POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 9, 1847.

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

Weekly Circulation,
OVER TWELVE HUNDRED COPIES.

THE TARIFF ACT OF 1842;
The Country demands its restoration.

For President,
General ZACHARY TAYLOR;
Subject to the Decision of the Whig National Convention.

For Governor,
General JAMES IRVIN,
Of Centre County.

For Canal Commissioner,
JOSEPH W. PATTON,
Of Cumberland County.

REMOVAL TICKET.
Assembly,
GEORGE BOYER, Upper Mahantango,
A. W. LEYBURN, Schuylkill Haven.
Tresurer,
BENJAMIN CHRIST, Minersville.
Commissioner,
ISAAC BETZ, Lower Mahantango.
Director of the Poor,
EDWARD COLAHAN, Port Carbon.
Coroner,
DR. J. F. TREICHLER, M'Keansburg.
Auditor,
DANIEL FRITZ, Friedensburg.

WHIGS, ARE YOU ALL READY?

TURN OUT!—TURN OUT!—THE TIME HAS COME FOR DECISIVE ACTION!

Freemen, are you ready? Have you considered honestly and dispassionately the questions involved in the present contest, and are you now ready to decide with your ballots on Tuesday next?

Have you reflected upon the fact that James K. Polk and his friends, in 1844, proclaimed themselves, in the loudest terms, in favor of the Tariff policy, and that, no sooner had he been elected President, than they turned about and destroyed what they promised to sustain?

Do you remember the foolish noise and excitement raised with regard to the annexation of Texas? Did we not tell you, O, deceived and misguided people of Pennsylvania!—that if Texas were annexed, a disastrous, bloody and endless war with Mexico would inevitably ensue; that a debt of several hundred millions would take root and grow out of such war, casting its dark shadows in every direction, to hang, like a plague, over the toiling industry of the people; that Slavery, like a monstrous viper, would coil its loathsome length around the pillars of our institutions, casting its fangs into Northern Industry, and hissing forever in the ears of Northern Freemen!—and that the odious Sub-Treasury, and the policy of Free-Trade would be established and carried out to the fullest extent!

Now, what is the result?

—As soon as Polk had been elected, Texas was annexed and war virtually declared. The brave Gen. Taylor was ordered to take up a position on the banks of the Grande River, with but three or four thousand men, and yet with this force, he was expected by the cowardly Polk, to repel the attacks of the enemy, who had over twenty thousand men to meet him!

Gen. Gaines, who was then in New Orleans, perceiving the great danger Gen. Taylor and his little band of men had been placed in, ordered out with all haste and promptness, ten thousand additional troops from Louisiana, and the adjoining States. The troops were gathered together, mustered into service, and were about leaving New Orleans for the seat of war, when Polk orders the arrest of the brave old General, proclaimed him crazy and his conduct foolish, orders him on to Washington to be court-martialed, disbands the troops, and abandons Gen. Taylor, then fighting on Mexican soil, to his fate! The expense incurred for calling out and then suddenly dismissing these troops, was upwards of one million of dollars, the whole of which was thus foolishly and wickedly thrown away through the ignorance and obstinacy of James K. Polk!

—Look at it! Remember it!

So insufficient and irregular were Gen. Taylor's supplies and reinforcements that, after achieving the glorious victories of Palo Alto, and the La Palma, he was unable to follow up his success and harrass the enemy in his retreat. Thus, things had gone on from day to day when, to add insult to wickedness, Polk sent to Cuba for Santa Anna, whither he had been ordered on half-pay by his *government*, requesting him to return to Mexico, and to save him from being taken prisoner by our army, he was provided with passports, signed by the said James K. Polk, as President of United States!

Here, then, we see the Executive of the Nation refusing *reinforcements* to the brave Gen. Taylor, and not satisfied with that, he thrusts upon him, backed with an army of twenty to thirty thousand men, this notorious one-legged villain, Santa Anna! Look at the thousands who have fallen under his sword, and ask yourself which is the most guilty: Polk, *who furnished the man*, or the man *who became his instrument*?

But all this would not conquer Rough and Ready! He has proved himself superior to Polk and Santa Anna both, and while he defeats the latter in battle, his friends here will defeat the former at the polls.

But look at the valuable lives that have been sacrificed in this bloody and outrageous war! Upwards of twenty thousand of our gallant and brave countrymen have been killed, and we are now *no nearer to an honorable Peace* than the day the war was commenced! Gen. Scott can proceed no farther without reinforcements—Gen. Taylor can get no farther without reinforcements, and what, *therefore, is to be done*? Are *our soldiers* to waste out their lives in the enemy's country with the mere sickness and disease of Inactivity!

To be sure, Congress promptly ordered out fifty thousand troops upon the commencement of hostilities—but where are they? Why have they not been called out, when thousands of our countrymen are ready and willing to volunteer?

