POTTSVILLE

Saturday Morning, Nov. 14, 1846

VOLNEY B. PALMER. Ashis Real Estatend Coal Agencies.

Corner of Third & Chestant Streets, Philadelphia,
No.160, Nassan Street, New York,
No. 16, State Street, Boston, and
South east Corner of Batimore, & Calvert Streets,
Baltimore, as our Agent for secciving subscriptions and
advertisements for the Miners' Journal.

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF The true and saily policy of the Country, which gives laker its reward and stim-

lates- industry. Our own workshops in preference to those of Europe.

. NOW AND FOR VER!!

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY: The coal and Iron Musters of Virginia-The Tariff of 1642.

In a recent number of our paper we published an account of a meeting of the Coal and Iron Masters of Virginia without distinction of party, who were in favor of Congress modifying the present Tariff so as to afford greater protection to the Coal and Iron Trade of Virginia. Since that an adjourned meeting of the "Colliers and Iron manufacturers." has been held, at which the followinff resolutions were passed:

to meet at Washington on the 17th inst., to represent to the Treasury Department the true condition of the Virginia Coal and Iron Trade; and in concert with the Representatives of similar interests elsewhere, to endeavor to obtain such a modification of the duties on coal and Iron as is indispensable to sustain the domestic producer of them, and afford a reasonable encouragement to increase the production of them.

2nd. Resolved, That the above Resolution be communicated by the Chairman of this meeting to i the Coal Owners and Iron Masters of the Atlantic border North and East of us, and that they be invited to send Delegates to this meeting.

We have no objection to the Virginians sending a delegation to Washington to produce a modification of the Tariff, favorable to the protection of the Coal and Iron interests of they choose, but at the same time we think it would be unwise for the Colliers and Iron masters of this region to join with them. We conceive that it is not the policy of our operators to petition for a special modification of the Tariff to favor these interests. We should think the better course would be to call for a repeal of the Tariff of 1846 and the restoration of the Tariff of 1842. If any modifications are to be made let them be made after the Protective Tariff is restored. For our own part we are utterly opposed to any and all efforts which may be made to patch up the bill of abomination massed at the last session of Congress under the

title of the Tariff of 1816. . We cannot see what benefit will result to the Coal and Iron interests from additional protection, unless all branches of the manufacturing business which use coal and iron are protected in like manner. If from the effects of the Tariff of 1846, pelled to suspend operations, the demand for coal must necessarily be greatly diminished, and unless there was a demand a heavy duty upon the foreign article would not do much good to the Coal operators of the United States. So too: with the Iron trade. In proportion as other branches of business prosper, will the Iron manufacturers be benefitted. The prosperity of the Coal and Iron Trade is so intimately connected with the manufacturing interests of the United States, that the latter cannot be affected without producing serious injury to the former.

The Tariff Bill of 1846 di-criminates against ple, by a majority of votes over protection. Instead of admitting the raw mate- all amounting to rial duty free, or at a low duty, in order to encourage home industry, high duties have been placed upon articles used in our manufactories, appa- Gov. Briggs last year, amountrently for the purpose of favoring the British and ing to destroying the American manufacturer. The following table illustrates the subject. Those articles which enter largely into our manufactures, duties are imposed, which operate as a tax upon American skill and labor.

Wood, malogarly, &c. 20 " 15. "-other kinds, ex- cept timber 30 free Barilla 10 free Bark of the cork tree 15 free Berries used for dying 6 free Brimstone, or sulphur 20 free	4 .
Raw hides and skins 5 ", 5 Wood, mahogariy, &c. 20 " 15 Cept timber 20 " free Barilla 10 " free Barilla 10 " free Berries used for dying 6 " free Brimstone, or sulphur 20 " free free 15 " free Brimstone, or sulphur 20 " free free 20 " f	cen
"	4
Cept timber 30 Free Antimony, crude 20 Free Barilla 10 Free Bark of the cork tree 15 Free Berries used for dying 6 Free Brimstone, or sulphur 20 Free	4
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Bark of the cork tree 15 " free Berries used for dying 6 " free Brimstone, or sulphur 20 " free	
Berries used for dying 6 4 free Brimstone, or sulphur 20 free	
Brimstone, or sulphur 20 " , free	
Brimstone, or sulphur 20 " , free	
Dye woods 5 " free	
Ebony 20 " free	
Cochinest 10 " free	
Crude saltpetre 5: " free	
Burr stones, unwrought 10 " free	٠,
Brass, old 5 " free	:
Gum Arabic 10 " free	
India rubber 10 free	
Kelp 10 " free	
Kermes 5 " free	
Precious stones 10 " 7 per	cèn
Pearl, mother of 5 " free	
Ivory, unmanufactured 5 " free	
Madder 5 free	
Palm-leaf uumanufac'd 10 " free	7
Ratans and reeds, do 10 c " free	
Shellac 5 " free	
Sumac 5'" free	•
Weld 5 " free	
Tin, in shocts or plates 15 " 2½ pe	T CE
Tin, in pigs, bats, or blocks 5	
Tortoise shell 5 " 55 4	

No country understands better than England the proper method of increasing the prosperity of a nation. Under her' Tariffs, always, protective, and on some articles prohibitory, her manufactories have been the most numerous; and her commerce the most extensive in the world. England has always discriminated in favor of home labor, has always encouraged the importation of the cles named in the above table are the same under the American Tariff of 1842 and the existing English Tariff. The encouragement of home industry is the basis of the scale of duties in each The Tariff of 1846 is calculated not only to pre- that the Locofocos have elected their Governor, went farther investments in manufactories, but to and that the Legislature and Congressman are destroy those already in operation. Its whole Whig. A U. S. Senator is to be elected at the tendency is anti-American, and the people call, ensuing session of the Legislature, in place of ments expressed in the following extract from the

