



POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 12, 1846.

At the Post Office, Coal Avenue, Pottsville, Pa. No. 16, State Street, Pottsville, Pa. South-east corner of Baltimore & Chestnut Streets, Pottsville, Pa. is our agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements for the Miners' Journal.

Our paper is almost exclusively occupied with proceedings of meetings, communications, and advertisements. In a few weeks our columns will be devoted again, when we will make up our usual quota of miscellaneous reading.

THE COUNTY MEETING.—The meeting on Monday last, of the Whigs of Schuylkill county, was enthusiastic and harmonious and framed a ticket which is spoken of in every quarter with favor and approbation. A series of resolutions was also passed without dissent, after the meeting was addressed by G. N. Eckert Esq., the congressional candidate, with great force 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 Messrs. Steen & Hoover, who offer for sale a lot of good articles that will soon be reasonable, and good housekeepers always provide ahead for their 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 life grateful, and which, from the proximity of the equinox, we may expect to continue some days.

FRUIT.—We received a few days ago a basket of peaches, from Mr. Benjamin Pott, of large size and fine color, and equal in all respects to any brought from the city. From a few trees, Mr. P. raised one hundred bushels, which he offers for sale on favorable terms. We wonder that more attention is not generally paid to the cultivation of fruit by the farmers of Schuylkill.

GEORGE.—The justly and very celebrated Dr. Stillman, purpose during the present month to deliver a series of five lectures on this interesting science, as connected with mining, provided a class of 200 subscribers at one dollar each, can be had. A programme of the course may be seen at this office, where persons disposed to subscribe, are requested to leave their names during the day.

Dr. Stillman 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. We trust that such a class as is desired will be obtained 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 other manner.

ACCIDENT.—We regret that the Hon. Luther Kidder, while on his way from Wilkesbarre to Orwigsburg, for the purpose of holding the court was unluckily 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, but those of moment, will be postponed until the next term.

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 cases 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. Leuffler Esq., an engineer on the Schuylkill canal, both of whose legs were sprained, in an attempt to leap from the coach box, when he sat.

CAST BOATS.—During the past week one of the enlarged boats was launched from the yard of Mr. Shelly, 100 feet in length by 17 feet 6 inches in breadth. To navigate our canal, boats must 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 learn, pass boats 103 feet by 17 feet 6 inches. By this difference each boat will carry 10 or 15 tons more, it having been ascertained by experiment that boats of the dimensions we have spoken of, will carry 200 tons. Mr. Shelly at his yard is building extensively.

WE learn from Dauphin county, that at the Locofoco County Convention, the State Administration was completely routed. A resolution approving of W. B. Foster, Jr., as Canal Commissioner, was put down by a vote of 13 to 22. Judge Eldred was recommended for the next Governor, and Doct. Mercer Brown, of Middletown, was also recommended as his candidate for Congress. The resolutions were of the right stamp. The State Administration will oppose the ticket. Occurrence also states that from present appearances, Eckert's majority will be 800, and may reach 1000 in Dauphin. The friends of Protection of all parties are fallen into his support. The Natives formed a ticket, but all those who have been heretofore Whigs, are withdrawing from the ticket, or intend to do so. It is at most exclusively a Locofoco movement in that quarter, and may be joined by the State Administration party, in opposition to the Cameron branch of the party, which appears to have the ascendancy in Dauphin.

OUR READER.—A gentleman who has visited large portions of our region, 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 all the facilities in the erection of buildings and new improvements, is almost unheard-of—large numbers of men are collected in knots and wanderings about unemployed, some speculating on the future, others calling it a "whig panic," and a large portion heaping deep and bitter 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 bottom of our hearts, we think 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 sure to follow evil deeds, must be severe indeed.

