☞ The circulation of the Miners' Journal is greater than any other paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and has nearly double the circulation of any other published in Schuylkill county. It also circulates largely among capitalists, manufacturers, iron and coal dealers, throughout the Atlantic and Eastern States.

☞ Mr. E. J. Fay is authorized to receive subscriptions for the Miners' Journal, and receipt for the same at his Drug store, in Tamaqua.

Volney B. Palmer, *ob his Real Estate and Coal Agencies*,
Corner of Third & Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia,
No.160, Nassau Street, New York,
No. 16, State Street, Boston, and
South east corner of Baltimore, & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, is our Agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements for the Miners' Journal.

Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, July 1.

BENJAMIN BANNAN, *Editor.*
ELE BOWEN, *Assistant Editor.*

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY OF THE COUNTRY!
The People Demand its Restoration!

For President,
General ZACHARY TAYLOR,
Of Louisiana.

For Vice President,
Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE,
Of New York.

For Canal Commissioner,
NER MIDDLESWARTH,
Of Union County.

TAKE NOTICE.—There is a time for all things, saith the proverb; and now, we take it, is the time for subscribers to the *Miners' Journal*, and all others indebted to this establishment, *to pay up*. We have just finished making out the bills, and those concerned would confer a favor by immediately attending to the settlement of their respective accounts. Our distant subscribers are always safe in remitting the amounts of their bills through the Post-office; while those residing near the office of publication can settle at the "Captain's office."

We dislike to employ collectors. The small profits accruing from each individual subscription will scarcely justify the per centage for collection—the amounts being invariably small, while the trouble of collecting is just as great as if they were large. During the present year we have encountered some heavy expenses in the enlargement of our journal; and if our patrons will generally reflect that we provide nearly twice the amount of matter for the same money, that they usually obtain in country journals, they will perceive that our *expenses* must be of corresponding character; and that to meet these, our subscribers must be prompt in the discharge of their obligations.

Our collector will visit some portions of this county very shortly;—nevertheless, we should be pleased to see, and settle personally at the office, with all our friends.

THE IRON TRADE.

We copied a small article last week from one of our exchanges, and which has had currency for some time, to the effect that foreign Railroad Iron is now delivered in New England at $30 per ton. This is a mistake, and it is worthy of being immediately corrected.

English Iron can now be purchased on long credits, at $30 per ton.

	$30 00
Add duty under the present Tariff,	9 00
and transportation to this country,	4 00
And we find the whole cost, per ton, to be	$44 00

The duty under the Tariff of 1842, was $25 per ton, under which all the Railroad Iron establishments in this country were erected, and employment and good wages given to thousands of laborers.

Now Railroad Iron cannot be made in this country under $50 per ton, even at the present reduced rates of wages, and at the most favorable locations. This price will by no means insure a reasonable profit to the manufacturer, but will barely sustain him. Add to this the cost of transportation from Phœnixville or Danville to Boston, which is about equivalent to the cost from Wales to Boston, and we find that American Railroad Iron costs $55 per ton delivered at the latter place, and English Iron $44! This great difference it is which is closing all the Railroad establishments in the country, and has already closed those of the New England States. The cost of the raw materials—ore and fuel—necessary to make a ton of Railroad Iron, is but $20.00, on the ground. All the rest is *labor*; and it is the great difference in the price of labor between the two countries, that occasions the difference in the price of the manufactured articles and enables the foreign manufacturer to close up our workshops at pleasure!—Our machinery is just as good, if not superior; our coal and iron are just as plenty and accessible; and our facilities just as abundant—but our laborers cannot work for the pittance with which toil is rewarded in Europe. We cannot compete with foreign manufacturers without due and reasonable *protection* to the American laborer, and all experience goes to prove that such protection is necessary alike for the prosperity of our government, and the welfare of the laboring classes.

AMERICAN ARTS-UNION.

