cent. off those articles which were the products of their labor. Then the shopmakers did the Secretary of the Treasury proposed to double the imports of shoes for the purpose of increasing the revenue, but that the real effect would be to reduce the revenue; and when those four at last had written a new price-list for the cobblers, why they voted for such a reduction that only answer must be, to break up your business. Let them go into these districts and tell the hatters that the Secretary intended to bring in one hundred and ten thousand dollars more of foreign hats.—Tell the blacksmiths that Mr. Walker intended to bring in two hundred thousand dollars worth of iron manufactures. Go and tell the tailors that he intended in like manner, to bring in two hundred thousand dollars worth more of ready-made clothing, reducing the protection on that article from fifty down to thirty per cent., and let them understand that the fruit of this reform would be to reduce the revenue and reduce the price of their work 20 per cent., to throw multitudes of them out of employment, and to supply the place of their labor in the market by the labor of English and French shoemakers, English hatters, English blacksmiths, and English tailors; and how was it probable these men would be pleased; and, what was of more consequence to certain gentlemen, how was it likely they would vote! [A good deal of restlessness was here manifested.] Mr. S. said he knew it was a very unpleasant topic in certain quarters, but what he said was true, and gentlemen would find it to be true. He warned them to remember his words, that, just as sure as they passed this new tariff bill, so certainly would they destroy the revenue, destroy the country, and destroy their party; and if he lost was the only consequence, he would not regret it—it would be a public loss to the country. He told them beforehand they would not have money to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government, let alone the expenses of the war.

THE GENERAL OPERATIONS OF THE BILL.

Mr. S. said he had been considering the subject somewhat in detail; he now wished for a moment, in conclusion, to present the subject in a more general and comprehensive point of view. He wished gentlemen to turn to the 47th page of the Secretary's report, and they would there see these statements: that the dutiable imports last year were $65,105,724, which exceeds by twenty-five millions the average of dutiable imports for the last nine years. (See, page 71.) The Secretary further states the average amount of the duties imposed by the present tariff is 32.40 per cent.; which at first he proposed to reduce 19½ per cent., but since the war has raised it to 22. But to simplify the calculation, let us put the dutiable imports at one hundred millions, the present duties at 33 and the proposed duties at 22 per cent—just one third off. If you reduce the duties one third, you must, to get the same revenue, increase your imports one-third—that is instead of one hundred, you must have one hundred and fifty millions of dutiable imports. Then, is it not clear that the only effect of the measure is to increase the foreign imports fifty millions of dollars?—Without increasing the revenue one cent, or lightening the burdens of the people one farthing, you get exactly the same revenue. The people pay precisely the same amount to Government, but they pay fifty millions more to foreigners, lose that much specie, destroy fifty millions of our productions, and with it the business and wealth of millions of capital, and thousands of honest and industrious people thrown out of employment!

Now we pay a hundred million to foreigners and twenty-seven to Government—making one hundred and twenty-seven millions of dollars. By this bill we will pay one hundred and fifty millions to foreigners and twenty-seven millions to Government, making one hundred and seventy-seven millions—just fifty more than the people now pay. And why? To favor foreign labor and a tender-hearted American labor. This was the effect, and the only effect, of this measure. It was to increase the burdens of the people just fifty millions of dollars a year.

You may increase your imports—but you cannot increase your exports—you cannot force them upon other countries. They will take what they want and leave. And what follows? First, you must send fifty millions in specie abroad to pay for one year's excess of imports.—Next year, having no specie you will send your State and National bonds, at 6 per cent., to pay you did under your 20 per cent. duties and excessive imports a few years since; and then again follows repudiation and bankruptcy of State, National, and individual. But this is not all; there is another and a worse consequence. You may add one-third to your supply of foreign goods, but you can't compel the people to eat, drink, or wear one-third more; and if you could it would ruin them. Then, if you can't increase *consumption*, it follows that you must destroy fifty millions of American production, to make room for the additional fifty millions of foreign goods.

But can you, by reducing duties, increase the imports fifty millions? The attempt will be a failure, and the effort will be to reduce your revenue one-half, and to reduce the wages of labor here; just as you reduce the duties, your labor must continue to work on at these reduced rates or starve. They will work on, and your imports and your revenue will be reduced together. The people, ground down and impoverished by this levelling system, and deprived of the power to purchase and consume nothing from abroad. If you want to replenish your Treasury, protect your national industry, and keep it prosperous and free, and having the ability, they will purchase foreign goods and enrich your Treasury. A poor people make a poor Treasury, and a rich people a rich one. The prosperity of the fact, that in this country the revenue was a *voluntary* and not *compulsory* contribution by the people to the Government. When did they contribute by the purchase and consumption of foreign goods? When they had the ability—when they were prosperous; and hence it always happened that when the people were protected and prosperous, under high tariff, we had a full treasury; and when the people were impoverished by "free trade," the treasury and the country always had and always would become bankrupt together. Such was our military experience—such the unbroken evidence of our financial history, and no man could deny it.

THE COMMERCIAL POLICY OR "HIS POLICY HURT US."

Let gentlemen go on and pass this bill; let them carry out their system; let them invite the country in war—double the cost of labor in all its departments. And done—create a large national debt—reduce the revenue by reducing the duties to one half of what it now is—destroy the national industry—bankrupt the treasury and the people with your ad valorem and warehousing system, your *hard-money* Subtreasury, and your *paper money* Treasury note bills—go on, gentlemen, and see where you will come out. You will do one good thing, at least—you will relieve the country from the curse of this whole anti-American and British free-trade system, and restore the true American policy in 1848. Carry out your measures; prostrate all the walls that now surround and protect the national industry; break down your manufacturing establishments throughout the length and breadth of the land; compel them, as the only means of saving what they have, to close their doors, and turn out 850,000 operatives into the streets, without work, to beg or starve; let them go to the farmer for employment, and he will tell them his markets are gone, and that his condition is no better than theirs. It will then be seen who the tariff benefits. What will these people do? Go back, and tell the manufacturer to go on, and they will work for half price; and if the farmer offering his produce at the same rate, then the manufacturer can resume, when loss of protection is made up by reduction of prices. Reduce the Tariff and reduce wages in precisely the same ratio—proving clearly that the operation and object of protective duties is to enable the manufacturer to pay high prices to laborers and to agriculture. Carry out your measures, and you will soon find where the *usher pinches*"—you will find out who the tariff protects; or, if you doubt, the farmers and laborers will tell at the polls.

Gentlemen could not escape it. The tariff, after all, would be the great absolving question. It was in its effects national and diffusive—felt not merely in the thronged cities, but reaching in its consequences the remotest hamlet in the farthest West, Oregon, and other exciting questions of the day were secondary—they would soon pass away; but the *tariff* and *protection* lay at the very foundation of the national prosperity, and could never cease to interest deeply the American people.

Sir, pass this "free trade" bill, submit to and approved, as he understood, by *the cabinet*; bring back the scenes of 1840; and in eighteen months you will scarcely find a manufactory in the country; and in half a year the country, and the farmers and laborers will tell at the polls.

The Tariff and the Farmers.

It is not a little diverting to witness the singular explosions to which those who control the Locofoco Press in this state have been compelled, to escape the odium now so rife upon their participation in the fatal measure, upon the home market interest of their own particular friends, and the cheapest and best system of commercial and social intercourse in peace.

2d. Introduce enlightened economy in every branch of the public expenditure. Lighten the burdens, diversify the employments, and secure and increase the rewards of labor in all its departments. And

4th. In your foreign relations follow the advice of the father of his country—"observe good faith and justice towards all nations—cultivate peace and harmony with all." Thereby illustrating the beauty and perfection of our Republican institutions, holding up a great example of chivalry and independence," for the nations of the earth to admire and imitate. This was the great and true *American system* which he hoped yet to see adopted and carried out. We owe a great example to the world—let it be given—this was the duty, as he trusted it would be the destiny, of this, our great and glorious republic.

THE STAR & BANNER.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

GETTYSBURG:

Friday Evening, Aug. 21, 1846.

FOR THE REPEAL OF

THE BRITISH TARIFF OF '46.

Whig Reform Candidate for Canal Commissioner

JAMES M. POWER

OF MERCER.

Mr. Stewart's Speech.

We present the concluding portion of Mr. STEWART's excellent speech in defence of the Protective policy. We trust the whole of it will be carefully read and studied by every one into whose hands it may fall. FARMERS, especially, should read the opening chapter in today's paper, with a few of the succeeding chapters, if they desire to have an intelligible view of the bearing of a Protective Tariff upon their interests. Read it, and then contrast it with the miserable misrepresentations and absurdities with which the Locofoco Press is teeming, and which demagogues may be heard retailing in every bar-room.

The True Issue.

The Berks County Journal throws the following banner to the breeze. It is the true issue, and we trust we will be met by the Tariff voters of the State.

THE ISSUE IN OCTOBER NEXT.

JAMES M. POWER AND THE Whig Tariff of 1842.	WM. B. FOSTER AND THE British Tariff of '46.

People of Pennsylvania, here is the issue fairly stated. The election of JAMES M. POWER will be regarded all over the Union as evidence not to be misunderstood, that PENNSYLVANIA is not to be PROSTRATED IN THE DUST on her honest voters CHEATED AND HUMBUGGED with impunity—while every vote polled for WILLIAM B. FOSTER, will be deemed an expression in favor of FREE TRADE and the BRITISH TARIFF of 1846.

☞We have received the first No. of the Weekly Philadelphia North American, edited by Messrs. GRAHAM and CONRAD. It is decidedly the best filled political sheet that has come to our table for some time. The paper is Whig, and the editors wield a ready and nervous pen. We trust the American be well sustained. $1.00 per annum.

☞There is much in the rejoinder of our esteemed cotemporary of the U. S. Gazette, in his paper of the 14th inst. to which we can heartily subscribe, and there are a few things that do not strike us quite so favorably. Yet we are verging too closely upon an important State Election, to render politic a controversy upon those points of difference; and, under the peculiar circumstances, we prefer Whispering in the ear of our cotemporary the facts upon which our views are based, to declaring them through the medium of the press.

Throwing off the Disguise.

☞"Our friend of the *Compiler*" has at length ranged himself along side of the advocates of the new British Tariff Bill. Column after column of his last paper are devoted to denunciations of the Tariff of 1842 and laudations of that of 1846.—There is *no* mistaking the following sentence:

"The Tariff of 1846 has finally passed both branches of Congress, and is now the law of the land. When compared with the Tariff of 1842, *it will be found to be* FAR SUPERIOR TO IT IN EVERY RESPECT."

Well that is candid enough, and we thank our friend for his frank avowal. The true issue bids fair to be thrown before the people of the State at the approaching election, so that the friends and enemies of American industry will have no difficulty in discovering their places.

☞The Locofocos of Perry County, in County Convention, have denounced GEO. M. DALLAS, as a Traitor, and pledged themselves to vote for no man who will not solemnly avow himself in favor of an immediate Repeal of the British Tariff of 1846.

☞Mr. WM. GILLESPIE, of Pittsburg, (formerly of this place,) has engraved the Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments on one side of a Cent piece!

☞Wm. M. PRICE, formerly U. S. District Attorney for the District of New York, committed suicide last week, by shooting himself through the head.

The British Tariff.

Some of our worthy Locofoco Brethren complain grievously that the Whig Press should claim their cherished Free-trade Bill as a *British* measure. Accordingly we propose to lend the aid of the Whig Press to relieve their distress. We shall, in future, use the phraseology of British writers and feelings, while they embodied in them, from the commercial columns of American papers. No wonder that the subscribers take it hard when they find themselves lambasted, body and soul, by their own choice—in the terms and feelings of British bullies; no wonder that they elect their eyes so readily to the impudent features of the hand under which the bargain was struck, and no wonder that they so zealously pay the work of abuse and misrepresentation that the scales which have hitherto blinded the eyes of the lower rank and file may not be torn off. But it wont do. The bill is so British in all its features—and British policy so necessarily develops itself in its entire operation, that we opine it will require something more than the usually effective appeals to "Democracy," "Federalism," and "British Misgivings," to prevent the honest people of the country from coming to the conclusion that American Locofocoism and British Torryism are but convertible phrases, and that a cordial sympathy at feeling and interest has sprung into being in the "British Tariff of 1846." It is well known that the Report of Sir Robert Walker, of the United Treasury Department, recommending to Congress the repeal of the Tariff of '42, and the enactment of that which has supplied its place, is highly commended itself to her Royal Majesty's Prime Minister, Sir Robert Peel, that it was laid before Parliament with the most enlogistic commendations, and has been adopted by an almost unanimous vote—a mark of application never before, during the entire series of *Locofoco* Administrations past to any American state paper. And the news of the adoption of the principles on that Report by a Locofoco President and a Locofoco Congress will be hailed, as it must be, with unmingled joy and rejoicing throughout Great Britain. We have already the first echo from our Canadian brethren in the annexed extract from the Montreal Herald. Read it, farmers, mechanics, and working men—read it, and then say if it is not true, that the bill has been hailed by this new bill,—and then answer for yourselves which party advocates British interests.

"As Englishmen, we, of course, are pleased that the tariff is abolished, as taken in comparison with our abolitions of the corn laws, it will open an IMMENSE MARKET FOR US, but if WE WERE, AMERICANS WE SHOULD CERTAINLY BE "TARIFF MEN."

Finding their Places.

For a short period subsequent to the passage of the British Tariff Bill by the late Congress, it was amusing to witness the jarring and conflicting notions of the Locofoco Editors throughout Pennsylvania, in endeavoring to define their positions. For a while it was thought best to attempt to convince the game of deception that had been played during the campaign of 1844, and accordingly it was stoutly insisted that the usually Whig votes were responsible for the misgivings of the new bill, because they, although in a large minority, did not amend the bill so as to destroy its free-trade features. But that was too bold an effort, and it was "too gay." The tone has accordingly been changed; and now, throughout the entire state, with a solitary manly exception here and there, Locofoco Presses are publishing the most eulogistic commendations of the British Bill, and scarce pointedly violent denunciations of the Tariff of 1842—and the reason, we conclude, is that they same editors told the dear people that they were supporting Mr. Polk as a friend of the Tariff of 1842?" Well, it is perhaps fortunate that our opponents have so soon found their places. It will save us the trouble of a difficulty in determining which is the Tariff party, and at the country voters will determine whether to support the friends of protection to American Industry or the advocates of the British Tariff of 1846.

Pennsylvanians, Listen!

Not satisfied with blighting the hopes and crushing the energies of the industrial population of the North—not satisfied with the ruin and misery entered upon the first stage of the miserable policy that is to reduce the standard of free white labor to that of their own wronged, degraded, and laboriously slave—not satisfied with having successfully inaugurated a system of operations that is an abandonment of Northern interest—our haughty Southern free-trade tyrants must add insult to injury. The Charleston Mercury, the organ of Mr. Calhoun and the exponent of Nullification, thus holds forth in regard to the remonstrances and petitions that went up to the National Legislature from the hard-fisted and brawny laborers of this State, protesting against the adoption of a measure that was to bring ruin and starvation upon their prosperity *now* reigns, and to spread desolation throughout the Commonwealth. Listen to it, ye who have, unwittingly it may be, thus sold yourselves and interests to men, who, revelling amid spoils purchased through treasures that have been shunned by the brand and blood of fellow beings bought and sold in southern markets, know not how to appreciate honest labor or manly industry. And as ye listen, determine for yourselves how long these lords of rice fields and cotton bales" are to wield your votes in the support of their selfish and labor-degrading policy:

"It is indeed a notable pretension to set up that because Pennsylvanians were too IGNORANT AND STUPID to know what were the ISSUES involved in the Presidential election, it is therefore *disloyal and treacherous* for Congress to adopt measures but such as their IGNORANCE or STUPIDITY may dictate or approve."

☞Wm. NORRIS, the colored preacher, arrested in Hagerstown on the charge of assisting in the escape of slaves from their masters in that county, was, says the Herald, after a full examination before Justice Williams, discharged, there not being sufficient evidence for his conviction.

☞The Whig Convention for the State of New York, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieut Governor, and two Canal Commissioners, is to assemble at Utica, on the 22d of September next.

☞Mr. GORON, who has been lying dangerously ill in Virginia, is announced to be convalescent.

Home Industry.

RESOLVED, That the Anti-Tariff Association of Philadelphia, in pursuance of the project of American Labor, and revive a Home Market for Agricultural products, held on Monday evening, the 17th inst. the following resolutions were offered by D. D. WEAVER, Esq., after eloquent addresses by THOMAS E. COMPER, Esq. and Mr. BARNEY—of York, DANIEL SMYTH, Esq. and HORACE GREELEY, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the protection of American labor and industry against foreign intrusion and competition, is the duty of the government and the interest of the people—because though it the wealth of a nation is augmented to the amount of money paid to our own instead of foreign producers, farmers, manufacturers and mechanics, a convenient home market is created for our productions, industry is fostered, production increased, and a sound uniform, and healthy currency sustained.

Resolved, That the Tariff of 1842, its fruits and the prosperity and blessings that followed in its train, has proved it to be substantially the measure of protection demanded by the country, and that a repeal was alike unwise, unwilled for, and mischievous in the results it is calculated to produce.

Resolved, That we protest against the interests of America being any longer made subsidiary to British agrandizement and the sport of Southern dictation; and we hereby invoke every true hearted Pennsylvanian to join his voice to swell the cry of "*reproof*" of the odious, British, Anti-American anti-Tariff act of 1846.

Resolved, That the trade of American Industry are earnestly urged every where and especially in the several township of the county, to form associations similar to ours, for its protection from impending ruin.

Resolved, That all persons present, will put distinction of party, who are favorably to the objects of this association, are sincerely invited to become members thereof and also to exert themselves in their several neighborhoods, and in this county especially, in the formation of like associations—as well as in preparing signatures to memorials to Congress, praying for the repeal of the act of last session and the restoration of the act of 1842.

The Court.

The attendance upon our Court during the present week has been unusually large, in consequence of the excitement attending several of the trials pending. Annexed we give a condensed report of the Cases that have been tried up to the time we go to press, prepared for us by a friend. The "Finnegan" case has not yet been reached, in consequence of the protracted trial in which the Court has been engaged for the last three days. Should the latter be concluded by Saturday noon it is possible that the former case will then be called up and put to trial.

QUARTER SESSIONS:

Commw. vs. { Action for assault and battery
Jas. Gallagher, } upon the person of his mother. This case grew out of a family difficulty of an insanity, the jury did not hesitate to find the defendant guilty. Counsel for Comm. Buehler—Defendant Cooper.

Commw. vs. { A suit brought by Thomas
Wm. B. Seylar } Warren against defendant for breaking open a trunk belonging to Warren and Seylar had been in partnership in the making of ploughs for which Seylar had a patent, and Warren claimed that the trunk at first they did not enter the ground far enough, after the dissolution, and after the time the patent had expired Seylar commenced to make improvements in the patterns, which were on Seylar's principle. Defendant discovering this, entered the shop of Mr. Seylar, and with a hammer broke the patterns, then to pieces. Verdict, guilty. Owing to a flaw in the indictment, a motion for arrest of judgment was made. For Comm. Buehler and Reed.—For defendant Cooper.

Comm. vs. { Action for concealing the
Margaret Bridges } birth of a child, not born dead. It was admitted that the defendant had brought forth the child and buried it; but the facts that she had revealed the secret to some of her female persons—that she had prepared clothing for the comfort of the child, had it been born alive—that her father had threatened to turn her from his house if he discovered her pregnancy, and to kill the child if it should be born in his house, and these circumstance tended to show that there was no bad motives in burying her dead child to conceal the fact of her delivery from her parents. A verdict of not guilty was accordingly rendered. For Comm. Buehler and Ramsey—For defendant Cooper and Reed.

Comm. vs. { Action for malicious mis-
Wm. Eyler, Henry } chief, in stoning the house
Cranmer and Chas. } of Jacob Eyler, the grandfather
Gogdon. } of Sarah Ann Troxell. The evidence for the prosecution was chiefly that of Sarah Troxell, who testified very minutely the facts charged—and, notwithstanding the efforts made to render her unworthy of belief, the jury in a very short time, (half an hour,) after a new trial was made and defendants were bound over.—For Comm. Buehler—Defendants Reed.

Comm. vs. { Indictment for conspira-
J. F. Welsh, Henry } cy in obtaining and fraudulently using a note and
Sherman and Lydia } two bonds, the amount of $2700, from Jacob Wagner, and obtaining money without any equivalent at different times subsequently. The facts charged by the prosecution are these: Lydia Ann Kellon, who was the housekeeper of Wagner, had a child of which he was the father. Jacob F. Welsh, an attorney-at-law, residing near him, taking advantage of this circumstance, worked upon the feelings of the woman by saying that his offence would subject her to the loss of her home, imprisonment in the penitentiary, &c. and prevailed upon her to give a note of $600 to Welsh, a bond for $2,000 to Sherman, and a bond for $1200 to Lydia Ann Kellon—so as to cover Wagner's property and keep it safe for him in the event of his being indicted. Then, having possessed him of the facts, judgments were entered for the whole amount, executions issued, and the property about to be sold, when Wagner returned and made a clean breast of the whole transaction. Sentence—For defendants Reed, Fisher, Ramsey, and Buehler. (Trial still pending as we go to press.)

Communicated.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you allow a York County Whig to suggest, through the medium of your columns Hiram Ladds, Esq., as a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress. Mr. Ijams is a thorough Whig, possessed of good talents, and always ready to spend or be spent in the Whig cause. In the event of his nomination he would command a strong vote in York County.

A WHIG OF GLENN ROE.

From Europe.

BY THE Steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on Tuesday, with nine days later advices from Europe. Annexed we give the more important items of intelligence.

The value of iron has raised in anticipation of a large export to the U. States.

The money market had decreased but little since the sailing of the last packet.

Louis Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland, died at Leghorn of Apoplexy, on the 24th ult., aged sixty-seven.

The Pope of Rome has granted a general amnesty to all political offenders.

The debate on the sugar duties occupied two days, and the government scheme triumphed by a majority of 215 to 135. The result virtually abrogates the monopoly, the duties and places sugar in the same category as corn, by an easy declension on the high road to free-trade.

Sir Robert Peel gave the ministerial measure a generous support, and the greatness of the majority may be traced to that circumstance.

A Paris paper, the Courier de Francais, says that the Mexican Government has demanded of France and England their mediation, to put an end to the war between that country and the U. States. Doubtful.

Another attempt has been made on the life of the King of the French. While seated at the window in the palace of the Tuileries to listen to a concert performed by the National Guards' band, on the 20th ult. a man in the crowd drew a pistol and fired two shots at the King.

This makes the 8th attempt at assassination from which Louis Philippe has escaped.

A further fall in the value of grain has taken place, and lower operations are proceeding rapidly. The quality of the new crop is fine and the yield greater than last year.

As was expected, the English Journals were RIDICULING over the passage of McKay's Free-trade Bill by Congress.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ, BY WAY OF HAVANA.—*Sickness in the American Squadron, &c.*—By an arrival at Philadelphia, from Havana on the 6th inst., intelligence has been received by the pilot, from Vera Cruz, to the 3d instant, brought by the war steamship Vesuvius. It is very sickly at Vera Cruz, there being three hundred on the sick list of the American and British squadron together. No news from Tampico.

Commodore Conner had run the Perseus in under the guns of the town, and although they could plainly see that the batteries were manned, she was not fired upon. He afterwards learned that the garrison was in a state of mutiny, and would not obey orders.

VOLUNTEER KILLED.—Mr. P. Gottschalk, a Louisiana volunteer, lately returned from Mexico, was accidentally shot while examining a pair of pistols at Mr. Lessing's store in New Orleans. He was pulling the trigger and it missed fire, he put the muzzle to his mouth to ascertain by blowing whether it was loaded. At the instant the pistol went off, discharged the ball passed through his head, producing instant death.

BEAR FIGHT.—Three young lads, in the town of Ogden, New York, a few days since discovered a black bear in their pasture, among the wands, and immediately made fight with pitchforks and a couple of dogs. One of the dogs was speedily made sausage meat of, but the brave boys kept clear of the battle, and finally pitchforked Bruin to death. There seems to be great doubt as to where the bear came from, into those parts.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident occurred in Richmond, Va. on Wednesday, to an interesting son of Rev. W. H. Wyatt, D. D. of St. Paul's Church. The little fellow was leaning out of the third story window, when he lost his balance, and fell out upon the brick pavement, a distance of some 30 feet. The forehead struck the brick, which produced a severe concussion, from which it is supposed he can not recover.

MILLERITES.—There appears to have been a revival among the followers of Miller, a camp meeting has been held at Centreville, Bucks County, Pa. and some new services and rites repeated. A change has taken place in the period named for the expected advent. Some think that it depends upon the utter overthrow of the Pope.

SLAVERY IN RUSSIA.—Letters from Warsaw announce that the Emperor of Russia on his last visit to that city, promulgated his determination to proclaim the abolition of slavery in all the provinces where it still exists.

GOV. HENDERSON OF TEXAS, who has been ill some time, has arrived on the Rio Grande, died a few days ago, as we learn from Washington.

☞"SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.—This invaluable medicine has won its way in public favor until it has become the only acknowledged preparation that can be relied upon for the removal and cure of all diseases originating in an impure and depraved state of the blood and other fluids. It is not reduced in medicinal value by the addition of sugar, and is prepared by an additional process, entirely new. The principle which renders this root so valuable is wholly preserved. This Sarsaparilla is extensively recommended and proved to be highly beneficial for purifying the blood, and removing unhealthy humors, eradicating the effects of mercury from the system, clearing the skin, &c. It is also used with the happiest effects in rheumatism neuralgia.

☞For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, 76 Fulton street New York. Sold also by appointment of the Proprietors, by B. H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa. Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5.

August 14, 1846.—3t

Mr. Polk and his Friends.

However willing most of the leaders of the Locofoco party may be to wear the collar imposed upon them by their Southern Democratic masters, there seem to be a few bold and honest hearts that refuse to bend to the yoke. As a example we copy the following article from the Dubuque (Iowa) Sentinel, an editorial paper, published in the town of Mr. Polk's nephew, and which is endorsed in the support of Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of 1842, in the last campaign. The severity of its denunciations fully equally any thing that we have yet seen from the Whig Press:

"Nero, a Roman Emperor, and the blackest monster of blood and cruelty that stains the pages of history, fiddled while Rome, the ancient capital of the Empire, was burning and tumbling into ruins.—There is no cold-blooded depravity in modern times, that approximates so nearly that of Nero, as that of certain Locofoco editors both in and out of Pennsylvania, who are found snickering at the impending ruin that threatens the great interests of the country, particularly those of our beloved old Commonwealth. The Pennsylvania and Keystone State Democrats are guilty of our citizens—over the utter prostration of the prosperity of the country, by a reckless act of legislation, may gain an infamous notoriety, but it will be at the sacrifice of every honorable feeling and patriotic emotion.

"The development of Pennsylvania's vast resources and progressing with a rapidity that out-stripped the most sanguine expectations. Capital was flowing in by millions into her valleys from all parts of the country, turning her dead into silver, and her iron into gold, relieving more and more every year the burdens of her taxes upon the farmers and mechanics, by dividing it with the rich capitalists in her iron and coal works: after she had expended millions upon millions on works of internal improvements to open up communications between her productive and inexhaustible stores of mineral wealth: after being bowed down for years in gloom & embarrassment: after her citizens had invested hundreds of millions in the coal and iron business, greatly augmenting from year to year the business and proceeds of her public works: when she had just begun to pay promptly her liabilities, and the fond hope of a speedy redemption from her most burdensome and depressing public debt, dawned upon her eye, just lifted from the dust, she is struck down in the full flowing tide of her prosperity, by the miserable horde of Southern vandals, aided—tell it not in Gath!—by some other own sons! And to cap the climax, to mock Hered the Palmetto Herods, self-styled Democratic editors laugh at the groan! forced from her by the blow! They even snicker at her lamentations, make merry at her grief, and wax witty over her calamities!

"Oh! for a tongue to curse the slaves!

But no; we will leave them to their sober reflection, whose scorching tongue shall lash them through the world."

Working-Men, Remember.

That Mr. LEWIS, the Locofoco chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, during the debate on the Tariff bill, stated that the 8th and 9th sections were both of them *substantially* copies of a Bill for a Tariff of Revenue, introduced by Mr. Lewis, in the session of 1844.

That Mr. Payne, of Alabama, when asked where the country would get revenue, replied "Levy enough—*we shall continue* FOREIGN goods *instead of goods made at home!*" We shall derive a revenue of $15,000,000 in duties, if need be, by IMPORTING FIVE TIMES AS MUCH as we now do.

That Mr. McDuffie, in replying to Mr. Webster, made use of this extraordinary language: "*It was represented that the* LABOR *of the country* would be affected by this bill—PITY (said Mr. McDuffie, contemptuously,) IS BUT A SMALL MATTER!" Remember these things.

BANNEKER'S ALMANAC, July 15.

"Every body in this section is engaged in subduing the grass which has sprung up luxuriously during the late rains. Corn looks badly and cotton worse. There has been a good deal of suffering this year on account of scarcity in the provision crops, and I fear there will be more next. *A people who neglect their people, you see, will always lead a miserable life.* If the crops are good there is no one to purchase, and all they can get is a mere living. On the other hand, if the crops fail, they all suffer together. Some times they have no money to purchase from abroad. Even the prospect for fruit, so fine a month ago, is likely to be cut off. The apples are falling before they are ripe—peaches have but little flavor. Melons of all kinds are comparatively tasteless; and the grapes, which promised so well, are rotting by the bushels. Such is our fate, and I presume we must submit to it. *Had we less opinion to a fatal tariff in Carolina, and a little more diversity of labor, we might be supplied with meat, vegetables, crops are short to purchase from abroad.*"

Pennsylvania and her Iron Interests.

The following interesting statistics of the Anthracite Iron trade of Pennsylvania we find in the Philadelphia North American:

"Little more than five years have elapsed, since the first successful experiments were made in this State to smelt and roll iron with anthracite coal; and no considerable advances were made in it until the following spring, when a bold step was taken upon it. The results have been astonishing. A new and important trade has been as it were, created. We learn from an intelligent source that we have now in blast thirty furnaces, and eight more in progress of erection, capable of manufacturing 110,000 tons of iron within a year from this date. The iron commanded in this market, at $30 per ton, which is what it will give as the aggregate product of this branch of business, $3,218,000. Such are the fruits of the Tariff!

Within the same period fifteen rolling mills have been erected in our State for the manufacture of anthracite iron, whose united power can produce annually 46,000 tons of railroad, boiler, plate and flat and roundbar iron: which at the low rate of $70 per ton amounts to the handsome sum of $2,520,000. Here then we have the vast sum of six millions and a half of dollars as the annual product of this single branch of trade. How many thousands of hardy and industrious mechanics, how many thousand farmers thus find a profitable market,—how large an amount of trade is thus encouraged—how many mechanics are in consequence employed, we are not prepared to say. But this much we know, that all these advantages will, under the British bill, like the baseless fabric of a vision, fade away.

Talking to some Purpose.

The Democratic Mechanics of the Boroughs of Reading, (locks county) held an immense meeting on Saturday evening the 8th inst. to express their views and feelings upon the new Tariff bill. There were 500 of the "hard-fisted" boys were there, and this is the way they talk:

Resolved, That while we deprecate a premature Panic, we are unwilling to disguise the dismay which the passage of the British Tariff has caused among such as gain a livelihood by the sweat of their brows, and that as Freemen we feel ourselves called upon to express openly and boldly our disapprobation of the present Bill, and the deep abhorrence we feel for the administration's want of faith and utter disregard of the solemn assurances made to us in 1844.

Resolved, That we, as workingmen and mechanics, *pledge ourselves collectively and individually* NOT TO SUPPORT ANY MAN, from the office of President down to that of Constable, unless he gives a WRITTEN GUARANTY that he is in favour, and will use his best endeavors to support any measure, that will afford ample protection to the American manufacturer and mechanic.

Resolved, That we, as workingmen, disown George M. Dallas, and consider him a traitor to his native State, and his name ought to be coupled with that of Benedict Arnold.

ROGUES CATCHT BY TELEGRAPH.—Another instance of the utility of the magnetic telegraph in this line of business occurred in New York on Saturday. An individual succeeded in obtaining an amount of goods from a merchant of Philadelphia, under false pretences. He immediately sent a message by the telegraph to the Chief of Police, at New York, detailing the circumstances and giving a description of the swindler. On the arrival of the cars he was arrested, and immediately put to prison to await the requisition of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG CONFERENCE.—The Pittsburg Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has just closed its session at Union, Pa. The Rev. Drs. Bascom, Newman and Leverings, and Rev. Mr. Tippet, from New York, were present. Among other things adopted was one requesting the presiding Bishop "to remove every man who was on a station last year, and place him on a circuit the ensuing year; and that every man who has been in one district four years, be removed and sent to another, and to such a distance from his home or farm as to be compelled to move his family."

BE WISE.—No time must be lost by the victims of foolish remedies, such as bleeding, or mercury, for they both only pull off the evil day to make it more fatal. Even in inflamatory diseases, bleeding never ought to be resorted to, for in nine cases out of twelve it will take away the power of nature to effect the cure, even when aided by Brandreth's Pills. They can take out the impurities from the blood, But alas! they cannot put new blood into the body, this requires time, but they CAN RECEIVE-RATE OLD BLOOD, but the old blood must be there. IT IS AT all times easier to eradicate mercury from the system and restore the mercurialized living to full health, than it is to affect the restoration of the man who has repeatedly been bled. Bleeding and the effects of opium are the greatest antagonists the Brandreth's Pills have to contend against. Let us therefore be wise and when sickness assails us, abstract the disease out of THE BLOOD, not the blood out of the body which bleeding does.

Now, Brandreth's Pills not only purify the blood, but they lessen the quantity, at the same time *make the quality better*. They only take the worst part from the blood, those which, if retained, would be a source of disease. The good effects which are derived from Brandreth's Pills have yet to be felt to be believed. The seeds of decay can be constantly eradicated by their use, and the PRINCIPLE OF LIFE—THE BLOOD—strengthened. Thus producing vigor of body and mind to a period when we have been enamoured to see the faltering step and the enfeebled intellect.

The agent of Brandreth's Pills can be had at the following Agents—

J. M. Stevenson & Co.—Gettysburg.
Jno. B. McCreary—Petersburg.
Abraham Kauffman—Hunterstown.
A. M'Farland—Abbottstown.
Cook & Tinker,—Hampton.
M'Sherry & Fink—Littlestown.
Mary Emmert—Cashtown.
John Hoke,—Fairfield.

August 7, 1846.—3t

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. Bishop Kenrick, Wm. P. Preston, Esq. of Baltimore county, to Miss Mary Ann Wilson, daughter of Mr. Andrew Smith, Esq. of Frederick county, Md.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. H. J. Schreiner, Esq., Mr. Wm. Bender, to Miss Mary Crawford, all of this county.

DIED,

On the 12th inst. at his residence, near Cashtown, after a very short illness, Mr. Jacob Frazer, aged 53 years and 11 days. The following day his bodeless remains were conveyed to the grave at Flohr's Church, followed by a large and very numerous train of relatives, neighbors, and sympathizing friends, to mingle with mother earth, the dust to which it was delivered by the Rev. H. Keller, of St. Mark, 17——55, 36, 37.

The deceased was an affectionate husband, a kind and indulgent father, a tender-hearted brother, and a kind and obliging neighbor. His loss will be long felt in the Lutheran Congregation of which he was a member, and in the neighborhood in which he lived.

Mr. Pitzer leaves a widow, four children and several brothers and sisters, to mourn his sudden and unexpected departure.

While to the grave our friends are borne,
Around their cold remains
How all the tender parental feelings move,
And each fond heart complains!
But down to earth, alas! in vain
We bend our weeping eyes:
Ah! let us leave these seats of pain,
And upwards learn to rise.
Hope cheerful smiles and bids the gloom,
And beams a heeling ray:
And gives us from the darksome tomb,
To realms of endless day.
To those bright courts where hope ascends,
She calls the wrestling we
In hope we meet our loppy friends,
And tears forget to flow.

In East Berlin, on the 10th inst. Mrs. REBECCA, wife of Mr. George Baugher, in the 23d year of her age.

On Friday last, near Littlestown, JOHN, son of Mr. John Diehl, in the 12th year of his age.

On the 12th inst. in Abbottstown, JOHN, son of Mr. Jacob Ernst, aged 10 months and 25 days.

In Jacksonville, Westmoreland county, Pa., on the 23 inst. HAMILTON L. aged 16 months and 25 days, and on the 6th inst. JAMES P. aged 3 years, 3 months and 25 days—infant children of John B. and Corena Black, formerly of Adams county.

Pennsylvania College.

THE Annual Commencement of Pennsylvania College will take place on Thursday morning the 17th of September in Christ's Church, the exercises commencing at 9 o'clock. The friends of education and the public generally are invited to attend.

D. GILBERT,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.

Aug. 21, 1846.

DR. JAMES PARRY,
SURGEON DENTIST,

WILL be at Mr. Jas. A. Thompson's, Gettysburg, from the 7th to the 19th of September next.

Aug. 14.

FARMERS, LOOK HERE!

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

at Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the subscriber, Administrator, with the will annexed, of THOMAS M'KEE, deceased, will expose to Public Sale on

Saturday, the 12th of October next,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the

VALUABLE FARM

of said deceased, situate in Liberty township, Adams county, Pa. adjoing lands of Henry Weltz, the heirs of Abraham Krise, Henry Pecher, and others,