

POTTSVILLE. Saturday Morning, Oct. 3, 1846.

At his Real Evinte and Coal Agencies,
Co rer of Third & Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia,
No. 160, Nassau Street, New York,
No. 16, State Street, Roston, and
South east corner of Baltimore, & Calvert Streets,
lattimore, is our Agent for receiving subscriptions and
dvertisements for the Miners' Journal.

ARE YOU ASSESSED !- If not, dont neglect attending to it to-day. To-morrow it will be too

We invite attention to the political matter is this week's Journal. It is addressed to the understanding of the people, and not to their passions. Read it over calmly and reflect on it before you deposit your votes in the ballot bix.

We have no room or inclination to reply to the silly and boyish trach that graces the columns of the Emporium. We can fill our paper with matter better suited to the tastes of our readers."

Our friend Mr. William H. Hill has openfind it their advantage to give him a call.

DOWNEY'S STEAM BOATS-We committed at error in our last, in stating that these boats would commence running on Monday last. They will commence on Monday next, leaving Vine Street Wharf every day at 2 o'clock P. M. and also Reading every day at the same Lour. They will carry . Pussengers and freight. See advertisement.

DRAWING AND PAINTING .- Miss Speakman of Philadelphia, purposes raising a class for Drawing and Painting in this Borough. She is represented as fully competent to impart this ornamental and elegant accomplishment to young ladies. See advertisement.

SENATOR CAMERON.-This gentleman arrived in our Borough on Wednesday last. He was called upon by our citizens generally without re gard to party, and visited a number of the collieries, &c. in the region. The Whigs elected him to the honorable and responsible post he now occupies, in opposition to a Free Trade man, and he deserves the thanks of the whole State for the manly stand he took in favor of, and the able support he gave to the Tariff of 1842, in opposition to the British Bill of 1816.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE-BURNING OF HORSES. On Monday evening last about 10 o'clock, the stables on the Gat: vein Property, occupied by Messrs. Clayton & McGinnis and T. C. & W. Pollock in the upper end of our Borough, took fire from some unknown cause and was totally consumed, together with six valuable horses, three wagons, hay, stray, &c. &c., There were eleven horses in the stables, but the flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to rescue the six that perished. Three of the horses and one wagon belonged to the Messrs. Pollock-and the other horses and wagons to Messrs. Clayton & McGin; nis. The stables belonged to the property. Polal loss about \$2000. No insurance.

We can't find any resolves in the proceedcofoco meetings in favor of Texas at Ore-cone, this fall. What's the cause. Is Texas rather dear, and is Oregon sold to the Brit-

HON. RICHARD COULTER, of Westmoreland county, has been appointed by Gov. Shunk, an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the room of Hon. John Kennedy, deceased .- Exchange Paper.

We learn that Mr. Coulter is a Whig, but has taken no active part in politics for a number of years. will do honor to the State. We think it was State, as all the "good stuff" for Judges on that they quote it in October, 1845: side of the house had been "worked up." Governor Shunk appears to be of the same opinion.

SENATOR .- John Fulzinger, Esq., of Carbon county, has announced himself as a volunteer candidate for Senate in this district, in opposition to William Overfield, the old Canal Commissioner. Mr. Fatzinger is a Locofoco-but declares himself in favor of the Tariff of '42! If we misstake not Mr. Overfield was if the Canal Board when the Tax on coal was recommended.

"Dullas' Night Cap" seems to trouble "Silver," alias "Anthrax." He says it is all a fiction-now we know that it was ordered to be put on the valley furnace-but not having seen it we cannot state positively whether it is on or not.-We did not state that the Furnace was blown out in consequence of the destruction of the Tariff as stated by Silver alias Anthrax-but we do know that arrangements' were progressing to blow it in again, which were defeated by the Passage of the British Bill of 1816. And we now predict that it never will blow in again so long as that bill stands as a law on the records of the country.

Silver alias Anthrax is foul of talking, scribbling propensity seems to increase.

Cunious Medier - What are the people to do? gomery and Delaware counties, in Berks, in Ches- we not prove this assertion also to be untrue from ter, in Langaster, in Bradford, in York, and Ad- their own columns ? ams, and a number of other counties of the state, The object the Ledger has in view in promul-% thumberland, Union and Lycoming, in Columbia Port officers in Pennsylvania, and the advertising trade. Nothing will serve those who gained the

Whig candidates arranged in favor of the tariff of , who deliberately robs the laborer of employment, 1842, North, South, Bast, and West, all united in by which he procures his food, is just as guilty, in one solid phalanx, with the truly American and glo a moral point of view, as he who robs him of his rious banner unfurled to the breeze, bearing the in- purse !

"Our own workshops and our own coal mines in preference to those of Europe, Now and Forever.

Choose ye between them.

of the Ledger of the 21st ult. So it was, in ef-New York Sun, and of course endorsed it, stating that the price of coal thad taken a start, with the prospect of going up rapidly before winter."-We stated that the assertion was untrue, and showed that coal had not advanced in New York, and proved from their own columns, that it had declined in Philadelphia. Were not our assertions correct ! and did not the Ledger publish what was false? We stated that such conduct was infamous, and is it not infamous to promulgate unblushing falsehoods to deceive the people, to subserve their own private purposes by putting money in their pockets !

But to put this matter to rest, we will now show to the satisfaction of every person, that coal has not advanced in New York, but in effect, has declined since last spring. In May last, the price of ed a new Store in Centre Street. He is a very transportation between this place and Pniladelworthy, enterprising young man, and as he has phia was \$1 40 per ton, and the following is the laid in an entire new stock of goods at low rates published price of coal in the New York market as and intends to sell for small profits, the public will appears in the New York Courier and Enquirer of May 20th, 1846 : .

The Ledger charges us with making mis-

tatements, and attempted to substantiate the

charges, but failed. We stated that the Ledger,

with the most unblushing effrontery, had, from

advanced since the passage of the British bill.-

Does not every reader of the Ledger know that

85 PER TON — PEACH ORCHARD RED ASH COAL, DELLVERED. — The subscribers having made their arrangements, are now regularly diss harging their celebrated Red Ash Coal, for family use, fresh from the mines. Consumers can rely upon being supplied with the best article as follows:

Nut. large size
Range
S 50 "
Broken and Egg 5 50 "
Delivered free of cartage in the best order.