We perceive by the New-York papers, that the American Arts Union have recently purchased the celebrated allegorical pictures by the late Thomas Cole, entitled the *Course of Empire*. The series comprise four pieces, which were painted for the late Samuel Ward of New York, who paid over six thousand dollars for them. They are universally admired for the lofty conceptions they display, and the unsurpassed artistical beauty. These pictures will be offered, among others, as a prize in the annual distribution next fall. Thus, a person who will subscribe five dollars, becomes a member of the association for one year, and, besides receiving a copy of the regular annual engraving distributed to members of the association only, (and which is of itself worth the amount of subscription,) he will stand a chance of drawing these magnificent pictures by Cole, or some other prize of less value.

These pictures are fully equal to a prize of six thousand dollars in cash, which they would readily command; they are estimated at a much larger sum. This is the highest prize, therefore, ever offered by any similar association in Europe or America. The inducements held out, cannot fail to secure an unusually large number of subscribers, and promote in the highest degree the noble objects of the Association—viz: encouragement to American art and artists.

Persons desirous of subscribing, can leave their names at this office.

THE PLOW, THE LOOM, AND THE ANVIL.

John S. Skinner, Esq. has commenced the publication of a new monthly in Philadelphia, under the above title. Mr. S. in an able article in the first number of this work, now before us, advocates the protective policy of the country as being essentially necessary to the prosperity of the South as well as the North. We have not time, at present, to enter upon a detail of the reasons which he assigns;—suffice to say that he has very recently experienced a thorough and complete change of sentiment on this important subject, and that the whole was brought about by the perusal of Mr. Carey's able Book, entitled *The Past, the Present, and the Future*, which, singularly enough, converted the author himself from the theory of free trade, while investigating the positions contained in his book! Mr. Skinner has been well and favorably known to intelligent Farmers, Planters, and Cattle Feeders, for the last thirty years; and the cool force imposed in his views by these classes of our fellow-citizens is almost unknown, and justly so. In taking this firm stand, therefore, in behalf of a correct and clearly established political principle, he cannot but accomplish much good, and throw light in many dark and obscure places.

The work is neatly printed contains about 80 pp. in each number, and is furnished, at the exceedingly low price of $3. It should be found on the centre-table of every intelligent practical man, instead of the trashy stuff, poured of upon almost every family in those works purporting to be *Literary*.

CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE.

There is quite a *furore* among the political presses, on the subject of *Epistolary Brevity*.—Specimens continue to pour in from all quarters, and we have taken the following, at random, from our exchange papers. We present them solely as rare curiosities of literature, and doubt not that some future antiquarian will praise our name for "handing them down."

First in order comes the following answer from an eminent civilian, to an invitation to attend the River and Harbor Convention at Chicago:

Letter No. 1.

Detroit, May 29, 1847.

Dear Sir—I am much obliged to you for your kind attention in transmitting me an invitation to attend the Convention on Internal Improvement, which will meet in Chicago in July. Circumstances, however, will put it out of my power, to be present at that time.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,
LEWIS CASS.

The next letter is from a distinguished Secretary of the Navy, written while we were at war with Mexico, and while the Mexican armies were without a General and a leader. It is a curious document. One James Kirk Polk is supposed to have dictated it—but there is no doubt about its being in the original chirography of the Secretary.

Letter No. 2.
(Private and confidential.)
U. S. Navy Department, May 13th, 1846.

Commodore—If Santa Anna endeavors to enter the Mexican ports, you will allow him to pass freely.

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE BANCROFT.

Com. Connor, Com. Home Squadron.

The third letter of the series, and which excited unbounded consternation in Mexico, is signed by one Z. Taylor. It was written in reply to a note from the above mentioned Santa, politely demanding the surrender of the American troops.

Letter No. 3.

Head Quarters, Army of Occupation,
Near Buena Vista, Feb. 22, 1847.

Sir—In reply to your note of this date, summoning me to surrender my forces at discretion, I beg leave to say that I decline acceding to your request.

With high respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

Major General U. S. A. Com'd'g.

Senor D. Anto. Lopez Santa Anna.

The next letter is of more recent origin, and merely serves as a specimen of the manner in which *things go!*

Letter No. 4.

Troy, (N. Y.) June 15, 1848.