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 interests of the working man, spoke so strongly in support of the Tariff of '45, 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 Ledger and the Baltimore Sun are owned by one and the same concern. The article we referred to was palpably false to be true, for in the Sun of Monday was an attack in desperately bad English and worse logic, than in Tuesday's Ledger came endorsed with the regular seal of the fraternity. This article says many things, among others, that the Miners' Journal is published by an agent for the proprietor. Well what of it? People with even very bad 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 shall look at the Ledger now, from the point of view of the interests of this region and the country.

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 to 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? The concern, proprietors of the Baltimore Sun and Philadelphia Ledger, became interested in coal lands. Both papers swallowed all their prior assertions and acted as if the good of the nation depended upon the maintenance of the interests 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 masters in Schuylkill county.

But that from the fact that they became owners of lands they should change their course, should surprise any one, familiar with its course, for in our memory and that of the community, 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 people 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 Bill of '46 would prostrate the country, the Ledger denied it. We have attempted to prove our words; we think we have 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 informed of it that they may know how to correct it, therefore it is that we have spoken plainly of the true state of things in this region. We have never sold ourselves for the patronage of the government. Had we been disposed we might have gotten as good a price as the Ledger, but would 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 authentic 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 untrue 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 a working man. Why this is the case we can not tell. The laboring man, the hard and heavy 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 vitality 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 however, in the old maxim, that justice is sure to triumph over iniquity, the veil will soon be removed and the Ledger will stand forth in all its naked deformity.

The Hot Blast of the Valley Furnace has been roofed in, and the whole works put in a full state of suspension. The roof is unroofed 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 LADIES SEMINARY.—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 & Aechernach's Shoe Store in Centre st., on Monday next, and continue there until the School Room now being prepared for the school, is ready.

A "SOC DOLIGER."—The following salutary and sensible resolution was passed unanimously by the Schuylkill County Democratic Convention, on Monday last. It gives the party and looses gentlemen a socioliger, and will have a good effect. We intend to carry it at the head of our editorial column until the resolution it contemplates shall be fully accomplished.

Resolved, That it is recommended to our next general county meeting to pass a resolution that no person shall hereafter be placed in nomination for any office, who has not for the last three years, immediately preceding the election at which such nominee is proposed to be a candidate supported 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 "socioliger." And if the people should dare to think for themselves, they may expect to be visited with another "socioliger" in this shape:

Resolved, That we, the leaders, and office hunters 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 "socioliger" 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, DANIEL BOCK, ISRAEL REINHART, OLANNO DEFORD, MARTIN WEAVER, G. H. HENB, JOHN BENNINGER, JOHN REED, WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, MORRAN MORGAN, Secretaries.

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

Resolved, That the meeting proceed to the nomination of candidates for the different offices, and appoint Tellers, and adjourn for a half hour to enable the people to ballot directly for the candidates. After the nominations were made for the different offices, the chair appointed Jeremiah Reed, Esq., and Doct. J. Trichter, Tellers. An intermission of a half hour took place for the balloting, 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 Brunswick, Director of the Poor.

HENRY HOY, of West Brunswick, Auditor. JOHN W. ROSEBERRY, of Orwigsburg.

On motion, it was Resolved, That this meeting do now unanimously recommend the above ticket to the voters of Schuylkill county for their support. It was adopted unanimously.

On motion, a committee of the following persons were appointed by the chair to report resolutions for the signature of the meeting, viz: Benjamin Bannan, Esq., Samuel U. Benjamin Bensing, James H. Campbell, Esq., Peter Filbert, George Medlar, Esq., Joseph Albright, and John Spohn, who retired and reported the following, which were adopted by the meeting with acclamation, viz:

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support the Protective Tariff Ticket formed this day directly by the people. Composed of men in whom we have implicit confidence, we earnestly recommend them to the public as worthy of their support.

Resolved, That we heartily respond to the unanimous nomination of George N. Eckert, of Schuylkill by the Conference in district Convention, as our candidate for Congress—a man who has been a resident of this county for the last 20 years, intimately connected with its leading interests, a business man, and who has devoted a large portion of both his time and money in advocating and establishing the Protective Policy, which he thoroughly understands, not only in theory, but in its practical application, and who has been for many years, but independent and determined in the support of principles, the establishment of which will add to the prosperity of the greatest number. In fact he is possessed in an eminent degree of all the requisite qualifications to make a representative of whom the whole district may feel proud. Schuylkill county, if she is true to the Protective Policy, in which she is more interested than any other county of the State, cannot fail to give him a majority.

