoroughly Anti-American policy, which President Polk and his advisers are endeavoring to force upon Congress and the country. We make a few extracts from an able article upon the *Warehouse system*, proposed by the Administration and warmly urged by its official organ:

"No country (says the Sun,) has ever exhibited so thorough a perversion of natural instincts, so degrading a subserviency to foreign interests—so servile an imitation of monarchical customs and laws, as we now behold rehearsing in the Halls of Congress at Washington City. What infatuation has bewildered the minds of our American Statesmen, it is hard to imagine, so closely do their actions border on the ravings of an incoherent and visionary intellect. That American statesmen should commit the extreme folly of a servile imitation of British Policy, in relation to our Tariff, Revenue laws, and imposts, at once stagger credulity, and foe violence to all our feelings of National Independence. Why should we imitate any foreign monarchy, in our tariff policy? Why should we model our system upon that of England—and stipulate with Sir Robert Peel, to mould our laws upon those of a dilapidated Empire of the feudal ages? In no one point do we resemble the old world, particularly England. Yet do we find our legislators entering into a formal bargain with Sir Robert Peel, to adopt his model for our imitation in reference to our revenue system, and reduce the American Tariff to the free trade standard—which means that it shall conform to the encouragement of British labor at the sacrifice of American industry. Such is the understanding of Mr. Polk's cabinet, on the question now pending before Congress—one of which, the *Warehouse system*, proposes to introduce into the U. S.—into every state and every town in the *Union*, the whole manufacturing system of Great Britain, as well as the rest of Europe—virtually and in fact, bringing Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow and the other towns celebrated for their factories, into the very heart and bosom of this country, to undersell, compete with and drive out of the market, the American manufacture. We adverted to this feature of the warehouse bill in a former number of the Sun, in which we stated that its proper title ought to be "*a bill to encourage foreign manufactures, and break down American industry.*"—Whether such a measure, so suicidal to native labor, and so derogatory to our National character, will be allowed to pass an *American Congress*, we do not cannot and will not believe. If there is no sense of patriotism left in the Representatives of the people, which we cannot yet believe—there must be some of shame, decency, and perhaps justice. We cannot believe that Congress entertains a serious thought of the passage of this bill—we cannot believe that they will so rush upon the sharp points of public opinion as to provoke popular execration upon them for their mad design, for no one who takes an impartial view of the merits of this question, can, for a moment, doubt but that the loud malediction of an injured people would shout their condemnation and cover them with dismay. A more prodigious scheme for the sacrifice of American interests was never concocted by the fertile brenth of a maligant monarchist. Under what influence of a malign star Mr. Polk and Mr. Walker could have matured this plan to ruin American manufacturers and cripple the budding prosperity of our great country, it is difficult to imagine. A power of stupendous character must be secretly at work to undermine our national greatness. This must necessarily be a *foreign power*. No true American politician could ever give countenance to this ponderous engine of European destruction."

The Ware House Bill wil certainly become a law as the Administration men have the power, and seem disposed to see how much the people will bear. The immediate effects of this legislation will be to cause, from the date of the arrival of intelligence of it in England, large shipments of British goods to be made with which the custom house ware houses will be crowded, until the Bill shall go into effect on the 1st of Dec. next.—On that day the doors of the ware houses will be opened, and at the low duties the country will be flooded with goods to the total destruction of American manufactures, and our own custom houses become ware houses for British goods.—Already arrangements are being made for new buildings to accommodate our British Rivals. At the passage of these Bills there will be great rejoicing in England.

On the top of this will come the Sub-Treasury, the immediate effect of which will be to lock up for the Government all the gold and silver, to ruin the banks, and pay out to the people, rags.

The manifest tendency of all this legislation, of these three great acts of the powers that be, is a crusade against American Industry and reduction of the wages of the laboring men to that of the European Governments, and the level, as Mr. Sevier says, of the *Slave* labor of the South.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

From the speech of the Hon. Simon Cameron, in the Senate of the U. S., on the reduction of the Tariff of 1842 on July 22d, 1846, we take the following eloquent extract, to show what the country of his birth expected from Mr. Dallas.