TISDALL & SHACK,

26 Cherry street, near Pearl. . 26 Cherry street, near Pearl. Orders sent by post, or left at our box, office of the ournal of Commerce, attended to. May 20, 1846

Since the 15th of June last, the price of trans portation on the rail road to Philadelphia, has been \$1 60 per ton, an advance of 20 cents per on, and in the New York Courier and Enquirer of September 29th, we find the following advertisements, of respectable coal dealers, dated Sepicmber 29th.

85 PER TON -- PEACH ORCHARD COAL DELIV-RED.— We are now daily discharging from boats di ct, the very best quality Peach Orchard Coal which e will deliver free of cartage, at the following low

Nut Coal \$5 00 per ton Range do 5 50,
Egg or Broken Coal 5 50 "
Orders for the above, or for Lenigh or Liverpool Or I Coal sent by the post, or left at our box; Journal commerce office, attended to.

TISDALL & SHACK,

\$5 50 PER TON, DELIVERED. - Discharging this as 50 PER TON, DELIVERED.—Discharging this day, cargoes of the best Peach Orchard Coal of the broken and stove sizes, for sale at the above low price, in quantities to suit purchasers. Also for sale at the lowest prices, Lehigh and Schuylkill White and Grey Ash Coals, suitable for furnaces, stoves, and ranges.—The best Liverpool Orrel Coal, delivered direct from the ship or screened from the yard.

S. B. REEVE & CO., corner Canal & Elm., 95 Murry, and corner of Jane and West sta.

September 29

September 29

45 50. PER TON.—STOVE AND RANGE COAL, DISCHARGING.—Peach Orchard Coal of the best quality (red ash), discharging from boats this day and to-morrow. Consumers can be supplied at the above low price, free of cartage, while discharging.

LOWTHER & SON, 402, Washington st.

between Hubert and Laight.

Has coal advanced in New York, although reight advanced 20 cents, which in effect reduces the price of coal to that amount. Is not this sufficient evidence? and has not the conduct of the Ledger been infamous in stating to the contrary. Again-The Ledger says the price of coal is ten per cent higher than it was a year ago,' and of Red Ash Schuylkill stove coal in the Philadel-

phia market now is \$5 50 per ton: October, 1845, \$4 75 April, 1846, Nov., " 5 00 May " 5 00 June, " January, 1846 4 75 July "Feb., " 4 50 August, " 5 00 Sept., "

Hero again the Ledger is equally unfortunate with regard to the prices. We clip the following of public opinion—we find them taking a position He is a gentleman of commanding talents, and advertisements from the columns of the Ledger of October 1, which proves their assertion false, and Gov. Porter, who said that the interests of the Ju- shows that the price of Red Ash and White Ash diciary required a change in the politics of the stove coal in Philadelphia, is no higher now than

TUSCARORA COAL YARD.—The subscribers having opened their new yard, on the west side of Broad street, above Race street, are prepared to deliver the different sizes of White and RED ASH COAL, of hist selected veins, at the following prices:

Broken, Egg. and Stove, \$1.75
Lump, Aut, 4.50
Chesnut, 3.25 to 3.50

Lump, Nut, Chesnut, Warranted 2210 lbs. to the tom 3 25 to 3 50 BLACKISTON & WALLACE, City Office, 37 South Third St.

Sept., 22 1846 Palmer is selling the best quality of coal from the fichigh and Schuylkill regions, embracing the hard and durable white ash aid the softer kinds of RED and grey ash, such as Peach Mountain and Peach Orchard, at the low prices of \$1 50.10 \$1 75, and respectfully solicits cash orders. He warrants it per ton of 2240 lbs., and equal, in quality to any in market.

We copy the following from another paper: COAL.-J. D. BROWN & CO., Broad below Walnut-street, are receiving from the Broad Mountain, Mine Hill, and Peach Mountain Mines, the first qualities of White and RED Ash Coal, which they offer at the fol-

lowing prices, viz : Egg, Nut, 450 3. D. B. & Co. send their coal in good order, and ave a consciencious regard to the weights. Sept. 11

Here is Peach Orchard Red Ash stove coal, offered at \$4 75 by old and respectable dealers, atthe same price it was selling in October last, as quoted in the Ledger. Last year at this time the price of freight from this place to Philadelphia and lying, and the older he grows the greater the was \$1 40 cents per ton; it is now, (the Rail road having the monopoly of transportation) \$1 70 per ton, 30 cents more than last year, which In Philadelphia city and county, Messrs. Brown shows that the price of coal, independent of freight, Florence, and Stokes, Loco candidates for Con, is less this year, yet we are told by the Ledger, gress, advocate the British bill of 1816-and C. that the price is now ten per cent higher than it arrest attenti gress, advocate the British bill of 1816—and C. that the price is now ten per cent higher than it arrest attention upon their devotion, rather than J. Ingersoll, goes for the tariff of 1812. In Mont was last year, in the Philadelphia market. Do to denote the truth of their creed. But the New

selves in favor of the British Bill. In Northamp, ascendency of the British turiff bill of 1846, in ton, in Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill, in Nor-order to retain the printing of the blanks for the above quotation. We are to be forced into free and Luzerne, and a number of other counties, the of Polk's administration, which they now enjoy; candidates go for the Tariff of 1842. Here is and by prostrating the industry of the country, certainly a beautiful medley—all belonging to the they expect to reduce the price of paper, used in with the import duties, away with the Custom same party, and entertaining principles as opposite their establishment, about 373 cents per reams, Houses, and let a direct tax be levied to pay the as day and night. Now we should like to know which would enable them to pocket the snug sum ordinary expenses of Government, and the extrawhich portion of the party is Democratic. Both of about ten thousand dollars per annum. Is it cannot be, because they are directly opposite to not a burning shame that a paper with the circueach other and publicly condemn each other's act, lation of the Ledger, calculated to do so much inin their proceedings. Can such a party, or face jury to the laboring classes, should be prostituted tions of a party, command the confidence and sup. to such base and unholy purposes, in order to panport of the people in times of great danger? Cer. der to their availce. Rest assured that justice will sooner or later overtake them in their career of On the other hand you find all the Democratic guilt and robbery; for we contend that the man

> The Hon. John Young, has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor, by the state | "cease their clamors," nor will they now at the bid-Convention-and Hamilton Fish, for Lieut. Governor of New York.