Mr. Editor:—I perceive by yesterday's *Commercial Advertiser* that my name is appended to a call for a public meeting to ratify the nominations of the late Baltimore Convention. I never signed the call, nor authorized any person to do so in my behalf. *Circumstances will prevent me from supporting Lewis Cass for President of the United States!*

Yours, &c.,
A. A. THOMPSON.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Since the ratification of peace, and the withdrawal of our troops from Mexico, the affairs of that ill-fated country receive little consideration at our hands. From late advices, it appears that great dissentions continue to exist among the people, and all kinds of revolutions are daily anticipated. The departure of our troops have left foreigners resident in that country in a most perilous situation. Already those who have favored the American cause have been subjected to persecutions, and Mexican women, who have looked with favorable glances upon the Yankees, have been most brutally and shamefully treated by their own countrymen. There is talk of other States uniting with the Northern States in favor of a separate republic. The New Orleans *Delta* learns, from what it considers good authority, that public declaration was soon to be made, by the leading Mexicans of Vera Cruz, in favor of separating that State from the present Mexican confederacy, or in other words, declaring in favor of the contemplated Republic of the Sierra Madre.

LOCOFOCO ADVICE.

Wise and Prosperous.—All the Rolling factories in the Western States, will soon have to stop, and for very deep, in accordance with a well meaning movement editor in the protective. The principles of Bagging in market and high price of Hemp, is the cause assigned. This affords a most good opportunity for Tariff Democrats, who are thus enabled with absolute perfect consistency in having overstocked the market. Will they profit by it?

We find the above "wise and prudent" advice in a Locofoco journal of this Borough, and should like to be informed why it is that "an overplus of bagging is found in the market"; or, rather, why this phenomenon never occurred under the Tariff of 1842?

It is an easy matter, no doubt—(after having succeeded in bringing about the evils under which the Coal, and in fact, all the other great interests of our Commonwealth are now labouring) for contributing scribblers to tender "advice" like the above. It is not so easy, however, for those interested to carry it out. Coalminers have engagements to meet; and if their works be stopped, you take away the means whereby they do live! Every Operator has facilities for mining a certain amount of coal, and when his establishment is in operation it is his interest to increase his business, but seldom to decrease it, much less entirely to *suspend operations*. He had better continue his operations, at a temporary loss, than to suspend—for not only are all his arrangements and machinery thereby thrown into confusion, but a heavy loss is invariably sustained, by the continuance of a large portion of the expenses, even after the miners and laborers are discharged.

Howbeit our Coal-Operators were not "advised" to suspend business in 1844, nor in 1845 and '46? A few of our heaviest Operators, upon the passage of the present ruinous Tariff, having had no orders on hand, and the prices of Coal being extremely low, *did suspend* for a short time;—but notwithstanding the loss which such suspension occasioned them, this did not screen them from the charge that it "was done for *political effect!*" If they were to follow the advice given above, now, or even if necessity compelled them to stop, they would only subject themselves to similar charges, viz: that it "was done for political effect!" Under the Tariff of 1842, the demand for coal increased at the rate of three and four hundred thousand tons per annum, and the Operators could barely supply the market—in such advise was then needed; but under the Tariff of 1846, we find the markets glutted, and this year, with an increase so far of about 70,000 tons only from all the regions, we find the market glutted, and Locofoco editors advising the trade to stop!

Perhaps some of those devout lovers of the "dear people"—those rampant editorites of the Tariff of 1842—some of those who pledged their *sacred honor* (?) and exhibited piles of *documents* to prove that "Mr. Polk was as good a Tariff man as Mr. Clay," could now step forward and account for the extraordinary embarrassments which afflict the business of our Mining Regions!—and which suggest "advice" like the above;—whereby thousands of *poor laborers* would be thrown out of employment, and their employers into bankruptcy and ruin!

Such "advice" is characteristic of Locofocoism;—in general they exhibit about as much knowledge of the practical laws of business, as could be expected of a child of five years.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.

A large batch of counterfeit money was circulated in this region a few days since, purporting to be $5 on the New Ear'and Bank, letter A, dated Boston, Oct. 1, 1847, signed E. P. Clark, Cashier, Thomas Lamb, President. The Vignette an Indian with a bow, in a sitting posture, viewing a town in the distance on the left hand side a Railroad car and a boat on the right a train of cars, with a man and a team in the foreground. The notes are tolerably well executed. We have seen them pass quite as they are not noticed in the Detectors, and are, therefore, surprised to be a new batch. We understand several were taken in the Schuylkill Haven Bank.