Look at the expense! The war is now only *begun*, and it has cost us upwards of one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars! If it costs us this sum to support a few thousand men, what will it cost for fifty thousand, as authorized by Congress? In four years the expenses of the war would be from six to ten hundred millions of dollars—and every dollar of this sum the people of this country must pay sooner or later.

We must then resort either to direct taxation or to the protective tariff policy of 1842. Polk and his miserable advisers must be thrown overboard to obtain the latter, and if the people desire an end of this wholesale butchery, they had better commence at the bottom, with Francis R. Shunk, and go on from the lowest to the highest, until every round of the governmental ladder is swept clean of locofoco occupants.

SOMETHING TO BE REMEMBERED!

GOV. SHUNK IN FAVOR OF A TAX ON COAL!

The voters of Schuylkill county will not, we trust, forget at the election on next Tuesday, the repeated attempts made by Gov. Shunk, and other prominent locofocos, to pass a law *Taxing Coal from fifteen to twenty cents per Ton.* Gov. Shunk is the originator and warm advocate of this pernicious measure, and it was through his influence and recommendation that Col. Snowden, in 1846, (then State Treasurer) *in his annual report* of the finances of the Commonwealth, *proposed* a tax of twenty cents *per ton on this article*, which, however, having been openly opposed by the Whigs in both branches of the Legislature, did not receive the sanction of that body.

What would our Miners and Laborers say, if this proposition of Shunk's had been approved by the friends of Home Industry in the Legislature, and had thus become a law! What would have been the *effect?* The land-holders, it is well known, have important advantages over the Coal Operators, and it is not probable, under ordinary circumstances, that they would consent to reduce the price of Coal in the Mines—at all events, they would not bear a reduction of twenty cents per ton, nor the half of it. The *Operators* could not bear the tax, because they find it difficult, even now, under the operations of Polk's Free-Trade Revenue Laws, to bear up against the foreign competition in our own markets,—consequently this enormous tax could not have been borne by them. It would therefore have fallen upon the *Laborer*. The toiling, industrious Miner, who brings it out from the earth, would have been the sufferer. Nor he only. Thousands of mechanics employed in *furnaces, rolling-mills, forges, machine-shops*, and manufactories of all kinds, would have suffered a reduction of wages, or been thrown out of employment, had this nefarious measure become a law. And thus a general stagnation in business would have ensued, similar to that previous to the passage of the Tariff of 1842.

During the late visit of Gen. Irvin to this place, we happened to allude, in the course of our conversation with him, to the attempts made by Shunk, Snowden, and other Free-Traders, to bring about this obnoxious measure, when he expressed himself in the strongest terms as opposed to it, and that he had exerted himself from the first to prevent its becoming a law. When the *subject was agitated in the Legislature*, several prominent Free-Traders in Centre County, headed by Mr. Burnsides, called a meeting in Bellefonte, to sustain Shunk's proposition, which they did: Gen. Irvin immediately called a meeting on the following evening, at which he repudiated the measure in a speech of some length, and exhibited its disastrous tendencies in the strongest and most conclusive terms.

The people of our County have, therefore, the most positive assurance that in the election of Gen. Irvin this measure can never receive the Executive sanction; while if Shunk is continued, it is at least questionable whether his assiduous efforts *to bring it into effect might not ultimately be successful.* At any rate, those who are wise will look after their true interests.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE!

A man over one hundred and fourteen years of age, residing in Tennessee, recently walked two miles over a rough road, to vote the Whig ticket. His name is John Van Hoozer, and he has voted at every Presidential election that has been held since the formation of our government. What a noble example does the conduct of this patriotic old Whig afford! What man, enjoying the proud attributes of the American Citizen, will remain at home on Tuesday next, in the face of the example thus given by this old Revolutionary Patriot? The man who habitually neglects to vote, or exercises the privilege carelessly or for selfish ends, is a dangerous person, and should be treated as a common enemy to himself, his family, and his country. While those who exercise it rightfully, and intelligently do more for the maintenance of the public peace, and the honor and prosperity of the country, than others who defend it with the sword on the field of battle. The latter is worthy a Savage—the former of the enlightened Freeman!

TO THE POLLS! TO THE POLLS!

Friends of Removal and Low Taxes, now is the time to act! Lay aside every engagement on Tuesday next, and dedicate that day to the cause of Justice and equal rights. Remember the heavy taxes that will fall upon you, people of Schuylkill county, *if you foolishly refuse to remove the* Seat of Justice to Pottsville! Avert this unnecessary expense now that you *can* do it—for as certain as that the sun shines in the eastern firmament, will Removal take place five years hence if it does not take place now, and just as certainly as that it will take place, will the tax-payers have to pay for the erection of the Court House, Jails and offices for the keeping of the County Records.