We are told out of the house that this bill is to become a law, by the casting vote of the Vice President. I am happy to say that I have seen no evidence of such intention, nor will I believe that there is such a design, until I am convinced by the evidence of my own senses. To all the inquiries that have been made of me, I have said that it cannot be; that no native Pennsylvanian, honored with the trust and confidence of his fellow citizens could prove recreant to that trust, and dishonor the State that gave him birth. His honorable name, and the connections of his ancestry with her history, forbid it. If, as he has said, this question is to be settled by the casting vote of the Vice President, he will not, as a wise man, adopt a bill which no Senator will father, but will rather, taking advantage of his high and honorable position, make one which will contribute to the happiness of our people, and the glory of our common country. Let him not be allured by the voice of flattery from the sunny south. No man can be strong abroad who is not strong at home. Before a public man risks a desperate leap, he should remember that political gratitude is prospective; that desertion of home of friends, and of country, may be hailed by the winning party when the traitor is carrying in the flag of his country; but when the honors of the nation whom he has served are to be distributed, none are given to him.

How far Mr. Dallas' own words would justify such a supposition, the following, from his speech on the tariff of 1832, is conclusive.

"I am inflexible, sir, as to nothing but adequate protection. The process of attaining *that* may undergo any mutation. Secure *that* to the labor of this country, and our opponents shall have, as far as my voice and suffrage can give it to them, a '*carte blanche*' whereon to settle any arrangement or adjustment their intelligence may suggest. It might have been expected, not unreasonably, that they who desired change should tender their *project*; that they would designate novelty particulars and intimate their remedies; that they would invoke the skill and assistance of practical and experienced observers on a subject with which few of us are familiar, and point with precision to such parts of the extensive system as can be modified without weakening or endangering the whole structure. They have forborne to do this. They demand an entire demolition. FREE TRADE is the burden of their eloquence; the golden fleece of their adventurous enterprize; the goal short of which they will not pause even to breathe. I cannot join their expedition for such object. An established policy—coeval, in the language of President Jackson, with our government—believed by an immense majority of our people to be constitutional, wise, and expedient, may not be abruptly abandoned by Congress without a *treacherous* departure from duty, a *shameless* direlection of sacred trust and confidence. To expect it, is both extravagant and unkind."

Yet Mr. Dallas voted against the protection of the labor of the country. What was the reason of this change of sentiment? It is a well known fact that thousands of British Gold were in Washington for the purpose of buying up a doubtful vote, and the Vice President has since told his friends he was willing to retire into private life.—The inference we leave to the people, who will suffer by Mr. Dallas' vote.

At the mines of Messrs Milnes & Spencer on Monday morning last an explosion took place by which six miners were injured, two of them dangerously.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT PORT CARBON.—On Sunday next at four o'clock, P. M., the corner stone of the new Catholic Church at Port Carbon will be laid with appropriate ceremonies, and a sermon on the occasion will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Saurin of Philadelphia.

CONGRESSIONAL.

All attention during the past week has been directed to the Senate. During the early part, the resignation of Mr. Haywood, the possible resignation of Mr. Jarnagan, and the probable course of Mr. Benton, turning every eye to that body. Mr Haywood sent in his resignation, on Saturday last as he is represented to have said to Mr. Cameron of this state, because he was unable to have any modifications introduced in the bill, in favor of iron and coal, and because the Southern Senators showed disinclination to listen to any proposition to this effect. Mr. Webster, at 11 o'clock, on Monday, resumed his remarks, commenced on Saturday, with thrilling effect. It is said to have been one of his greatest efforts, so much so that when he closed, the British Plenipo., who with Secretary Walker, had been an attentive listener, is said to have remarked to that individual. Sir your bill is lost. Unfortunately that gentleman estimated the U. S. Senate too highly, and was not aware of the depth of subserviency of the Locofoco party. Mr. Webster paid a high compliment to Mr. Haywood and lashed the miserable "organ" severely for his indiscriminate abuse of that gentleman.—Mr. Jarnagan advocated an amendment offered by Mr. Webster, to the following effect, for the purpose of testing whether Senators upon the other side were determined to pass the bill just as it stood, with all its defects, to strike out the latter part of the 9th section, which provides that when goods shall have been taken and sold for the use of the United States, on account of their having been undervalued, with the intention of defrauding the revenue of the U. S., the collector shall pay to the importer the value thereof, as declared in the entry, and 5 per cent. in addition.