☞ *Christian Souper*.—A beautiful book of some 71 pp. containing a variety of Christian songs, by Rev. J. G. Lyons, LL.D. For sale at Bannan's bookstores.

☞ *Uncle Sam* has acquired some 500,000 square miles of territory by the treaty with Mexico.

[For the Miners' Journal.]

LADIES' FAIR AT TAMAQUA.

According to notice, the ladies of Tamaqua held their first Fair, on Thursday last, the 22d inst. The room in which it was held was beautifully decorated with evergreen, giving it the appearance of a pretty grove. And articles, when brilliantly lighted up, its beautiful appearance was greatly increased. I was much astonished to find the articles sold at such moderate prices; none of them higher than what they could be purchased from the stores, and many of them much lower. Much praise is due the ladies through whose efforts the Fair was held—and also to those who countenanced it by their presence and contributions. Every thing was conducted with the utmost decorum, giving satisfaction to all who attended. The proceeds of the sale were between three and four hundred dollars, which are to be applied towards extinguishing a small debt on the present Presbyterian house of worship, and also towards purchasing the necessary furniture of the new Church, which the Presbyterian Congregation contemplate erecting next Spring.

I would merely remark that the Society for whose benefit the Fair was held, is yet in its infancy. Fifteen months ago there was no regular preaching, nor preaching place. In May, 1847, the Rev. B. T. Bittinger took charge of a small organization, consisting of ten members. In a short time it increased to thirty and the Society erected a small but neat place of worship, in which they have public services twice on the Sabbath. The Church has also in its connection a very flourishing Sabbath School, of about 110 scholars. The friends of the Society are greatly encouraged, and confidently believe that, under the continuance of the smiles of Providence, the desires of their hearts will yet be realized. F.

RETURN OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

At a meeting of the officers comprising the First Regiment of Schuylkill County Volunteers, at Mortimer's Hotel, Wednesday, June 28, 1848, Lieut. Colonel *Lauer* was appointed President; Captains *Wynkoop* and *Dersinger*, Vice Presidents; and Lieut. *Frank Pott*, Secry.

It was *Resolved*, That we extend a cordial invitation to all the Volunteer Companies of the County, to join in with us in parade, on the return of our brave soldiers from Mexico.

Resolved, That the Field and Staff Officers of the following Regiments of Militia be invited to attend, fully equipped and mounted:

First Regiment—Major *Daniel Hein*;
Adjutant *John Minnig*;
Quarter-Master *Joseph Maurer*;
Surgeon *Wm. Lamb*.

Second Regiment—Colonel *G. D. Boyer*;
Lieut. Colonel *Nicholas Jones*;
Major *D. P. Pflueger*;
Major *Joshua Boyer*;
Adjutant *Samuel Bassard*;
Surgeon *M. Zulick*.

Third Regiment—Colonel *J. W. Hefner*;
Major *Jacob Minnig*;
Major *Lentz*;
Adjutant *John Jones*;
Surgeons *J. G. Mellin* and *A. Helmts*.

Fourth Regiment—Colonel *John Silver*;
Lieut. Colonel *John T. Werner*,
Major *Samuel M. Mills*;
Major *Rene Bull*;
Adjutant *Joseph F. Seiders*;
Quarter Master *Henry Zekernacht*;
Surgeons *Chickester* and *Brandner*.

Fifth Regiment—Colonel *John S. Strathers*;
Adjutant *Dendinger*;
Major *James Palmer*;
Quarter Master *Shoefer*.

Sixth Regiment—Colonel J. T. Davis;
Lieut. Colonel *Francis Deegler*;
Major *William Heck*;
Major *Philip Orman*;
Adjutant *B. N. Lake*;
Quarter-Master *Daniel M. Weist*;
Surgeons *Wilson* and *Larish*.

Resolved, That the Secretary give the above Officers special notice of the day—as soon as ascertained—that they are requested to attend.

