TERMS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.

Two Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, to those who reside in the County, and annually in advance to those who reside out of the County. The publisher reserves to himself the right to charge $2 50 per annum, when payment is delayed longer than one year.

TO CLUBS:	
Three copies to one address,	$5 00
Seven " " " "	10 00
Fifteen " " " "	20 00

Five dollars in advance will pay for three years Subscription to the *Journal*.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:	
One Square of 14 lines, 3 times,	$1 00
Every subsequent insertion,	25
Four lines, 1 time,	25
Subsequent insertions, each,	12½
One Square, 3 months,	$3 00
Six months,	5 00
One Year,	8 00
Business Cards of 5 lines, per annum,	3 00

Merchants and others, advertising by the Year, with the privilege of inserting different advertisements weekly, 12 00

☞ Larger Advertisements, as per agreement.

Miners' Journal.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1852.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Subscribers to the *Miners' Journal* will be taken for the Campaign, from the first Saturday in July, until after the Presidential Election, at the following rates:

Single subscribers,	$ 40
Five do do one address,	1 75
Eleven do do do	4 00
Twenty-three do do do	6 00

☞ Payable in advance.

OUR NEW LEDGER.

Subscriptions paid to July 1st, 1852, and in advance, during the week ending on Thursday evening last:

John C. Neville,	to Jan. 1, 1853,	$2 00
Wm. A. Schall,	to Sep 15, 1853,	2 00
Henry Zimmerman,	to July 1, 1852,	2 00
Rudolph Breish,	to July 1, 1852,	2 50
Huskey & Co.,	to Oct. 9, 1853,	2 00
John Batten,	to Jan. 1, 1853,	1 25
Isaac F. Davis,	to Jan. 1, 1852,	2 50

☞ *Clergymen* and *Public School Teachers* will be supplied with the *Miners' Journal* at 1$ per annum, in advance.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ MR. JAMES BOWEN has removed his Paint Shop from beside the *Journal* office to two doors above the American House, Centre street, where all orders left for Painting, Papering, &c., will be promptly attended to.

☞ MESSRS. SHAW, ENNIS & J. E. WYNKOOP are the General Directors of the Tamaqua Telegraph Company and not Messrs. Barnes, &c., as the advertisement of last week stated.

☞ THE LADIES OF POTTSVILLE AND vicinity are invited to visit Mrs. Sawyer's New Fancy Dry Goods Store, in Centre street, 2 doors below the Episcopal church.

☞ A LOT OF GROUND in Minersville, with a brick store house, a frame dwelling, &c., late the property of William & John Sterner, is for sale.

☞ FRY & MARTZ, Centre street, 5 doors below Market, have just opened a fresh stock of Dry Goods and Groceries.

☞ THE PINEGROVE HOTEL, in that Borough, with a lot of ground attached is announced for sale.

☞ ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN acres of Timber on Broad Mountain are for sale.

☞ JOHN T. WERNER advertises some valuable property in Minersville for sale.

☞ HENRY MOHR advertises a house and lot in this Borough for sale.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ SEMINARY.—We respectfully invite the attention of the readers of the *Journal*, to the Seminary for Girls, by P. C. Evans & Sisters, in West Chester. The West Chester *Village Record* says that the school-building is elegant and commodious, the teachers admirably qualified for teaching and every inducement is held out to parents who wish to give their children a thorough useful and finished education. The Winter Session commences in November. See advertisement in another column.

☞ READ THE ADVERTISEMENT of the "Large Store," Thomas W. Evans & Co.'s 241 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

☞ WANTED AT THIS OFFICE—A Boy about 15 or 16 years of age, to learn the Printing Business, and also to do the work of Rolling, &c., in the Office and carry papers. None but one of good character, and who is well instructed in the rudiments of a good education, need apply.

☞ ANOTHER ROUND.—The Whigs of the County are invited to attend one more grand Rally at Pt. Carbon, this (Saturday) evening. A large delegation of the friends of Scott will be present from Pottsville.

BE ON YOUR GUARD!

BEWARE OF FALSE REPORTS.

We caution the public not to believe the numerous and unfounded reports put in circulation on the eve of an election. They are always fabricated for effect. If true, they could be brought out long before the election because every party uses all the weapons it can seize hold of as early as possible in the contest—this is human nature—and politicians never lose time if they can help it, in circulating every thing to the prejudice of the opposition.