Messrs. Cameron, Clayton, Crittenden, and Niles spoke in support of the Tariff of '42, Mr. Benton said he hoped that no amendments would be proposed. He wished to be permitted to vote in silence for the bill, without taking the responsibility of any of its details. He wished to vote for it for the single purpose of overturning the tariff of 1842—but since this amendment had been proposed he felt bound to vote for it—though he hoped no more amendments would be proposed.

He did not approve of the bill. He was opposed to the *ad valorem* system, because it opened the door to all kinds of fraud—to false invoices—to bribery of appraisers, &c. Still he should vote for the bill, as he said before, for the sole purpose of overturning the tariff of, 1842.

Mr. Jarnagin defined his position in regard to his conflicting opinions and the instrutions of the legislatures of the state to vote against the tariff of 1842, and Messrs. Lewis, McDuffie, and Pennibacker, defended McKay's bill.

The committee on finance, however, to whom the bill was referred, on the next day, reported it back, and asked to be discharged from its consideration. Mr. Evans, one of the committee, did not, however, assent, and on his asking for a reason for this report, Mr. Lewis the Chairman replied that one reason was a want of time to make a new bill, and that the instructions were so unintelligible that the committee could not agree as to their meaning. The mover of the instructions had avowed that his purpose was to defeat the bill, and if it was to be killed, let the Senate kill it and not impose the burden of its execution upon the committee.

Mr. Speight agreed with Mr. Lewis, Mr. Benton took the same ground, Mr. Jarnagin defined his position and expressed his intention not to vote on the engrossment, but to leave the responsibility of passing the bill with the Vice President of the U. S. Mr. Clayton denied the statement of Messrs. Lewis, Speight, and Benton that there was no time for them to act. Mr. Webster denounced the bill, Mr. McDuffie defended it, and after some discussion, participated in by Messrs Webster, McDuffie, and Simmons, the motion to discharge the committee was agreed to, ayes 28, nays 27.

Mr. Webster renewed his motion to strike out the 9th section, yeas 28, nays 26. So Mr. Webster's proposition was agreed to. Mr. Jarangan did not vote. Mr. Benton voted for it. Mr R Johnson moved to refer the bill to a select committee with instructions. Lost, yeas 28, nays 27.—Mr. Jarangan was absent. The Vice President voted no, and said he was taken somewhat by surprise. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 27 to 27. Mr. Jarangan still absent. The Vice President then read his reasons for the vote he was about to give. The responsibility was great, and he felt it deeply, but whatever might be the consequences, the responsibility must be met, and he felt sure a majority of the people were for changing the present tariff. He then gave the casting vote in favor of the bill, which prostrated the tariff of '42, every Whig from all parts of the Union voting against the British Bill, except Mr. Jarangin of Tennessee, who was instructed to vote against the tariff of '42 by the present Locofoco Legislature of his state but who declined to vote. The Locofocos all voted for the British Bill except Messrs. Cameron and Sturgeon of Pa., and Niles of Conn.

Having prostrated the industry of the country the Senate adjourned.

On Wednesday, the next day, the bill was received by the house, after some conversation the bill was taken up, a motion, made by Mr. Stewart of Pa., to lay it on the table, having failed, yeas 96 nays 113.

The demand for the previous question was then seconded by yeas 102 to nays 101. The main question was then ordered to be put by yeas 109 to 103. Mr. Thompson of Pa., moved to lay the bill on the table, which motion was lost—yeas 99, nays 111. The Senate's amendment was then agreed to by yeas 115 nays 93. The House refused to recousider the vote. So the bill only wanted the President's signature.

The House then went into a committee of the whole on the new postage bill, and after voting on one or two amendments roso for want of a quorum. Sundry bills from the Senate were then read and after a little dallying with the postage bill after a quorum had appeared and again left, adjourned.

The President signed the bill, it is said, and though according to the Locofoco leaders more to be relied on as a friend of protection than Henry Clay,' prostrated American industry.

☞ Doct. Kinkelin's advertisement, cannot appear in our columns, for any price, or under any circumstances. We hope this notice will be sufficient to prevent us from being troubled with others of a similar character.