Resolved, That Captains Wynkoop, Bland, Dorflinger, Aurand, and Lieut. Commanding Wernet be a Committee to correspond with the Civic Receiving Committee, whilst in Philadelphia.

[The foregoing ordered to be published in the Borough papers.] *Signed by the Officers.*

MEETING OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Pottsville, to make arrangements to receive our volunteers on their return to this place, met at the office of Judge Palmer, on Monday evening last, and transacted business as follows:

Resolved, That Messrs. John M. Crosland, Peter F. Mudey and Geo. W. Slater be a committee to procure appropriate Banners, Emblems and devices for the occasion.

Resolved, That Messrs. Thos. Foster, E. E. Bland and B. T. Taylor, be a committee, to act in conjunction with a similar committee to be appointed by the Military, to receive and provide for the comfort of the *Stockton Artillerists*, Capt. James Miller, and such other Volunteer Companies as may honor us with a visit on their return homeward.

Resolved, That Judge Palmer, L. Womelsdorf and Geo. W. Slater, be a committee to procure music, &c.

Resolved, That the authorities of the several Boroughs, the organized Societies, the citizens and Military of the county, be and they are hereby respectfully and cordially invited to unite with us in a "*Hearty Welcome Home*," to our returning Volunteers.

Adjourned to meet at the same place on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock P. M.

☞ *Town of Red Bank*.—We have been presented with a plan of this town, the new depot for the shipment of the Coal going down the Schuylkill Canal. It is situated on the Jersey side of the Delaware river, and the Coal-boats are towed over by steamboats. The lots, wharves, &c. are owned by a stock Company, and all the stock is already taken, and held at a considerable premium. There are nine wharves, at the ends of which there is fourteen feet of water, and over eleven feet at the lowest low-water mark. At each wharf five boats or vessels can load or unload at a time, and the whole is capable of shipping 800,000 tons of Coal, when fully completed. Building-lots, we understand, are in much request, as is evident from the fact that they read to command $1 per foot.

Red Bank, we may add, is situated but a short distance from Gloucester Point, the thriving manufacturing town, which has got recently sprung up.

☞ *Murder near Minersville*.—A disgraceful fight occurred on Saturday last, in Minersville, between several Irishmen; which was renewed on Sunday following, and finally terminated in the death of Richard Fitzpatrick, and the severe wounding of his brother, Thomas. Thomas Butler and John Mulroy were arrested, and committed to the county prison, as participators in this bloody affray. Michael Murphy, who is supposed to have stabbed the deceased, has made his escape, and thus far has eluded the officers in pursuit of him.

☞ *Fatal Accident*.—A young man named Henry Troy, who resided with his mother at Palo Alto, (near Port Carbon) was instantly killed on Monday afternoon last, at Mount Carbon. He was brakeman on a coal train, and the train having temporarily separated for some purpose, Mr. Troy was engaged in recoupling the cars, and had his head immediately between them, when the locomotive suddenly backed the train, and his head was literally marbled!

☞ *Collision and Narrow Escape*.—The passenger cars on the Schuylkill Valley Railroad, came into collision with a coal train, near Tuscarora, on Tuesday last, by which the conductor of the passenger cars, and the engineers and firemen of the engines, were severely injured. They all made narrow escapes with their lives. Many of the passengers were considerably bruised, stunned and frightened—but we believe no one sustained injuries likely to prove fatal.

☞ *The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company*, a short time since, placed locomotive engines for the first time upon their Railroad, connecting the Susquehanna and North Branch Canal at Wilkesbarre, with their works upon the Lehigh, at White Haven. A large number of persons interested, celebrated the event. Commodious passenger cars have been placed on the road.

☞ *Celebrations at Reading*.—Our neighbors at Reading are going into the full merits of fourth of July jubilation. The Whigs will have a dinner, and among other distinguished persons whose company they will enjoy on the occasion, are Thaddeus Stevens, the distinguished lawyer, and Gov. Jones of Tennessee. The locofocos expect the Hon. Mr. Hiestergun, and others.

☞ *Return of the Volunteers*.—Our citizens are making arrangements of the best character for the reception of our Volunteers on their return home from Mexico. They will soon be here—though we cannot state the particular time.