We premise these remarks, because we have just learned that the friends of Mr. Seitzinger have industriously circulated a report within a few days that Capt. James Nagle was a strong Native, and signed a paper to co-operate with the Natives, about 8 or 10 years ago. Capt. Nagle authorizes us to give it a flat contradiction—he never signed any paper for such an object—that he was then under age and had no vote. If his name was used for such a purpose, *it was done without his knowledge or consent!* We all know that a few years ago, a great many names of our citizens were made use of by the Native Americans, who never acted with them, for the purpose of building up a party, and if Capt. Nagle's name is on any such paper, it was used in that way without his knowledge or consent, and of course he cannot be held responsible for the acts of others, particularly when he had no knowledge of the fact himself. We make these remarks at the request of Capt. Nagle, who authorizes us to give the report a *flat contradiction*. Let them produce such a paper if they can. Capt. Nagle is an honest upright citizen and soldier—he has rendered service to his country in the field of battle and, as an honest German Democrat remarked the other day, "I will vote for him—he deserves to be elected Sheriff, because he fought for the country in Mexico—helped to obtain California, which is giving us millions of gold for a currency."

GEN. SCOTT'S RELIGION.

In answer to a correspondent, we will state that Gen. Scott is a Protestant, and holds a place in the Rev. Dr. Payne's Episcopal Church at Washington. His wife, we believe, was a Catholic, and two of his daughters embraced that religion—the balance of his family are Protestant. Gen. Scott is no fanatic—he is liberal in his views, and regrets that the subject of religion should be dragged into the contest. In a letter, under the date of November 1851, he speaks of this subject as follows:

"I am happy to see by the Philadelphia *National American* that religion is to be excluded as a party element. Staunch Protestant as I am both by birth and conviction, I shall never consent to a party or State religion. Religion is too sacred a thing to be mingled up with either. It should always be kept between each individual and his God, except in the way of reason and gentle persuasion; in families, churches and other occasions of voluntary attendance after years of discretion, or reciprocal consent.

Gen. Scott has a well-balanced mind and is very liberal in his views on the subject of religion. No sect or demonstration will ever have any cause to complain of his acts in that respect, as President of the United States.

☞ HON. JAS. WHITCOMB, Free Soil Democrat, United States Senator of Indiana, died in New York city on Tuesday last.

READ! READ!

Address of the Whig State Central Committee to the People of Pennsylvania.

The Whig State Central Committee beg leave to address you briefly on the great questions of the political contest now before you. Speaking to the *sovereigns* of a mighty empire, concerning their highest privileges and most sacred duties, we shall be careful of the substance, though careless of the form of our remarks. He is no worthy inheritor of our glorious birthright, who seeks, by false words to enlist your sympathies for pernicious principles. The stern spirits of the patriots of old start up from their dusty graves, and frown upon the traitor demagogue who, for the base purpose of advancing his political fortunes, with lying tongue endeavors to mislead or deceive you.

Our frightened adversaries strive once more, as in times past, to defraud you by names. They cry "Democracy," and rely upon the *word* alone. They talk of "principles;" and yet what single affirmative practical principle do they profess? What measures do they advocate, but measures of opposition?

The great National Whig Party, under its illustrious founder and leader, Henry Clay, grew out of the most patriotic elements of the dismembered old Democratic party. All the principles of that party and the most and best of its adherents fell to our share. While we advocate, and have ever advocated, "Protection to American Industry," "Improvements of Rivers and Harbors," and other of their favorite and time-honored doctrines, our adversaries, with brazen effrontery, have upheld or denounced them, as expediency demanded. For instances, we need not go far back.

In 1844 a fraud was perpetrated on the people of Pennsylvania, unparalleled in the annals of politics—a deliberate, appalling, and disastrous fraud!—a fraud that struck deep at her mighty heart, and fell with crushing weight on her vast energies. Was Pennsylvania *stunned* by the blow? Aye! she was stunned. For her betrayers still live, and their party still survives. We will say to them, in the prophetic words of the Girondin leader—"*We fell when the people had lost their reason. You* will fall on the day when they recover it." Pennsylvania will never again vote for a Presidential candidate who is identified with the party that betrayed her. She was cheated once; that was the fault of her deceivers. If she is cheated again, the fault will be her own.