HURRAH FOR TEXAS!—The people have got it—but at what cost? Without it the tariff could have been saved—with it, the country has been prostrated, and we have an *infamous* war with Mexico on our hands, which will cost probably upwards of one hundred million dollars, which the people must pay. Who'll hurra for POLK, DALLAS, AND TEXAS now?

NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

The news brought by the James L. Day since our last, represents our troops as moving forward as rapidly as possible. There were near Matamoras 15,000, men; but for the unforeseen rising of the Rio del Norte and inundation of the country, Gen. Taylor would have moved to Monterey.—The water is now up to the foot of the slope of Fort Brown. Palo Alto, and Resaca de la Palma are under water, and Gen. Smith's camp is all afloat. The *Mexicans* are still not to be gotten at.

The Steamship Alabama has brought yet one day later news. The trial of Captain Thornton has terminated, and though the decision cannot be known until submitted to the President, it is generally supposed he has been acquitted. The troops are in fine health and spirits, and according to accounts eager for the fray. The 7th Reg't U. S. Infantry has gone to Camargo, and the Regiment of Col. Hays from San Antonio is ordered to join them at that place.

There has been no account from McCulloch's Rangers since they passed Reynosa on the 7th inst. It is imagined, from the well known daring character of that officer, that he has penetrated as far as Monterey, either reconnoitering, or acting on the offensive, if he find the occasion tempting or the disparity not too great in the force to which he may find himself opposed.

It is said that there are emissaries about Matamoras that are endeavoring to induce such of the Mexican soldiers who were wounded on the 8th and 9th May, and have recovered, to rejoin their regiment at Monterey.

A report, which, however, is not relied upon has reached Fort Leavenworth, that the advance guard of Gen. Kearney's command, which has been sent in pursuit of the Mexican Traders with ammunition, etc., has been defeated, and Captain B. D. Moore the Senior officer, Capt. A. H. K. Burgwin and a subaltern officer, with many privates killed.

ADVERTISING.

The importance of advertising is by the mercantile inhabitants of cities well understood and so well practiced, that the Journals in those places derive therefrom the greater and most profitable portion of their patronage. Few persons are there, to be found who do a large or profitable business, whose cards and advertisements are not found in columns of the leading papers, at least of the city, in which they are. The advantages held out by the country paper are yet by no means adequately attended to, though all who have had recourse to them speak unhesitatingly of the benefits they have thus received. We know many persons ourselves who speak thus most unhesitatingly.—When we take into consideration, how large a portion of the people of the country, valuable customers to men in trade, rarely or never see a city paper, though all read the publications of the nearest town or village, this will be very apparent. The importance of this has been perceived by Mr. V. B. Palmer, who at his agencies at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere has made arrangements of the most perfect character, so as to systematise these operations which enable him with the greatest certainty, not only to place our advertisements in any columns that may be designated, but to give to those who are unacquainted with the standing and circulation of Journals, not in places on the great line of travel, information which will enable them to keep before the people of the country generally, or of peculiar districts advertisements or notifications they may wish to make. To merchants in the cities, and the business community generally, Mr. Palmer's establishment offers great advantagements, and will enable any one to operate with a certainty almost impossible to be attained even by those who are best acquainted with the country or its sub-divisions. The promptness of Mr. Palmer, his thorough acquaintance with people and business, gives him great advantages as an advertising or general agent, and as a man he merits the extensive patronage he receives.

POOR JIMMY POLK,

PUT IN A TIGHT PLACE BY HIS OWN PARTY.—WHAT MR. HANNEGAN SAYS NOW.—We recently copied an extract from a speech of Mr. Senator Hannegan, of Indiana, delivered in the Senate in reply to the extraordinary revelations made by Senator Haywood, of North Carolina, about President Polk's views, in which the Indiana Senator consigned the President to an infamy so profound, and a damnation so deep, that the hand of resurrection could never reach him.' The supposed state of things came to pass, and we were curious enough to inquire of the Union, what Mr. Hannegan said *now*. The official journal is silent; but Mr. Hannegan has, it seems, spoken. The Columbus, Ohio Journal says:

The Union will *not* give the Patriot the desired information. But we can answer its inquiry on the very *best* and *highest authority*. In conversation recently, in mixed company, Mr. Hannegan without any attempt at concealment or disguise, intending it for the public ear, remarked as follows:

"*Mr. Polk is a greater traitor than ever John Tyler was! His treachery to the Democratic party, is ten thousand times more base, infamous and inexcusable than that of John Tyler was to the Whigs! He is utterly unworthy of confidence!—the truth is not in him!—and he can never, never again secure the support of any considerable portion of the Democratic party!!*"—The morning after Mr. Haywood made his speech in the Senate, and made the asseverations which I denied, *the President* SENT FOR ME. *It was his own voluntary act.* The interview was unsolicited on my part. He then declared to me, most solemnly and unequivocally, *that Mr. Haywood had no authority whatever for the declarations he made—that they were entirely gratuitous, unjust, and unfounded—that he* WOULD SUFFER HIS RIGHT ARM TO FALL FROM ITS SOCKET, HIS HAND TO BE WITHERED, BEFORE HE WOULD CONSENT TO A TREATY ON THE 49TH PARALLEL, OR ON ANY LINE SHORT OF 54° 40'!!

Such is now the language of Senator Hannegan. We may not have given, in the very letter and point, what was said by him, but this is as near as the recollections of gentlemen of undoubted veracity, who were particular to note every word in their memories, can approach. The inquiry of the Patriot is answered, and that it is answered correctly, Mr. Hannegan himself will, we think, admit without hesitation.

Polk did settle on *less* than the 49th degree—and as the statement with regard to the sentiments of Mr. Hannegan has been before the public without contradiction by that gentleman, for several weeks, we must take it for granted they are correct. Our readers must recollect that Mr. Hannegan is one of the leading Locofoco Senators, and represents the state of Indiana in that body.

MR. JARNAGIN, MR. DALLAS, AND THE LOCOFOCO PRESS.—The Locofoco papers are abusing Mr. Jarnagin and saying he might have saved the tariff bill. How could he have done so? He is a Senator from Tenn., a state where the right of instruction is an article of the creed of both parties. He voted for the bill on the first reading and sacrificed himself at home by his refusal to vote on the test question of engrossing, saying that as Pennsylvania had more to fear from the destruction of the tariff, than any other state, he left it to her through the Vice President to save it. Do the Locofocos abuse him for obeying the instructions of his own Legislature? How does his conduct compare with Mr. Dallas?

HARVEST HOME AND JUBILEE.

On Saturday, the celebration at Col. Lindsay's house in Friedensburg took place and was attended by a numerous and respectable body of citizens from different parts of the county. The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—Col. CHARLES FRAILEY.

Vice Presidents—Benjamin Pott, Daniel Kremer, Peter Kutz, Esq., Jacob Luckenbill, Samuel Beard, Michael Struphauer, Daniel Ebly, sen., John T. Sterner, Jacob Mennig, Esq., John Rudy, Daniel Bartolet, Daniel Hill, Capt. John Yeich, Joseph Fertig, sen., Henry Daniel, George D. Boyer, Daniel Brown, Joseph Berger, Joseph Thomas, John Jones, N. J. Mills, Samuel Reed, Samuel Mann, R. M. Palmer, Daniel Kaercher, John Sterner, Jacob Hehn, sen., E. O. Jackson, Esq.,

Secretaries—Robert Morris, Jacob Kline, James Betz, J. T. Werner, Michael Seltzer, Joshua Enoch Shoffer.

The Declaration of Independence, of which as well as the Harvest Home, the festival was a commemoration, was read in the English and German languages, by Robert M. Palmer, Esq., and Col. John T. Werner, respectively, after discussing a very capital dinner an eloquent address was made by John C. Neville, Esq., who was followed by Capt. N. J. Mills.

On account of want of room, we omit the regular toasts, which were drunk with enthusiasm.

A letter was then read from B. Bannan, excusing himself from attendance on the celebration, on account of some particular business, but sent the following sentiment, which was drank by the whole company:

Agriculture and Manufactures—Let every farmer bear in mind, that the prosperity of the former is based on the fostering care and protection bestowed on the latter, by the general government.

By C. Frailey—The Tariff of 1842—Fairly tested it has produced a sufficient revenue to defray the ordinary expenses of the General Government, whilst at the same time it has incidentally protected the farming, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the nation. Pennsylvania requires its continuance, and loudly cautions the Power-that-be to look before they leap.'