☞ *The Pleasant Corner*, which had been establishing in this place for several weeks, left on Monday last for Wilkesbarre. We perceive by the *Farmer* published in the place, that their premises there was not at all desirable.

☞ *Taylor Clubs*.—There will be two meetings to night, for the purpose of forming Taylor Clubs. The one meets at the public house of Wm. Mark, and the other at the Exchange.

☞ *Judge Dock*, of Harrisburg, has been nominated for Congress by the locofocos of Dauphin County, for the District composed of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill.

☞ *Hon. James Cooper* has been again placed in nomination, by the Whigs of Adams County, for the Legislature.

CITY ITEMS.

This department of the city papers is usually the most essential to their success, and no exertions are spared to render it attractive. Sometimes, however, the persevering Reporters are "hard run" for the *material* necessary for an item, and then they are bound to give free scope to the imagination. We imagine that the unfortunate wight who penned the following must have "occupied a position" very *trying* to his genius:

Accident—Consternation.—An old gentleman tripped up yesterday, in Broadway, by stepping on the rind of a banana—his head struck a fat lady behind him, and she fell side long, her parasol coming down upon the back of a dog, who was immediately under the chair of an apple woman. She started up so suddenly as to spill a glass of root beer down the bosom of a young man who was drinking it, which caused him to jump backwards against a very corpulent old gentleman, who was knocked by the concussion, into a bed of sand mortar. He was with difficulty relieved from his condition, with pockets full of the *material*, and as he rose up, blinded by the dirt, he thrust his head into the bowels of friend Greeley, who was coming, head down, absorbed in contemplation. Although not injured, the appeal of Greeley testified that he had got *Clay* enough for one day.—*[N. Y. Star.*

CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC.

The Concert in Trinity Church, on Thursday night, proved a brilliant affair, as we predicted. We should judge that at least six hundred persons were present—the larger portion ladies. The organ is certainly a remarkable instrument, reflecting great credit upon the builder, Mr. J. C. B. Standbridge, of Philadelphia; and we might venture to question whether its superior could be found anywhere in this country. The tones are not only under the fullest command, but they are truly unsurpassed in clearness, and for that graceful simplicity, which gives to music its principal charm. It was presided over alternately by Mr. Standbridge and Mr. Darley, and we are free to confess that we never before witnessed more complete triumphs over its complicated parts than the performances of these gentlemen. The other guests from Philadelphia, among whom we may mention Mr. George W. Wood, as well as Mrs. N.....—more than realized the high expectations of the auditory. In fact, they display talents which must rank them with the most envied names in musical circles.

Those connected with the Choir of the Church, too, amply sustained their fame; and though associated with talent of no ordinary character, they only appeared to better advantage, and lost nothing by the comparison. But one sentiment prevailed in regard to the entertainment—a sentiment of unmingled delight.

BRITISH RAILWAY STOCKS.

Wilmer & Smith's European *Times* presents a table which exhibits an astonishing decrease in the value of Railroad Stock in England, during the past year. Twelve of the principal lines of railway in England are chosen for illustration. From the table it is seen that, had a man purchased one share in each of these companies, in January, 1847, they would have cost him £1277, and been worth, in October, £926 1-2, and in April last, £833 3-4 only—the par price being £951 1-2. His loss, therefore, in the difference of price in the twelve companies would have been £359 1-2; in other words, in the course of a few months, the depression in a period already depressed, amounted to more than a fourth of his capital! £10,000 invested in January, would have sunk to less than £7,500, in October of last year. And who are the best paying dividend lines? The property of some other companies of minor importance was crushed in October last, to mere fractions of the prices which obtained a month or two earlier in the year.

☞ *The Philadelphia Papers* are discussing the propriety of introducing bands of music at the public expense, into the squares of the City.—This arrangement would doubtless "take," as the Philadelphians generally have the "musical bump" pretty largely developed.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S CHARACTER.

Mr. Ostrander's Speech to the friends of Taylor and Fillmore, at Patchett, on Friday evening, we find this week almost entirely an eloquent, warm hearted eulogium of the character of Gen. Taylor, a subject of which, Mr. Ostrander is most competent to speak, as he was Taylor's aide-de-camp, in Mexico.