Unlike our opponents, we will not charge any great portion of any party with wilful infidelity to the country. That the present locofocos are in error in regard to measures, many of their own partizans are compelled already to admit; and the day is not far distant when all will admit it again, as they did in the ever to be regretted campaign of '44. Then they disavowed their great cardinal doctrine of Free Trade, and claimed the Whig measure, Protection to the industrial interests of the country, although it was the main, leading, distinctive line of demarcation between us. By their own confessions in time past, and by the admission of some of their adherents now, they are grossly and deplorably in error. They advocate measures that are ruinous to the nation—subversive of the dearest interests of her "toiling millions;" and yet *we will not follow the example of their leaders*, and charge one half of our fellow citizens with hostility to the Constitution, and treason to their native land. A doctrine so horrible can only emanate from a base and ungenerous heart. As Americans, proud of the name, we rejoice that *all* parties are patriotic. We learn, from the mouldy records of the past, that patriotism is as natural to freemen, as ignorance, treachery, and fear to slaves. We become vile slanderers of our country, if we proclaim, *for the comfort of Kings and Despots*, that one half of our fellow citizens are traitors to their firesides and their children—foes to Liberty and friends o Tyrants. Among us, Tyranny has no friends, and Freedom no foes. The descendants of the men and women of the Revolution are true forever to the faith of their ancestors. Let no European usurper think of the rights of his fellow men lay the flattering unction to his soul, that any American can be found base enough for his ally, but the lying calumniator, who thus strives to blacken the spotless political character of his countrymen.

Towards those good citizens who have the misfortune to differ from us, we desire to be guilty of no discourtesy. We would treat them with the deference due to those "over whose head the same proud banner waves." To those who are honestly wrong, we attach no blame—to those who uphold error for policy, we cannot be so lenient. Yet even some of these have so much of good to redeem them, that we can hardly refrain from overlooking their political rascality, for the sake of the (comparatively) honest hearts that beat under their dishonest jackets. But in the spirit of warning, we would entreat these men to cast away their false associations before it is too late—before the rotten outside corrupts and withers the sound heart within. Let them cast it off, or it may cling to them like the shirt of Nessus, to consume and destroy them.

In Pennsylvania there are to be found, at least, twenty thousand voting freemen, under the guise of pseudo "Democracy," many of them well informed, able and influential, high in character and position, who cannot lay their finger upon a single tenet of our Whig Faith, nor set their feet upon a single plank of our Whig Platform, which they do not approve—which they do not consider for the good of the Commonwealth and the welfare of the whole country; and yet, who earnestly and steadily oppose those principles, and year after year uphold the men who cry the loudest for their destruction. This may be fidelity to party, but it is not patriotism. It is everything for spoils, and nothing for the country. Is not the time at hand when a nobler impulse will govern these men? It they cannot overcome the attractive influences of power and plunder, let them remember that the party with which they agree in doctrine will be rendered mightier for it by their secession than the one with which they now act, at the sacrifice of their honest convictions. If the parties are evenly balanced in Pennsylvania, with these men acting against us, how shall it be when they are for us? Think of this, ye office-loving Democrats in name, and Whigs in doctrine! Strike for the principles which you approve, and the measures which you love, and ye shall not be shorn of your might, but your strength shall be strengthened.

He who approaches a great election thoughtlessly, and without *earnest* deliberation upon the issues involved in the contest, is, to say the least of him, an indifferent friend of his country—untrue to a most sacred trust! It is his high and imperative duty to ponder well the creeds and the principles which he is about to uphold or to overthrow. Uninfluenced by the prejudices of his earlier years—regardless of the predilections of his friends—he should come unpowered even by the creed of his father—he should judge wholly and fearlessly for himself, and be in *truth*, as he is in name, *a freeman*.

An inheritance, whose value no man can estimate, has come down to us from those who erected the Republic amid the toils and the carnage of the Revolution. It is good at times to remember what they have done for us.

They framed us a Constitution, to which the history of governments affords no parallel. They have left us a country whose resources are as boundless as the energies of unfettered humanity. They have built us an empire whose *colossal image in the future* overshadows the world.

Following in their footsteps, we have solved the great problem of man's fitness to govern himself.—We have shown the nations that tinsel and their concomitants—Lords, Princes and Kings—are useless and costly incumbrances. We have shown them this, for even as their filthy despotisms are festering and crumbling, and hastening with rapid footsteps to their inevitable doom, our career is onward to prosperity, and upward to greatness and power, such as the world has never beheld.

Our country is not only the *mother* but the *nurse* of human liberty—not only the *discoverer* but the *protector* of man's rights for the use of man among all nations, in every future age. How commanding, then, becomes our duty to preserve her in the course of her proud destiny, for the sake of those who are to come after us. Let us transmit unimpaired to our children that which we have received from our fathers. Let us suffer no blow to be aimed at her welfare. If our institutions fall, or go backward, or even stand still, the exulting shouts of tyrants will be heard from their rotten thrones.

What does all this tend to? It admonishes us to be careful how we exercise our prerogative as sovereigns of an empire whose mission is so great and exalted.