Peter Kutz: The American Eagle—may he spread his wings over the Capital of Mexico; may the Americans teach the people of that country a lesson they will remember hereafter.

B. Pott: Messrs. Evans, Webster, Simmons, Clayton, Crittenden, etc., who in the Senate of the U. S. so ably defended the Tariff of 1842—may they receive the thanks of every American.

J. Mennig, Esq.: Education—let it be extended to every class, and there will be no danger to the Republic.

Samuel Reed: Protection to American Industry should be the motto of every Freeman.

Henry Johnson: General Simon Cameron in the United States Senate—The hope of Pennsylvania when the spirit of faction endangers the safety of the country.

George McConnel. The Tariff of 1842—the only salvation of Pennsylvania.

Jacob Hehn, jr.:

The big Ships of our Navy,
The fair Daughters of our Land,
Let the former be well Rigged,
The latter well Manned.

Col. H. Lindsay: Hon. James Cooper of Adams county—an earnest supporter of the Tariff of 1842, one of Pennsylvania's greatest Statesmen. He is worthy the Gubernatorial chair. May he, by the votes of Freemen in 1847 be placed in it.

Samuel Freedly: The Whig Tariff of 1842, through the operation of which our Native State, Pennsylvania, has been raised to a high degree of prosperity—may it not be destroyed by party spirit.

Jacob Snyder: Gen. Taylor and his gallant army. They have won the applause of the whole American people by their bravery in the battles of the 8th and 9th of May. Good fortune and future prosperity to them.

Jacob G. Gonn: Old Berks. From its Iron works and other manufactures, it has begun to take an interest in the Tariff of 1842, may it remember the conduct of James K. Polk in 1844 to that Tariff.

George Scholl: The Hon. James Cooper, a bright star of Pennsylvania, a true champion of popular right. His fellow citizens of Pa. will exalt him to the highest place.

Jacob Minnich (Farmer): The present Congress of the U. S., what has it done during its session of 8 months! pocketed $8 a day, and created a panic among the people by its attempt to repeal the Tariff. The people must go for a change of rulers.

Jacob Luckenbill: The Tariff of 1842, a measure beneficial to the whole American people.—The people are satisfied with it, and if Congress destroys it, their wishes will be disregarded.

Daniel Ehly, sen.: The gallant Gen. Taylor who defeated the invaders of our land. The American people will make him their President.

A. Riebsamen Jr.: The Tariff of 1842—It has increased the prosperity of our country. Let not Congress end its operation.

Capt. John Yeich: The American heroes, stars of freedom, and terrors of tyranny.

Daniel Kremer Jr.: The memory of Gen. Harrison, By his untimely death, the hopes of a people were prostrated.

Daniel Bartolet: To the memory of the Hero Jackson. A true lover of his fatherland.

John G. Sterner: The Hon. Alexander Ramsey, Representative of this District in Congress. A steadfast supporter of the Tariff of '42 and of the best interests of his constituents. He merits the respect of the people.

John Sterner: Gen. Taylor and his soldiers on the Rio Grande. Success to them.

Jacob Hehn Sen.: The memory of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. May the future career of America not belie the glory they gave to our nation's birth.

Daniel Hill: The Tariff of '42, the protection of American artisans against European competition. The people look to the U. S. Senate for its safety and protection.

Anthony Riebsamen, sen.: General Winfield Scott, the Hero of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, etc. The gallantry of this hero is recorded on his country's heart. Like Washington, Jackson, and Harrison the people will exalt him to the Presidential chair.

Leonard Scholl: Henry Clay—the patriot and statesman—the father of the American protective system—were he at the helm of the general government, the Tariff of 1842 would be in safe hands.

Daniel Sterner: The might of a Free-Press.

Daniel Karcher: The Coal Region, the pride of Schuylkill county—may the colliers prosper and furnish to the farmers a good market for their produce.

Jacob Kline: The farmers, laborers, and mechanics, the bone and sinew of the land—may they always be in favor of a protective policy.

Joseph Fisher: The memory of Gen. La Fayette. He was a friend to American liberty, and his fame will be immortal.

Daniel Braun: The Representatives of the people—may they look only to the true interests of the country.

Solomon Borts: The opponents of the Tariff of 1842, enemies of Pennsylvania's best interests.