The true policy of the people, then, is to stand pires on the 4th of March next, by the Tariff of 1842. In the words of the sage of Ashland, let the cry be "RESTORA-TION!" It is only by the overthrow of the Free Trade British Bill that our country can hope for permanent prosperity. No modifications or alterations can be made which will adapt it to the wants of our country. The workingmen of the Union want a Protective Tariff, and they want the Tariff of 1842. After that law is re-enacted. if the next Congress, which will be Whig, can see may way of improving it they will do it. The ask of Horonles when called upon to cleaned the fask of Horonles when called upon to Augum stable was a trifle compared freeing the Tariff of 1846 from faulte Angenn stable was a trifle compared with that of Congress gives Cottrell (Dem.) 3290; Beman freeing the Tariff of 1846 from faults. (Whig) \$260. C.'s majority, 30

ILF W. H. Richardson, No. 104 Market st., Philadelphia turns out Umbrellas by Steam, as low as 30 for cents each Umbrella. Merchants had better give him a call. See advertisement.

MILITARY BALL.-The Marion Rifle Corps, Capt. D. J. Ridgway, will give a Military and Citizen's Ball, on Tuesday Evening next, at the fown Hall. The members of the Rifle Corps are very clever fellows—the Managers are well selected, and we have no doubt that the whole affair will be conducted to the satisfaction of all who may attend.

GOOD INCENT ENGINE COMPANY. - The rapid growth of Pottsville having rendered it necessary o have additional fire apparatus, a number of the young men of our borough have associated theming to raise funds for the purpose of procuring a they call upon our citizens to aid them in this laudible enterprise. We hope the merchants and property holders will manifest their liberality by their donations to the "Good Intent" It is to their nterest to provide means for the safety of their property, and a few dollars given towards procuring a new Engine may sometimes save hundreds. Negotiations have been entered into for the purchase of the Engine and half the amount of its cost is subscribed. The remainder ought to be camp, that the Mexicans had totally evacuated the shortly forth coming.

1st. Resolved, That a Committee be appointed THE ELECTIONS OF 1846!

NEW YORK The Empire State has done her duty. She' has administered a rebuke to the administration similar to that of Pennsylvania, but rather more severe. Mr. Maclay of New York City is the only member re-elected who voted for the Tariff of '46. The other free traders, have full permission from their constituents to stay at home. The fullest returns that we have give us the following resülte.

John Young Whig is elected Governor over Silas Wright, Loco Foco, by about 10,000 ma-

Addison Gardiner Loco Foco, the present Lieut. Governor is re-elected. One Whig and one Loco Canal Commissioner

The Congressional Delegation stands 23 Whigs,

Whig gain of 14! This result is truly gratifying. It proves that reckless administration to trample them to the dust-to destroy their prosperity for the purpose of advancing that of Great Britain. We hope New York will not soon weary of well doing She is a Protective Tariff State and ought never o cast her vote again for a Free Trade Adminis

MASSACHUSETTS.

The result in Massachusetts is just such a night have been expected. The course of the Administration in regard to the manufactories of the North has caused Massachusetts to speak a men for duty, and we hear the Mexicans have one the factories of the United States should be com- little louder than usual, though her voice is generally sufficiently loud to be heard.

From the full reports in the Boston Atlas, w are enabled to give the following results:

١. إ	GOVERNOR.		
•	Briggs' vote is	51,682	
ſ	The vote of Isaac Davis, the Loco Foco		ı
	candidate, is 31,770		í
ì	The votes for all other candi-		ľ
	dates are 13,165		ŀ
٠		44,944	ľ
,]			ı

George N. Briggs is consequently re-elected Governor of this Commonwealth, by the peo-

The portion of the State, above reported, gave a majority against

This makes a clear net Whig gain, from last year of ...

9.077 Nine Whig members of Congress are elected. obtained from abroad, in the Tariff of 1842, it will. In the 10th District there is no choice, owing to be observed, are, with but a few exceptions, admit- an abolition candidate in the field. In Massated duty free, while in the British Bill of 1846, chasetts it is necessary for a candidate to have a majority over all campetitors. The Senate is largely if not entirely Whig, and the House will stand 158 Whigs, 29 Locos, and 3 Liberty men. This is doing very well-even for Massachusetts.

2.339

NEW JERSEY The full returns from New Jersey, show a Whig majority of 5602 on the whole Congressional vote. In 1844 Clay's majority was only 823. This shows a Whig gain of 4579 in two years, being about seven times the majority of 1844! The following table shows the general result.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED. Ne.ct Congress.

1st. Dis. Ja's. G. Hampton.

2d. "Wm. A. Newall. George Sykes, 3d. " Joseph E. Edsell. John Runk."
4th. " John Van Dyke." Joseph Edsell.
bth. " Dudley S. Gregory." William Wright."

- wings	•		
	STATE	SENATE	
		Whig.	. Dem
Hold over		7	5
Elected th	s year 🛶	5	2
	Ž	12	—7
	HOUSE O	F ASSEME	LY.
· i	1	1845.	1846
Whigs	. *	31	39
Democrate		27 .	20
'	1. 5	-	: .; , :
Whig	majorit y	4	19
	nig majority	on joint	nalint is 23

·IOWA. The New State of Iowa, much to the astonishment of every body, has given her vote in favor of the Whige. McKnight the Whig candidate for Governor, Mitchell and Hendrick, for Congress, and

a majority of the Whig candidates for both branches of the Legislature have undoubtedly been elected. The election of a Whig Legislature secures the selection of two Whig U. S. Senators, who will be the first ever sent from Iowa. We are raw material for the purpose of having it manu: rejoiced to see our young sister starting right, and ment of which is as follows: factured at home. The duties levied on the arti- hope that she may never desert the political standard under which she has enlisted.