Two powerful parties strive to rule the destinies of the land. Both aim at one object, and that object the public good. Let us hope neither *intends* wrong; and yet one or the other, through error, may commit great wrong. It becomes us, as men who have our firesides and the land where liberty has built her altars, and who hope to transmit to a countless posterity the noblest privileges that human parentage can inherit, to choose most cautiously between them.

That these two parties are nearer together than in years past, is hardly to be denied. For each has abandoned ideas as they have been found to be impracticable or unwholesome. But still some striking differences remain—difference fraught with tremendous consequences to the prosperity of the nation.

Let us see wherein they agree, and wherein they differ. In their platforms both parties have re-affirmed, *in the most fearless manner*, the Declaration of Independence. Both have re-indorsed, and greatly amended Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights. Both parties have declared the American Eagle to be the biggest and fattest bird, that ever shadowed the earth with its wings. We rejoice at all this, for it is for the good of the country. But here the similitude ceases.

The Whigs, as the regular lineal descendants of the old Democratic party, inheriting its measures, and what are left of its men, have always advocated great national improvements, under the supervision of the National Government. This idea is opposed by modern Locofoco Democracy. The of vast importance, it is secondary to another great question.

The Whigs, learning wisdom from Washington, Jefferson and Madison, and from the sad experience of the past, have always been in favor of *protecting the industry of the country*, and building up a nation, not only independent in theory, but in reality and in substance.

That we have the advantage on the first point, we need only refer to the fact, that the present Congress, having a large Locofoco majority, was compelled, by the irresistable force of popular opinion, *to repudiate the tenets of their own Platform*, and to adopt in practice the doctrine of the Whigs—a doctrine which has had the sanction of all the long line of old *genuine* Democratic Cabinets and Congresses. It is sufficient, however, for modern Democracy to know that the Whig party upholds a measure, to entitle it to their deadly and blind hostility.

In regard to the great, leading, vitally important, all-absorbing question of Protection to the Industry of the country, among thinking and patriotic men there can be but one opinion. In fact, as we have already intimated, at one time there *was* but one opinion. The doctrine was deemed so impregnable that even its enemies claimed it as a cardinal tenet of their faith, and defied the men who had enacted it into a law, against their own strenuous and united exertions, *to repeal it*. In 1841, the Whigs, for the first time, came into power, with a working majority in each branch of the National Legislature. One of their first efforts was to enact a Tariff, whose object was to protect the labor o our own citizens. That was the memorable and ever glorious "Tariff of '42," which the Locofocos in 1844 *dared the Whigs to repeal*. Fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania! does not the red blood crimson your cheeks at the memory of this damnable and gigantic swindle?

In 1844 our adversaries, with false mottoes emblazoned upon their banners, were victorious.—They conquered, and their illustrious victim fell.—But all good men deplore the virtory. They had proclaimed friendship for the "Protective Tariff of '42," one of their earliest acts was to destroy it.—Your silent forges are the results of their treachery! They cry aloud for "the whole of Oregon or nothing—'54 40 or fight;" and yet they gave up to Britain all, and rather more, than she had formerly demanded.

It is true, they offer us an alternative for protection. They admit that, with the present wages of labor in the United States, the generality of our manufactures, unprotected, cannot compete with the manufactures of the old world, where *labor that pauses to rest must starve*. Their statesmen say, *let the wages of labor be reduced*. Let paper money and the whole credit system be abolished, and gold and silver the only circulating medium, and then you *will need no protection*. The American operative will be reduced to the condition of the Russian serf. They tell us "*ten cents a day*" is enough for him to live on, for the products of the country will come down in proportion; *wheat will be worth 12½ cents, and corn 10 cents per bushel*; and as for the products of other lands, such as *tea and coffee, they are enervating luxuries, and he is better off without them*. This is Locofoco doctrine. This is the substitute which their wise men have offered for protection. Choose ye between them, citizens of Pennsylvania!

It is a proposition which will not admit of argument, that that country is most prosperous where labor is most diversified, and where it commands the highest reward. Let the shoemaker abandon his bench, and go to farming. Let the tailor, the blacksmith, the carpenter, the merchant, the lawyer, quit his shop, his anvil, or his desk, and compete with the shoemaker in his new vocation, and where will the original farmer and his new rivals find a market for the products of their toil? How will they find the wherewithal to purchase shoes, coats, and other merchandise from other lands—especially when those other lands have wheat, and corn, and potatoes much cheaper at their doors than our competition can raise them? These are questions we wish every American farmer, merchant, mechanic and laborer to ask himself before he casts his vote for or against Protection. Our locofoco brethren would make us believe the question no longer exists. But it does, and will, and must exist as long as truth lives. It still exists, and must at last, and ere long, triumph. As the violation of every natural law involves a penalty, so does the violation of the true principles of political economy involve disaster and destruction. Men will be driven at last by their sufferings to acknowledge and adopt the truth. Great Britain has sent her gold to corrupt and control us; but let us show her we know how to resist her metal, even as our fathers resisted it in the days of the Revolution.