Resolved, That this meeting is opposed to the nomination of a candidate for Sheriff, for the following reasons: 1st. Because no nomination for this office has heretofore been made in Schuylkill county, since it was created in 1815, or in Benks 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 safety of the people, and therefore he should be a man who can make his own choice in accordance with the good old system, which has worked well so far, and secured to the people the most competent, faithful, and efficient officers without the aid of a party nomination, which is generally dictated by few persons, to further their own selfish views, at the expense of the rights, interests and choice of the people. A prompt and decisive rebuke to the ballot box will effectually prevent any future attempt to subvert the choice of the people in making their own selection, and the Whig Party will be enabled to secure to the people the best man for the office.

Resolved, That this meeting declare their determined and persevering hostility to the British Tariff of 1846, which discriminates so largely against American labor and industry, that even a Southern free trade Locofoco would not be so harsh, cruel and unjust to labor and capital, that he proffered sacrificing the high and honorable post of United States Senator, in preference to casting his vote in its favor. The country demands its reprobation.

Resolved, That we are determined to adhere to the admirable system of Protection to American labor and industry as embodied in the tariff of 1842, which combined also the principle of revenue, a measure which restores to the laboring man, the country from a low state of depression, and places it in a high degree of prosperity, and which we are bound 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 repeal.

Resolved, That while Congress appropriates millions every year to an army for the defence of a frontier citizen—and to a navy for the protection of those engaged in commerce, the agricultural, manufacturing and mining interests have a right to demand legislative protection from the laws of other countries, a course of policy which fills our coffers and supports our government, while the aid of direct taxation, gives employment to our people, adds to the 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 marked a sacrifice of her best interests, she should vote in favor of a tariff which would be the ruin of her manufacturing and mining interests, and which would be the ruin of her own people, and which would be the ruin of her own people, and which would be the ruin of her own people.

Resolved, That we cordially extend the right hand of fellowship to all the friends of protection in the country, without regard to the political distinctions 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 do not intend to let their rights and interests, and dare maintain them.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, that no man can be considered a true friend 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 be a true friend 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 be a true friend of Protection to American industry and at the same time a supporter of the present Administration.

Resolved, In the language of James M. Power's friends and neighbors, in Mercer county, that in asking the support of the people of Pennsylvania for one of their citizens as a candidate for Canal Commissioner, they do so in the full and confident confidence in his honesty and patriotism. It is well known that James M. Power comes not before the people holding office, and presented by any combination of politicians. One of the principles they advocate, he stands before them free and untrammelled. Now is the time for Pennsylvania to speak in the loudest tones in favor of the tariff of '42, and give a rebuke to those politicians and citizens who have so fraudulently lusted after his interests. Let her rally round the support of the TARIFF, and let it 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 Congress, for the very able and efficient services he has rendered to his constituents while representing this district, and particularly for the devotion he has paid to the leading interests of Schuylkill county.

Resolved, That the idea held out that coal and iron will be protected at the next session of Congress, and that duties under the British law of 1846, will be charged on freight also, are only delusions trumped up to betray and deceive the people. 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 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 language:

"We have made up our mind to state plainly to those who wish to hold out inducements to a portion 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 of the ascending scale."

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Resolved, That notwithstanding the above extract, the people can and will effect a change in the British tariff bill of 1846, if they are true to their own interests, but it cannot be accomplished by voting for the liberators and supporters of the present National Administration.

Resolved, That James B. Levan, Horace Smith, John Dennison, Orlando DeFord, James M. Campbell, and F. Whiting, be candidates for Schuylkill county confer with similar conferees appointed with other counties on the propriety of nominating a Senator to represent this district in the State legislature.