DELAWARE. We have only scattered and unsatisfactory returns from this little State. The probabilities are not for modifications, nur von its nepeal! Hon. Thomas Clayton, whose term of service ex-

> FLORIDA. The Jacksonville News, [Loco,] gives returns for Congress from the whole State except the counties of Dade and St. Lucie, and makes Cabell's (Whig) majority 97. The two by the Free Traders to defeat Mr. Stewart, and it counties lacking do not give as many votes as Mr. C.'s majority now is. The Locos have probably majorities in both branches of the Legislature ALABAMA ELECTION. - The official vote at the special election in the 3d district, for a member of

THE WAR WITH MEXICO. Santa Anna still at Mexico—Contributions for the prosecution of the War-Prospects of th American Army.

Since our last we have received news from th City of Mexico to the 26th of September. Santa Anna had not yet lest the Capitol, but was still engaged mustering his forces for the conemplated expedition. Senor Tameriz has been

Farias.

The Diario del Gobierno says all the rich people of Mexico would do well in following Santa Anna's example-contributing liberally towards the support of the war-or else the mob would go where they knew the money was and take it to the soldiers who defended the country. Then it selves together under the name of the Good In- adds that the clergy had consented to mortgage tent Fire EngineCompany. They are endeavor- their property for \$2,000,000; the merchants and wealthy citizens of Mexico would deliver to the new Engine of the first class, from the city, and government on the 25th of September, \$500,000 for the purpose of war, that a similar amount will be delivered on the 5th of October, and equal sums very month.

Senor Gomez de la Cortina, had made a loan o \$50,000, without any conditions as to time of re-

imbursement. The New Orleans papers furnish us with further items of news from the Army, received by the steamer Galveston. It was generally believed in whole country on this side of San Louis Potosi. This policy was no doubt suggested by Santa Anna, as he hopes by that means to starve out the American army, or to annoy them by guerrilla warfare. Mr. Hale the correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing from Monterey does not give a very encouraging picture of the prospects of the American army: He says:

There never was a nation so much mistaken as ours in regard to that of Mexico. I mean in respect to its military resources. The people are warlike and have an abundant supply of the munitions of war. Our battles with them improve them as soldiers. Our invasion is held by them in abhorrence, and has united all classes in determined resistance against us. The battles of Pale Alto, Resaca de la Palma and of Monterey were battles with their frontier Army. From this place onward, if we have to march on further in this direction, we shall meet their home Army, made up of hardy mountaineers and a better class of soldie ry. So far I consider we have not injured their nation, but done it a service, by defeating their old officers; thus causing their Army to be placed unregular Ilocos, and 4 irregular Tariff men, a der the younger, more ambitious, braver, and more accomplished generals. In fact, so far from being ended, it has just commenced. Our position or critical. Our supplies, at Camargo, 180 miles dis he people of New York are not willing to permit | tant, must be wagoned to this place. This long line has no protection. The ranchero troops, numbering near 2500, are behind us as guerillas, and if they choose to act, our trains must be cut off .-Although this is a rich valley, its supplies are inadequate to our wants, except in beef, for any length of time. Our Army, or the effective part of it, is too diminutive to meet a strong force. It is weak, physically, for it has now been in campaign over thirteen months, with scanty clothing and much hardship and exposure. The volunteers are numerous, but, with the exception of those regiments commanded by late officers of the Army. without discipline. I suppose our whole Army will muster, when all arrive from below, 9000 on the advance to meet us of 30,000 men. I am convinced, and so is every officer of the Army, that we have done wrong and committed an irreparable error in leaving the Rio Grande to march n this direction. To end this war a more vital flow must be struck nearer the Mexican capital; and that is, Vera Cruz should be taken by the the way of Alvarado. We are now over 5700 miles from the city of Mexico, with a vast desert to traverse. In a word, to make peace economically something must be undone, and our government must commence again. Discharge the volunteers, and raise our regular force to 30,000 or 50,000 men. We have the fullest expectation of the most active guerilla war against us. Move where we will, the mountains and passes afford every facility to carry it on successfully and most strougly for us. Our Army, as now situate

can be compared to the French in Spain, when A letter from Matamoras to the N. O. Bee, under date of October 25th, says: "We want more men out here, and I think the nicker the balance of the 50,000 are landed in Mexico the better for us. Gen. Taylor, with be ween six and eight thousand men, far from a de of supplies, could not be expected to make uch headway against Santa Anna in the moun

ains with 25 or 30,000." THE WHIO MEMBER FROM FLORIDA.-The Union and some other Free Trade papers have been endeavoring to console themselves for the late severe defeats they have received throughout the country, by saying that Mr. Cabell, the newly lected member from Plorida, was no Whig, that e was thoroughly opposed to protection, &c.n a circular addressed to the people of Florida, efore the election, Mr. Cabell avowed himself in avor of a tariff with discrimination for protection and, in a private letter written since the election he says:

."I conducted the canvass on purely national i ues. In all my speeches I was ultra Whig. • After my speech at this place (Tallahassee) we heard no more about my trying to impose my self on the people as a Democrat.' After that was 'too much of a partisan,' 'too abusive of the Democracy,' &c., &c. . . I was resolved to' pe elected as a Whig, drew party lines—advocaed the measures of the Whig party, and now the

We think Mr. Cabell will 'pass muster' as

THE NEXT CONGRESS .- The Union has cyphered out a Democratic' majority of 18 in the next House of Representatives. In this estimate New York is put down 17 Whig and 17 Loco-

New York stands 22, Whigs to 11 Locofocos and 1 doubtful. We have here a gain of five over the Union's estimate, making a difference of ten. If all the Union's cyphering is equally incorrect, the Whigs will have a tall majority at the next Congress.

Suspension of the Democratic Review .-We are sorry to announce the indefinite suspension of the Democratic Review. The November number of this magazine contains a portrait of Silas Wright, with a short memoir, the commence

"Before another number of this Review issue from the press, the people of the State of New York will have re-elected the subject of this me moir to the highest office in their gift," &c. Of course, after this the publication of the Re-

view may be considered as indefinitely postponed. HON. ANDREW STEWART.-Every friend of the Tariff of 1842 will coincide with the senti-Huntingdon Journal:

"The heart of every Whig and Tanff man in Domestic Industry, whose name heads this article. The most strenuous exertions were made money was cent into his district to effect their purpose. It wouldn't do, however the people can't e bought to go against faithful public servants;

In the list of the articles to which premium were awarded at the Lewis County Fair is the following :- " Best comforter, Miss Harriet Shel-

FOR THE MINER'S JOURNAL. More Curiosities for the National Museum.

secured, and are held subject to your order to be added to the former collection for the benefit of the Museum. Truly Yours, J. P. S.

The silken tie, that binds two willing hearts, (rather knotty,) A piece of bark from Tom Criaappointed Minister of Finance in place of Senor gle's Log.

The girth of a saddle of venison. A small piece of linen from the damask cheek of Ophelia.

A few beats raised in a quarrel. Some cabbage found among a tailors effects... The mark of Cain, because he did not right. The uniform of a man of war. A chicken, hatched from Egg coal.

An idea, that struck a man, (slightly injured.) Some of the change of public opinion (found in a ballot box.)
The merry thought, of a turkey, (in manu script, very droll.)
A case, altered by circumstances, (rather the

worse for the change.)
The ashes of the young lady's love-letter that took fire by spontaneous combustion. A rooted sorrow plucked from memory. The scissors that cut the cord of life.

A small jar of the jam of a large crowd, (well oreserved.)
The Pedestrian who studied Walker's Diction-

A leaf from the rose of Alabama, (rather dark.) The trumpet through which people blow their own praises, (made of brass.) The identical letter received by Lucy Neal's lover, (with a black seal.) .

. A pair of harrowing spectacles. who look in it to reflect.) The "old hat," that has witnessed so many changes. Some wooden nutmegs, mude of sassafras, no

The tree from which people "cut stick." The post that Mrs. Wood has obtained, in the nusical world. The whiskers worn by Daniel, when he bearded

great things.

he lion in his den. The eyes of an egotist. A curl of the upper lip. The troth plighted by a gry bridegroom, with

some wild oats in it. The needle with which the man sewed to the wind and the sickle with which he reaped the whirlwind. The step from the sublime to the ridiculous

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH TO THE

WHIGS OF BOSTON. On Friday evening last the Whigs of Boston held their final rally, previous to the election of

the following Tuesday. Fanicul Hall, the old "Cradle of Liberty" was crowded to its utmost capacity, and Hon. Daniel Webster addressed the multitude in one of his condemned in the course of the speech, We remarks, but we have room only for the concluding portion. After speaking of the unconstitutionality of the Annexation of Texas, Mr. Web-

But if the Constitution be violated—what is our duty ? To destroy it ? To cast it aside ? Surely not. But to renovate and restore it. To be more alive to our own duties under it, and more earnest in performing them. If we are true to ourselves, let me say to you there can never be another annexation of slave territory to this Union under heaven. Never-never! (Vociferous plaudits.) But if the people, under the influence of party feeling, and for the sake of the dry and stale loaves and fishes in the gift of party, shall neglect their duty-then there is no lis to such annexation from the Rio Grande to Patagonia.

Gentleman has not the Constitution given the people great prosperity? Has not our commerce flourished under it ? Has, it not made, our flaghonoured and respected in every sea on carth?-Has it not fostered our manufacturers? Where would the country have been without it. Where would our Massachusetts have been without it?

Not the Massachusetts that the now is. I will not, I cannot, contemplate-I cannot endure to turn my eyes to the state of things consequent on an abandonment of the Constitution. Some have spoken of it as violated, and there-But it it not plain that to abrogate it involves the abandonment of oaths-the perpetration of violence—the shedding of blood the existence of civil war? To speak of disunion, therefore, without violence and bloodshed is nonsense. We may, it is true, make a revolution more or less bloody, but it will be a revolution still.

Sir, no true Whig can for a moment contemplate disunion. The project has been charged upon the Whig party.) But it is a false charge, tirely.
[Immense and long contined cheers.] From the ... The Orient to the extremity of the West, an American is known-not as a citizen of Massachusetts or any other State-but as a citizen of the United States. It is the Union which gives us our Restoration," with Mr. Clay. They are no character abroad—and may we all and ever—in longer advocates of the Tariff of 1842, but of the the language of the Father of his Bountry-frown indignantly" on all attempts to dissever it. [Applause.] It was formed amidst the agitation of the whole European World. The subsequent storms which convulsed that quarter of the globe reached, us likewise, and what carried us safely through them ! What but this Constitution of the United States ? With Him at the helm, the Constitution was the ark which bore us over the political ocean of the world, agitated by a thousand whirlpools, as if Æolus had let loose all his winds-and while in Europe there was but one Palinurus who is generally spoken of as the pilot who "weathered the storm"-we had in America a yet greater pilot, who not only "weathered" the storm, but controlled it. [Loud Ap-

The Constitution, therefore, is the rallying point of all true Whigs, and should be so, forever. [Vehement cheers. If we were now to say, because we suffer some temporary grievance from its pro-visions, that therefore we would destroy it, get rid of it. we should act just as wisely as if we struck down the sun from heaven, because the moon ometimes eclipses his light or a cloud passes over his disk.

Mr. Webster closed amidst a perfect torrent of applause. ---

NEW JERSET-THE TARIFF-AND THE WAR. -The voice of a State. The Newark [N. J.] Advertiser says:

The recent election in this State is on some ac-

counts the most remarkable expression of public

opinion that has been made since the organization of the present parties. It was as nearly spontaneous as any thing of the kind can be. There has been no election, where two parties were in the field, in which the people appeared to come to the polls with such daliberation; giving in the absence of nearly all the exciting influences of contested elections, an increased majority against the conduct, measures and policy of the National Administration. All the four Whig candidates for Congress were not only elected by greatly in-creased insjorities in their respective Districts, but, in every instance, they run ahead of the county tickets, receiving more votes than the Whig candidates for local offices. A circumstance which the State will receive a thrill of joy at the news of the triumphant re-election of the able champion of a vast number of the people who have actually gone with what is called in party perlance "the Democracy," are now decidedly with the Whigs utation, though not personally, and have yet to on questions of national politics—that they are more than hinted that not a little government opposed, in fact, to a continuance of the War with picton of unsoldier-like conduct. But a few weeks Mexico, and in favor of a restoration of the Tariff since an old soldier, who served with Butler in the of 1842. The fact that our whole Congressional last war, cutertained us, while we were preparing delegation, including Mr. Edsall, the only Loco his pension papers, with an account of Butler's galfoco member, [who voted against Mr. Polk's free trade bill at the last session of Congress] are in favor of the old tariff policy is conclusive on this vote for him for Governor, and never would, be-

ducted solely in reference to general politics."

WHAT HAS CAUSED THE RESULT! Hon. John M. Clayton on the Tariff of 1842 Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, had agreed

Mr. Editor :- Since the last budget was sent to address the Whigs of New Castle county in you, the following additional articles have been Mass Meeting, at Wilmington, on the 7th inst. A severe cold prevented him from attending, and he sont a letter of apology to the meeting for his absence. The sentiments contained in that letter, tion to read it carefully, and act accordingly:

"In my opinion, ao Whig should shut his eyes to the fact, that the present overwhelming triumph of his party is mainly to be ascribed to the repeal by the Democratic party of the Tariff of 1842 .-Our friends went into the contest immediately after the repeal of that law, made the issue with their opponents directly upon the question whether the act of '42 shall be restored, and proclaimed upon all their banners as their avowed object, the bsolute and immediate repeal of the Tariff Act of 1846. Upon this issue we have triumphed every where else; and upon this issue we expect to stand or fall in Delaware. The people have not by their votes at the late election, merely signified their approval of some general abstractions. In- law for persons to engage in selling teas about the stead of addressing them as the friends of incidental protection, the advocates of a judicious tariff, and other hundrum phrases, with which party po- his opinion on the case, said a pedlar is one who liticians have often amused the masses when they sells at retail by travelling about the country, or intended to deceive them, the Whigs have spoken plainly out, specificially in favor of the Taiff of goods at retail in that way. It means a petty 1842; and pledged themselves, in the event of their deuler, or one that is a vender of small wares by accession to power, to restore that Tariff, and to travelling. A hawker, as the word is here used reneal the Tariff of 1846.

We have succeeded by no barren generalities, but by a plain, manly, and uncompromising decla-A pair of harrowing spectacles.

The mirror held up to nature, (causing people and of the principles we mean to maintain, and of the practice by which we mean to carry them out. The people are sick of deception, and will no longer lear to be duped by any man of any party on this subject. If the Whigs expect to maintain their triumph, they must deal honestly on all occasions: and not only profess plainly, bu practice literally, according to those professions and the now known wishes of the people. The first thing to be effected, on their accession to power, is the repeal of the Tariff of "46, and the estoration of the Tariff of 42. To this great end. first of all things, let every Whig effort be direct-When a law accomplishing these results President of the United States, then; and not till hen, in my humble opinion, will the greatest wish of the country be gratified, and its best interests

sustained. will, in their own good time, indicate any changes acts, for the penalty as a pedlar. I see nothing they may desire in the revenue system. During improper in the act of a grocer supplying all the the mighty struggle, which is even not yet ended, inhabitants in a court, street, lane or alley, with we have proposed to compromise no principles their groceries, and carrying them to their doors with our opponents; and when the battle has at their previous request—and such conduct been secured, the only basis upon which we should ever attempt to treat out to be the Statue quo ante-bellem. Put us back precisely where we were, before the Tariff act of 1846. Until that end is obtained, we hearken to no compromises, we listen to no half way measures, and least of all to such as propose to sacrifice one class of manufactures to maintain another. Divide and conquer, will be most able 'efforts. The whole course of the ad- the maxim of our opponents. And it is our ministration was reviewed, the Mexican war se- duty to distrust any man who shall seek to divide verely commented upon, and the Tariff of 16 us, by offering protection to some classes at the expense of all the rest.

If there be any among us who shall desire to

would like to publish the whole of Mr. Webster's play that game, or dare to offer us as a Whig, measure any proposition which has for its object to baffle and defeat the unequivocal restoration of the Tariff of 1842, let us at once repudiate the measure as uncalled for by the people and opposed to their wishes. Scouting all abstractions and generalities, let us continue to present the principle for which we now contend, manfully and openly as an object visible and tangible, THE RESTORA TION OF THE WHIG TARIFF OF '42. Let this stand as the watchword of the party, the shibbo leth of our political faith. Inscribe it on every Whig flag; and each will become a labarum as nvincible as the banner of the Consta

> NEWS FOR THE TARIFF MEN OF THE NORTH -We give below a little information from Wash ington to the New York Journal of Commerce We presume that it will be news to our readers

when designed in the various parts of the body, give rise that the passage of the Tariff of 1846, had nothing to do with producing the late result in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and New Jersey.

Washington, Now Gib.

Monterey, and Pale Alto, and Resaged de la Palma were nothing in public estimation, to the overthrow of the dominant party in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The army and its victorious are lost sight of, in contemplation of these more stirring events, which come home to every man's business and boson.

Political speculations upon the results are of Political speculations upon the results are of organism and and in the various parts of the body, give rise to every-mailedy incident to make a parfect upon indulation to the improved, and the same time, the digestion will be improved, and the same time, the digestion will be emirrely prevented and the body will be restored even sounder health than before.

Bewase of Countererrs—The public are caulting from catching cold will be entirely prevented and the body will be restored over sounder health than before.

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Bewase of Countererrs—The public are caulting from catching cold will be entirely prevented and the body will be restored to any the importance of the down that all cold cannot be improved, and the same income that all cold cannot be improved, and the same income the improved that all cold cannot be improved to any the improved to the improved that all cold cannot be improved to the improved that all cold cannot be improved to any the improved that all cold cannot be improved to a Political speculations upon the results are of course, very active. Some predict Cabinet chan-

ges as a result. Many seem to look to a genera political revolution in 1848 as certain The demonstration of popular opinion, at these lections would seem to be adverse to the policy, of the new Tariff : but some of your papers deny that this or any other national question was a part of the issue. It is certain, too, that the new Tariff could not have had any influence for its effects have not yet been manifested even prospec-

The Pennsylvanian and New York Tariff Democracy have in some measures, changed their position, as to the Tariff question, They no longer cry, with Mr. Webster, "Repeal Repeal" nor Tariff of 1846, with modifications !! The whole Democratic force of Pennsylvania, with Mr. Dallas at their head, may unite upon

the latter question. COTTON GUNPOWDER. -One of the most re markable inventions of the day is that of converting cotton into gunpowder of a far more explosive nature than that prepared by the ordinary process. The following extract from the New York Courier and Enquirer, gives the method of preparation: "The discovery is claimed by several seientific-

men abroad, though it was introduced to the British Association by Professor Schenhein, Gun Cotton. This is a substitute for common gunpowder, which is composed of 75 parts of nitre, 15 of charcoal, and 10 of sulphur; the latter ignites and fires the charcoal, which generates heat sufficient to turn the nitre [or saltpetre] into gas, many thousand times its own bulk; thus exerting a prodigious explosive force. The only use of the sulphur is to convey the flame through the mass; he gas, or explosive force, coming entirely from the heated nitre. Common cotton is nothing more than wood in an excessively minute fibrous state, and dipping this substance into nitrous acid, the acid converts it instantly into charcoal, which, after frequent immersion in water the acid is withdrawn and the charcoal remains, strongly impregnated with nitre. This, then, is genuine gunpow der of the best kind, for the fibres are so minute and regular that the flame, once applied, immediately through them, which is all that is wanted, and which is the great desideratum in common powder, the aim being to get the grains ound in form and of the same size, the sulphur being mingled merely to convey the flame all through the different parts. This sulphur is not needed with the cotton, as the fibres are so uniform and the enturation of the nitre so perfect that flame when once applied is disseminated in an instant, and gas is engendered of immenses explosive

GEN. BUTLER. - The Maysville Eagle, alludin to the various reports concerning General Butler's conduct at Monterey, relates the following incident:
"Although politically opposed to Gen. Butler, we have the utmost confidence in his personal courage and chivalric bearing; and regard the imputation of cowardice thus cast upon him as destitute of foundation. We have long known him by rephear from those who know him best, the first suslant conduct throughout the war. I tell you, said he, as he closed, 'I'm a good Whig, and did'nt point, for the Congressional elections were con- cause he's a Democrat-but there's no braver man than Billy Butler on the face of the earth.'

HAWKERS AND PEDLARS. At an adjourned meeting of merchants and traders of the borough of Pottsville, convened at the

Public House of Fox & Mortimer, on Monday evening the 9th of November, 1846, Samuel Huntzinger was called to the Chair, and Alexander Silliman was appointed Secretary.

On motion, the following pledge was adopted: We the subscribers hereby pledge ourselves to pay our proportionable share of any expense that so exactly meet our views, that we publish it almost entire, and advise all the friends of Protections violating the law passed the 17th day of April, 1846, relating to Hawkers and Pedlars. Resolved, That James Focht, J. B. Douty, and

E. T. Taylor be a committee to procure the signa-

tures of merchants and traders to the above pledge Resolved. That Charles Worman be and he i pereby requested to prosecute all and every person who may violate the Law relating to Hawkers and Pedlars, passed the 17th day of April, 1846, and that he shall receive the sum of Ten dollars for every conviction he may procure under said, act. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of the county, to gether with the opinion of Judge Parsons with regard to Hawkers and Pedlars, which is as follows: "HAWKING AND PEDDLING.-The Court of Common Pleas has decided that it is a violation of streets or at people's doors, and those so engaged are liable to a penalty of \$50. Judge Parsons, in from place to place, in city or country, selling has almost the same meaning, and applies to one who offers goods for sale by outery in the streets These words are used in the act to distinguish this class of dealers from the regular merchant, who has his fixed place of business, and there makes his sales or vends his goods. If one should have a store, and simply make it the place of deposit for his goods, and then take his commodities in a bas ket, upon a wheelbarrow, or with his horse and cart, or by using any means of conveyance, go from house to house in the city, offering his goods for sale to whoever was pleased to pushase, he is as much a pedlar within the meaning of the act as though he had neither store or license; for it would then be manifest that these were only used as a subterfuge to evade the law prohibiting peddling. On the other hand, if a man has a store shall have passed. Congress and been approved by and makes that his place for the sale of goods, and his busines is transacted there, and he simply carries his goods from house to house after they have been ordered; or goes out into the streets and splicits customers to come and buy, or give their orWhen this shall have been achieved, the people
ill, in their own good time, indicate any changes
acts, for the penalty as a pedlar. I see nothing
interior in the revenue system. During
improper in the act of a grocer supplying all the
improper in the act of a grocer supplying all the
interior was near cutving and had no milk.

Nov. 14, 1816

Nov. 14, 1816 licits customers to come and buy, or give their orwould be no violation or evasions of the law; because the sale is complete when the goods are ordered, and when the articles are delivered he would demand the payment. But if the grocer would go with his commodities, without the goods having been previously ordered, and not knowing who was to be the purchaser, and offer them to who ever chose to buy, then he becomes a pedlar, a violator of the law, and his license cannot protect him from the penalty referred to. Then he is only using his license and his store as a pretence, but

n reality he is a mère pedlar: consequently he violates the law by resorting to this as a subterfuge, when his design is but to peddle." SAMUEL HUNTZINGER, Chairman. ALEXANDER SILLIMAN, Secretary.