Of the Presidential candidates this is not the occasion to speak. At a future time, and very soon, we will discuss, them fairly and fully. We will then compare Gen. Scott and Mr. Pierce, and bring into juxtaposition their merits and demerits. At the present time, it is enough to ask—if there han been no National Convention, if every candidate had run upon his own strength, unbacked by a nomination, how many would have voted for Gen. Scott? and who would have voted for Mr. Pierce?

Apart from these great national issues, other questions arise which only affect the interests of Pennsylvania. For many years her public works have been, with a single exception, under the exclusive control of the Locofocos. What has been the result? Very few, if any profits from these works have increased manifold—though they have grown, —a portion of them at least—more permanent with years, and less needful of repairs, *the profits have not increased*, thus proving conclusively that our rulers' stomachs can be distended in proportion to the quantity to be devoured. Their appetites grow with what they feed upon. Like the locusts of the East, they eat up every thing eatable. Their ravages of late have become so apparent, that influential, fearless men of their own political faith have come out on the side of the plundered taxpayers, and efficiently and bitterly denounced them. *Millions have been stolen*, and Pennsylvania groans like a helpless and overloaded beast, under intolerable burden. Let her hardy sons rouse up and strive to throw it off. Let Democrat unite with Whig in a magnanimous effort to correct the abuses that are destroying her.

Two Democrats will remain in the Board of Canal Commissioners. These constitute a majority and will retain, no matter who is elected, Whig or Locofoco, the offices for their partizans; so that nothing can be honestly lost to the party in place by the election of the Whig candidate, James Hoffman. Nothing will be lost to them but the hundreds of thousands that are stolen annually from the coffers of the State to enrich the corrupt and unprincipled tools of power. It will be lost to them, but it will be saved to the overtaxed citizens of the State. Democrats of Pennsylvania! let a sentinel be posted within the secret places of the Temple, and the treasures will be safe.

Within our borders there are 200,000 Democrats, and as many Whigs. Is it fair that the first 200,000 should have *three* Canal Commissioners, and the others *none*? Or is it *fair* that they should have two, and their fellow citizens of the opposite faith *one*? Let generous Democrats answer at the ballot box.

☞ It is conceded that it is for the good of the country that two great parties should exist. Why? That they may act as checks upon each other. How can this be in relation to any particular branch of the government, when one party is entirely excluded from all participation in that branch? Let the Board of Canal Commissioners be *mixed*, and remain so, and never again shall we hear of *contracts being given entirely to men of one party, irrespective of the amount of their bids or the character of their proposals*. That this has been practised as a system, our Locofoco friends will scarcely have the hardihood to deny.

By the change, fellow citizens, you have every thing to gain and nothing to lose. They, in the name of common sense and common honesty, let the change be made. Let the Augean stables be cleansed of the accumulated nastiness of years.—Furnish Jacob Hoffman with the tools, and set him to work. You will find him willing to use them, and as capable as he is willing.

In regard to the Supreme Judgeship, we have but a few words to say. Much that we have written in reference to the Canal Board applies to this. In addition, there are political objections to the gentleman whom our adversaries have named as their candidate. Against the private character of Judge Woodward we know nothing, and, of course, will utter nothing. Of his political character we do know something; and as that at present is public property, we will not hesitate to proclaim what we know.

The whole career of George W. Woodward has been marked by radicalism and intolerance—a radicalism dangerous to the interests and at war with the prosperity of his native State. Always the uncompromising enemy of Protection, and *in this only* consistent, he deserves no honors at the hands of Pennsylvania; a political matricide, who has aimed the parricidal blow at her heart. Yesterday railing with bitter vehemence against the rights of adopted citizens, and to-day, for the sake of their votes, basely recanting the honest sentiments of his heart, while he has failed to deceive these by his apostacy, he has disgusted their opposites. Like the environed hare, he has fallen between two fires.

Never have our citizens enjoyed so good an opportunity to be heard and felt on the great question of Protection; for never yet have they had a State candidate before them so glaringly identified with its foes. Already twice repudiated by his own party for his ultra radicalism—once for the Senate, and again as a nominee for the Supreme Bench of the United States—it is not proper that the freemen of Pennsylvania, untrue to their instincts and false to their principles, should lift the ban and place upon him the seal of their approval.