Resolved, That the present county Standing Committee be continued during the ensuing year. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers of the meeting, and published in all the papers friendly to the protective policy in the county, and such others as may choose to copy them in the descending, instead of the ascending scale.

On motion the meeting adjourned with six cheers for the ticket formed.

(Signed by the Officers.)

VOTE ON THE REPEAL OF THE TARIFF.

As we see with some astonishment, a disposition most falsely to charge on the Whig party the repeal of the Tariff of '42, in spite of the well known fact, that the bill of '46 was made a test 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. Locofoco, 113 18 12 Whig, 1 71 6 Native, 0 6

There were absent of the Whigs three, of the Locofoco eleven, and three vacancies. Of the Locofoco votes who voted against repeal eleven were from Pa., four from New York, two from New Jersey, and one from Maryland. The Locofoco votes from all the other States in the Union, voted against the Tariff of '42. The one Whig who voted with them was Mr. Hilliard of Alabama elected avowedly as a Free Trade man.

The bill then went to the Senate and after being warmly opposed by the Whigs, and silently insisted on by the Locos, the time of a 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 Penn., 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 Policy than any other State, he would leave it in her power to save it. The following is the list:

Allen, Fairfield, Atherton, Dix, Dickinson, Pennycuik, McDuffie, Calhoun, Colquhoun, Lewis, Bagby, Chambers, Speight, Turley, Haigney, Bright, Simple, Breese, Atchison, Sevier, Cass, Yule, Westcott, Houston, Rank, Benton and Ashby—27.

NAYS—Corwin, Evans, Cliley, Upham, Phelps, Webster, Davis, Simmons, Greene, Huntington, Niles, Miller, Dayton, Cameron, Sturgeon, T. Clayton, J. M. Clayton, Pearce, Johnson, Archer, Mangum, Barritt, Barrow, Johnson, Morrill, Crittenden and Washington—18.

The Vice President gave his casting vote for the bill of 1842, which sealed the fate of the tariff of 1842. Mr. Jarnagan, who it is well known was friendly to the bill of '42, was prohibited from voting for it by his instructions and purposely absent 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 obeyed instructions for doing so, how can Mr. Jarnagan 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 Carolina, having previously resigned, rather than vote for a bill of which he disapproved. 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 two exceptions the Locofoco pass throughout the country, claim the bill of '46, as a true party measure. This is an honor no one will contend with them for.

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 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 arrangement is said to be as follows:—The Mexican Federal Government of 1824, to be re-established under the guaranty of the United States; so that, in case of future pronouncement, the U. S. Government shall have a right to interfere in support of the Constitutional authorities. The Rio Grande to be organized as a distinct Territory, and the protection of the United States, but not governed by Americans until the inhabitants shall think fit to annex themselves, to favor which purpose the U. S. Government will be allowed to carry on a free trade with both Republics, and admit colonists from all countries, and of all religions and creeds.

The intelligence it true, is of the greatest moment, and would go far to content all parties and opinions.

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 of steam boats, to carry freight and passengers 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 under the expectation of receiving their coal by canal this season will run a great risk.

We had intended commenting upon the improper 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 necessity:

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL. Orwigsburg Sept. 8th, 1846.

Mr. Bannan: As a citizen 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, and unworthy in their spirit. They are 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 without dignity, and while it expresses "undiminished confidence in the integrity, ability, protection, and domestic principles" it asserts positively 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 salutes him in "whispering" expressions, and altogether tending to a sacrifice of the interests of the people.