Peter Schreck: The friends of the Tariff of 1842, they deserve the nation's thanks for opposing free trade with England.

G. H. Stichter: The citizens of Wayne Township; patriotic, honest and industrious. May health and prosperity constantly attend them.

Joseph Berger: The Tariff of 1842 as it is'—the people want no alteration.

John Kutz: The gallant General Taylor and his brave Army. They earn the applause of the whole American people.

Daniel F. Berger: May the name and glorious deeds of Gen. Washington, the Father of our country, always be remembered by his countrymen.

Daniel Sterner: "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty."

After which the party adjourned to Col. Lindsay's house, the previous ceremonies having taken place in the open air, "beneath the old oak trees," where with music song and the dance, festivity was kept up till a late hour. The Harvest Home was harmoniously and pleasantly passed by all who participated in it.

All sorts of Items.

The House of Representatives, on July 21st reduced the price of the public printing, on father Ritchie, 13 per cent, on his present prices, and provide that for work done for one house from type already set for the other, the cost of composition shall be deducted.

Several of the officers of the U. S. government have been burned in effigy, in Mississippi lately, for discharging the volunteers.

A judge has been burned in effigy, at Lexington Ky., because his conduct in the trial of a man for murder, did not please the mob. The jury who sat on the trial were similarly treated.

The court to inquire into the charges against Gen. Gaines, except Gen Brooke, and Gen. Gaines himself, are at Fortress Monroe, Va., and will be regularly organized in a few days.

Caleb J. McNulty, one of the Ohio volunteers and ex-Sergeant of arms of the U. S., died near Memphis Tenn., on the 12th ult.

EPPES, THE MURDERER.—The Petersburg Intelligencer says, that Epes the murderer of Muir, was seen by the toll keeper, on the Manchester road, on Tuesday week. Eppes passed the gate, and doubtless went to Richmond whence he made his way north.

The Pope will, immediately on the settlement of his government, declare an amnesty of all political offences. As a consequence, the other Italian states must do so, and there will be rejoicing throughout the Peninsula.

A steam boat called the De Rossel, which was of too great draft, for the coast of Florida, has been purchased for the army in Mexico, for $25,000. She was in the service when Gen. Armstead commanded in Florida; floats like a tub, and is unfit for the service.

A dog was seen in Philadelphia, says the Chronicle, recently with the body of a newly born black child, in his mouth. On an examination by the Coroner, it appeared clearly to have been born alive and killed. The dog had done it no injury.

A fire occurred at Fayetteville N. C., on the 21st ult., which consumed twenty buildings in the business part of the town, and a vast amount of merchandize.

The Richmond Va. papers recommend a public meeting for the purpose of presenting some slight testimonial of the estimation in which they held the gallant conduct of Lieut. Colonel Matthew Mountjoy Payne, who so greatly distinguished himself at the battles of the Rio Grande, though so severely wounded early in the action of the 9th. Major P. is is a native of the neighboring county of Gouchland.

Freeman, the murderer, who has been so long on trial at Auburn, was, on Thursday afternoon, found *guilty* by the Jury. His council spoke *twelve hours* in his defence, and the Jury after being out two hours, returned a verdict as above.

By Spanish schooner *Habanero*, which arrived on the 27th ult., at New York, eight days from Havana, we learn through the captain, Venalet, that when he sailed Gen. Santa Anna was still there, pursuing his usual amusement of cockfighting. No news of any importance.

On the 26th ult., New York city was thrown into a ferment, by an account of a woman's corpse having been found in a sink, in White street near Broadway. It turned out, however, to be a humbug.

THE CALIFORNIA EXPEDITION.—The officers of Col. Stevenson's regiment, have been commissioned by Gov. Wright. The commissions take effect from the 16th inst. It is understood that the regiment will be mustered into service probably next week, and will be ordered to Fort Hamilton for drill, preparatory to its departure from New York, by sea, from the 1st to the 15th August.

A few days since, a young man of Philadelphia, was married to a very amiable and intelligent girl. On Saturday, he was arrested in New Haven, charged with having stolen three horses some time since, in New Jersey.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American says:—The appearance of the Oregon Treaty correspondence in the Philadelphia North American is likely to lead to the summons of the proprietors of that paper to the city. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, on Saturday, was busy in obtaining the names of editors, correspondents, &c.