General Taylor is a Whig.—This the speaker asserted, he derived from his own knowledge. He is a Whig, and not a democratic Whig. I know him to be a Whig, but not an ultra Whig. All the public feelings are identified with the Whig party.

General Taylor is an Israelite indeed.—On the question as of Gen. Taylor's character, Mr. Ostrander dwelt with great emphasis, as a true, honest, generous, and fair, and adding that he was emphatically an *honest man*, and he defied the opponents of the old soldier to bring aught against him, impeaching his uprightness, in all his transactions, during a public life of forty years. His appearance and manners bear the impress of such sterling honesty, that prevarication, meanness and rascality are freightened from his presence. General Twiggs, who has been on habits of intimate personal intercourse with him, said to the speaker, lately, that there was not a man in the world, who had been in the company of Gen. Taylor, who could say a word derogatory to the assertion of his opposition to him. Dishonesty flies from his presence.

General Taylor is a man of great talents.—The whole military life was evidence of this. He never committed a blunder, or lost a battle. There is not another man in the army who would have fought the battle of Buena Vista but Gen. Taylor,—and not another who would have won it. Examine the whole history of his exploits, in all their details, and you see the evidence of far-reaching sagacity, and great ability.

General Taylor is a man of Learning.—Not mere scholastic learning—he has never graduated at a college—but his mind is richly stored with that practical knowledge, which is acquired from both men and books. He is a deeply read man, in all ancient and modern history, and in all matters relating to the practical duties of life, civil and military. He is familiar with Plutarch, said the speaker,—a Plutarch here has been as bright as ever adorned the pages of history. Gen. Gibson,—you all know and love Gen. Gibson, one of your own Pennsylvanians, a man whose reputation for truth and honor was proverbial, and whose word was always the end of controversy, so implicitly was it relied upon. Gen. Gibson had told him, that he and Gen. Taylor had entered the army nearly together, and had served together almost constantly, until he, Gibson, retired, and that during that time, they had met together on seventeen Court Martials; many of them important and intricate cases, and in every single instance, Zachary Taylor had been appointed to draw up the opinion of the Court,—a brilliant testimony to his superior abilities, and rare learning and intellectual vigor.

Gen. Taylor's Humanity and Simplicity of Character.—Gen. Taylor is a plain, unassuming, unostentatious, gentlemanly man. There is no pride, no, flippery, no airs about him. He possesses the simplicity of character. When in the army, he fared just as his soldiers fared—eat the same food—slept under his tent, and underwent almost fatigue—for 18 months, in Mexico, never once bottom soon night. His humanity, kindness and simplicity of character, had won for him the love of his soldiers. They could approach him at all times. He never kept a guard around his tent, or any pomp or parade. He trusted his soldiers, and they trusted and loved him in return. Not a drop of his soldier's blood was shed by him, during the campaign. All the blood which his directions was shed in battle. We hear of no military executions—no judicial shedding of blood. His heart moved to human woe, and he was careful of the lives of his soldiers, and humane to the enemy, and to the wounded foe. He is kind, noble, generous-feeling,—a friend of the master—there is no aristocracy about him—he is a true Democrat. He will adorn the White House, and shed new light over the failing and false Democracy of the day, which has far gone into its sear and yellow leaf—he will bring in a true, vigorous, verdant, refreshing Democracy.

Gen. Taylor possesses no mean for success's sake.—He is a good and true Whig, but he will prescribe no man for a difference of opinion. He takes, truths perspicuous. He has the independence of a true patriot. He never commanded Whigs and Democrats on the field of battle—has witnessed their patriotic devotion, and invincible courage, while standing together, shoulder to shoulder—he knows what they have done and fought together, and God forbid he should prescribe any man on account of a difference of political sentiments. He would be no more than, said the speaker, of running from a Mad bull!