THE VICTIMS .- The N. O. Delta, alluding to e Siege of Monterey, says that the number of men killed and wounded, as far as a accurate.

571. Many of the wounded were dying, Wherever, a bone was touched it was found difficult to effect a recovery of the patient. The number of killed and wounded, on the side of the Mexicans is believed to be about 1200.

Wer Feur.—It should he remembered that colds, with suppressed letters, Louisan D'Arquien, The Ladies' Garland, a dollar Magazine.

The Ladies' Garland, a dollar Magazine.

E. N. CARVALHO, below Anthracite Gazette Office.

coughs, consumption, inflammation of the lunds, pleu risy, and many other fatal disorders, are often the re-suit of ratching cold, in consequence of wet feet, dump othes, night air; &c. "Vright's Indian Vegetable Pills are the best mediine in the world for carrying off a cold; because they

whendodged in the various parts of the Body, give rise

of each box. To counterfeit this is forzery, and all others should be shanged as poison.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—The Brandreth Pills cive strength for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give personal reference to thousands who have been restored from a hed of sickness by their use, when evrestored from a ned of sixtness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailing.—
These cases are continually occurring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Fills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if Medicine can do it—because they expel those hunder which seek the graces of insulting of the bloom. you—if Medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

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

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

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY .- This i Dr. Wisyan's Balann of Wild Cherny —This is a chemical extract of Wild Cherry and Tar? Every body knows2hat Wild Cherry possesses 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 yery useful, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all who have witnessed its effects, that none has, proved as successful as this., For Asthma, shortness of breath and similar affections, it may be pronounced a positive cure. It has curied Asthma in many cases of len and twenty years standing, after physicians had declared the case beyond the reach of medicine. medicine.

This Balsam is made from materials which Nature has placed in all northern latitudes, as an antidote for

iseases caused by cold climates. "Nature is but the name for an effect Whose cause is God." Let us not neglect her plainest dictates. For sale by John S. C. Martin, Druggist, Pottsville; Vm. Taggart, Tamaqua; Bickel & Mediar, Orwigs-Win. Taggart, Tamaqua; Bickel & Medlar, Orwigs-ourg; J. B. & J. A. Falls, Minersville; and Caleb Wheeler, Pinegrove.

PATENT WIRE ROPES.—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. Pottsville, Oct. 3d, 1546.

A MEETING of the Pottaville Glee Club will be held over the store of Moody & Acceternacht, on Monday, at 9 o'clock, P. M. N. B.—Punctual attendance is requested as business THE COMMITTEE;

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

The Rev. W. Wilson Bonnell of the Presbyterian Church (Old School), by leave of Providence, will preach on next Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Universalist Church in this place; and on every subsequent Sabbath, at the same hour, until further notice.

lager, of Newark, New Jersey, (formerly of Pottsville), will preach in the Universalist Church of this place, on Wednesday evening next, Nov. 19, 1864, at the usual hour. He will remain a few days, and preach as often as desired. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

MARRIED.

On Monday, the 9th inst., at Jeansville, Luzerne Co., Pn., by the Rev. J. G. More, Mr. CHARLES W. PEALE of Beaver Meadow, Carbon Co., to Miss Harrier, daugh-ter of P. Friel Esq., of the former place. On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Joseph McCool, Mr. John Stennen, to Miss Lydia Jane Robinson, both

Pocket Wallets.

of Minersville.

A FRESH supply of Pocket Wallets, and Books' A elegant Turkey Morocco and Calf skin:—Also, Sheep do, very low, just received and for sale at HANNAN'S Cheap Stationery store.

Nov. 14
46-

Harper's Pictorial Bible. DERSONS desiring this Bible bound in supurb style is possible where specimens of binding can be seen.

Nov. 14.

Furs! Furs!! Furs!!! A N. extensive assortment of well made FANCY A FURS, such as MUFFS, BOAS, VICTORIAS, &c., made of every description of imported and DO-MESTIC FURS, is now selling at a very small advance over the cost of manufacturing, at M. D. COHEN'S FUR STORE, 140; South Second Street, Philadelphia. ... The highest cash prices paid for all kinds of furst Philada, Nov. 14, 1846 [1 40.6t

STEA.M

UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY No. 101, Market Street. PHILADELPHIA.

WM. H. RICH, ADDSON, IN addition to various other improvements, having applied STEAN ROWER to the manufacture of UM-BRELLAS, is enabled to sell them at very low prices.

5 Merchants are invited to call and see his works, and coming the assortment. and examine the assortment.
A hilada. Nov. 14, 1810

Lorberry Creek Rail Road Co. NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of said an annual election will be held on Monday, the 7th day of December next, at the house of Isrhel Reinhard in the borough of Pinegrove, Schnylkilf County, to elect, by ballot, one President, eight Managers, one Treasurer, and one Secretary, for the ensuing year.

JOHN STRIMPFLER.
Pinegrove, Nov. 14, 1816 Pinegrove, Nov. 14, 1816

Notice.

WHEREAS Daniel Henry, an indentued apprendice to the Carpenter business, has left his situation without any just causes All persons are, therefore,
forbid harboring him, or giving him any credit on my
account.

Nov: 14, 1846

JACOB SHELLY
46-24

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, CENTRE STREET, POTTSVILLE, PENNA.,

Fest door to Samuel Thompson's Store, ILL practice in the several Courts of Schuyskill and Columbia Counties. Nov. 14, 1846 46-

To all Whom it may Concern. THE subscriber offers for sale at fale prices and reasonable terms, two lots of ground on Norwegian street, opposite Beqt-ty's 'Rov', (now occupied by Win. P. Glass-mire) containing in front 21 feet each, and

allowance, and in depth \$5 feet—on a cuivert and alley of 11 feet as a back entrance.