Fellow citizens, for the present we have done.—At another time we will ask the privilege to be heard on other subjects of importance no less than these: While we claim your attention for our feeble effort in a mighty cause, we assure you we have uttered nothing in personal unkindness. We have sought to say, "Not because we love Caesar less, but Rome more." In our humble opinion, our country called, and we have answered. That all things may tend to her prosperity and greatness, as things paramount to partisan victory, is our earnest hope.

By order of the Whig State Central Committee.

DAVID TAGGART, Chairman.
C. Thompson Jones, Sec'y. Oct. 4, 1852.

☞ QUICK TRAVELING.—Our attentive and enterprising neighbors of Howard, Earl & Co.'s Express furnished us on Wednesday last, at noon, a copy of the Savannah (Ga.) *News*, of October 2, having been brought the entire route, by the Company, in a little over four days.

☞ BURGLARS infest Reading. Mr. De Benneville Keim's house was entered last week and some wearing apparel stolen. A similar attempt was also made upon the premises of his next door neighbor, Mr. Rightmyer, but the means of access not being so easy, the robbers abandoned it.

☞ STATE ELECTIONS.—Ohio and Indiana hold their State Elections next Tuesday, in common with Pennsylvania. In all three, members of Congress and the Legislatures are to be chosen. Indiana also elects a Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

☞ THE RIVALRY for the Congressional nomination in Delaware and Chester Counties has been adjusted. Wm. Everhart, Esq., of West Chester, is now the candidate, and the Whigs of the District are sanguine of his election.

☞ TRINITY CHURCH.—At a meeting of the Vestry of Trinity (Episcopal) Church, yesterday afternoon, Rev. Daniel Washburn, of Philadelphia, was unanimously elected Rector of said Church, in this place.

☞ BILLY BOWLEGS and his accompanying Seminole Chiefs have been creating much sensation in New York—they were quite lionised.

☞ BE AT the polls early, next Tuesday morning.

Postscript.

By Telegraph and Yesterday's R. R. Train.

PHILA., FRIDAY 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Wheat Flour $4 62—Rye, do. $3 75, per bbl.—Corn Meal, $3 37 do.—Wheat, Red 95 White, $1 03 cts.—Rye, 75 cents—Corn 75—Oats, 35 cts. per bushel.

THE WAY THE WIND BLOWS.

HUZZA FOR LITTLE DELAWARE!

The Friends of Scott Triumphant

IN THE STATE!!

EVERY COUNTY CARRIED!!!

The election for Inspectors took place in the State of Delaware on Tuesday, and the friends of Scott carried every county, showing a largely increased Whig gain over former yeats!

THEIR TRUE COLORS.

A LOCOFOCO GATHERING UNDER A

BRITISH FLAG!!!

The Locofocos held a meeting in Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday last and boldly outraged the memory of our Revolutionary Sires and insulted the freedom of American soil, by *running up a* BRITISH FLAG *over the Speakers' stand!*

No wonder that Robt. McLane, a speaker at that meeting, had the heart, with that red flag of Locofoco treason floating over his head, to denounce General Scott as a "Coward and a Thief!"

No wonder the British papers advocate Mr. Pierce's election and call him a "valuable practical ally to British interests!"

Locofocoism has at last come out under its true colors.

☞ ANOTHER WHIG VICTORY IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Chickasaw (Miss.) *Banner* has full returns of the special election lately held in that county for a Representative in the State Legislature to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of James McCrory. The result is that John Ivy, (Whig) is elected by a majority of forty-four votes. This county usually gives about two hundred and fifty Democratic majority.

☞ WE ARE UNDER many obligations to Hon. James Cooper for various public documents of late, among them the proceedings of Congress on the death of Henry Clay and a valuable copy of Stansbury's Expedition to the Great Salt Lake with an accompanying Map.

Hon. T. M. Bibighaus will also accept our thanks for like favors.

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1852.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 39,862 10—by Canal, 21,254 11—for the week, 61,117 01. Total by Railroad, 1,389,095 13, against 1,357,506 10. Do. by Canal, 609,235 12 against 453,387 10 tons last year.

The shipments this week are about 3,096 tons less than those of last week. The loss is all by Canal, in consequence of low water and the scarcity of Boats. The Railroad increased a few tons.

The demand for Coal is very brisk and the operators are all behind-hand with their orders. The retail price has advanced in New York, we learn from 25 to 50 cents per ton from yards.

Freights from Richmond to Boston have advanced to $1,70 per ton, and the shipments to New England are very heavy.

By Telegraph.