BE COMPASSIONATE.—We do sincerely hope that the British government will have some compassion on our people, and be a little moderate in their demands. Have not our government granttime to time, published that the price of coal had ed everything you asked for so far? and did no Mr. Lewis, the Democratic Chairman of the Senate committee on finance, during the debate on the they made these statements. We stated that the tariff state that the 8th and 9th sections were same assertion was repeated in the money article both of them substantially copies of a British statute long in operation ? Is not this enough ! fect, because they incorporated an article from the No, it appears not. The pliant subserviency of our government, has caused them to grow even inmost taunting manner, ordered to go and raise potatoes to supply their market. Read the following

from the United States Gazette: A letter from an English pentleman, now in Liver-pool, addressed to a friend in this city, felicitates all parties on the passage of McKay's bill, which will en-able great Britain to supply the American market with manufactures, and he adds: "Let the American manufacturers go to raising pota

toes, we shall certainly have a scarcity. The crumbs of public business that fail from the British tables, are kindly doled to American manufacturers, who may go to raising potatoes. Hear that, Abbot Lawrence! Hear that, N. Appleton! Hear that, loseph Ripka! Hear that, Dennis McCredy! Hear that, all of you! You may raise potatoes, and store them in your factories, and if the British need them, they will buy them. Oh! the wonderful results of free trade legislation! Beautiful commentary upon the doings of the present administration of our country! We give up our commerce to the north of Europe, and our manufactures to any body, and allow, by the grace of the British, and the afflictive dispensation of Providence in Ireland, our capitalists to plant and dispotatoes; and thus a rotten administration, that comes in by fraud, and almost provokes revolt by its wretched course, obtains from foreigners a permission for our people to dig.—They are to become hewers of wood and drawefs of water, for foreign capitalists and nobility.

We again beg of Great Britain to show some pes, we shall certainly have a scarcity.".

We again beg of Great Britain to show some compassion in their demands, for our free trade government will grant you all you ask. at The following scraps fro the pen of the Hon. Charles Miner, we find in the last Wilkesbarre Advo-

cate. They are true to the letter : cate. They are true to the letter:
What is the true Policy 1 A great matter is at issue.
No less than whether we shall protect our own American Labor—or, adopting Free Trade doctrines, sacrice our hard-handed, honest-hearted mechanics and working men, to support British Laborers.
Down with wages! cry the British Free Trade Party!
Reduce our workmen's wages to the standard of Europe! I protest against that! Buy Coal from Nova Scotta, if you can get it cheaper than from the Pennsylvania Mines, is, in effect, the language of the British Free Trade Party. I protest against that. Get votable Free Trade Party.

Scotia, it you can get it cheaper than from the Fennsylvania Mines, is, in effect, the language of the British Free Trade Party. I protest against that. Get your Iron from Great Britian, if you can obtain it cheaper, than from the Furnaces of Pennsylvania, is the policy of the British Free Traders. I protest against that.—and so on to the end of the chapter.

The Slave robbers of the South, calculate on getting a penny more a ponnd for Cotton, it they can break down the Coal and Iron business of Pennsylvania, and the manufacturers of the North; because the additional prosperity it will impart to the British, will make them generous and enable them to pay better prices.—Cotton freights, too, will be cheaper, when large return freights are to be had. This grasping selfshness, so rninous to us, MUST BE RESISTED. There is not a particle of true Democracy in it. They would reduce our free northern laborers to the level of their slaves—because then, when our workmen are brought down to the nearly starving point, their slaves wont be so apt to run away.

apt to run away.

Miners of Coal, and Laborers at the Mines-come forth, speak up, thank Heaven you are now free and prosperous, (may you ever be so) and say-Do you approve these modern Free Trade notions that take off two thirds the duty from British Coal-letting it in to the exclusion of our own, and necessarily leading to the reduction of wages. If you do, come forth and say so. Our Patriotic fathers, by the toil and blood of the Revolution, having effected our separation from England; we, their sons, must not be, cannot be, so de generate, as to sacrifice that Freedoin, abandoning the protection of our American labour, and renewing our dependence upon that proud, overbearing monarchy, for our hats, coats, shirts, blankets, coal and iron.—No!

We repeat No! No!! Mechanics and working men, you loye your families and Country, resist it at the pallot box which is your shield from tyranny and op-

FREE TRADE & DIRECT TAXATION openly avoiced.

The following article is extracted from th lew York Evening Post, and is worthy of atention as pointing out the next phase of democracy DIRECT TAXATION.

Unless the manufacturers cease their clamor or "more protection," they will drive a large porion of the democratic party, and a goodly number of whigs, into the maintainance of direct taxation the signs are even now not a few, w go to show that the tendency of the public mind, assertion, to which it is stated that the retail price in certain quarters, is strongly in the direction of unqualified free trade. There always has been a number of persons in this country, who have opposed tariffs whatever, as in their very nature injust and pernicious, but the number of these have recently been augmented by the extreme grounds assumed by the restrictionists. In several newspapers now before us-papers printed n different parts of the Union, possessing more open hostility to every indirect mode of raising revenue. They argue that all indirection in he action of government is on the face of it opposed to the theory of republican institutions which supposes that the people are perfectly aware of all the bearings and objects of the measures they adopt; that tariffs are necessarily unequal, guage: because they impose burdens upon certain classes of the community which are not shared by others and that they lead mevitably to a fradulent and

corrupt use of legislative power. Whatever force they may be in these arguments it is certain that they are boldly put forth by ourjourn lists, and urged with zeal and no little abili ty. We have two private letters from various urged that if all those who are opposed to indirect taxation should form themselves into a body, and INVOLVED by the animated election of 1844. by the diffusion of facts and information, and a rectly and unequivocally, in the popular verdict wake a general co-operation against the present rendered in favor of James K. Polk tariff scheme, a great deal could be done in the to all who did not strangely and wholly misconway of battering it down. We have no opinion ceive the persading character of the great at this moment to express of the expediency of cal trial. That trial might seem SUPERFIsuch a league, and we refer to it only to furnish CIALLY a struggle for men; but in reality and our more unconscionable protectionists with a in substance, it was a struggle for fundamental warning of what they may expect if they press doctrines and LEADING MEASURES. While their doctrine of repeal. One extreme begets another; and as, according to the alage of experience; "revolutions never go backward," it is not difficult to predict what would be the ultimate result the ballot box, in order to find, with other extreme free trade."