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It pretends to concur in the act and most graciously expresses the excuse; and then willingly— "I am going to say nothing," concludes that "the mistakes" which exist of already some \$25,000 per week from the operations of this county, must be credited "to the act," and not "the intention." It further expresses a belief that the "vote was given conscientiously," and that notwithstanding its speeches in "whispering" protection, and fidelity to the working man, we must excuse him, "let him go ahead, and sin no more—that we the tilters of wood and the drawers of water"—the men who made him—who loved him—who honored him—who were not deceived by his professions, must knock under, and eat the crust we have earned 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 measures I am obliged to draw from the resolutions before me, and if such are to be, hereafter, the leading principles of the Democratic 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 plethora of prosperity—has extended, under our Democratic measures, our commerce to every sea—her people has descended into the bowels of the earth for our wealth and resource, and has covered every wilderness with civilization and plenty—yet this grand system which has been conducted by men who understood the wants and wishes of the people—who have not only stood by the side of the fugitives of the emmigration, and who have followed—have honored—revere and adhered to the principles of our illustrious Jeffersons—must it—must it—must it be sacrificed to the good intentions of George G. Dallas? Or must we surrender our rights and privileges, and allow ourselves to be whipped into the measures of office holders—office hunters and their dependants—I for one say no, and believe the consistent Democrat will view with disgust this whining, gnomish, degrading attempt to palliate the conduct of our betrayer.

THE DEMOCRAT OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

Wm. B. FOSTER, JR. AND THE TARIFF.—We had understood from various sources that Wm. B. Foster, Jr., the candidate for Canal Commissioner, was opposed to the Protective Policy, but we could hardly credit the truth of these rumors, believing that no man, however competent he might be otherwise, would be offered to the people, who held views in opposition to the large mass of voters on this all-absorbing question. But, the truth of the charges appear to be now fully established.—The Sunbury American, a loco-foco journal, asserts positively that "Mr. Foster is a free trade man, and his election would be regarded as a free-trade triumph."

The Harrisburg Aigles, another loco-foco 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 TARIFF.—The Democratic 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 feel compelled to state that Mr. Foster occupies a position against 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 Pennsylvania. 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 entertains 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 administration at Washington, on that subject. Mr. Foster was among the few here, (we say few, for at that time the whole Free-Trade party of the State consisted of a minority of the men in office on the hill), who took occasion to find fault with us for our course, and openly defended the proposed measure, and in doing so, he placed himself in the ranks of the tariff. He then expressed his belief in the honesty of Mr. Bradford county, and his opinions were most ably argued and carried out by Messrs. Webb and Pickett in the House of Representatives of the State last winter, and by the Hon. David Wilmut in Congress.

We now say, and can safely appeal to every man that has ever heard Mr. Foster speak on the subject of a tariff, that he is perfectly an open opponent of the tariff of 1842, and in his capacity and defender of the views expressed at Washington, 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 a pistol.

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

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 lowest coal vein, being that which crops out to the surface near the top of the mountain, and proceeding north towards the centre of the basin:

No. 1. coal vein—locally called S vein, contains 4 feet of good coal at top, 1 foot of undermining, and 3 feet of rough coal in bottom. The gangway has been driven in this vein about 200 feet 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, and contains 5 feet top bench coal, 1 foot undermining, and 3 feet bottom bench of coal.

No. 3. coal vein—locally called QQ vein, contains 3 feet top bench of coal, 1 foot of dirt in middle, and 1 1/2 to 2 feet of coal bottom bench.

No. 4. coal vein—locally called Q vein, contains about 4 feet of coal in one bench. The vein is 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 900 feet. These two veins are worked under lease from the Lehigh Coal Company on the east side of the gap. The coal is 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 of the gap about 1500 feet, it is about 14 to 15 feet between staves, there is 3 feet bottom bench of coal over which is 1 foot of undermining and the remainder or top bench is coal and slate alternating.

No. 6. small coal vein, about 1 foot in thickness.

No. 7. vein of coal, locally called the O vein, contains 3 feet bottom bench coal, 1 1/2 foot bony coal, and about 5 feet top bench good coal. The 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 from the mouth of the vein gangway. The cross cut or tunnel was made through about 24 feet of slate. The vein of coal is about 6 feet in thickness, and is proved very soft, and consequently has not been wrought.

No. 9. coal vein, small, not opened.

No. 10. coal vein, locally called N vein, is 3 feet in thickness, has a rock top, and has been worked upwards of 1000