7. Terms one-third cash, one-third 1st of April, 47, and the remaining one-third 1st of April, 48, with interest on the sums falling due. Said lots will be sold separately or together as purchasers may desire.

Nov. 14, 1816 Nov. 14, 1816

Stray Cow.

C'TRAYED away from the residence of the subscri-ber at Crow Hollow, on Mill Creek, near Asnes late Ronaldson's Mines, on the 22d of October, a Red Cow, with a white face, a small red ring around her eyes, and the white of her tail mixed with dark hairs.

Patent Grease,

OR the axles of Carriages, Wagons, Rail Road Care and Machinery of all kinds, to save oil and prevent riction.
This article is prepared and for sale by CLEMENS & United States, at their winnessue and recan return and and Drug Store in Pottsville, Schuylkill County Pa.*
REMEMBER that none is genuine without the written signature of the inventor and proprietor; Chas. W. Pottsville, Nov. 14, 1816 46-

Stray Cow.

CTRAYED away from the subscriber residing at the North American Mines, on Thursday last, a small Brindle Cow, with short, thick horns, with a long tail with a white tip on the same. Any person who will give information where she can be got again, shall be reasonably rewarded. SAMUEL HUMPHREYS. Oct. 31, 1816

New Books. AT STATIONERS' HALL, MARKET STREET. y Just received from the publishers: Diana of Merkler, by Alexandre Dumas, Grace Weldon, by J. H. Ingraham, The Spanish Musketeer, a \$100 prize novel; by Lieus

Valuable Lands for Sale. 2000 ACRES of Coul and Timber lands, situato 2000 in Barre, Pinegrove, and Wayne townships Schuylkill county, in tracts of one to four hundred acres, for sale. For particulars, terms, &c., apply to GFG. W. MATCHIN: Schuylkill Haven, Nov. 14, 1810 46-21

DANCING SCHOOL. FRANKLIN STOUCH returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him heretofore, and respectfully informs his patrons, that his Daucing School will be opened on Wednesday, next, November 18th, at the Town Hall, where he will have the pleasure of introducing some generaly new dances, which he has just received. Ham Danving, Mazaurka Quadrilles, Celtaireau's Waltz, and all the most fashionable dances will be taught during the season. Bays of turtion, Wednesdays and Thursdays, from 3 to 5 o'ctock P. M., for Ladies and Youths, and from 5 to 10 for Gentlemen.

For terms &c., please apply to Mr. F. Stouch, at the Exchange Hotel.

MILLINERY. FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

MONEY FOUND. TOUND yesterday at the Mount Carbon Hotel, a sum of noney. The owner can have it by describing it satisfactorily and paying for this advertisement. Apply to WM. T. SANDERS, at Mt. Carbon Hotel. Nov 14 1816

New Books!! 6 ***

State Book of Pennsylvania, by Thos. H. Burrows. 75
Parts 2d and 3d of Blanche of Brandywine, by
Lippard, each.
Poëms by Amelia, second edition,
The Nazarine, part I, by Lippard,
Dombey & Son, by Dickens, illustrated, part I,
By Chambers' Information for the People, part 6,
Pictorial Hi tory of England, part 11,
Myrif-, with a plate, by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney,
Rights of Labor, by Colton, author of Junius tractly
a valuable work.
Greely's Whig Almanac for 1847,
American Flora, part 9,
25

Hogan's Popery as it is,
Do Auricular Confession,
Woman's Reward, by Mrs. Norton,
Yankee Doodle, part 4, Wilson's Despatch Pocket Map of Texas, Mexico, California, Santa-Fe, &c., ezends and Stories of Ireland, by Lover,

kegends and Stories of Ireland, by Lover,
18 and Andly, by Lover;
20 counterfeit Detectors for November.
12 Correct Trial of Myers and others at Richmond for the murder of Poyt,
18 and Forest Poyt,
19 Together with a variety of other Books just received and for sale at BANNAN'S cheap book and Stationery store, Pottsville.

Nov. 11 46

BUFFALO ROBES.—2 bates Nos. 1 and 2, Buffalos Robes, for sale at MARTIN'S Drug Store.
Nov 141546 GOLD PENS AT ONLY \$2 00. DENEDICT & BARNEY'S celebrated Gold Perr with silver pencit cases at the unexampled low rate-of \$2; just reserved and for sale at BANNAN'S Cheap Book and Stationery store. Who would not have a gold pen now 1 Nov. 14

Superior Wrapping Paper. 100 REAMS superior Wrapping Paper, for bags, the best in the state; just received and for sale at BANNAN'S Paper store, Pottsville.

To all to whom it may Concern. Take Notice.

Take Notice.

THAT the second Methodist Episcopal Church of I the horough of Pottsville, have presented and exhibited to the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County, a charter of incorporation for the examination, and approval of said Court, and that said Court after examining the objects, articles and conditions therein set forth and contained, and the same appearing to the said court to be lawful, and not injurious to the comminity, have ordered and directed that the said charter be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of said court and that notice be inserted in one newspaper, published in the County of Schuylkill for three weeks, setting forth that application has been nade by the said second Methodist. Epi-copal Church of the borough of Pottsville for a charter of incorporation as set forth and contained in said instrument filed, and unless cause be shown to the contrary at the Term of December, 1816, the said sharter of Incorporation will be granted agreeably to the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided By order of said Court.

C.M. STRAUB, Prothy;

Orwigsburg, Nov. 7th, 1816.

STOVES! STOVES!!

Cheaper than ever!! TUST received a new and elegant assortment of the most approved Parlor, Hall, Dining room and ing Stoves, ever offered in Pettsville. & a for yourselves.

SKEEN & H

Successorate Byron Ph