The United States Gazette thus comment upon it: The above is from a source entitled to respect, DED. from the character of the editor, and the consisten cy of the paper. Had some seven by ten country sheet promulgated the above sentiment, we could for the sake of being noted for a little ultraism, as ancient pagan priests cut their flesh, in order to just as a thief grips a dog's throat, that is likely to give notice of a stealthy approach, or the pirate

not be content in the darbies. victory last session-a victory over Protection, the Land Bill and the Harbor Bill, and the people and their interests-but a thorough job. Down ordinary expenditure of half a million of dollars

a day for a Mexican war.

The sentiment so boldle uttered by the New York Evening Post, has been also avowed by the Union, Mr. Polk's organ; and we call upon the voters of the State at large, to bear in mind these threats, and to elect no man to Congress who is in danger of being influenced by an tration that has such a tendency of views and

If we do not mistake the character of our people such threats as the above will not intimidate them. It was the denial of protection to the labor of the colonies, that was the cause of the Revolution which lost to Great Britain the brightest jawel in her crown—the people did not then ding of Polk's government, which owes its exist stupid and knavish scheme could be killed by pubces of Foster's nomination, and censurable contance to the triumph of a base fraud.

THE Two MILLION BILL Our readers are aware that the President asked Congress on the eve of adjournment, for an appropriation of two peace with Mexico. Congress did not comply Native vote may reach about 400, a majority of the Baltimore American throws some light upon who are opposed to Doct Brown. the manner in which the money was to be appro-

priated: THE Two MILLION BILL .- The sudden so icitude with which Mr. Polk was possessed in behalf of Mexico, when he asked Congress for two millions of dollars for the immediate use of solent, and our ruined manufacturers are, in the that Republic, caused some surprise-and especially when contrasted with the loud denunciatory language which had so lately declared our pr pose of war, invasion, and conquest against that same Republic. The President, however, had become peacefully inclined under the conviction that war was only toil and trouble;' he informed Congress that he had proposed negotiations to Mexico, and that as it would be but fair to pay for any consessions of territory which the Mexican government might make, he desired to have two nillions in hand; suggesting that 'it might be convenient for the Mexican government to wait for the payment of the whole sum until the treaty could be ratified by the Senate, and the appropri

ations made by Congress.'
Here was a remarkable degree of considerate attention to the probable exigencies of the Mexican Treasury. In the midst of hostilities a feeling of tender concern for the empty money bags of our enemies rises up in the bosom of the Preident; he is anxious to make them a present of two millions in advance of the ratification of any treaty. They may determine to continue the wa afterwards; but surely they will be touched by such a mark of kindness and affectionate concern; they cannot certainly resist such an appeal for

The Nashville Union, a sort of home organ of

the President, gives some insight into the particular application for which the two million appropriation was solicited. It refers to the restoration of Santa Anna, as forseen by Mr. Polk; speaks o the peaceful inclinations of the former, yet adds But he cannot make peace unless the army is al so for peace;' and in this critical condition of affairs Mr. Polk foresaw that the use of two millions The of dollars might be of great importance.' honest commentator goes on to say that Santa Anna might be able to carry out his wishes, if he knew that he was able to get the means of paying his soldiers.' A very simple arrangement? We are not let far enough into the details of this little affair to know what securities were provided against Santa Anna's treachery after the ad vance money affould be safely in his pocket. Bu what shall we say of Mr. Polk's statesmanship Since he prefers to fight with gold rather than steel, why not bribe Paredes in the beginning ?-What need of all the expense of fitting out squaretions of war, preparing, indeed, for an elaborate campaign with all the costly appurtenances o war, which must involve the expenditure of fifty or a hundred millions of dollars; why do this when cash and not chivalry is really to do the fighting at last ? We could have bought the Rio Grande as the southern boundary of Texas; we could have bought California, most probably; all at less Mr. Polk's military spirit and martial ardor, how- of hands will force it down. ever, must be gratified.

And in truth this warlike propensity of the

President, which seems to come and go by fits, is likely to prove one of his most troublesome qualities. He blazed up or the Oregon question, be-came fierce, full of menace; his friends could hardly hold him; his soul was in arms and eager for the fray. The fit-being over he became as mild and peaceable as he had before been hold, rough, and impetuous. The heroic stomach which would be satisfied with nothing less than the whole of Oregon was easily made content with halfswallowing therewith many words of valor vainly intended for intimidation. In like manner the beginning of this Mexican difficulty was rignalized by a terriffic outburst of martial arder. were to rush into Mexico at once, and like heroes of romance do without subsistence; nourishment would be found in fighting; victory and glory would furnish food and drink and tolerable lodging at least until repose could be had in the 'Halls of the Montezumas.' This fit soon reached its crisis; and when the poor Mexican, cowering from the storm which threatened to burst upon him expected to see the gleaming sword descend upon his bosom, he found to his astonishment a purse slipped into his hand. The language of wrath and fury was changed into a tone of conciliation, and instead of a challenge to fight came a proposition to trade. But unfortunately for Mr. Polk, he neither gains glory by his martial enthusiasm nor saves money by his efforts at diplomatic bargaining. He loses every way, and makes the country suffer both in reputation and purse.

How Fallen.—George M. Dallas has written a letter to some Locofocos in the South in which he makes use of the following extraordinary lan-

SUFFRAGES of the great body of the American PEOPLE, than the Parist of duties on imports passed by the Whig Congress of 1842. It started under the REPROBATION of many who begets yet in progress, both parties so thought and so represented it; the Whips earnestly and universult of a battle between extreme protection and equally important conclusions, a sentence passed AGAINST THE TARIFF OF 1842. without violently departing from the fixed laws of our institutions, could not be reversed or EVA-

Citizens of Schuylkill county, Whigs, Locos, all is the above true—do you not know it to be a have imputed it to a wish to expend a little gas, most shameful perversion of truth. Arnold atder the task masters of Great Britain. Dallas has sold the North, and betrayed us into the hands York Evening Post threatens to choke off the of the task masters and slave-holders of the South, manufacturers, if they do not cease their clamor, who are determined to prostrate the free labor of the North to a level with the slave labor of the the Locologo candidates have also arrayed them gating these incorrect statements, is to secure the threatens to make them walk the plank who will South. British gold is supposed to have been the instrument used in both cases. Who deserves the strongest condemnation?

ANOTHER RECALL. The St. Louis Reveillie, of the 13th inst. says: "Orders were yesterday received from Washington that the third regiment of Missouri volunteers —that which was raised in compliance with the Secretary's letter of July 18th—should be immedisbanded if not already on route. It is needless to say that this will be a most mortifying circumstance to the fine companies from our midet and from elsewhere. The point of rendezvous was Independence, and a large portion of the re-giment will hardly have reached them before this ungracious order will overtake them. With every disposition to regard the efforts of the War Deartment charitably, it is but too evident that vacillation and positive incapacity hold the place here of more manly qualities.

THE SUB TREASURY -- A letter from New York says: Our Sub Treasury is to be the source of much trouble. The collector refuses to take certified checks, and the abstraction of so much bank paper, will ruin our currency, and we shall have for all common purposes, a currency from other states. It is a pity specie was not now demanded that the

lic contempt, a fate it is sure to meet ere long.

OUR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.-We have cheering accounts from every portion of the district. Lebanon will poll a heavy vote and give a million of dollars to enable him to purchase a large majority for Doct. Eckett. In Dauphin the

with his request, and the following article from which will be drawn from the Locofoco party, Brownites gave the "cold shoulder" to the Shunk and Fosterites, who are determined to return the compliment-some of whom will vote for Eckert, some for the Native candidate, and others will not vote for the Congressman. In Lebanon county there is no Native organization—and in this county, from the best information we can glean, we repeat, the Native vote for Congress cannot reach 75, and may be less than 50. It is also asserted positively, that a majority of the members of the Native Shiffler Club in this Borough, are of the

Locofoco party. From the best information we can glean from all quarters of the district, Doct. Eckert will be elected by a larger majority than any Whig ever received in the District.

The Pennsylvanian, which is edited by an officer under Polk's Government, heralds the foreign news by the Great Western as Igliows: ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN!

Continued advance in Breadstuffs. The doubly-welcome arrival of the Great Western at New York, was telegraphed Jesterday afteroon—thus terminating all fears for the safety of that noble steamer, and at the same time realizing the highest and fondest hopes of every lover of his country. In soile, or shall we say in cons queuce of the repeal of the Tartif of 1842, and e establishment of the Tariff of 1846, breadstuffs continue to advance in price in Europe, and the demand is greatly increasing.

If the British Bill of 1846, has caused an adrance in Bread-stuffs in Europe, it must have caused the Potato rot also-and therefore is a rotten affair. The same advance would have, and did last year, take place under the Tariff of 1842. It is the potato rot and short crops and not the British Bill, that has caused the advance in prices. None but arrant knaves or poor, ignorant dupes, would state otherwise.

We have been frequently told that if wages did ome down, the price of every thing would be reduced in proportion, and consequently laborers vould suffer no injury. This was cenied by the friends of protection on the ground that short crops would cause an advance in the price of provisions, while wages of labor was receding. The news of the Great Western establishes the truth of this position. Bread-stuffs are advancing and labor is low going down, and must continue to go down a low point as long as the British Bill is in ex stence. A combination of the employers and la borers could not keep up the prices, it is beyond expense than the war with Mexico has cost already. their control ascarcity of labor and a redundancy

(Spencer, who recently shot his wife in a fit of jealously, at Jersey City, has been acquitted on the plea of insanity.

The cost of the Regiment recently mustered into the service at Fort Leavenworth and disbanded there, will exceed one hundred thousand dollars. Exchange Pa

So the money goes to pay for the blunders and in mpetency of the Government. WM. B. FOSTER'S PROSPECTS

For Canal Commissioner. HEAR HIS OWN PARTY. We copy the following article from the Demo ratic Courier,' a Locofoco paper published at ohnstown, Cambria county. The locality of ohnstown, says the Harrisburg Intelligencer, was he scene of some of Mr. Foster's peculiar politial manœuvres, and the Democracy of oion know something about them. They denounce and repudiate him as a free trade man, politically corrurt, and unworthy of confidence. When the corrupt, and unworthy of confidence. Democracy speak in this way of their own candidates, why it is to be presumed that they know their man, as they say they do. . If half of what they say of him is true, he is unworthy of the office to which he appires, and the Whigs should exert every honorable effort to defeat him. We believe they will do so, and have no doubt but he

will be defeated by twenty thousand majority a

But to the article we allude to. Here it is: WILLIAM B. FOSTER, JR. It will no doubt be asked why we do not raise this gentleman's name at the head of our ticket as the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner. We cannot do so. We are aware Mr Foster received the nomination by the Democratic "No act of general policy, as it appears to me convention of the 4th of March last, but we are was ever more distinctly CONDEMNED by the as well aware that this nomination was effected through corruption and fraud of the most bold and reckless character-by a combined prostitution of the Executive department and Canal board, t perpetuate themselves in office. Mr. Foster wa were obliged by circumstances to vote for it; its not satisfied, like his predecessors, with the ONE deceptive, if not FRADULENT PRINCIPLES TERM PRINCIPLE, (though a two-third rule of the Unida, which discuss the propriety of forming a league for the suppression of the teriff system entirely, and the substitution of a radical and thorough going feet trade. It is med as a leading object of DEMOCRATIC REFORM, became an essential part of THE ISSUE pointments were put off until after the nominating convention. A rod of terror was held over the heads of the incumbents applicants were invited. Prosecuting attorneys, deputy surveyors, harbor nasters, inspectors, notaries public, superintendants, Collectors, weighmasters &c., were required to be n attendance at the convention as delegates, or have their friends there. Applicants were largely courted and promises held out to them and the friends, that if they would support Foster they vould get appointments. The 4th of March came and with it came such an array of the interested parties as was never before witnessed at Harrisburg. The convention assembled; and in the matter of determining contested seats, the only question asked was, is he a Foster man !' was, of course, nominated, but not without the protest of the delegates from nearly all the Democratic counties in the state. Foster's nomination we regard as fraudulent, the man we know to be