Up, then—arouse! and with a determined and strong blow, avert the disaster that would fall upon Inactivity! Let Removal and Low Taxes be the words—eyes right—*march!*

TAX PAYERS, BE NOT DECEIVED!

We published a table last week, by which an excess of over six thousand dollars was exhibited in favor of Pottsville and two contiguous townships, over the Borough of Orwigsburg and two contiguous townships, as assessed the present year. From this statement may be inferred the comparative excess of the amount of taxes paid by the people of the Coal region, over those of other sections of the county. The Anti-Removalists, however, have all along been harping about the enormous taxes, and have repeatedly stated that the people of the Coal region are a mérely "floating populace"—owning no property, and having no interest at stake in the Removal question. And they went so far as to suggest to the Legislature, that, in submitting the question of Removal to the people, a clause should be inserted denying to all those persons who did not hold property, *the right to vote on the question!*

The truth is, the people of the Coal region pay at least two-thirds of the County Taxes. They bear, and have borne the heaviest part of the burthen, and what is more to their credit, since they have had a representative in the County Board, a debt of *thirty-three thousand dollars* has been paid off, (which would otherwise have continued to hang upon us like an incubus,) and have reduced the County taxes for the present year, below the *rates* of the State taxes—which is a feat seldom accomplished heretofore! Besides this, many fine bridges have been built, important improvements to the Court house and other structures made, within the last year or two—all of which has been accomplished since the Coal region has had a voice in the County management.

Now, who are really the *friends* of low taxes? And who really *pay* the largest portion of them? Let the people look at our *acts* and judge.

THE RECENT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

In our last number we furnished advices from the army up to within a few minutes of our going to press. Since then, there has been an incessant stream of news pouring in upon us; all, however, of the same purport, viz: that the Armistice entered into by the two armies had been violated, that the negotiations for Peace had failed, by the refusal of the Mexicans to accept the propositions of Mr. Trist, that hostilities had again commenced, and that Gen. Scott, after a severe and bloody engagement with the enemy, had succeeded in entering the city of Mexico, and that it was in his possession. Gen. Bravo of the Mexicans, is said to have been killed; Gen. Santa Anna wounded, and several distinguished officers taken prisoners by our troops. The Mexican loss, in the battle at the city of Mexico, is estimated at upwards of five thousand in killed and wounded, including men, women and children.

Previous to the battle at the city, a severe engagement occurred at a place called Mill del Rea, and it is reported that three hundred of our troops were blown up at this place, by the explosion of a bomb shell which fell among the ammunition wagons. By this explosion, Gen. Worth is reported to have been killed, not having been seen at his post on the following day.

No reliable particulars have as yet reached us of the battle—though it is universally conceded that battles have been fought, and that Scott is in possession of the Mexican capital. Gen. Santa Anna retired with his troops to Gaudaloupe, several miles distant from Mexico. Our loss since leaving Puebla, is set down at about three thousand.

Our troops are now completely hemmed up in the heart of Mexican territory, without supplies, and without the hope of receiving reinforcements, unless of a most powerful character. An army of thirty thousand men is wanted immediately, and will have to be called out, sooner or later, ere a decisive stroke for Peace can be given the enemy.

This war is unquestionably the greatest curse, thus far, that has visited our country for a long time. We have already lost upwards of twenty thousand of our countrymen on Mexican soil, among them some of the noblest and best men of our land. This, alone, is enough to disgust any right-thinking man with war, either of an offensive or defensive character. But we are now in it, and it becomes every man to stand by it until it shall be ended, honorably and bravely.

REMOVAL MEETINGS HELD.

☞ *At West Delaware Mines*, on the 8th inst a meeting of the friends of Removal was held, which was organized by calling John Reed, Esq. to the chair, and Edward Pugh, John Murphy, Wm. Welsh, Franklin Spencer, Jonas Miller and George Lee, as Vice Presidents, and Robert Burns, and Elias Reed as Secretaries. The meeting, which was very large, was addressed by Messrs. Neville and Campbell in the English, and by D. E. Nice, Esq. in the German language. After which a Removal song was sung, and the meeting adjourned in three cheers for removal and low Taxes.

☞ *At Schuylkill Haven* on Wednesday night last, at the house of Samuel. Beard. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the attendance was very large, and the people very enthusiastic for Removal. The meeting was organized in the appointment of A. W. Leyburn, Esq, (the able representative of the people's interests in the Legislature last winter) to the chair, supported by Henry Winters, Jno. C. Stanton, Wm. C. Guldin, Henry Daniel, Jno. B. Kennedy and Dr. S. H. Shannan, as Vice Presidents, and John Waggonseller and Geo. W. Farrell as Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Leyburn, Hughes, and Palmer.

☞ *In Pottsville*, on the 2d instant, at Betz's. President, George Lauer—Vice Presidents, Philip Huber, Jacob Hertle, C. Kuntz, M. Doerflinger, D. G. Yuengling, H. Gressang and Jacob Goehring—Secretary, G. H. Brandtner. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and was addressed by C. W. Guenther, N. J. Mills and Philip Huber, in German.

