POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 23, 1847.

VOLNEY B. PALMER,
At his Real Estate and Coal Agencies,
Corner of Third & Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia,
No. 160, Nassau Street, New York,
No. 15, 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

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

We learn that Charles Ellet, Jr. resigned the Presidency of this Company on Tuesday last, and that Charles S. Wood, Esq. was appointed in his stead, to serve until the election in January next.

The resignation of Mr. Ellet, we need scarcely say, was hailed with much satisfaction by the business-men of this region;—for although he is an excellent engineer, and enjoys talents of no mean order, his course, as connected with the management of the Navigation, was entirely too experimental, and founded more upon views of abstract theory than upon sober and substantial business principles. Instead of endeavoring to conciliate those aggrieved, no attention was paid to their complaints, and despite the remonstrances of those immediately interested in the trade, as well as the Navigation itself, a course of policy was pertinaciously pursued, until nearly the whole trade of the sea-on had been driven upon a rival work. Aware of the evils such a policy was calculated to bring about, we felt it our duty to remonstrate, which we did from time to time, with the kindest wishes for the success of the Company, as well as the advantage of our trade.

The sequal, as found in Mr. Ellet's resignation, fully demonstrates how far our "statements" concerning the Navigation were correct, while it will also serve to show, we trust, how far our opposition to the management was brought about by "*feelings of hostility to the Company.*"

But the resignation has occured at a favorable time. And in the belief that a more liberal and conciliating policy will be pursued by the management in the future, we are confident that all hostility to the Company has ceased.

Our position with the trade in this region enables us fully to understand its wants, and as this is the proper time at which the management should mature their plans for next year's trade, it may not perhaps, be considered out of place to throw out a few suggestions for their consideration.

In the first place, more boats are necessary, and for the purpose of ensuring a full supply of these, the management would no doubt find it expedient to allow a draw-back of about 15 cents for three years, upon all boats built in 1848; two years for all built in 1849, and one year for all built in 1850. This course should be adopted immediately, so that the boat-builders along the line could go to work at once, and have them completed and ready for business early in the spring. We believe it would also induce a number of our *operators* to build boats.

For the purpose of attracting trade upon their line, the management would find it expedient, we think, to regulate the scale of tolls in favor of the early season; Thus a scale like the following might prove beneficial: Forty cents per ton to the first of June; 50cts. to the 1st of August; and 60 cts. for the balance of the season.

The trade once on the line, of course it is more likely to remain on. The rates of Toll for next year ought to be promulgated as early as possible, as from the latter end of December our dealers begin to make their arrangements for the next year's business; and unless they know with some certainty what is to be expected from the canal for the whole of the season, they will not venture to change their present avenue to the market. To wait, therefore, until after the election of managers in January next, would be the means of loosing a large portion of next year's trade.

A large additional supply of rail-road cars will have to be built for next year's trade. These of course must be contructed by the Company.

To secure their portion of the way-trade, they must at once give the same facilities as the Railroad.

In the course of competition with a powerful rival, circumstances might require a slight reduction in the toll for a part of the season—but under no circumstances, should the rates be increased during the year. By pursuing such a course, confidence can and will be re-established in the Company, which to them is a matter of the utmost importance, even if it *does* require a sacrifice in re-establishing it.

We throw out these suggestions in the kindest feeling for the success of the Company, and hope they will be so received.

☞ *Captain Partridge*, Principal of the military and scientific school at Harrisburg, has been sojourning in our borough for a day or two past, accompanied by 15 or more of his students, dressed *a la militaire*. They came a foot from Harrisburg, and we presume their visit to be one of exercise and recreation merely. We think the example could be followed by other schools with decided advantage—especially to the physical health of the students—who are for the most part, caged in-doors like invalids.

☞ *Episcopal Church.*—The work on this stupendous edifice is progressing rapidly. It is now covered with a substantial roof, of the best Welsh Slate. The Tower is still going upward, and the stone-work will be finished in a few weeks, and ready for the Iron steeple. The latter, however, will not be erected until next spring. The internal work is progressing with equal rapidity, and it is presumed that it will be sufficiently forward in a few months as to enable the congregation to use it.

☞ *Real Estate Sales.*—The attention of buyers is directed to the Real Estate advertised by our columns this morning. A column of these advertisements appears on the first page, while those received this week will be found on the third page. Some of these properties are situated in our Borough, and are well worthy the attention of purchasers.

☞ *The Celebrated Menagerie* of Messrs. Van Amburg & Co., and one of the most extensive establishments of the kind of the present day, will be open for exhibition in our Borough on Monday and Tuesday next. The lovers of nature will find much to interest them in this collection, and the student of Natural History could not spend an hour with more advantage.