> of a confiding people. He has sacrificed the interests of the public works, and prostituted the office of Canal Commissioner, for his own personal agtempted to betray the country, and place us un- grandizement. He has removed the best of officers and the best of mea for no other reason under the sun than to put men in power to destroy the Democratic ticket, as is the case in this county. He pledged himself before the nomination to an point certain individuals to office, provided certain lelegates would vote for him in He has continued in office certain unqualified, incompetent officers, in contempt of the protestation of the Democracy of the State. He has proscribed a large portion of the Democratic party, if no a majority, for opinion's sake. He is a factionist of the most disorganizing reputation. His Democratic principles are in proportion to his feed. He is a free trade man, a supporter of Wilmot and Piolett, his fellow countrymen, in their efforts to destroy the interests of Pennsylvania. Knowing, as we do, that every charge preferred against Fos ter is true, we would be doing ourselves and the public great injustice were we to support him.urthermore, we cannot support him because our

politically dishonest, and not worth the confidence

ic meetings have been held, he has got the cold shoulder, which is sufficient evidence of his unpopularity, and the correctness of our position. If, however, the office of Canal Commissione was filled by one man, or if it would be made Whig by the election of Mr. Power, we believe our love for the Democratic party would induce us to swallow the pill, bitter and nauseous as it is. Happily for the Democratic party this is not the case. The Canal board is filled by three persons, so that the election of Mr. Power will not change the political complexion of the office:-

Democrats can, therefore, vote for Mr. Power

without compromising their Democracy, and it is

their duty to do so, under the peculiar circumstan-

Democratic subscribers are all opposed to him, and

in nine tenths of the counties in which Democrat-



A PROTECTIVE TARIFF The true and only policy of the Country, which gives labor its reward and stimlates industry.

Our own workshops in preference to those of Europe. NOW AND FOREVER!!

PROTECTIVE TARIFF TICKET Extracts from the proceedings of the County Meeting ...

Resolved, That this meeting declare their determined and persevering hostility to the British ta-riff of 1846, which discriminates so largely against American labor and industry, that even a Southero free trade Locofoco pronounced it so harsh, cruel and unjust to labor and capital, that he preerred sacrificing the high and honorable post of United States Senator, in preference to casting his vote in its fayor. The country demands its re

Canal Commissioners JAMES M. POWER. . Congress.

GEORGE N. ECKERT. Assembly. SAMUEL KAUFFMAN. A: W. LEYBURN.

Commissioner. CAPT. LEWIS DREHER. , Director.

HENRY HOY. Auditor.
JOHN W. ROSEBERRY.

Resolved, "That we cordially extend the right hand of fellowship to all the friends of protection in the county, without regard to the political dis nctions that may have heretofore divided them, and call upon them to unite with us, in supporting the out and out protective tariff ticket, and thus show to the destroyers of our prosperity, that the voters of Schuylkill, at least know their rights and interests, and dare maintain them.

POLK AND DALLAS TICKET. Extracts from the proceedings of the County

Convention. Resolved, That we have undiminished confi dence in the integrity, abilities, patriotism, and sound Democratic principles of James K. Polk, resident of the United States, and that a very arge plurality of his official acts, meet with our

ecided approbation. Canal Commissioner. WILLIAM B. FOSTER, JR., Congress. DR. MERCER BROWN. Senator. WILLIAM OVERFIELD.

> Assemblu. GEORGE REIFSNYDER. KENNEDY ROBINSON. Sheriff. MICHAEL SELTZER.

Commissioner. STEPHEN RINGER. Director. - MOSES REED. Auditor.

CHRLES W. CLEMENS. Resolved, That George M. Dallas, Vice Presilent of the United States in giving the casting vote for the so called "McKay's (Tariff; Bill," did not carry out the wishes of a large majority of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, yet in giving the vote he did it conscientiously, and that he had in view alone the interests of the whole people whom he represented, as the presiding officer of the Senate of the United States-it is the intention and not the act which ought to criminate a

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—This is a chemical extract of Wild Cherry and Tar. Every body knows that Wild Cherry nossesses important medicinal properties, and Tar-water has always been administered in Consumption, and Lung affections generally, by our oldest and safest physicians.

Various/remedies, it is true, have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and some have been found no doubt very useful, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all who have witnessed lise effects, that none has proved as successful as this. For Asthma, shortness, of breath and similar affection—, it may be pronounced a positive cure. It has cured Asthma in many cases of ien and twenty years standing, after physicians had declared the case beyond the reach of medicine.

This Balsam is made from materials which Nature has placed in all northern latitudes, as an antidote for diseases caused by cold climates.

"Nature is but the pame for an effect

"Nature is but the name for an'effect Whose cause is God." Let us not neglect her plainest distates.

For sale by John S. C. Martin, Druggist, Pottsville, Wm. Taggart, Tamaqua; Bickel & Medlar, Orwigsburg; J. B. & J. A. Falls, Minersville; and Calet Wheeler, Pinegrove. BEANDRETH PILLS .- The Brandreth Pills

Brandreth Fills.—The Brandreth Fills give strength for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandrethkan give personal reference to thousands who have been restored from a bed of sickness by their use, when ev-ery other means had proved entirely unavailing.— These, cases, are confinually occurring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Fills if you are not perfectly healthy and then with access ou are not perfectly healthy, and they will ou—if Medicine can do it—because they expe ou are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if Medicine can do it—because they expel those youngs which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the peration of this most excellent medicine.

Sold at Brandreth's Principal office, 211 Broadway N.Y., and by the following authorized agents in Schuyl-till tongth. kill county. We Mortimore; New Castle, George Reifsnyder; Port Clinton, J. Robinhold & Co.; Orwigsburg, E. & E. Hammer; Schuykkill Haven, Charles Huntzinger—and by one agent in every place of importance tayoughout the world.

PAIN OR DISTRESS OF ANY KIND, whether of gour rheumatism, headache, toothache, or any other kind o ache, is in all cases caused by impure humors of the blood which have lodged upon the parts, and which nothings are vegetable purging (purifying) can remove because by no other means can impurity be driven from the body. e body. | | Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have no superior, if

ndeed they have an equal, in removing every descrip-ion of pain; because they carry off, by the stomach and bowels, all morbid and corrupt humors, (the cause disease) in so easy and natural a manner, that the ody is actually restored to health as if by magic. Four r five of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken once in twenty four hours, on going to bed, will in a short time not only drive pain and distress of every kind from the system, and restore the body to a sound state of health, but the blood and other fluids will be so completely purified, that new life and vigor will be given to the whole frame.

Trame.

Caution.—It should be remembered that Mr. Edward.
Cole, of Philadelphia; Mr. John Dickson, of Easton,
Pa., and Messrs. Browning & Brothers, of Philadelphia, are not agents of ours, and as they purchase no
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills at our office, we cannot guaranty as genuine any medicine they may have for ale. For sale in Pottsville, by T. D. BEATTY; for other

PATENT WIRE ROFES.—One of these Ropes can be seen at work, at J. G. Lawton's Broad Mountain Colliery. The subscriber is Agent for these Ropes in Schuylkill County, who will receive orders for the same.

B. BANNAN. or the same. Pottsville, Oct. 3d, 1846.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE -By Divine Permission, the First M. E. Church of Pottsville, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Sunday, Oct. 4. Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of Wilmington, Delaware, will preach at 10 o'clock, in the morning, and at 3 in the afternoon. Rev. Wm. Barnes, of Philadelphia; at 7 in the arternoon. he evening.

Collections and subscriptions will be taken through-

tend.

Pottsville, Sept., 25. 1846. BELIGIOUS NOTICE—By Divine Permission, the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Plne Grove, Schuylkill County, will be consecrated to the service of Almighty God, on the lat of November. Services may be expected both in English and German languages, to be conducted by minutes for the service. languages, to be conducted by ministers from a distance The friends of the cause and the public generally, ar-invited to be present. Pinegrove, Sept., 28, 1846.

MARRIED. On the 28th inst., by the Rev. Joseph McCool, Mr.

JOSEPH D. JONES, to Miss CATHARINE KARRCHER, both of Pottsville On the 28th inst., by the Rev. John Maddison, Mr. Abam Jackson, to Miss Maria Poot, all of this neigh-On the 24th inst , by the Rev. James Neill, Mr. Gon-FREE BERSCOTER, of Union township, Luzerne County, to Miss Ann Mouris, of Cattawissa.

IRON STEAM BOATS TO READING, Via. the Schuylkill Canal, from Vine street

Wharf, Schuylkill Philadelphia.

THE Iron Steamers
Phoenix and Pilot, with
good accommodations for
Passengers, will leave
Reading and Philadelphia,
gevery afternoon; at 2 o'ion at low rates, will be taken by the above oats. For particulars of freight and passage, apply J. HARRADEN, Vine street Wharf, Schuylkill, and J. ARRON GETZ, Chenut street wharf, Reading. The first Boat will leave for Reading, on Monday, the

Drawing and Painting. MISS E. SPEAKMAN, of Philadelphia, is desirous of forming a class of young ladies, to whom she will teach Drawing, Painting and the Elements of Perspective. She respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. For particulars enquire at Mr. STALL'S, 4 doors below the Catholic Church, Mahantango street, where can be seen specimens in all branches.

Pottsville; October 3d, 1846., 40—1t*

An Engine for Sale. A FOUR HORSE Power Engine, with eight horse Aboilers, for sale cheap. Apply to ALBERT G. BROOKE, Port Carbon, or to WILLIAM S. HILL, West Branch Valley, near Schuylkill Haven October 3d, 1846.

40~ NEW AND CHEAP STORE. NETW AND CHEET STATES,

NEXT door to Oliver Dobson's Hat and Cap Store.

Cenire street, fourth door below Market. The subscriber has just opened a new and splendid assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, Groceries and Queensware of the latest styles and importations, very cheap to which he invites the attention of his friends and the public in general.

WM. H HILL.

Potsaville Getober 3d. 1816. Pottsville, October 3d, 1816.

WM. H. HILL. DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND QUEENSWARE,
Centre streets fourth door below Market, POTTSVILLE. Oct. 3d, 1846.

ALMANACS FOR 1847 TWENTY GROSS Almanacs, German and English
Assorted, at the lowest Philadelphia cash prices,
by the gross, dozen or single, just received and for sale
at BANNAN'S Cheap Book and Stationery Store,
Pottsville. 25 Merchants will please send in their orders. They need not purchase any in Philadelphia.
October 3d, 1816.

WINSLOW'S Compound Balsam of Horehound Unrival.LED and unequalted in curring Colds, Coughs, Astima, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the breast and lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of the brebs, horehound, Bonesett, Blood Root, and several other vegetable substances, warganted pure from any Mineral whatever. This invaliable medicine is the most speedy and certain remedy ever discovered for the above named compliants, as the increasing demands for the article, most clearly shows, in addition to the testimony of thousands who have used it.

For sale in Pottsville by Clemens & Parvin, and J. G. Brown, and at wholesale in Philadelphia, by Frederick Klett & Co., corner of Second and Callowhill the states.

WORMS! WORMS!! Destroy Thousands of Children. WITHOUT PARENTS EVER KNOWING

40-6mo

Oct. 3d, 1846.