☞ *In Minersville*, on the 4th, at Weaver's. President, Samuel Kauffman—Vice Presidents, John Provost, P. Fitzimmons, Evan Evans, and Jacob Thumm—Secretaries, John K. Clement and Michael Mohan. This was a large and cheering meeting, and was addressed by Benj. Christ, F. W. Hughes, R. M. Palmer, J. H. Campbell, J. C. Neville, J. K. Clement, and N. J. Mills. Minersville will strive hard to take the "Removal Banner."

☞ *In New Philadelphia*, on the 5th, at Barlows's. President, James Connor—Vice Presidents, Michael Whelan, Andrew Feely, John Kelly, and John Colahan—Secretaries, Charles Bennett, Thomas Connor. The meeting was large, and was addressed by F. W. Hughes, R. M. Palmer and N. J. Mills.

☞ *At Llewellyn*, on the 8th. President, David Anspach; Vice Presidents, D. B. Christ, Thomas D. Abbott, Joseph Wolf, and Charles Robinson; Secretaries, Major J. Kauffman, and William Ernst. Meeting addressed by Messrs. Neville, Palmer and Rose.

☞ *At Landingville*, on the 7th inst. Edward Karns, President; J. Haldeman, Edward Hirst, Vice Presidents, and Lucian Swartz, and George Paul, Secretaries. Speeches by F. W. Hughes, and N. J. Mills, Esquires.

GEN. TAYLOR A TRUE WHIG!

LETTER TO Dr. BRONSON.

We copy the following letter of Gen. Taylor from the *National Intelligencer* of recent date. It was addressed to Dr. Bronson of South Carolina, and furnishes conclusive evidence that the General is a true and genuine Whig. It will be seen that he never yet exercised the elective franchise, consequently the story set afloat by the locofocos that he voted for Gen. Jackson, is like nearly all other stories invented by them, exclusively false.

Head Quarters Army of Occupation, Camp near Monterey, Aug. 10, 1847.

Sir: Your letter of the 17th ult. requesting of me an exposition of my views on the questions of national policy now at issue between the political parties of the United States, has duly reached me.

I must take occasion to say that many of my letters, addressed to gentlemen in the United States, in answer to similar inquiries, have already been made public, and I had greatly hoped that all persons interested had, by this time, obtained from them a sufficiently accurate knowledge of my views and desires in relation to this subject. As it appears however that such is not the case, I deem it proper, in reply to your letter, distinctly to repeat that I am not before the People of the United States as a candidate for the next Presidency. It is my desire to return at the close of this war to the discharge of those professional duties and to the enjoyment of those domestic pursuits from which I was called at its commencement, and for which my tastes and education best fit me.

I deem it but due to candor to state, at the same time, that, if I were called to the Presidential Chair by the general voice of the people, without regard to their political differences, I should deem it to be my duty to accept the office. But while I freely avow my attachment to the administrative policy of our early Presidents, I desire it to be understood that I cannot submit, even in thus accepting it, to the exaction of any other pledge than to the course I should pursue than that of discharging its functions to the best of my ability, and strictly in accordance with the requirements of the constitution.

I have thus given you the circumstances under which *only can I be induced* to accept the high and responsible office of President of the United States. I need hardly add that I cannot in any case permit myself to be brought before the people exclusively by any of the political parties that now so unfortunately divide our country, as their candidate for this office.

It affords me great pleasure, in conclusion, fully to concur with you in your high and just estimate of the virtues, both of head and heart, of the distinguished citizens [Messrs. Clay, Webster, Adams, McDuffie and Calhoun] mentioned in your letter. I have never yet exercised the privilege of voting; but had I been called upon at the last Presidential election to do so, I should most certainly have cast my vote for Mr. Clay.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. Army.
F. S. Bronson, M. D. Charleston, S. C.

☞ *The Splendid* Circus establishment of Gen. Rufus Welsh, will be open for exhibition, in this Borough to day.

☞ *We are compelled* to lay over until next week, our Minersville Correspondence.

HUZZA FOR MARYLAND!

GAIN OF TWO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS!