Port Richmond, Friday, 1 o'clock, p. m.

Rates of freight from Richmond,—	
To Boston,	$1 70
To Rhode Island,	1 40
To New York,	1 00
Washington,	1 05
New Haven,	1 25
Hartford,	1 75
Albany,	1 37

REPORT OF SHIPMENTS

From Richmond, for the week ending on Saturday, Oct. 2, 1852:

Sh.	Bk	Sg	Sch.	Sls.	Bts	Destination.	Tons.
	1	14	51			Boston & vici.	13,406
			17.			Conn. & R. I.	2,311
			43		30	N. Y. & vicin.	11,898
			19	1	2	North River	2,986
	1	1	19	12	3	Southern Pts.	3,182
Tl	1 2	14	149	13	35	For the week,	33,783

Vessels for the week, 214 | For season, 902,778

Boston and vicinity includes everything going East of Cape Cod, to Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine.

Southern Ports includes everything to the Southern States and West Indies, as well as to all towns on Delaware River below Richmond.

Amount of Coal sent by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Schuylkill Canal, for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

	RAILROAD. WEEK.	RAILROAD. TOTAL.	CANAL. WEEK.	CANAL. TOTAL.
Pt.C.	12,526 09	419,512 15	9,607 18	299,888 07
Mt.C.	2,396 03	95,301 15	2,649 11	65,024 09
S. H.	19,756 07	663,560 07	7,120 17	189,347 10
Pt.C.	4,983 11	210,720 16	1,876 05	54,975 06
Total,	39,862 10	1,389 095 13	21,254 11	609,235 12
	21,254 11	609,235 12		
Total,	61,117 01	1,998,331 05		
To same period last year by R. R.			1,357,506 10	
do do do Canal.			453,387 10	
			1,810,894 00	

Increase this year, 187,437 05 tons.

RAIL ROADS.

The following is the quantity of Coal transported over the different Railroads in Schuylkill County, for the week ending Thursday evening:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill & S. H. R. R.	27,246 06	822,443 07
Little Schuylkill R. R.	7,249 17	242,298 09
Mill Creek do	10,705 17	358,383 12
Mount Carbon do	5,519 02	154,635 14
Schuylkill Valley do	13,682 04	339,512 02
Mt. Carbon & Pt Carbon	13,491 01	386,608 17
Union Canal R. R.,	1,098 15	56,310 15
Swatara R. R.	98,513 02	32,722 09

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Sent for the week ending Oct. 2, 1852.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.,	15,567 09	222,338 07
Room Run Mines,	2,276 00	36,853 11
Beaver Meadow,	1,545 06	34,822 12
Spring Mountain,	3,902 11	107,557 07
Colerain Coal,	1,387 12	28,318 10
East Sugar Loaf Co.,	589 02	7,187 14
Cranberry Coal Co.,	1,417 03	34,842 17
Hazleton Coal Co.,	4,529 12	99,071 04
Diamond Coal Co.,	1,539 11	29,432 11
Buck Mountain,	2,699 19	99,471 05
Wilkesbarre Coal Co.,	1,800 06	33,417 02
Total,	37,255 05	848,316 00
To same period last year,		789,244 02
Increase this year, so far,		58,971 18

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON RAIL ROAD UNTIL DEC. 1, 1852.

From M: Carbon.	S. Haven,	P. Clinton
To Richmond,	1,70	1,65 1,45
To Philadelphia,	1,70	1,65 1,45

TOLL BY CANAL UNTIL CLOSED.

From Port Carbon to Philadelphia		$0 70
" Mount Carbon,	do	69
" Schuyl. Haven,	do	67
" Port Clinton,	do	60

RATES OF FREIGHT BY CANAL.

	Philada	N. York.
From Port Carbon,	70	$1 65
" Mount Carbon,	70	1 65
" Schuyl Haven,	65	1 60

DANCING ACADEMY.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Pottsville, that he proposes to open his Dancing Academy, at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 1st of October, for one term of twenty-four Lessons. Thankful for the liberal patronage he received in this place last winter, he confidently solicits the continued confidence of parents, assuring them that he will spare no pains to deserve it.

Hours of tuition from 3½ o'clock to 5½ o'clock, P. M. The following dances will be taught:

French Quadrille,	New Mazurka Waltz,
York style,	New Polka Waltz,
Planet Quadrille,	Polka Waltz,
Mazurka Quadrille,	Plain Waltz,
Polka Quadrille,	Scotch Waltz,
Polonaise,	Gallopade Waltz,
Spanish Dance,	Hop Waltz,
Tempete,	Redowa Waltz,
Ballet Polka,	Plain Cotillion,
Virginia Reel,	N. York Plain Cotillion.