OR SUSPECTING THE CAUSE, we would adviseall to read the following symptoms Dicking at the nose, offensive breath, pain in the Joints or limbs, exinding of the teeth during sleep, voracious appetite, leaness, f.oa.ed stomach or limbs, gripings, shooting pains in various parts of the body, a sense of something rising in the throat liching of the anus towards night, bleeding of the nose, gnawing sensation at the stomach flashes of heat over the surface of the body slight chills or shiverings, head-ache, forowsiness, torpor, vertigo, disturbed dreams, sudden starting in sleep with fright and screaming, cough, feverishness, fits, pulled lue, thirst, had taste in the model. drowsiness, torpor, vertigo, disturbed dreams, sudden starting in sleep with fright and screaming, cough, feverishness; fits, pallid hue, thirst, bad taste in the mouth, difficult breathing, fatigue, squeamish ne is, musea, frequent desire to pass something from the bowels, and sometimes discharges of slime and mucus. And should they have any of them, immediately obtaina bottle of Hobensack's Vegetable Worm Syrup, which is so pleasant, that every child willery for it after it has once had a taste, and remember it is warranted to cure, or the money is returned, and \$500 is offered to any person that will produce a case of Worms, which it will not cure. We have in our possession several Worms of various kinds and amongst them one 336 inches in lebgth which it brought from Jacob Schweifenhiser, in Lancaster county, Pa., who had suffered from early infancy, and he and his friends, as well as many of, the most eminent physicians pronounced his case a gradual decline, being as they thought that abominable complaint Dyspepsia, and before taking two bottles he passed the above worm, and has enjoyed the best of health ever since, which has been about this months, and all for 50 cents, and he and nich sheen about this months, and all for 50 cents, and he and nich with the months, and all for 50 cents, and he and nich with the months, and all for 50 cents, and he and nich with the months, and all for 50 cents, and he and nich with the months, and all for the section where the section where the months, and all for the section where the section wh

complaint Dyspepsia, and before taking two bottles he passed the above worm, and has enjoyed the best of health ever since, which has been about this months, and all for 50 cents, and had paid physicians upwards of \$500, without re-eiving any benefit whatever.

We do certify that we have used Hobensack's Vegetable Worm Syrup; and being acquainted with them, recommend it as being the best article as well as the most pleasant to take we ever used, and furthermore, subscribe our names believing it to be a benefit to the human family, by doing so.

Dott. Appleton, suith street, near 2d—Doct. Kimbell, 4th and George street—Isaac Beans, Attlebomag, Bucks county—Doct. Keely, Philada.,—Doct. Thomas, N. Jersey—Doct. Sweet, D. Laware—C. Henry Plumer, Minister of the Gospet, Marshall street, I door below Brown—Patrick Duffy, Melon st., above Ninth—Jacob Welsh, below Coates w, side—B. Gifford, Rose Alley, 1st door below Coates—Susan Thompson, Oxford st., between Front and Second, Kensington.

Prepared by J. N. & G. S. Hobensack, N. E. corner of Second and Coates streets. Philadelphia, and for sale by every storekeeper in the United States—Price 25 cents. Also, Hobensack's Tetter, Ointment, warranted to cure all eraptions of the skin—price 25 cents.

J. G. BROWN, Druggist, wholesale agent, Pottsville, and for sale at all the principal stores in the county. October 3d, 1846.

School. Books! School Books 1

School Books! School Books!! 400 COBB'S Spelling Books.

's Spelling Books, K. & S.
do Bonsali
de do 200 do (200 Emerson's 100 Byerly's do 500 Cobb's Readers. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 200 Cobb's Sequels. 100 North American Readers. 500 Emerson's Readers, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Class. 200 do Arithmetics, par 1st, 2d and 3d. 100 Smith's do 50 Cobb's Arithmetic, part 2d. 50 Adam's

50 Rose's do 50 Smith's Arithmetic for Beginners. 200 Smith's Grammer. 50 Comley's do 25 Kirkham's do 25 Frazer's Improved Gramme 50 Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, 100 do Rrimary Geography 50 Olney's Geography 25 Morse's School Geography 25 Goodrich's National Geography 55 Polytham Common Co 25 Parley's New Geography. 100 Parley's First Book of History. 50 do Second do 50 Frost's United State, large

50 do do small.
Parley's Common School History.
Robbin's Outlines of History.
Lardner's Outlines of History.
Goodrich's Pictorial History United States. do Pictorial History of England, Russell's History United States. Grimshaw's History United States. Pinnock's Goldsmith's England

Grund's Philosophy.
Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy
Miss Swift's First and Second Parts I
losophy for beginners.
Comstock's Chemistry.
Mrs. Phelp's Chemistry,
Do forbeginners.
Green's Chemistry for beginners.
Olimstead's School Astronomy.

Olmstead's School Astronomy. Guy's Astronomy and Keith on the Globes Mrs. Lincoln's Botany, large. Conistock's Botany,
Mrs. Phelp's Botany for beginners
Marshall's Life of Washington for Schools,

Lyell's Elements of Geology, for Walker's School Dictionary for Webster's do do-Webster's do Political Class Book. Shurtleff's Governmental Instructor.

Shurtleff's Govermental Instructor.
United States Speaker.
Common School Speaker.
Primers of every description.
States, Paper, Quills, Steel Pens, Paper, &c.
All of which will be sold at the lowest city cash prices, wholesale and retail, at BANNAN'S Cheap Book Store, Pottsville.
E. Merchants, Teachers and Parents need not send abroad for their Books hereafter. We are determined to supply the whole county, at the lowest rates, if the Merchants and Teachers' will only give us a call. By so doing, we know that it will result to the mutual advantage of both parties. Recollect ourfunctio. vantage of both parties.

Pottsville, Oct., 3d, 1816. Auditor's Notice,

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans'
Court of Schuyikill County, to distribute the assets
in the hands of Lewis C. Dougherty, Administrator of
the estate of Francis Mangum, to, and among the credtiors of the hald Francis Mangum, legally entitled to
the same, hyreby gives notice, that he will artend at his
office, in the borough of Orwigsburg, on Saturday, the
17th of October, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to perform
the duties of his appointment, when and where all
persons interested, are requested to attend.

J. W. ROSEBERRY, Auditor,
Ofwigsburg, Sept., 26, 1816.

39-21