The returns from this State reach us very slowly, but enough has been received to exhibit the election of four out of the six members to be returned to the XXXth Congress, and a handsome majority in the Legislature. The contest for Governor has been very close, and the returns are so obscure, as to leave some doubt as to the success of the Whig candidate.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The lower House of Congress, for the XXXth term, will be composed of 228 members, of which 115 will constitute a majority. The result of the fall elections, previous to the election in Maryland on Monday last, stood as follows:

	Whigs.	Locos.
	111	97
Maryland, - - -	4	2
	115	99

Thus securing to the Whigs a clear and exact majority! Independent of this, however, there are three doubtful members, one from Ohio, another from New Hampshire, and the other from New York, and Mr. Levin, (Native) from this State, all of whom, it is said, will go with the Whigs on all leading measures. Elections are yet to be held in Mississippi and Louisiana, and it is believed that our prospects there for *three members* are very good.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship *Hibernia* arrived at Boston on Monday morning last. The commercial news brought by her is of considerable importance.—Several great failures of mercantile houses have occurred, which will involve many of our own in ruin. A sudden rise was given to the prices of Breadstuffs on the 13th ultimo, upon which, as usual, the rates for cotton receded simultaneously. The news has had a favorable effect on our domestic markets, and flour in bbls. now ranges at $6 and upwards.

The miscellaneous news is of little importance at this time.

MR. WEBSTER'S RECENT SPEECH.

HIS VIEWS ON THE WAR.

During the recent session of the Massachusetts State Convention, the Hon. Daniel Webster delivered an able speech. After some preliminary remarks, he proceeded to define his position on the Mexican War, the Wilmot proviso, &c. The following are his remarks on the war, which we submit to the careful and candid perusal of every right-feeling citizen:

"He held that the conflict was unconstitutional in its origin, and founded on pretext. The laws of nations divide motives for war into those which are good and those which are vicious. Those which are commenced and carried on for renown, conquest, and similar objects, are vicious. There may be sufficient causes for a war, between two nations, but not good motives for one. Causes require something else; motives, good motives are requisite. The character of the war against Mexico is vicious; it is a war of pretexts. The real motive of it is not distinctly avowed.

There are three pretexts—all of them unfounded—on which this war is sought to be placed by its originators and defenders. The President in his message to Congress, May 11, 1846, puts it on the fact that the Mexicans have invaded American territory, and shed American blood. In my opinion, this is not correct. As early as January, 1846, our army was advanced beyond the Mexican boundaries of Texas, and upon the left bank of the *Rio Grande, occurred the first hostilities and the first* shedding of American and Mexican blood. Was this the invasion of American territory and the spilling of American blood on such territory? It was soil claimed by the United States Executive—not by Congress—and also claimed by the Mexican government for as much a part of her territory as the capital itself, and it was moreover in her actual possession.

Our troops were marched into a country claimed and occupied by the Mexicans—is not this war on our part? The President's statement was not correct in point of fact, and cannot be made so. This is a pretext. Other causes were brought forward after the war commenced. One was, that Mexico would not receive our Minister Plenipotentiary! Is that cause of war—for an Executive war! Congress would not declare war on such grounds. At any rate, it was not a circumstance that called for such speedy action that the Executive could not lay it before Congress, then before him. It is but another of the unfounded pretexts on which the war is sought to be defended.

Still another—and the third—of these pretexts is, that Mexico had declined to pay her debts due citizens of this country. This was not put forth in the act of Congress declaring war to exist. It is an after thought. This matter of debt is one of long standing; many sessions of Congress had been held during the existence of the debt. Yet no war was declared on this ground. And if it was a cause for the war, it surely afforded no pretence for an Executive war, as this is. It is a pretext, and nothing but a pretext.

What, then, was the object of the war? I do not profess to possess more, if so much, sagacity than other men; but to me the answer to this question is as plain as a turnpike, as visible as the sun that now shines!

An eminent statesman—perhaps the most eminent—of the party of the administration; indeed he is so eminent that the wonder is that the administration does not belong to him, instead of he to the administration; this gentleman, I mean Mr. Calhoun, declared at the last session in Congress, that if there had been no annexation of Texas, there would have been no war; and that the immediate cause of the war was the ordering, by the Executive, be it remembered, of our troops to advance from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande. Hence this question is settled—no annexation, no war.

I am no apologist for Mexico. I have a poor opinion of the Mexican government. I pity the people of the country, and should pity them the more if they knew the misery they were in. It is the worst governed of any country in the world that pretends to be civilized. It has been for twenty years the prey of every military upstart, who had money enough to get up a miserable army. From 1836, when was the battle of San Jacinto, to 1842, Mexico had no authority over Texas, no just claim upon her territory. In 1841-2, 3, Texas was an independent government, so nominally, so practically, so recognized by our own and other governments.—Mexico had no ground of complaint in the annexation of Texas; we are the party to complain—we did not want Texas. But she did take offence; she persisted in claiming Texas as her province, long as it had been an independent territory, and broke off terms of amity with our government, *calling home her ministers, and refusing to receive* our own. But this was not war—very far from it.

I contend that the precise object of the war was simply this: Paredes became President in March 1845. Santa Anna was exiled to Cuba, upon what is called half-pay, in June of the same year. But he was discontented with his residence there, and I have strong suspicions that his half-pay was never paid. Through 1845 this state of things continued; matters between the countries were unsettled and unsatisfactory. Mexico held back, and was warlike in her tone. In January, 1846, the United States army was ordered to the Rio Grande; in order says Mr. Buchanan, to act as Congress should authorize in case of the rejection of Mr. Slidell then in Mexico. At this time came forth rumors that Santa Anna was more favorable to peace, that is, more willing to accommodate on the annexation difficulty, than Paredes; and on that very day in January, a message was sent to Commodore Conner of the Gulf Squadron, saying that if Santa Anna came that way to let him into Mexico. How came it to be supposed that he was likely to come that way?

About the same time, Alexander Slidell, brother to the Minister to Mexico, was sent to Cuba by the Government. At this time a person named Brown was an agent of the United States there. It was a matter of general conversation in Cuba that Santa Anna had been invited to return to Mexico by the United States authorities. The President said Paredes was the obstacle in the way of settling our difficulties. The interference is plain, strong.

On the 11th of May war actually commenced. On the 1st of June a proclamation, prepared at Washington, was sent to Gen. Taylor, to be distributed broadcast throughout Mexico, as he progressed into the country. This purported to give the causes of the war to the Mexicans.

It set forth that we are friends of Mexico; that the war was waged on account of the debts, and the rejection of Mr. Slidell by the then existing Government, and a supposed declaration of Paredes, of which I never heard or could ever learn any other authority. The fact is not stated, intimated or alluded to, that was in the act of war. It was said that we came as friends, and that we desired to keep the Mexican Government from falling into the hands of a European prince, a proposition to which effect it was thown out, was on foot.

Some time in the same month, June, Santa Anna went to Vera Cruz, passed into the interior, issued his proclamation or pronunciamento. This, too, said he came as a friend to put down tyrants and avert the impending monarchy. The ideas and language are strikingly like those set forth through Gen. Taylor. Whether Santa Anna borrowed from Mr. Polk, or Mr. Polk borrowed from Santa Anna, or whether it was an extraordinary coincidence of thought on the part of two great geniuses, I will not attempt to say. Sufficient that they are remarkably similar in language as well as character. Gen. Salas, under Santa Anna's pronunciamento, overthrew Paredes, and he in turn was banished. Santa Anna *became the head of the nation.* The sequel all know. War, more direful and bloody than ever, raged, and is now only terminated by an armistice, how long to continue no one knows.

With equal mortification and regret did I read in the last message of the President, the admission, that his object in assisting Santa Anna to return to Mexico was to overthrow the existing government and raise up another more favorable to our purposes. He hoped to get out of the difficulty growing out of annexation by fomenting a revolution in Mexico! How undignified does this appear in such a nation as ours—a nation of twenty millions of people—professing to be governed by the noblest and purest of motives—setting ourselves up as models for the world.

A general understanding between Santa Anna and the President is evident from the facts I have stated. Santa Anna put himself at the head of the armies, but instead of moving toward peace, moved toward war. The President can have the satisfaction of knowing that in the many severe and bloody battles in Mexico, he has had the choosing of the commanders on both sides.

The precise object of the war, then, was to re-establish a government in Mexico by the restoration of Santa Anna, which should yield to us the annexation of Texas. How far this has been accomplished, is already too well known, unfortunately. That was the precise object of the war, and all the rest are pretexts.

ITEMS OF GOSSIP.

☞ *Don't Mind the Rain.*—That is, if it *should* rain on next Tuesday. Pennsylvania was carried last fall in a rain. No matter how hard it pours, pour in the Whig votes! If the day is fair, salute the sun at his rising with three hearty Huzzas, for the story is told. But let no Whig fail of doing his whole duty because the day is *stormy*. We shall need harder work to get out all our votes, and must do it. All together now! *Hey-oh-e!*

☞ *A Man named John Betz* has been arrested in Berks county, on a charge of having murdered his brother. They had been drinking together in the evening, and had quarrelled violently. Soon after dark they were seen crossing the bridge over the Schuylkill, but afterwards John, the eldest, was observed walking alone, near the bridge. A few days ago the body of Joseph, his brother, was found in the canal near the bridge, with marks of violence upon it.

☞ *Ohio has begun* to pay off her public debt. The Auditor of that State has given notice, through the Columbus papers, to the holders of Ohio Canal Stock receivable in payment for Canal Lands and of Ohio Turnpike Stocks, that they will cease to draw interest after the 1st of November next, and that the Stocks, on presentation at the Treasury, will be paid in full. So much for the prevalence of Whig doctrines in a Whig State.

☞ *Eight More Regiments called out.*—A Washington Correspondent of one of the Baltimore papers says that the eight regiments which the President has a right to call out, "adopting the construction of the act of Congress, authorising him to *employ* 50,000 volunteers, were to be called out on Tuesday, which will make the 50,000 complete. It has not yet been ascertained on what States the requisition will be made.

☞ *The Whole duty of a Whig*, is, 1st: *To vote* at all events. 2nd. To prevent all illegal voting. 3rd. To poll every legal Whig vote. Who will not feel ashamed if we should lose the election for the want of *one vote* which he by diligence might have obtained? Whig reader! see that you get that *one* vote!

☞ *More Slaughter.*—Another man was killed on the Reading Railroad, at the Falls, last Friday. He was a laborer on the road, and a locomotive, standing some thirty feet off, was put in motion without notifying him. Both legs were nearly severed from his body. He died some hours after at the hospital.

☞ *Col. Jefferson Davis* has publicly declared that if he had known what extent the capitulation at Monterey had been used in the United States to injure General Taylor, his defence of it would have been more complete—that he had means in his *possession*.

☞ *A feu de joie* was fired on Monday morning last, in this place, in honor of the news of the capture of Mexico by Gen. Scott, which we received that morning by express, and (as usual) laid it before the public ten minutes thereafter!

☞ *Captain Tyler's Printer*, John Jones, is now living in great splendor in Brownsville, Mo. worth over $60,000 in hard cash. He made over a hundred thousand dollars in three years under the Captain's administration.

☞ *Who will Win it?*—A splendid silk banner will be presented by the Removal Executive Committee to such election district out of the Borough of Pottsville, as shall at the election on Tuesday next, give the largest majority for Removal and Low Taxes.

☞ *The Greek Slave.*—The proceeds of the exhibition of Power's Greek Slave in New York, for the two first weeks, have been sent out to him in the shape of a draft for two thousand dollars. Though the first of living sculptors, Mr. Powers is that odious viper, *a poor man.*

☞ *Another Deserter.*—Hon. John Snyder, a prominent leader of the Locofoco party in Union County, and formerly a member of Congress from that district has renounced *Locofocoism* and bid good bye to the party forever! The "Sinking Ship" is fast being deserted.

☞ *Pitiable.*—The wife of Capt. Thornton, whose fate it was to sacrifice his life in the cause of his country, is now in a county poor house, in Delaware, in a state of partial derangement, the result of the unfortunate loss of her husband.

☞ *Father Matthew Coming.*—In a letter received from this venerable Irish philanthropist, by the last steamer, he says:—"Next spring, God permitting, I shall proceed to your glorious republic, to give expression, in person, to the gratitude that swells my bosom."

☞ *Equal Suffrage in Connecticut.*—Last Monday the proposition to abolish the distinction between colored people and whites in respect to the right of suffrage, was rejected by the people of Connecticut. As far as heard from, the votes stand—for the proposition 2548; against it 6884.

☞ *It was love for the poor man*, no doubt, that prompted loco-foco editors to parade the private affairs of *Joseph W. Patton*, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, before the people, such as they *really* feel for the unfortunate.

☞ *Flour and Wheat.*—The exports of flour and wheat from the United States, since 1790, a period of fifty seven years, is set down at 16,661, 312 bushels of wheat, and 54,358,088 barrels of flour.

☞ *The Planet Mars* is now making its nearest approximation to the earth, which it will acquire about the middle of the present month. It is now visible in the eastern horizon, and is very brilliant.

☞ *Depth of Jacob's Well.*—A recent English traveller, Rev. Dr. Wilson, gives the depth of 'Jacob's well,' obtained by lowering an Arab down by a rope, as seventy five feet. The bottom was scarcely covered with water at the time.

☞ *The Lancaster Tribune* states that Geo. M. Dallas, Vice President of the United States, passed through that city on *Sunday*, on his return from Pittsburg!

☞ *A brilliant Meteor* passed over this place on Friday night last, about ten o'clock, which was also observed in New York and other places.

☞ Whats's in a name! The name of the democratic candidate for Governor of Georgia, is George Washington Napolean Bonaparte Towns.

☞ *The Editor* of the New York Courier and Enquirer is of opinion that the effort to reinstate Bishop Onderdonk will not be successful.

☞ *The Ohio* State Journal sugges the city of Columbus as a suitable place for holding the next Whig National Convention.

☞ *Jenny Lind* was Married lately. The happy man is a banker of Stockholm, an Englishman.

☞ *Mr. Swain of the Ledger* has gone to Europe on a visit of business and relaxation.

☞ *The very latest* name for a bustle is back gammon!

☞ *Judge Buchanan* of Maryland recently died at Hagerstown. He was an eminent man.

☞ *Shakespear's House* was recently sold in London, for £3000.

☞ *We are indebted* to a correspondent for the following items of intelligence:

☞ *The Linnean Hall* of Gettysburg was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, to the cause of Natural Science, on the 14th ultimo. It is a beautiful, chaste and classic structure, of the Doric order, situated on the west side of Pennsylvania College. J. G. Morris, D. D. the well known Naturalist of Baltimore, delivered the Dedication Address.

☞ *Robert Tyler, Esq.* of Philadelphia, (son of the Ex-President) pronounced the Annual Oration before the *Literary Societies of Pennsylvania College*, at its late commencement. His subject was one of general interest: "The Rise, Progress, and Influence of Commerce." The *Linnean Journal* for October, pronounces the Oration "a most able and elaborate production."

☞ *At the late Commencement* of Pennsylvania College, seventeen young men were graduated, and the degree of A. M. conferred, in regular course, on a class of twelve.

☞ *Collins' Daguerreotypes.*—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of the Messieurs Collins, Daguerreotypists, Philadelphia. The establishment of these gentlemen is one of the largest and most elegant in the country, and celebrated for the many improvements it has introduced into the art. Instead of the side-light used by all other operators, they have introduced the light from over-head, called the *sky-light*, by which a better expression of the eye is secured than in the former process. We have visited Messieurs C.'s establishment, and can assure our readers that it is, in all respects, the most fashionable and elegant establishment of similar character in Philadelphia.

LET US DO OUR DUTY!

"WORDS BEFORE BLOWS!"

Shall it be hereafter said of the people of Pottsville that the neighboring election districts gave a larger vote for Removal and low taxes than they themselves? Is it possible that we have men among us who can entertain a policy so suicidal to their own interests, to the interests of the tax-payers of the county, and to the common justice of the mass of the people, as that they will oppose Removal? Let such men beware of the mischief they are coveting, lest it redoun upon their own heads.

Are any of our citizens so foolish as to believe the ghost-stories set afloat by these emissaries of Anti-Removal on the subject of high rents and low wages! Who that has the inherent sense of a man—whose mind is sane and unprejudiced, will stand up in our own Borough and advocate a heresy scarcely becoming the infatuated citizens of Orwigsburg! If any there be, let them hide their "diminished heads," lest they bring down upon themselves the wreck they are endeavoring to effect for others!

Friends of Removal—little requires to be said—all remains to be done! The time for mere talk has gone by—the question now is, *are you ready?* The day has come, order out your force—circulate the tickets—brigg out the weak and infirm—hunt up the strangers—be active—and let *victory* be your guide, and thus prove yourselves worthy of the *triumph*!

HIGH RENTS VS. LOW RENTS.

How does it happen, if Removal is calculated to raise the rates of rent in our Borough, that it has had the contrary effect in Orwigsburg!

Again; How does it happen that, rents being very low in Orwigsburg, there is no kind of mechanical business carried on in that place?

We should like to hear some of those noisy anti-Remolists, who have been warning our citizens against high rents in the event of Removal, expiate upon the philosophy of these phenomena!

Unless we are greatly mistaken, the whole thing can be accounted for briefly, thus:

First; In Orwigsburg, rents are *low*.

Second; Rents being low, houses are not in *demand*.

Third; There being no demand, no one will throw away capital to *build*.

Fourth; No buildings going up, of course mechanics are not wanted; therefore *wages are low —ergo*; Orwigsburg is no place for enterprising carpenters, brick-makers, painters, machinists' lumber merchants, transporters, or rail roads, canals, or anything else indicating mechanical industry. If a house that rents for $300 in this place could be had in Orwigsburg for $50 per annum, the tenant would loose three times the amount of difference in rent in the transfer of his mechanical business to the latter place!

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—*Taylor's Counterfeit Detector, and United States Money Reporter*, the best in the United States, containing fac simile engravings of all the Gold, Silver, and Copper coins in circulation with their value attached: corrected monthly. No merchant or dealer ought to be without it.

☞ Persons enclosing one dollar to the subscriber will have the Detector mailed monthly one year to the address. B. BANNAN,
Oct2 40] sole agent for Schuylkill Co.

ANOTHER VOLUNTARY TRIBUTE TO WISTAR'S BALSAM.

Winthrop, Kennebec County, Maine, Aug. 12, 1845.

Dear Sir:—If my testimony in favor of your valuable medicine will do you any good, or be of any service to the sick and afflicted, you are welcome to make such use of it as you please. For several years I have not enjoyed perfect health. In the spring of 1844 I had some cough, I was then in Worcester county, Mass. and applied to a physician who gave me some medicine, but it did not relieve me. I was not able to work during the summer. Last fall I was much worse, so reduced by coughing and sweating nights, that I was obliged to take my room. My physician tried in vain to remove my cough, and restore me to health, but I did not expect to recover. I then concluded to try *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*; I was then troubled with very frequent spells of coughing, night and day; before I had taken one bottle my cough was easier; I continued to take the medicine until I was able to leave my room. I have taken several bottles, and I think Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has cured me; at least I feel as well and as strong as I have for twelve years.

JOHN METCALF.

I am acquainted with the subscriber, and believe his statement to be true. HOWARD B. LOVEJOY.

For sale by John S. C. Martin, Druggist, Pottsville; Wm. Taggart, Tamaqua; Bick