AUGUST FREIMILLER.
Oct 2, 1852. 40-1t

TABLE CUTLERY.—I have just received an assortment of Table Cutlery, Ivory Ballanced Handle Knives, at reduced prices. FRANK POTT.
Aug. 28, 1852. 35-1f

GUNS.—Single and Double, fine twist guns, Common single guns, Game Bags, Shot, Powder and Balls, Copper and Horn Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, Dupont's Sporting Powder, Shot, &c., Town Hall Iron Store. FRANK POTT.
Aug. 28, 1852. 35-1f

CARPENTER TOOLS.—Beach and Moulding Planes, Mortice and Firmer Chisels, Hand, Panel, Back and Ripp Saws, Town Hall Iron Store. FRANK POTT.
Aug. 28, 1852. 35-1f

A VALUABLE TAVERN STAND

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale the well-known Tavern Stand called the Pinegrove Hotel, situate in the Borough of Pinegrove, in Tulpehocken Street, containing in front, upon said street, forty feet, and in depth, sixty feet.

It is large and commodious, and well calculated for a Public House, having been built expressly for that use.—Upon the first floor there is a large Bar Room, Sitting Room, Parlor, Dining Room, and Kitchen; and upon the second floor twenty comfortable Chambers. There is a large yard well calculated for Drovers and Wagoners, together with one of the best Stables in the State, capable of holding fifty head of horses. Persons who wish to purchase land with the property, can be accommodated with fifty acres in a good state of cultivation. In short, it offers great inducements to persons who desire keeping a Public House. It is located near the Union Canal, and will be, when the Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad is finished, one of the very best locations for an Inn, in the County of Schuylkill.—Persons who wish to purchase will confer a favor by calling upon the Subscriber on or before the 1st of November next.

The subscriber also offers for sale fifteen hundred feet of land, located near the spot where the Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad crosses the Union Canal. It would be a desirable location for a Warehouse or Coal Yard. The above will be sold cheap for cash, or upon such credit as will best suit purchasers.

PETER FILBERT.
Pinegrove, Oct. 9, 1852. 41-3t

Valuable Minersville Property

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers the following premises at private sale:—A lot of ground situate in the Borough of Minersville, Schuylkill County, bounded westwardly by lot of Mrs. McClenahan, southwardly by property of James Fox, containing in width 35 feet, and in depth 240 feet, with the improvements, consisting of a large two-story frame Dwelling House, (almost new) with a two-story frame Kitchen attached, and a one-story frame Dwelling House on the rear end of the lot.

An indisputable title and possession will be given on the 1st day of April, 1853. For terms, apply to Chas. W. Taylor, Esq., Minersville; Jacob Huntzinger, Jr., Esq., Pottsville; or the undersigned, at Orwigsburg. JOHN T. WERNER.
Oct. 9, 1852. 41-3t

New Store.

FRY & MARTZ desire to announce to the public that they have opened an entirely new stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, in Centre street, 5th door below Market, where they will sell the best quality of goods at the lowest prices.
Oct. 9, 1851. 41-1f

WOOD'S ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS, RIDGE ROAD, PHILAD'A.

IRON STATUARY, Lions, Greyhounds, Newfoundland Dogs, Fountains of Beautiful Designs and various sizes, Iron Stairs spiral and straight, on improved plans; also Iron Railings and Verandas, comprising upwards of 200 designs.

Designs and specifications will be sent to any part of the Union, by addressing

ROBERT WOOD, Philadelphia.
Oct. 9, 1852. 41-1m

WEST CHESTER FEMALE SEMINARY,

CHESTER COUNTY, PA.

CONDUCTED BY P. C. EVANS & SISTERS.

THE Winter Session of this Institution will commence on the first MONDAY in November.

The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough English Education, including the Latin, French and German Languages; Instrumental and Vocal Music, and Plain and Ornamental Needle-Work.

Thorough and competent Teachers are employed in each department.

Circulars containing References, Terms, and other information relative to the School, can be had by addressing the Principal.
Oct. 9, 1852. 41-2t

Presidential Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the Fifth day of April, 1848, it is provided, "That the election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall, in the year 1848, and every fourth succeeding year, be held on Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.

Now therefore I, CHRISTIAN M. STRAUB, Esq., High Sheriff of Schuylkill County, do issue this, my proclamation and notice to the electors of said county of Schuylkill, qualified to vote for members of the Legislature, to meet at their several places of election in their several election districts, on Tuesday the 2d day of November next, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 7 o'clock in the afternoon, to vote for 27 ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE P