

POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 12, 1846

At his Real Essets and Coal Agencies,
Co ver of Third & Chesum Streets, Philadelphia,
No. 16, Nassan Street, New York,
No. 16, State Street, Ioston, and
South east corner of Baltimore, & Calvert Streets
Baltimore, is our Agent for receiving sensoriptions and
advertishments for the Miners' Journal.

Our paper is almost exclusively occupied with reoccedings of meetings,-communications and advertisements. In a few weeks our column wil be relieved again, when we will make up our cisual quota of miscellaneous reading.

THE COUNTY MEETING -The meeting of Monday last, of the Whigs of Schuylkill county. was enthusisatic and harmomous and framed a ticket which is spoken of in every quarter with fawor and approbation. A series of resolutions was also passed without dissent, after which the meeting was addressed by G. N. Eckert Esq., the congressional candidate, with great fervor and effect. As our columns are somewhat crowded, we must for the present be content to refer our readers to the proceedings of the meeting in extenso in another column.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Messra, Skeen & Hoover, who offer for sale a lot wants. They are young and enterprising business men, worthy of the patronage of the public-

COOL WEATHER .- After the recent warm season, we have at last the temperature low enough to make fire grateful, and which, from the proximity of the equinox, we may expect to continue

FRUIT.-We received a few days ago a basket fruit by the farmers of Schuvlkill.

GEOLOGY .- The justly and very celebrated Dr. Billiman, pulposes during the present month to ters in Schuylkill county. deliver a series of five lectures on this interesting class of 200 subscribers at one dollar each, can be had. A programme of the course may be seen

are requested to leave their names during the day. Dr. Silliman has devoted a lifetime to this and the kindred sciences, and as a lecturer, is more highly esteemed, probably, than any other in the nation. His lectures have been delivered to large and crowded audiences in the great cities. Weed and are sure that all who attend the series will be gratified.

The young men of the borough could not spend a dollar more pleasantly and profitably in any oth-

ACCIDENT .- We regret that the Hon. Luther Kidder, while on his way from Wilkesbarre to Orwigsburg, for the purpose of holding the court was unlucky enough to be upset in the stage near Tamaqua, and quite severely injured, so as to be unable to proceed further on his journey.

In consequence of this accident, the court has been held during the past week by the associates. for the disposal of the unimportant cases, buy those of moment, will be postponed until the next

Schuylkill county has been in the affairs of her. court peculiarly unfortunate; in consequence of the many changes of the judges of the state some two or three years since, and other reasons, her docket of criminal and civil cares increased to such a degree, that it has almost despaired of its ever being got through with.

Eight other persons in the stage were more or less severely injured, among them G. W. Leuffer Esq., an engineer on the Schuylkill canal, both of whose legs were sprained, in an attempt to leap from the coach box, on which he sat.

CARAL BOATS .- During the past week one of the enlarged boots was launched from the yard of in breadth. To navigate our canal, boats migh be yet larger, the locks measuring 110 feet and being 18 feet broad, and in the Delaware and Raritan canal, though they are somewhat shorter they will yet we learn, pass boats 103 feet by 17 feet 6 experiment that boats of the dimensions we have spoken of, will carry 200 tons. Mr. Shelly at his noked deformity. yard is building extensively.

We learn from Dauphin county, that at the Locofoco County Convention, the State Administration was completely floored. A resolution approving of W. B. Foster, Jr. as Canal Commissioner, was put down by a vote of 13 to 33. Judge Eldred was recommended for the next Governor, and Doct. Mercer-Brown, of Middletown, was also recommended as their candidate for Congress. The resolutions were of the right stamp. The State Administration will oppose the ticket. Our information also states; that from present appearances, Eckert's majority will be 800, and may reach 1000 in Druphin. The friends of Protection of all parties are fallen into his support. The Natives formed a ticket, but all those who have been heretofere Whigs, are withdrawing prepared for the school, is ready. from the ticket, or intend to do so. It is alsnost exclusively a Locofoco movement in that quarter, and may be joined by the State Administration party, in or position to the Cameron branch of the party, which appears to have the ascenden-

ey in Dauphin. Our Region .- A gentleman who has visited large portions of our fegion states, that it is really distressing to witness the change that has taken place within a few weeks. The busy hum of industry in the villages and at the Collieries in the erection of buildings and new improvements, is almost hushed-large numbers of men are collected in knots and wandering about memployed, some speculating on the future, others calling it a whig panic, and a large portion heaping deep and hitter curses on the heads of their betrayers. Scarcely a smiling face, except in infancy, was to be seen. It is indeed a sad and sudden change and while we pity the sufferers from the very hottom of our hearts, we thank God that we are not among those who brought about this state of things. Unless their hearts are hard as adamant, the just retribution which is cure to follow evil deeds, must be severe indeed.

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PHILADELPHIA LEDGER.

Not long since we published a calculation and its result showing conclusively we think, why the Philadelphia Ledger, a paper which professes to have at heart exclusively the interest of the working men, spoke so strongly in support of the Tariff of 46, a measure which prostrates, so long as it shall remain in force, not only their future prospects and progress, but their present prosperity We showed conclusively, we think, that from a merely selfish point of view the Ledger advocated the new bill-that by a prostration of labor and of the business of the country, the proprietors of that concern could save ten thousand dollars per annum. We have, we think, proven all that we said to be true. All the world knows that the Philadelphia Led-

ger and the Baltimore Sun are owned by one and the same concern. The article we referred to was palpably felt to be true, for in the Sun of Monday was an attack in desperately had English and worse logic, which in Tuesday's Ledger came endorsed with the regular seal of the fraternity. This article says many things, smong others that the Miners' Journal is published by an agent for the proprietor. Well what of it? People with even very had memories can remember a time when the Ledger was published without any name under its head, and when those interested were sadly put to it, to ascertain who were the proprietors of that redoubtable concern. This fact only shows that men may make money, but that money does not make men, least of all gentlemen. So far the matter has been personal; we of good articles that will soon be seasonable, and shall look at the Ledger now, from the point of good housekeepers always provide ahead for their view of the interests of this region and the coun-

People with very bad memories can recall the time when the Philadelphia Ledger was the uncompromising enemy of this region and its interests, when it attacked its men and even went so far as ato slander its institutions and attempted to deter persons from visiting it. But after the indulgence of phantasies of this sort "a change came over the spirit of its dream," And why? of peaches, from Mr. Benjamin Pott, of large size | The concern, proprietors of the Baltimore Sun and and fine color, and equal in all respects to any | Philadelphia, Ledger, became interested in coal brought from the city. From a few trees, Mr. lands. Both papers swallowed all their prior as-P. raised one hundred bushels, which he offers for sertions and acted as if the good of the nation sale on favorable terms. We wonder that more depended upon the maintenance of the interests of attention is not generally paid to the cultivation of this region. We may as well state here as elsewhere, that the owners of these two presses and of the lands we refer to, are generally reputed to be the severest landlords and most exacting mas-

But that from the fact that they became owners science, as connected with mining, provided a of lands they should change their course, should not surprise any one, familiar with its course, for in our memory and that of the communiat this office, where persons disposed to subscribe. ty, every political creed, every phase of party has been advocated by the Ledger. It has been Whig and Locofoco, Slavery and Anti-Slavery, Native American and the reverse precisely, as interest dictated, and merits no more consideration than a press,or any other thing else utterly prostitute does; we have one satisfaction in knowing that the peotrust that such a class as is desired will be obtain. ple properly estimate it, and that it is looked upon in this light.

We stated that the Tariff of '42 would raise the country to a high state of prosperity, the Ledger denied it. We stated that the Birl of '46 would prostrate the country, the Ledger denied it. We have attempted to prove our words; we think we done so. Now it is a part of our system to tell the truth and ask no favors, and we also think that when an evil exists the people should be init, therefore it is that we have spoken plainly of good old system, which has worked well so far, the true state of things in this region. We have and secured to the people the most competent, faithful, and lenicht officers without the aid of a never sold ourselves for the patronage of the government. Had we been disposed we might have have been forced to become the organ of all sorts

of slanders and deception as the Ledger has been For ourselves, whether publishing for the proprietor or otherwise, we have but to say, that our paper is taken not only here, but wherever anthracite coal goes-that it is understood, its opinions approved of by all interested in the region and in its prosperity, and that our patrons repudiate the Ledger as they would any thing notoriously impure and insincere. That this is the case is proven by the fact that at this moment our circulation is larger than it has ever been before and is

daily increasing. It is true that the Ledger is supported by the working men. Why this is the case we can not think. The laboring men, the hard and heavy Mr. Shelly, 100 feet in length by 17 feet 6 inches true-hearted and honest people, seem animated by some unnatural passion to hug it to its bosom while it is sapping and destroying the very vitals of their prosperity. This can only be accounted for by the fatality, that while opposing their interest it panders to their prejudices. If there be truth inches. By this difference each boat will carry 10 | however, in the old maxim, that justice is sure to or 15 tons more it having been ascertained by triumph over iniquity, the veil will soon be removed and the Ledger will stand forth in all its

> The Hot Blast of the Valley Furnace has been roofed in, and the whole works put in a fullstate of suspension. The roof is surmounted with a barrel which is labelled "Dallas' Night-cap." It is a beautiful sight, and as the "Proprietors of the Ledger" are interested, we would advise them to come up and take a peep at it. In this instance it was "their own hands that rose to smite themselves."

> Young Labies Seminant. We are authorized to state that the Young Ladies' Seminary under the charge of Miss Allen, will be opened in the room above Messrs. Moody & Aechternacht's Shoe Store in Centre et., on Monday next, and continue there until the School Room now being

> > A "SOC DOLIGER."

The following salutary and sensible resolution was passed unanimously by the Schuylkill County Democratic Convention on Monday last. It ives the FAST and LOOKE gentlemen a soc doliger and will have a goo I effect. We intend to carry t at the head of our editorial column until the eform it contemplates shall be fully accomplished. Resolved, That it be recommended to our next general county meeting to pass a resolution tha person shall hereafter be placed in nomination or any officie, who has not for the last three years, immediately preceeding the election at which such nominee is proposed to be a candidate sup-ported the whole of the Democratic nominations.

We copy the above from the last Emporium. Our readers will agree with us that it is really a "soc doliger." And if the people should dare to think for themselves, they may expect to be vigited with another "soc doliger" in this shape :

Resolved, That we, the leaders, and office huners are your masters, and unless you obey our mandates and place us in office, we will take the liberty of voting for you, as the slave holders in the South vote for the slaves they hold.

This would be a fair accompaniment with the above resolution and might be appropriately termed

"suc doliger" No. 2.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG

COUNTY MEETING. Quite a large meeting of the Democratic Whigs convened at the Court House, at Orwigsburg on Monday last, in pursuance of public notice. The meeting was called to order,-and the following officers were selected to preside:

President. JACOB HAMMER, ESQ., Vice Presidents. ISRARL REINHART. DANIEL BUCK. MARTIN WEAVER. OHLANDO DUFUR. Benjamin Bensingen, G. J. Henr. WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, MORGAN MORGAN.

Secretaries. Charles W. Taylor; Esq. John Dennison, Wellington Kline. Thomas Robinson, The organization having been effected it was

Resolved. That the meeting proceed to the nomination of candidates for the different offices, sppoint Tellers, and adjourn for a half hour to ena ble the people to hallot directly for the candidates After the nominations were made for the differ ent offices, the chair appointed Jeremiah Reed, Esq., and Doct. Jacob F. Treichler, Tellers. An intermission of a half hour took place for the baloting, which resulted in placing the following Ticket in nomination.

For Assembly SAMUEL KAUFFMAN, of Minersville: A. W. LEYBURN, of Schuylkill Haven, Commissioner.

CAPT. LEWIS DREHER, of East Brunswig. Director of the Poor. HENRY HOY, of West Brunswig. Auditor.

JOHN W. RSEBERRY, of Orwigsburg. On motion, it was Reso ved, That this meeting do now unanimous recommend the above ticket to the voters of

chnylkill county for their support. It was adopted unanimously. On motion, a committee of the following per sons were appointed by the chair to report resolu-ti ons for the adoption of the meeting, viz:

Benjamin Bannan, N. M. Wilson, Esq., Samuel Yost, Benjamin Bensinger, James H. Camp-

bell, Esq., Peter Filbert, George Medlar, Esq., Joseph Albright, and John Sp ohn, who retired and reported the following, which were adopted by the meeting without a dissenting voice : Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to suppo the Protective Tariff Ticket formed this day directly by the people. Composed of men in whom we have implicit confidence, we earnestly reccommend them to the public as worthy of their sup

Resolved. That we heartily respond to the manimous nomination of George N. Eckert, of Schuylkill by the Conferces in district Convention, as our candidate for Congress-a man who has been a resident of the county for the last 20 years, timately connected with its leading interests as a business man, and who has devoted a large portioh of both his time and money in advocating and establishing the Protective Policy, which h thoroughly understands, not only in theory, but in all its details -- a man whose private character above reproach—plain,unassuming, and popular in his manners, but independent and determined in the support of principles, the establishment of add to the prosperity of the greates number. In fact he posesses in an eminent de gree all the requisite qualifications to make a representative of whom the whole district may fe proud. Schuylkill county, if she is true to the Protective Policy, in which she is more interested han any other county of the State, cannot fail to

give him a majority.

Resulved. That this meeting is opposed to the mination of a candidate for Sheriff, for the folowing reasons: 1st Because no nomination for his office has heretofore been made in Schuylkill unty, since it existed as a county, or in Berks of

which it was formerly a part.

2d. Because the sheriff is the most important officer in the county, whose duties are closely and intimately connected with the misfortunes of the people, and therefore they ought to be permitted to party nomination, which is generally dictated by a few persons, to further their own selfish views, at gotten as good a price as the Ledger, but would the expense of the rights, interests and choice of the people. A prompt and decisive rebuke at the ballot box will effectually prevent any future at-tempt to abridge the choice of the people in making their own selection hereafter.

Resolved, That this meeting declare their determined and persevering hostility to the British ta-riff of 1846, which discriminates so largely against American labor and industry, that even a Southern free trade Locofoco pronounced it so harsh, cruel, and unjust to labor and capital, that he preferred sacrificing the high and honorable post of vote in its favor. The country demands its re-

Resolved, That we are determined to adhere to the admirable system of Protection to American la bor and industry as embodied in the tariff of 1842, which combined also the principle of revenue, a measure which restored our credit, raised the coun try from a low state of depression and ruin, to a high degree of prosperity, and which we are bo to believe gave universal satisfaction, from the fact that not a single petition was presented to the present Congress from the people, asking for its

real. Resolved, That while Congress appropriates nillions every year to an army for the defence of ou r frontier citizens -and to a navy for the protection of those engaged in commerce, the agricul:ulow wages of other countries, a course of policy which fills our coffers and supports our governient, without the aid of direct taxation, gives employment to our people; adds stimulus to the domestic industry of the country, and lessens prices to the consumer.

Resolved, That Pennsylvania would stand degraded before the whole country, if, after so markd a sacrifice of her leading interests, coal and iron was made, because her representatives would not become the willing instruments of their own opession, if she does not hurl back through the ballot hox the taunts and jeers cast upon her, that spaniel like, she will crouch and lick the rod that

Resolved, That we cordially extend the right hand of fellowship to all the friends of protection in the county, without regard to the political dis-tinctions that may have heretofore divided them, and call upon them to unite with us, in supporting the out-and-out Protective ticket formed this day and thus show to the destroyers of our prosperity that the voters of Schuylkill at least kn

rights and interests, and dare maintain them. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that no man can consistently be in favor of Protection to American industry and at the same time a supporter of the present Administration .-They are directly at war with each other, and we have high authority for declaring that no man can serve two masters. This is a matter worthy the serious attention of every voter who is desir ous of supporting his own interests in preference

o those o Resolved, In the language of James M. Power' riends and neighbors, in Mercer county, that in asking the support of the people of Pennsylva-nia for one of their citizens as the candidate for Canal Commissioner, they do so in the well founded confidence in his honesty and patriotism. It is well known that James M. Power comes no before the people holding office, and presented by any combination of politicians. One of the people presented by the people, and maintaining the iples they advocate, he stands before them free and untrammelled. Now is the time for Pennsylvania to speak in the loudest tones in fa por of the tariff of '42, and give a rebuke those politicians and citizens who have so fraudulently bartered away her interests. Let her rally around the TARIFF CANDIDATE, and let not be a party triumph, so much as a triumph of principle—of the tariff of '42, over the abominable British act of '46.

Resolved, That we tender our hearty thanks to the Hon. Alexander Ramsey, our present member of the U. S. as friends. From of Congress, for the very able and efficient servi-

ces he has rendered to his constituents while repesenting this district, and particularly for the de otion he has paid to the leading interests of chaylkill county.

Resolved, That the idea held out that coal and iron will be protected at the next session of Con- of steam boats, to carry freight and passengers ress, and that duties under the British law of 18-46, will be charged on freight also, are only delusions trumped up to betray and deceive the people again out of their rotes at the ensuing election. The former idea is positively contradicted by the Washington Union and the N. Y. Globe, both the principal and confidential organs of the present Administration—and the latter is contrary to law, and all duties if ordered to be collected on freight, will be paid under protest and the Courts will order it, to be refunded. In proof of our position, we quote an article from the New York Globe of September 2d, inst., in the following decided

We have made up our mind to state plainty to those who wish to hold out inducements to a por tion of the people of Pennsylvania, that the next Congress will increase the duty on coal and iron, that no such thing will occur. We say to Pennsylvania, that the next change in the duty on iron will be made in the descending, instead o the ascending scale.'
Resolved, That, notwithstanding the above ex-

tract, the people can and will effect a change in the British tariff bill of 1846, it they are true to their own interests, but it cannot be accomplished by voting for the adherants and supporters of the present National Administration. Resolved. That James B. Levan, Horace Smith. John Dennison, Orlando Dufer, James M. Campbell, and L. F. Whitney, be conferees for Schuyl

kill county to confer with similar conferees apjointed with other counties on the propriety of ominating a Senator to represent this district in cessity: the State legislature.

Resolved, That the present county Standing ommittee be continued during the ensuing year. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers of the meeting, and pul lished in all the papers friendly to the protective

choose to copy them in the district. On motion the meeting adjourned with cheers for the ticket formed.

policy in the county, and such others as may

(Signed by the Officers.) VOTE ON THE REPEAL OF THE TARIFF.

As we see with some astonishment, a disp nost falsely to charge on the Whig party the Repeal of the Tariff of '42, inspite of the well of Locofoco orthodoxy, by the President and whippers in of the party, we recur again to that matter. A very few words will suffice to place this affair in the proper light.

In the house of Representatives on the final passage, the vote stood For Repeal of Bill of '42. Against Repeal of Bill of '42 113 Locofoco. 18

Native. There were absent of the Whigs three, of the Loco Focos eleven, and three vacancies. Of the Loco Focos who voted against repeal elever were from Pa., four from New York, two from New Jersey, and one from Maryland. The Loco Focos from all the other States in the Union, voted against the Tariff of '42. The one Whig who elected avowedly as a Free Trade man.

The bill then went to the Senate and after being warmly opposed by the Whigs, and sullenly and silently insisted on by the Locos, the timefor vote arrived, and it passed by a vote of 28 to 27 Mr. Haywood, having resigned his seat rather than vote for it, and Mr. Jarnagan of Tenn., who had been instructed by the Legislature of that state to vote against the Tariff of 1842, refused to vote against it, but left his seat and stated that as Pennsylvania was more interested in the Protective Polpower to save it. The following is the vote.

AYES-Allen, Fairfield, Atherton, Dix, Dickinson Pennybacker, McDuffie, Calboun, Colquit, Lewis, Bagby, Chambers, Speight, Turney, Han negan, Bright, Semple, Breese, Atchison, Sevier, Cass, Yulec, Westcott, Houston, Rusk, Benton and Ashlev-27.

NATS-Corwin, Evans, Cilley, Upham, Phelps Webster, Davis, Simmons, Greene, Huntington, Niles, Miller, Daytoc, Cameron, Sturgeon, T. Clayton, J. M. Clayton, Pearce, Johnson, Archer, Mangum. Berrien, Barrow, Johnson, Morehead, Crittenden and Woodbrige-27. The Vice Presi dent, gave his casting vote for the bill of 1846, which sealed the fate of the tariff of 1842. Mr. Jarnagin, who it is well known was friend-

ly to the bill of '42, was prohibited from voting for it by his instructions and purposely absented United States Senator, in preference to casting his himself. Mr. Sturgeon of Pennsylvania, it is well known, is opposed to the bill of '42, but obeyed instructions and voted for it. If he be applauded for doing so, how can Mr. Jarnagin for acting similarly be censured?

It will be observed that every Whig voted for the bill of '42. Every Locofoco voted against it except Cameron, Sturgeon, from Pennsylvania, and Niles of Connecticut. Mr. Haywood of North Carolino, having previously resigned, rather than vote for a bill of which he diapproved. Where is the man then, who dare in the face of this state of things, say that the Whigs repealed the bill of '42. So far is it from that fact, that with not more than ral, manufacturing and mining interests have a two exceptions the Loco Foco press throughout right to demand legislative protection from the the country, claim the bill of '46, as a true party two exceptions the Loco Foco press throughout measure. This is an honor no one will contend with them for. MEXICO.

> Gen. Taylor appears to have finally set out on his march to the interior of Mexico, and in a short time will have passed the second great crisis at Monterey.

> At the last advices 15000 men were collected by Paredes. It is now however generally thought that the coming of Santa Anna, and recent events at the seat of Government will force him to return to Mexico. Of the movements of Santa Anna, we know nothing except of his arrival before

Vera Cruz. The New York Tribune has received from Havana a letter, which asserts on the most respectable authority, that an agreement had been entered into between Santa Anna and certain agents of the British and American Governments. The arangement is said to be as follows :- "The Mexican Federal Government of 1824 to be re-estab- tion at Washington, on that subject. Mr. Foste can Federal Government of 1824 to be re-estab-ed under the guaranty of the United States; so was among the few here, (we say few, for at that time the whole Rree-Trade party of the State conthat, in case of future pronunciamentos, the U.S. that, in case of future pronunciamentos, the U.S. sisted of a minority of the men in office on the Government shall have a right to interfere in support of the Constitutional authorities. The Rio our course, and openly defended the proposed mea-Grande to be the boundary line and the Californius to be organized as a distinct Territory, un- he then expressed we believe thin to be noncest.—
He was from Bradford county, and his opinions der the protection of the United States, but not were most ably argued and carried out by Messrs. governed by Americans until the inhabitants shall think fit to annex themselves, to favor which pur- Wilmot in Congress. pose the country will be allowed to carry on a

The intelligence it true, is of the greatest moment, and would go far to content all parties and From Gen. Kearny nothing has been heard for

nearly 20 days, and probably the next arrival from New Mexico will give an account of his complete success. He will have only the Mexican soldiery to contend with, the people of the upper provinces, by long and familiar intercourse and business connection, having become to look on the people of the U. S. as friends. From Gen. Wool nothing

THE CANAL. The water is now in the Canal between Reading and Philadelphia, and we learn that arrangements have been made between the Company and several individuals to put on a line

between these two points. They will commence running in a short time. The Reading Journal is in error, in stating that the whole line will be navigable early in October, and in time to be of material benefit to the

coal trade. We have derived information within a few days, on which our readers may rely, that the canal may be navigable throughout in all October-but it is extremely doubtful, whether any coal will reach New York through that channel, this season. If there does, only one trip can be made with a limited number of boats, unless navigation should be prolonged to an unusual late period, by the mildness of the season. Dealers holding back un der the expectation of receiving their coal by canal this season will run a great risk.

We had intended commenting upon the mproper character of the resolutions adopted at the recent loco-foco county Convention, palliating the conduct of Geo. M. Dallas, and the undecided manner in which they speak of the powers that be, who have crushed our industry; but the following communication, which we know is from a thorough democrat, has relieved us from the ne

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Orwigsburg Sept. 8th, 1846. Mr. Bannan . As a citizem of the county, a Democrat of the old school, and for many years a subscriber to your paper, I claim the right through your columns, to protest against the proceedings of the Democratic Convention recently held in Schuylkill Haven. I wish to say that they are inconsistent and totally at variance with the principles of the party. They are servile in their construction-bending with undignified hostility to the mandates of a higher power, and altogether tending to a sacrifice of the interests of the people.

The resolution relating to the President is with out dignity, and while it expresses "undiminished confidence in the integrity, abilities, protection, and sound Democratic principles," it asserts posiknown fact, that the bill of '46 was made a test tively that there is only "a plurality of his official acts, that meet our decided approbation." The resolution, also, relating to the Vice President, is alike unbecoming, and while it concurs, it salves over, in wishey-washey expressions, and excuses one of the most impudent violations of principle that has yet disgraced our country.

It pretends to concur in the act and most gracion volunteers the excuse; and then willingly-1 was going to say charitably—concludes that "the mistake," which cuts off already some \$25,000 per week from the operatives of this county, must e credited "to the act," and not "the intention. It further expresses a belief that the "vote was given conscientiously," and that notwithstanding nis speeches in favor of protection-his pledges of delity to the working man, we must excuse him -let him go ahead, and sin no more-that we the hewers of wood and the drawers of water"-the men who made him-who loved him-who honored him, and are now deceived and ruined by him, must knock under, and cat the crust we have earnvoted with them was Mr. Hilliard of Alabama ed by our "good intentions." According to these resolutions we have no business to resent our misplaced confidence, but must humbly submit and

pocket the consequences.

Such are the inferences I am obliged to draw from the resolutions before me, and if such are to the, hereafter, the leading principles of the Demo-cratic party, the sooner the Lord delivers us the better it will be for the community. If we are to submit to such doctrine, we may as well begin at once to settle the question of our privileges to the preliminary conventions. The country which has hitherto been laboring under a plethera of prosperity-has extended, under our Democratic men sures, our commerce to every sea-her people has icy than any other State, he would leave it in her descended unto the bowels of the earth for our wealth and resource, and has covered even the ness with civilization and plenty-yet this grand system which has been conducted by men who understood the wants and wishes of the peole-who have acted and stood above the subterfuges of the demagogue, and who have followed -have honored-revered and adhered to the principles of our llustrious Jeffers on-must it-must -must, we be sacrificed to the good intentions of George M. Dallas ? Or must we surrender our ights and privileges, and like a set of mules be hipped into the measures of office holders-ofice hunters and their dependants-I for one say no, and believe the consistent Democrat will view with disgust this whinning, gnomenious, degrading attempt to palliate the conduct of our be-

> The other resolutions are alike disgraceful to the party, but as this notice has been beyond my limits. I will reserve for another time the illustrations which will exhibit the trickery of our lea-

A DEMOCRAT OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

WM. B. FOSTER, JR. AND THE TARIFF.--We hod understood from various sources that W'm. B. Foster, jr., the candidate for Canal Commissioner, vas opposed to the Protective Policy, but we could hardly credit the truth of these surmises, believing that no man, however competent he might be therwise, would be offered to the people, who held on this all-absorbing question. But the truth of the charges appear to be now fully established .-The Sunbury American, a locofoco journal, asserts positively that . Mr. Foster is a free trade man, and his election would be regarded as a free-trade triumoh."

The Harrisburg Argus, another Lecosoco journal at Harrisburg, with the name of Wm. B. Foster at its head, confirms the above statement in the following decided language:

MR. FOSTER AND THE TABLES. The Demo eratic Union of last week contained a very able article urging the re-election of Wm. B. Foster, Jr. To the object of the article we take no exception; but believing that our neighbors have been imposed upon, we must protest against the attempt to make Mr. Foster occupy a false position on the tariff question. We believe such an attempt to be contrary to his wishes. He is too honorable and high minded to desire to deceive the people of Penusylvania. He has not been backward in avowing his opinions on the various subjects that agitate the public mind-and on none are his sentiments better understood than those he entertain on the subject of a tariff. At the meeting of the last Congress it will be recollected that the Argus took ground against the views of the administrasures of the party at Washington. In the views of the State last winter, and by the Hon. David

We now say, and can safely appeal to every free trade with both Republics, and admit colonists man that has ever heard Mr. Foster speak on the from all countries, and of all religions and creeds." subject, and they are not a few, that he was at open opponent of the tariff of 1842, and an gave ate and defender of the views expressed on that subject, by the organs of the administration at Washington.

> The Hon: FELIX G. McConnell, M. C., from Alabama, committed suicide at Washington, on Thursday last. He shot himself in the head with pistol.

A queer definition of woman is given in a cotemporary. He says she is "a bustling production of art, between a thistle and a little

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL. South Anthracite Region.

LEHIGH DISTRICT, CONTINUED. In the gap of the Sharp or Tuscarora mountain the coal and iron ore veins, developed and worked, are as follows, commencing with the lowermost coal vein, it being that which crops out to the surface near the top of the mountain, and proceedin north towards the centre of the basin: No. 1, coal vein-locally called S vein, contain

4 feet of good coal at top, I foot of undermining, and 3 feet of rough coal in bottom. The gang way has been driven in this vein about 200 fee on the west side of the gap.

No. 2, coal vein—locally called R vein, in which the gangway has been driven on the west

side of the gap for about 1800 feet, contains 5 feet top bench of coal, 1 foot undermining, and 3 feet ottom bench of coal.

No.3, coal vein-locally called QQ vein, con tains 3 feet top bench of coal, 13 foot of dirt in middle, and 11 to 2 feet of coal bottom bench. No. 4, coal vein-locally called Q vein contain about 4 feet of coal in one bench. The Q vein i 10 feet north of the QQ vein. The gangway through which the coal of both veins are brought to the surface has been driven in on the west side of the gap upwards of 3000 feet. These two veins are worked under lease from the Lehigh Coal Company on the east side of the gap. The coal very regular and free from fault No. 5, coal vein, locally called P vein, in which

the gangway has been driven on the east side the gap for about 1500 feet, is about 14 or 15 feet between slates, there is 3 feet bottom bench of coal over which is I foot of undermining and the remainer or top bench is coal and slate alternating No. 6, small coal vein, about 1 foot in thick-No. 7, vein of coal, locally called the O vein,

contains 3 feet bottom bench coal, 11 foot boncy 27! coal, and about 5 feet top bench good coal. gangway upon this vein has been driven in on the west side of the gap about 1000 feet. No. 8, vein of coal, locally called OO vein, was,

proved by a tunnel cut across the measures to the north about 300 feet in from the mouth of the C vein gangway. The cross cut or tunnel was made through about 24 feet of slate. The vein of coal cut was 6 feet in thickness, but proved ery soft, and consequently has not been wrought. No. 9. coal vein, small, not opened.

thickness, has a rock top, and has been worked upwards of 1000 feet on the west side of the No. 11, coal vein, locally called the M vein, contains about 1 foot of coal.

No. 12, coal vein, locally called L vein, contains 34 feet of coal, the gangway has been driven in west of the gap say 1000 feet. The vein has a rock top.

No. 13, supposed vein of coal, small.

No. 14, vein of coal 18 inches in thickness. No. 15, vein of coal, locally called K vein, con ains 6 feet of coal of a soft nature, the gangway as been driven in about 300 feet west of the gap No. 16, vein of coal 14 feet in thickness.

No. 17, vein of coal 21 feet in thickness. The above veins of coal all dip to the north at n angle of 70 to 80 degrees—the dip decreases from south to north. Up to No. 9 the veins may be considered of the white ash class-No. 10 to 7. are red ash.

Still proceeding north from No. 17, there is deeloped between it and the valley, four red ash veins which have a south dip. These are evidenty the uprising to the north of some of the last escribed veins, thus forming a trough or basin. In a former communication I promised that after I had given a description of the coal veins at l'amaqua I would submit my views, relative to the rmation of the mass of coal found on the Leich estate at the Summit Hill mine, on which rofessor Rogers, in his second annual report of he Geological Exploration of the state of Pennylvania, page 80, has remarked as follows: A very analagous displacement of the same ountain ridge,* and on a scale scarcely less con

iderable, occurs on the southern side of the basin, at the Summit Mines of the Lehigh Compa ny, where the castern prolongation of the Sharp ountain, has been thrust northward of the wes ern, through a distance of many hundred yards. This has formed a broad, elevated plateau, between the two disjointed summits of the mountain from which all the upper coal measures have been swept away, and the strata denuded precisely to tha fortunate depth necessary to lay the vast osite near the base of the series, accessible on the surface of the hill. Thus an immense mass o coal has been spread out over a wide space, in nearly horizontal position, disturbed, however by numerous sharp east and west wrinkles, or paral lel antichinal axis. These undulations point dis tinctly to the transverse disruption of the mountain and the adjoining coal measures, as the origin of this remarkable table land.'

The conclusions arrived at from my own observations of this part of the coal field, relative to the cause which produced the great deposit of coal at the Summit Hill mine is not that the mountain has been thrust forward for several hundred yards to the north; but that the gradual elevation of the basin or synchinal axis or coal veins, formed by the north dip of the veins of Sharp mountain bains, and rising again to the north of Tamaqua. becomes at the Summit Hill mine, so near the sur face as to expose some of the thicker and lower eins of the series. These veins, saddling over to form a second north dip, constitute those which are now being worked by the Lehigh Company, at the Summit hill. The great thickness of coal may be attributed in part, to the fact that in many places where saddles of veins occur, the coal is much thicker than it is in its regular north or south dip. The same fact may apply to the saddling of two or more veins and the saddle, or antichinal axis of coal worked at the Summit Hill mine, may riews in opposition to the large mass of voters be the aggregate thickness of two, three, or more veins; for the fact has been satisfactorily proved that the distances between the coal veins in the central part of the region, are much greater than they are between the same coal veins, in their coninuation towards the east and west termination of the basin. The rocks lying between the coal veins, in the central portion, occupying a space of many yards, then out in other places, leaving at last the coal slate only, and sometimes not that, party. to separate the coal veins. The great thickness of coal and slate alternating, at the Summit Hill

mine, may be caused by two or more veins coalescing in this manner.
The basin, or synclinal axis of coal veins, be fore described, continues eastward to the Summit Hill new mine, an excavation of much smaller area than that of the Summit Hill old mine pas sing this, the chain of mountain is discontinued the gradual elevation of the basin, and the falling off of the mountain, effect a diminuation or dis continuation to this trough of coal veins-all the supposed shoving, disruption, and dislocation, is nothing now than the natural consequences to be expected from causes like the foregoing, that is, to use the miners' phrase, the coal veins, from their elevated position as found at the Summit hill, ba

Like termination to the above, are found in different places in the coal formation, both as regard separate veins and series of veins, which will be reated upon in their proper places. The second north dip of this coal strata, main

ain the same line of prolongation from Tamaque to the Summit Hill mine, and from thence to the point of termination of the coal veins near the Lehigh. The synclinal axis formed by the uprising o the Locust mountain coal veins at Tamaqua, coninues to Rhume run, andt here in consequeece the higher elevation of the veins, and the deep gap coal veins of this axis saddles over, and forms a second dip to the south. The synclinal axis run out some distance east from Rhume run, but the record south dip of the veins continue until they meet in the point of termination, near the Lehigh W. F. ROBERTS,

Engineer of mines, Philada.

* Professor Rogers here alludes to what he terms in the foregoing paragraps, of the same work an enor-mous dislocation in the entire change of the Sharp mountain, nine miles east of Pottsville,' on which I shall have occasion to offer some remarks, which will appear in their proper place.

SUDDEN DEATH .- We learn that Mrs. Crawshaw, wife of Mr.M. Crawshaw, on Monday even ing last, fell in the yard, and died immediately.

The Locofocos in Pike county split, and -all owing no doubt to a "whig panic."

FOR THE MINERS JOURNAL. The Sober Second Thought-, WARRANTED TO EXTERMINATE WEEVILS. President Van Buren, had great confidence

in the sober second thought of the people.

In the great struggle between that distinguished statesman and Gen. Harrison, the latter was triumphant from the operation of the sober second thought. Our southern Democratic rulers had until a compromise bill to save a part, rather than lose the whole, and reduce grdually, rather than prostrate our manufactures at one blow, was forced from the friends of American industry.

Ist. The tariff was reduced to the control of the cont

1st. The tariff was reduced to the ad valorem system, and at 20 per cent. duty!

2d. A sub treasury, or independent treasury
was established! 3d. The receipts of the government were con-

fined to gold and silver, and this paid to the office holders! 4th. The expenses of government were increase ed to over forty millions per annum!

5th. The Florida war was forced upon us, and

continued to eat up the proceeds of the public 6th. Defaulters by hundreds went into the treasury pap, with spoon bills, leaving the me-chanic and laborer to eat hard earned soup with a fork. Swartwouts, Hoyts, Prices, and other gentecl robbers, were plenty; and a tour through Eu-rope was quite fashionable, "until the affair was

7th. The proceeds of the public lands went into Uncle Sam's custody—but presto ! and it had disappeared. The land was full of Fakirs of Ava! 8th. A loan of twelve millions was authorized to carry on the government; and 6 per cent interest was offered; but it, was hard work to get the loan at 100-when it should have been sold at

9th. There was four receiver generals appointat a salary of \$3000 each, and a small army of ceiver-colonels, captains, &c., &c., to take care the public monies, on the principle that the less toncy we have, the more officers there must be take care of it! Thus the Weevils multiplied. The sober second thought of the people demanded a change, and the party in power were notified to quit! Yet strange as it may seem, and it is as true as strange, the Whig party just had time to re-model Uncle Sam's wagon, and put on the broad tire of Protection to American inqustry; No. 10, coal vein, locally called N vein, is 3 feet when the Tyler weevil got into the granary again and now it is filled with them : The gluten.(cash) is all gone, and the public granary is alive with the largest kind of weevils!

1st. We have an ad valorem tariff of about 22 per cent! 2d. We have an independent treasury!

3d. The receipts of the government are to be gold, silver and treasury notes! (The administraion is a free banker.) . 4th .- The expenses of government are suppos-

ed to exceed lifty millions! 5th. We have the Mexican war, to take the precious metals out of this country, if the imporlations of foreign goods does not take it away fast. enough!

6th. The defaulter's accounts are not made out yet, but the weevils are there ! 7th. We have hundreds now learning financial jugglery : They will show their tricks shortly. 8th. Another loan of 10 or \$15,000,000 is wanted for the weevils to operate on, and 9th. There is an army of receivers already organized! Very different from the beroes of the

Rio Grande, who get \$7 per month; the latter may use their forks, but the spoon bills will do the clean thing! Query.-Shall this state of things continue? or is there another second sober thought among the people?

POSTSCRIP er to England, in place of Mr. McLane, and in the Navy Department, is to be succeeded by Hon.

John Y. Mason, the present Attorney General. The Steamer Exclsior as she was leaving her wharf, in New York, on the north River, on the 10th inst. burst her boiler, by which acciden 20 to 30 perished. None except those who leaped over board, whose number was small, were saved



A PROTECTIVE TARIFF. The true and only policy of the Country, which gives labor its reward and stimlates industry. Our own workshops in preference to those · of Euron

NOW AND FOREVER!! PROTECTIVE TARIFF TICKET.

Canal Commissioner, JAMES M. POWER. Congress. GEORGE N. ECKERT. . Assembly. SAMUEL KAUFFMAN. A. W. LEYBURN. Commissioner. CAPT. LEWIS DREHER. Director. HENRY HOY. Auditor.
JOHN W. ROSEBERRY.

POLK AND DALLAS TICKET. We encompass the ticket, with extracts from the proceedings of the Convention, that placed the candidates in nomination, which is the only seknowledged expounder of the principles of the

Resolved, That we have undiminished confi-

dence in the integrity, abilities, patriotism, and sound Democratic principles of James K. Polk, President of the United States, and that a very large plurality of his official acts meet with our decided approbation. Canal Commissioner. WILLIAM B. FOSTER, JR., Assembly.
GEORGE REIFSNYDER. KENNEDY ROBINSON. Sheriff.
MICHAEL SELTZER. Commissioner. STEPHEN RINGER. Director. MOSES REED. . Auditor.

CHRLES W. CLEMENS. Resolved, That George M. Dallas, Vice President of the United States in giving the casting vote for the so called "McKay's Tariff Bill," did. not carry out the wishes of a large majority of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, yet in giving the vote he did it conscientiously, and that he had in view alone the interests of the whole people whom he represented, as the presiding officer of the Senate of the United States—it is the inten-tion and not the act which ought to criminate a

The Native Americans have nominated the following ticket; in giving publicity to it, by request, we cannot help expressing regret that even a few of our citizens should, at the present june ture of affairs throw away their votes, by attempting to keep up an organization, among us which has been so often and so unanimously condemned by the whole community. Assembly-Samuel J. Potts, William Dehaven.

Sheriff-Nathan Cleaver, Commissioner-William Riland. Di ector-Gabriel Drake, Auditor-John Conrad. Conferees-Ross Bull, Kimber Cleaver.

Want of room prevents us from publishing the commenced pummelling each other to keep up the | proceedings this week. They will appear in our next.