☞ *We received some time ago*, an original tale from the pen of a young lady of our county, which, though *rather* long for publication in our columns, we shall endeavor to lay before our readers pretty soon. It shall always afford us pleasure to comply with requests of this character.

☞ *Frederick J. Fenn, Esq.* of Harrisburg, has received the appointment of agent for the Washington National Monument Association for this Congressional District, and will visit our county during the ensuing week for the purpose of soliciting contributions.

☞ *Mr. Philip Wonderdorf*, has just returned from the far West, with a supply of magnificent Buffalo Robes, which he offers for sale cheaper than they can be purchased in Philadelphia.

THE NEW JAIL.

While the subscriptions for the Court House, and other preliminary arrangements for its speedy erection, are going forward vigorously, the subject of the Jail should not be lost sight of, or neglected. The different plans of prison-architecture should be enquired into, and from the number a selection made suitable to our wants and the enlightened spirit of the age.

Our increasing business and population, and the large number of prisoners now maintained at the expense of the county, suggest an edifice of proportionate dimensions. The present Jail at Orwigsburg is too small, and the Sheriff is obliged to throw the prisoners promiscuously together, without regard to age, color or condition. They thus imbibe the worst habits of idleness, and instead of leaving their confinement physically and morally improved, the very reverse is the case.—The new prison, therefore, whatever style may be adopted, should be constructed with the view, at least, of avoiding this evil. A building of sufficient capacity to remedy the evils of idle association, and constructed on the usual plan, could be erected at a cost of from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars—constructed on the modern or Penitentiary plan, the cost would be from forty to fifty thousand dollars.

By the former plan, the prisoners are maintained in idleness at the expense of the county, and those convicted of high crimes are maintained in the Eastern Penitentiary. The expense of maintaining the convicts of our county last year, (including those sentenced to the Penitentiary) was over eighteen hundred dollars. Allowing a proportionate increase of crime with the increase of population, this expense would be swelled to at least two thousand dollars annually a year or two hence, and in five years, would without doubt reach $2,500 per annum.

By the Penitentiary system, the prisoners are retained in the county prison, and *are compelled to work*. The expense of maintaining them is thus saved, while the product of their hands frequently yields a *revenue* over the whole expenses of the prison. The health of the prisoners is promoted, and habits of industry and virtue instilled into them. They leave the prison *improved* in every respect, and instead of retiring to the community hardened in vice, as is frequently the case under other systems of discipline, they have the sober discretion to avoid it altogether, and the disposition to settle down in habits of honest industry.

While by the former plan, the county would still be subject to the expense of maintaining her convicts, little could be effected in the amelioration of the condition of the prisoners, and consequently crime would continually *increase*. On the latter plan, the prisoners could *all be put at work*, and the whole expense of maintaining them could be saved—besides a revenue, which not unfrequently results over the entire expenses of the prison, when properly managed This annual saving (say $2,000) would pay the interest on the cost of the building, say about $13,000, while a *decrease* of crime would be more likely to follow.

Between the two systems, the people should now decide which is best calculated to subserve the ends of justice, and their own interests.

In all the counties where new prisons have lately been erected, (and where the extent of crime was sufficient to warrant it,) the penitentiary, or labor plan has been adopted. Prisons on this plan have been erected in the counties of Chester, Dauphin, Franklin, &c., and there is one in Berks, now nearly completed, which is an improvement over all the others. This prison is 177 feet front and 300 feet deep, and is to be finished agreeably to contract, for $55,000. There is, however, upwards of $10,000 of ornamental work upon it, which could have been dispensed with altogether, if desirable. Every cell is thoroughly ventilated. It is supplied with improved cooking and heating apparatuses, bath houses, &c., and every convenience calculated to promote the health, and add to the correct mental and physical deportment of the prisoners—all of which are included in the contract for the building. The workshops are conveniently arranged, and every facility introduced for the constant employment of the inmates.

A building of this kind, located at the foot of Sharp Mountain, where stone are abundant and accessible, could be erected at a very moderate cost. Our object, however, in alluding to the subject, was merely to invite the attention of the people to it, that the Commissioners, when called to act upon the matter, may do so understandingly.

A BEAUTIFUL ENGINE.