The subscriptions in New York, for the relief of the sufferers by the Nantucket fire, reach $2,700. In addition the Board of Brokers have forwarded $250. The citizens of Pittsfield, Mass., have purchased 100 bbls. of flour, which was taken to Boston over the Western Rail Road, free of freight.

The New York Reform Convention is working but slowly, yet too fast as the present indications are, that the instrument will be extremely radical.

A life of Gen. Zichary Taylor, has been published in New York and Philadelphia by the Appletons.

Late accounts say that Santa Anna has for the present, given over all intention of returning to Mexico.

Senor Don Manuel Carvallo, plenipotentiary from Chili to the U. S., with his family has arrived in the United States, in the brig Hotensia, from Valparaiso to Baltimore.

The U. S. Ship Lawrence has, says the Picayune, been condemned as unseaworthy. She is a new ship but three years old—who is to blame!

The late Pope left a private fortune of less than $100,000, without deducting personal claims on him, which will consume, it is said, a considerable portion of this sum. His other property is said to be not large.

The correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says there are in the U. States envoys from the Mexican Clergy, authorised to make inquiries relative to the condition of the Catholic Clergy in case of annexation of that Republic to the U. S.

There will be five theatres open in the City of Boston during the next winter.

☞ HEALTH! O BLESSED HEALTH! Thou art above all gold and treasure; 'tis thou who enlargest the soul—and openeth all its powers to receive instruction and to relish virtue. He that has thee, has little more to wish for; and he that is so wretched as to have thee not, wants every thing beside. Let us be thankful Brandreth's Pills will give us health—get them the blessed Pills, which a century's use has fully established to be the best medicine ever bestowed upon man. For the prevailing colds and coughs, they will be found a every thing that medicine is capable of imparting.

☞ Sold at Brandreth's Principal office, 211 Broadway N. Y., and by the following authorized agents in Schuylkill county.

Pottsville, W. Mortimore; New Castle, George Reifsnyder; Port Clinton, I. Robinhold & Co.; Orwigsburg, E. & R. Hammer; Schuylkill Haven, Charles Huntzinger;—And by one agent in every place of importance, throughout the world.

CHANGES OF WEATHER AND CATCHING COLD.—It should be remembered that a cough is always an evidence that some impurity is lodged in the lungs, which if not speedily removed, will most assuredly so irritate those delicate organs as to bring on inflammation of the lungs—a disease which we all know is the high road to Consumption.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are one of the very best medicines in the world for carrying off a cold: because they purge from the body those morbid humors which are the cause of coughs, consumption, difficulty of breathing, watery and inflamed eyes, sore throat, rheumatic pains in various parts of the body, and many other dangerous complaints. Three or four of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken at night on going to bed, will in all cases give relief; and, if the medicine be repeated a few times, the blood will be completely purified, the digestion will be improved and the body will be restored to even sounder health than before.

For sale in Pottsville, by T. D. BEATTY, agent for the proprietor, and the other agents in Schuylkill County.
WILLIAM WRIGHT.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Oct. 25, 1845.

MR. SETH W. FOWLE:—Dear Sir.—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has been in the market some six or seven years. The universal celebrity which this medicine has gained over all others throughout the whole country, is enough to convince the most incredulous, of the great value of it, and encourage those who are sick to try it. I have long felt it my duty, and wished for an opportunity to express to you my gratitude, for the benefit I have derived from it. I have been rescued from the grave, and saved from that most terrible disease, consumption, by using it. Last winter after I took a bad cold, I was troubled with a severe cough for several weeks, so that my appetite and strength failed me. I was obliged to give up business, leave my bench and shop. I had all the alarming symptoms of Consumption, such as pains in the side, sweating nights, &c. I tried many kinds of medicine, but all in vain until I procured a bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which, by faith and perseverance, finally saved my life, and cured me entirely. I have not enjoyed as good health for twelve past as I do now
THOMAS BENNETT.

We are personally acquaintea with Mr Bennett.—The public may rely on the truth of his statement.
WHITALL STOKES,
GEORGE PARKER.

For sale by John S. C. Martin, Druggist, Pottsville; Wm. Taggart, Tamaqua; Bickel & Medlar, Orwigsburg; J. B. & J. A. Falls, Minersville;