One of the finest specimens of machinery we have lately seen is a steam engine, now nearly complete, which has been manufactured at the Foundry and Machine-Shop of Mr. E. W. McGinnes, in this Borough. It is intended for the Furnace of Burd Patterson, Esq., near St. Clair, and is constructed with the view of having the boilers heated from the stack of the furnace over which they will be placed—thus effecting a great saving of the fuel. Some alterations in the arrangement of the eccentric-works have been introduced which while they add much to the general beauty of the whole, allow better access, and will perhaps work better than under the former plan—this difference is effected simply, by placing the works *over* instead of under the plate work. The engine is well finished throughout, and every part is symetrically formed, and beautifully polished—thus rendering it much easier to clean, and less *liable* to accumulate dirt. It has also additional claim upon the pride of the engineer, to keep it clean and in constant order, when it can be done so easily and quickly. The additional expense of polishing, &c. (which is but trifling) will, therefore, be fully justified in the advantages thus obtained.

The engine is of sixty-horse power, but of such substantial build, that seventy-horse power could be used in case of necessity for reserve strength. Mr. McGinnis has already received two other orders for engines of the same kind.

LATE FROM BUENA VISTA.

A gentleman connected with General Wool's command, now lying at Buena Vista, Mexico, has written a letter to a friend in this place, under date of the 13th September, ultimo, from which we make the following extract:

"I sent you some news by express on the 5th inst. (and received that day,) with regard to Gen. Valencia and his command having been cut up, and I will now merely remark, that all the news received since, corroborates the statement, but no *positive* news has been received of Gen. Scott being in the City of Mexico.

Our camp, at present, is quiet, and every man on "tip toe" awaiting news from abroad. No other enemy here to trouble us but the Guerilla parties, and they do not venture close enough to do us injury in our banks, but they commit many depredations upon small supplies coming to us from neighboring towns and brought by Mexicans. News was received at these Head Quarters of four parties, as follows: Thos. Santacruz, formerly of Saltillo, commands one; Justro Liendro, also of Saltillo, commands another; Victor Blanco, of Monclova, the third, and Chinito Ramos, of Cicatro Cienegas, the fourth, all numbering about 300, and concentrated at or near Pastora. These parties are all well armed with escopetas, and well mounted on good mustang ponies; they have been raised, armed and equipped, under the direction of Ex-Governor Aquira of Pastora within a week past, and their object, it is said, is to attack small parties and keep off supplies guarded by few men, on all the roads leading to the city or to this camp (I must stay at home at that rate.)

After writing the above, I found there was no mail to leave on the 10th, I therefore concluded to put off writing until to-night (12th inst.) as the mail leaves regular every Monday morning, but frequently, an extra mail leaves on intermediate days or nights. There has been no further news of the Guerillas received at this camp since the commencement of this letter; several rumors have reached us from Gen. Scott's army such as having a great battle, and as on all former occasions with Americans, altogether "like the handle of a jug;" and, as the news came to us by a circuitous route, you have no doubt heard of it long ere you receive this letter. I shall not pretend to fill these pages with a recapitulation of his doings in and near the city; suffice to say he is victorious.

I am under the disagreeable necessity of informing you of a mutiny in our "once so much respected" camp. It is not only disagreeable to inform you of it, but disgraceful to American arms to have such tidings laid before an American people, that these, such cowardly acts, should have been thought of by one against another, and in a country where we should all be as brothers.

The mutiny occurred on the night of the 15th August, and resulted in the death of one man and severely wounding another, by the same shot, fired by Col. R. T. Paine of the North Carolina Regiment.

I would merely remark that Col. Paine is not very popular among many of his own, as well other Regiments on account of being a strict disciplinarian, but he is considered by all officers of the Staff, particularly Gen. Wool, as very much of a gentleman, and one that is likely, should an opportunity offer, to distinguish himself, as well as do credit to his country and the State he is from.

☞ *The Seat of Justice* of Delaware county has been removed to Upper Providence. A *good* place.

THE COURT HOUSE.

The subscriptions received up to yesterday afternoon, for the erection of the Court House and public offices, amounted to about sixteen thousand dollars. From twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars will, in all probability, be subscribed. The Court House is to be 50 feet wide by 80 feet in depth, which is about five feet more in width and depth than the present edifice at Orwigsburg.

The Building Committee advertise in another column for plans and specifications for the building, and will receive proposals for its construction on the 10th day of November next. The attention of builders and others is invited to the matter.

Although it is presumed by many that the Removal Act does not render it obligatory upon our citizens to provide the ground for the erection of the public buildings, it is their determination, nevertheless, to do so, and thus carry out to the fullest extent, the letter and the spirit of the law.

☞ *Messrs. Long & Jackson* have presented us with a Door Plate, manufactured by them from Argentine metal, which is equal to silver plates in appearance, will stand any climate, and requires no polishing to preserve it bright. Messrs. L. & J. manufacture them at the rate of $3,50 each, which is certainly very cheap in comparison with the cost of others. We have placed ours on the front door of our publication office, where the curious may examine it.

We are also indebted to Mr. J. W. Bowen (Painter) for a glass-plate, containing our name in letters of *gold*.—The letters are *inverted* in the form of types, and being covered over on the inverted side, they show *through* the glass, "*right side up.*" Consequently, the letters will always remain clean, and free from exposure.

☞ *The Altitude of the Sharp Mountain*, West of the Schuylkill gap, was measured on Wednesday last by the cadets of Capt. Partridge's Military Institute, of Harrisburg.

The barometer of Capt. Partridge was used. The altitude, above the level of the water in the Buckley basin, proves to be 680 feet.

They also measured the altitude of the Blue Mountain above the Berks County Hotel, and proved it to be 591 feet and 9 inches.

☞ *A large number* of the Order of Odd Fellows will leave this place for Reading on Tuesday next, to participate in the ceremony of dedicating a splendid edifice to the cause of that Institution.

☞ *Mr. Dennis Dunleavy*, No. 6 Clinton-Row, has just received a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Trunks, &c. which will be found advertised in another column.

☞ *The Outside Pages* will be found well stored this week with choice matter, that cannot fail to interest and benefit the reader.

☞ *Schuylkill Navigation Loans* which declined on Saturday and Monday last about *eight per cent.*, on Tuesday and Wednesday rose again about *five* per cent.

MAJOR LALLY'S TRAIN.

INTERESTING LETTER.

The following letter from an officer in the expedition of Major Lally, from Vera Cruz to Jalapa, was received on Thursday last, by a gentleman in our Borough, and will be read with interest. It presents a combination of hardships, fatigues, sickness, destitution and death, rarely witnessed even in *war*.

Jalapa, Mexico, September 15, 1847.

Dear Sir—At last an opportunity offers itself, and I will avail myself of it to give you a brief statement of the trials and difficulties connected with the train under command of Major Lally, to which I was attached. We left Vera Cruz on the 6th of August, with about 1000 troops, composed of one corps of Cavalry 2 pieces of artillery, and the remainder Infantry, and 60 wagons. On account of heavy loads, half-broken mules, and bad roads, we had made but eighteen miles on the morning of the 10th, (viz, San Juan) having lost four or five men by small skirmishes, and on that day had an attack, but succeeded in keeping the enemy off by the Artillery, and nothing serious happened. But on coming to Pasa Oreja, and emerging through a thick chapparel, the enemy made a simultanous attack front, centre and rear, but finally were dislodged. We lost in killed and wounded, nine privates and two officers, of the latter Captain Cummings and five of his men. On the 12th we came in sight of that eventful place, *Puerto Nacional*, having had several small attacks on the road, but sufficiently expressive to indicate their intentions here. As we advanced on the bridge, which is some four hundred feet long, and commanded by high bluffs and three forts, all within musket shot, the enemy opened a destructive fire. We endeavored to charge the bridge, and got three companies of Infantry, two pieces of Artillery, and Capt. Busamon's company of Horse on it, but found a charge impossible on account of a large barricade nearly on the opposite side. There we remained, exposed to the raking fire of three forts, and unable to reach them or charge upon them on account of the elevation of the hills, and the abruptness of the rocks. By this time the Artillery were abandoned, all the men, except two, having been shot. Some of the horses and men of the Cavalry corps had fallen, and they were obliged to fall back; but the Infantry, although the number of their men was greatly diminishing, still maintained their position. As well to secure the guns as to preserve their heretofore-won laurels, parties of the then remaining Infantry volunteered to take the guns from the bridge, in which operation one half of them were shot. But the remainder gallantly resuming their former position on the bridge, Lieut. Waters had the guns then taken to an elevated place, so that they could reach the fort on our left, and it was not long before they silenced it, and drove the enemy out: Our men on the bridge, becoming weary of their unfruitful position, (as the battle had now raged nearly *five hours*, without a moment's intermission) and the small party nearly cut to pieces, seeing the confusion which the desertion of the left-hand fort occasioned, immediately charged across the bridge and up the hill on the right side of the road, which proved effective—at least so far that we crossed the bridge surrounding the barricade. We lost so many men, however, that we could not charge the hill, but were compelled to fall back, under cover of a small stone house, and prepared for defence—as we were now entirely cut off from the rest of our forces, and consequently the assistance of the fort on the left. We drove the enemy from the one fort on the right; then running back to the bridge, around the barricade, and then by order of Major Lally, and Capt. Busamon's support, we charged the hill on the right, and took possession of the other fort. All was now accomplished—the day was won—*but dearly bought was our glory!*

We lost, killed, G. D. Twiggs, aid and nephew of Gen. Twiggs; wounded, Capt. Clark, Lieut. Winder (now dead,) Lt. Treaner, Lt. Waters and Lt. Adams, of Maine, and forty-five privates, killed and wounded. Out of our small advance of less than 200 men, you can imagine the scene which so many killed and wounded afforded, and the feelings which pervaded us. The rest of our men were engaged in defending the long train from repeated attacks in the centre and rear.

We lost also a large number of mules and horses, so that we were compelled to burn some ten wagons, besides baggage, &c., to shorten the train. We were out of horse feed, too, and knew not at what time we could reach Jalapa. Our men were put on half rations from this time out, and after burying the dead, we set out in the worst kind of spirits imaginable.

We had not proceeded far until we had another attack; but on the night of the 14th we reached Rio del Plen. Next morning we left the train here, and advanced with 450 men to Cerro Gordo, as an advance, but soon found that trouble was a head.

Our troops had scarcely halted in sight of the fort on the left of the road, when charge after charge of musketry was received from the chapparel on the right. A number of men were sent in the woods on the left to charge what is called "Pillow's fort." It was situated off the road some distance, and considerable time was required to reach it. But after a hard march of some four hours, through thick chapparel, (and some miles at *trail-arms* on hands and knees, frequently halting to reconnoitre,) we at last were able to see the fort, and the sentinel on the wall. We were as yet undiscovered. But soon as we advanced, we received one of the liveliest showers of bullets, backed with a gun of grape and one of cannister. The engagement was severe—but we finally overcome them. Loss 9 men.

At the same time the remainder of the forces charged on the right of the road, and drove and defeated the enemy with a loss of 6 men.

After due preparation, we left the Rio del Plen, and finally passed the hacienda of Santa Anna. Had a small fight here—nothing serious—and on the 19th come to Los Animos, near Jalapa, where the Jalapians and the Guerrillas had made a grand stand—showing on an elevated plain, all the pomp and splendor of 900 armed men. They sent us a flag of truce, offering us, if we would surrender, all train money, ammunition and arms, and that they would give us a free pass to Vera Cruz. So confident were they of success, that at least 1000 unarmed citizens came out to witness the operation—but to their astonishment we *offered fight*, and, in short *drove them clear off the ground*—losing but nine men and Major Lally severely wounded. We immediately pursued them to the suburbs of the city, but here they brought us up, and compelled us to stand to gun all night, and until noon on the 20th. Our horses had now gone five days without a bit of grain of any kind, and we had the last meal for the men early on the yesterday morning. We now offered fight again, and were finally admitted into this once peaceable city.

But just look at our condition! Subsisting for eight days on half previsions—none for 48 hours—having in our train 64 wounded men, and 28 sick from fatigue, &c. making 94; while our total loss of killed, wounded and missing, since leaving Vera Cruz, was 105, out of 1000 men! Under such circumstances, you may imagine how we met the enemy, and how we felt.

Such trips as this I hope may be few, while this war lasts. No man, I assure you, can imagine the trials and difficulties attending a train of this kind. No tents—all fatigued and sick—no food nor medicine—no friend—no hope!

This is merely a brief, unvarnished statement, embracing the principal facts of fourteen days active service. Z.

GALLANT PHILADELPHIANS.

A PROPER EULOGY.

We insert with pleasure, the subjoined Report of Commodore Perry, in which he compliments two gallant Philadelphians—Passed Assistant Surgeon J. Howard Smith, who fell a victim to his efforts in the cause of humanity, and Dr. J. Hastings, who narrowly escaped a similar disaster. Midshipman Dr. Smith was, in the language of an officer who was with him in his last moments, one of the noblest and most intelligent young men in the service. He was beloved and respected by all who knew him, and at his decease, the whole Squadron were in tears. Dr. Hastings was in the U. S. Schooner Flirt, when the Rio Grande was first blockaded, and since that time he has been in every affair in which the Navy took part. He volunteered with the Navy battery at Vera Cruz, and never left till the fall of the city. He was by the side of the lamented Parker when he fell, in advancing up the river towards Tuspan—and also volunteered to join the little Tobasco expedition—where he took a prominent part in all the skirmishes that ensued daily for five weeks, not merely in his professional capacity, but out of the line of his duty, fighting side by side with the other heroic spirits who composed that little band, until they were driven thence by the yellow fever; and, lastly, when the vomito struck terror to the stoutest hearts, did these two noble fellows volunteer at imminent risk of their own lives, to take charge of the Hospital on the Island of Salmadina, where their efforts were attended with such eminent success, that with over one thousand cases of fever, they lost but three. Unfortunately, amongst them, and one of the last cases, was the noble and generous Smith, who fell a victim to his humanity to others, notwithstanding the efforts of his friend to save him. Singular to say, on the very day Dr. Smith was buried, Dr. Hastings was also stricken down with the fever, which it was feared would also prove fatal, as it had done in every case of the medical officers, four of whom fell victims to the disease; but we rejoice in being able to state his convalescence, his speedy return to his friends, and congratulate them on the favorable notice which Commodore Perry accords: [*Pa. Inquirer.*

U. S. FLAG SHIP GERMANTOWN,
Vera Cruz, 6th Sept., 1847.

SIR:—I am again called upon to announce to the Department, the death of another valuable officer of the Squadron—Passed Assistant Surgeon J. Howard Smith, breathed his last yesterday evening, at the Naval Hospital.

The death of this and the other Medical Officers, may in part be ascribed to the extraordinary anxiety and labour to which they were subjected in their attendance upon the sick; worn out in body, though not in zeal and courage, they had not sufficient strength to bear up against the effects of disease when it came upon them.

Doctor Smith was attached to the Steamer "Spitfire," and volunteered with Doctor Hastings of the "Mississippi," to take charge of the sick at the Hospital, when Doctor Thornley was taken with the fever.

Words cannot express my feelings on seeing these devoted men, stricken down as they have been by the epidemic, from the fatal malignancy of which their own incessant labors and watching by night and by day have saved so many.

As a proof of the noble self devotion of Doctor Hastings—an example worthy also the character of his lamented companion, Doctor Smith, I subjoin an extract from the "Sick Report" of the 30th ultimo.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) M. C. PERRY,
Commanding Home Squadron.

To Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

☞ *The Remains* of Dr. Smith will, we learn, be brought to Reading in a few days, for final interment.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

As far as heard from.

Counties.	1841. Shunk.	1841. Markle.	1847. Shunk.	1847. Irvin.
Adams,	1818	2485	1558	1946
Allegheny,	5863	8105	4453	5763
Armstrong,	1986	1407	609	0000
Beaver,	2093	2730	0000	120
Bedford,	2884	3045	2458	2205
Berks,	6316	3810	6868	2357
Blair,	New County		0000	600
Bradford,	3525	2967	600	0000
Bucks,	5106	4604	4685	4311
Butler,	2051	2197	1931	1859
Cambria,	1129	960	1129	978
Centre,	2384	1786	2177	1782
Chester	5175	6129	4614	5152
Clarion,	1889	792	1050	0000
Clearfield,	928	538	350	0000
Clinton,	925	807	966	685
Columbia,	3199	1593	2913	1506
Crawford,	2920	2410	560	1685
Cumberland,	3008	1972	2867	2559
Carbon,	784	453	786	484
Dauphin,	2252	3212	1872	2790
Delaware,	1493	2069	1781	1719
Erie,	2207	3501	0000	830
Elk,	122	103	000	000
Fayette,	3301	2856	2811	213
Franklin,	3911	2787	2762	2319
Greene,	2255	1425	1000	0000
Huntingdon,	2630	4021	0000	381
Indiana,	1417	2098	0000	650
Jefferson,	727	612	250	0000
Juniata,	1158	1085	986	975
Lancaster,	5532	9543	4931	5411
Lebanon,	1748	2178	1600	2149
Lehigh,	2880	2443	2583	2230
Luzerne,	3619	2561	3296	2036
Lycoming,	2600	1915	1874	1382
McKean,	416	207	100	000
Mercer,	2744	2765	1	00
Mifflin,	1585	1306	142	0000
Monroe,	1601	377	1418	347
Montgomery,	5591	4841	5141	3723
Northampton,	3466	2455	2869	2359
Northumberland,	2384	1498	1971	1231
Perry,	2236	1316	1728	1106
Phila. county,	12,200	14,138	12,692	7,605
Phila. city,	5265	9222	3918	6512
Pike,	643	142	528	000
Porter,	527	202	533	184
Schuylkill,	3217	2390	3720	2833
Somerset,	922	2150	913	2162
Sullivan,	New County		317	130
Susquehanna,	2168	1595	920	0000
Tioga,	1975	1010	1750	972
Union,	1777	2721	1479	2162
Venango,	1230	873	400	0000
Washington,	3958	3901	250	0000
Warren,	1107	843	200	000
Wayne,	1553	811	750	000
Westmoreland,	4704	2773	4525	2337
Wyoming,	868	754	160	000
York,	4691	2802	4067	3103
	160,969	156,562	119,618	101,454
	156,562	101,151		
Shunk's maj.	4,397	18,194		

☞ *A Fighting Parson.*—We have seen it stated that one of the companies from Mississippi, at the battle of Buena Vista, was commanded by a Methodist minister. Just before the battle commenced, and whilst the troops were forming, it is said he delivered the following pithy prayer, at the head of his company: "Be with us this day in the conflict, oh Lord! We are few, and the enemy are many. Be with us as thou wast with Joshua when he went down from Gilgal to Bethhoron and Ajalon, to smite the Amorites. We do not ask thee for the sun and moon to stand still, but grant us plenty of powder, plenty of daylight, and no cowards. Take old Rough and Ready under thy special charge. Amen!—M-a-r-c-h." His company performed prodigies on the field that day.

☞ *Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.*—The annual report of this company is published in the Baltimore *Patriot* of Tuesday last. It appears that the business of the road has been very large in the last year, and that the actual profits have been over seven per cent. on the capital. The gross receipts on the main stem were $1,101,936 58, and the expense of working and management $596, 828 98, leaving $571,107 60. Of this sum a large proportion was applied, as explained in report, to reconstructing the track, &c., and of the remainder a dividend of three per cent. has been declared on each share of stock. The net profits of the Washington Branch have been $41,407 47, making with the surplus on hand at the opening of the year, $48, 141 66, of which a dividend of $2½ per share has been declared.

☞ *Flour for the Queen.*—We saw yesterday the bill of lading for three barrels of flour shipped by J. Chappell & Co., of Rochester, on the boat Wm. H. Groat, J. M. Dudley, master, to be forwarded to Queen Victoria. Four years since the same firm sent a barrell, and subsequently received an order for 6,000 bbls. From this it may be inferred that it was found to be a first-rate article by the royal kitchen. The barrels in which this sample flour was inclosed, were finished in a style equal to cabinet work and done up in canvass.—*Utica Daily Gaz.*

☞ *Court Costume.*—A court suit, to be presented at the English or French Courts, consists of body coat, white vest, satin breeches, silk stockings, (white or flesh colored,) and wig, unless the person is a diplomatic, military or naval officer.—All such may be presented in the uniform of their office. As an accommodation to those whose wardrobe may not comprise a dress of this kind, court suits can always be hired at the customers in London and Paris.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Missouri, Captain Morin, reached New York early yesterday morning, having left Cherbourg, France, on on the 27th ult.

About the same time, the arrival of the steamer Cambria, at Boston, from Liverpool, was announced by telegraph, she having left on the 5th inst.

The general aspect of commercial and business intelligence is unsatisfactory. Further failures have taken place in England. Owing to the scarcity of money, breadstuffs have suffered a decline, except Indian Corn, though at the very latest date there was a partial advance. Cotton was also down.

The Hon. Alexander Everett, the American Commissioner to China, died in Canton on the 29th of June. He had only arrived in that city a few days with his family to take possession of a new house.

Corn &c—Best Western canal flour 25s. a 26s. 6d. per bbl.; Richmond and Alexandria 25s. to 26s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 25s. to 25s. 6d.; New Orleans and Ohio 22s. to 24s.; Canadian 25s. to 26s.; sour 19. to 21s. White and mixed wheat 7s. to 6s. per 70 lbs.; red 6s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. Oats, per 45 lbs. 2s. 3d. to 2s. 8d. Oatmeal, 240 lbs. 24s. to 26s. Indian corn, per quarter, 30s. to 35s. Indian meal 14s. to 15s. per bbl. Barley, per 60 lbs. 3s. to 4s. Rye not quoted. The belief entertained at the departure of the last steamer, that the upward tendency then indicated in this market would be maintained, has by the terrific occurrences of the last fortnight, been wholly dispelled.

From a number of causes, the most startling of which is the unparalleled derangement of the money market, the price of breadstuffs has gradually but steadily retrograded—the only article which has preserved its firmness being corn. A slackened demand has of course materially contributed to this result, but this cause must be regarded as merely temporary.

Asiatic Cholera is making fearful ravages in Russia and in consequence of its appearance at Warsaw, the Emperor has deferred his visit to Poland; a circumstance not regretted by the people of that country.

Active preparations are making in Switzerland for suppressing the Sonderbond by force of arms. A sanguinary civil war is apprehended from the resolution of the latter to resist the Diet. Two cantons alone are prepared with 40,000 men to take the field.

The news from Italy presents no new feature. The Pope is firm, and the Austrians do not seem inclined to provoke hostilities.

The affairs of Spain are still very unsettled. Catalonia continues to be disturbed by Carlist bands, and the entire line of the Pyrenees is in a state of blockade. The abstract of a commercial treaty between Spain and England has been published, but the terms are rejected by the British Government.

France is not yet tranquil. Considerable clamor has been raised by the appointment of the *Duc de Aumale* to the Governor Generalship of Algeria.

In Ireland a strong opposition is being made to the payment of rent, and poor rates; there appears to be a general movement in favor of tenant right measure. Father Mathew has declared his intention of visiting the U. S. early in the ensuing spring.

The reported marriage of the Duke of Wellington and Miss Coutts is contradicted. Miss Coutts, it is stated, among her acts of munificent and somewhat eccentric benevolence, is founding an asylum for convicted and punished felons, who have been thrown outcasts upon the world.

It is announced by the Belfast Northern *Whig* that the Baraco, Capt. Owen, has arrived there laden with 2500 barrels of flour shipped by the Society of Friends at Philadelphia, for the use of the destitute Irish.

COURT HOUSE MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Pottsville, held agreeably to public notice, at the Hotel of Fox & Mortimer, on Monday evening, October 18, 1847, SAMUEL SILLYMAN, Esq., was chosen President, *B. T. Taylor and Daniel Hill*, Vice Presidents, and Robert M. Palmer, Secretary. The meeting was addressed by F. W. Hughes, R. M. Palmer, J. C. Neville, N. J. Mills, B. W. Cumming, E. O. Parry and J. M. Crosland, Esqs.

F. W. Hughes, Esq., offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were read, and after some considerable discussion, adopted:

Whereas, The people of Schuylkill County did, at the election recently held by them, decide in favor of the Removal of the Seat of Justice for said County from the Borough of Orwigsburg to Pottsville, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, passed in relation to that subject—and whereas, it is the intention of the citizens of Pottsville, to carry out the provisions of that Act of Assembly according to its letter and spirit—therefore

Resolved, That Samuel Thompson, John Shippen, William Mortimer, F. W. Hughes, and William Wolf, be a Building Committee, with authority to receive and collect subscriptions, contract for and superintend the erection of the Court House and different Offices for the safe keeping of the County Records in the Borough of Pottsville—under the direction of the County Commissioners.

Resolved, That S. N. Palmer, Jacob Kline, E. W. McGinnes, Charles Lord and Daniel Hill, Esq'rs., be a Committee to receive proposals from such owners of real estate in Pottsville, who may be disposed to offer a lot or lots on which to erect the public buildings.

Resolved, That in order to secure a just and equitable division among the citizens of Pottsville of the cost of erecting said buildings, that the Building Committee be requested to make a liberal estimate of the cost of said buildings, and then to apportion the same among the citizens of Pottsville according to the valuation of their property taxable for State and County purposes, as ascertained by the assessment for 1847—noting such changes, transfers and improvements of property as have since occurred, except that in addition to such proportion as ascertained as aforesaid, said Committee shall add to the portion of all owners of Hotels in Pottsville, a sum equal to the amount paid annually for the license for such Hotels—and in addition to the proportion as ascertained as aforesaid, said Committee shall add to the portion of Lawyers residing in said Borough, as follows: on all who have been at the bar less than three years, twenty-five dollars, and on those above three years, fifty dollars.

Resolved, That L. F. Whitney, Port Carbon—S. Shindel, Patterson—Daniel Bennett, Minersville—Dr. A. Holmes, Pinegrove—Geo. Reifsnyder, New Castle—N. Barlow, New Philadelphia—J. Cockhill, Llewellyn—T. Duffy, Mount Carbon—James Downey, Morris' Addition—John Hipple, Tremont—John K. Smith, Tamaqua—William Payne, Heckscherville—Thomas Petherick, Woodside—be a committee to solicit contributions out of the Borough of Pottsville.

Resolved, That we assert now all that we asserted before the election, that the Court House and Public Offices shall be erected without one dollar of charge to the county funds, according to the letter and spirit of the law—a Jail of moderate cost must be erected at the expense of the County, and that those of the well meaning portion of the citizens of Schuylkill county who voted against us, were misled by unfounded statements and base falsehoods. (*Signed by the Officers.*)

☞ *Important to the Ladies.*—It appears that a gentleman of the city of Troy has invented an article which he calls the Skirt Expander, and for which he is about to procure a patent. The inventor says it will entirely do away with the cotton bustle. It is said to be principally made of India rubber, air-tight, and is capable of being inflated or contracted at any time. If a lady should be walking and wish to appear larger or smaller, the Skirt is so constructed that she may enlarge or diminish her apparent size at pleasure; and yet a person may be walking with and not discover how, or by what means, her apparent size is diminished or increased. The inventor also says that the appearance of a lady, with one of these Skirts, is much improved—the dress setting much better and easier; and that it will save the labor of carrying about the streets quite a small bale of cotton, and from eight to tw