Gen. Taylor's Position.—Since objection, said the speaker, to Gen. Taylor because he is from the South, and is a slave-holder. Are we not one people? Do you not love our Union? Have you not shed your blood and fought, and bled for the benefits of our glorious Union that you have to Pennsylvanians? We are one people—from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from our cold, stinging Northern Lake to the Gulf Stream, we are one people—it is all my country—it is all yours. There is no country, there never was a country, like this. Rome, in her mighty sway, never possessed so vast and so valuable a country as this—so grand, so great, so glorious. Our dwelling is on platforms in our country. If we hold together, we do not suffer serious inconvenience or trouble. We speak one language—we have one common law—we have one common blood—we have one common hatred—we have one common aspirations and common glory. Shall we then divide? Shall we not be United? No, no! No matter where our man is from, if he be an American. General Taylor is, in his feelings, known as South, no North—no East, no West. He is an American! Where has he lived? In his native Southern woods. He has spent his days, from his infancy, on the scene and images of the *American Fife* in the day of his whole career. He is a natural man—he has lived every where, wherever the flag waves! He is not a South man—he is not a North man. He prescribed no rule, either of the North or South, and will you prescribe him? Set the sentiment of North and South? He is an American man! Let the honest men of the South—Will you condemn him? He is a kind, generous, good old man—a true American in heart.

Gen. Taylor's Habits.—He is a temperate man—he never drinks a bottle of spirits in the day. His hands are a stranger.

Gen. Taylor's Intuitivity of Character.—Rarely, said the speaker—he is a man just cut out for a man who cannot err—a man who never errs—a man who almost never errs—and a man who never errs!

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

We find in one of our exchanges a table compiled, we believe, by the New York *Herald*, of the distances from town to town on the various lines of travel over the Western and Southern country, and the cost of the travel. The sum of the table is as follows:

Chicago and Detroit Route.	miles
N. Orleans to St. Louis, (time 6 days, fare $15.)	1020
St. Louis to Chicago, (time 3 days, fare $12.)	800
Chicago to Detroit, (time 3 days, fare $10.)	610
Detroit to Sandusky, (time 8 hours, fare $2.)	75
Sandusky to Buffalo, (time 24 hours, fare $6.)	250
Buffalo to New York, (time 2½ days, fare $13.)	470
Total, (time 16 days, fare $58.)	2,915
Great Central U. S. Mail Route.	
New Orleans to Cincinnati, (time 7 days, fare $12 50.)	1,421
Cincinnati to Wheeling, (time 40 hours, fare $4.)	255
Wheeling to Baltimore, (time 31 hours, fare $11.)	279
Baltimore or Relay House to Washington City, (time 2 hours, fare $1.25.)	31
Baltimore to Philadelphia, (time 5 hours, fare $2.)	94
Philadelphia to New York, (time 3 hours, fare $3.)	99
Total, (time 11 days, fare $32 50.)	2,178
Sandusky and Cincinnati Route.	
New Orleans to Cincinnati, (time 7 days, fare $12.)	1,121
Cincinnati to Sandusky, (time 1½ days, fare $7.)	231
Sandusky to Buffalo, (time 12 hours, fare $5.)	250
Buffalo to New York, (time 2½ days, fare $13.)	470
Total, (time 12 days, fare $38 50.)	2,265
Monongahela Route.	
New Orleans to Cincinnati, (time 7 days, fare $12 50.)	1,121
Cincinnati to Pittsburg, (time 3 days, fare $5.)	450
Pittsburg to Baltimore, (time 36 hours, fare $10.)	318
Baltimore to Washington city, (time 2 hours, fare $1 25.)	35
Baltimore to Philadelphia, (time 6 hours, fare $2.)	94
Philadelphia to New York, (time 5 hours, fare $3.)	99
Total, (time 12 days, fare $23 50.)	2,117
Pennsylvania Canal.	
New Orleans to Cincinnati, (time 7 days, fare $12.)	1,121
Cincinnati to Pittsburg, (time 3 days, fare $5.)	161
Pittsburg to Philadelphia, (time 4 days, fare $11.)	297
Philadelphia to New York, (time 5 hours, fare $3.)	99
Total, (time 15 days, fare $21 50.)	2,358

From Cincinnati to New York by the great Central U. S. Mail route, via Wheeling, distance 554 miles, time 4 days, fare $23.

From Cincinnati to New York by the Sandusky route, distance 511 miles, time 5 days, fare $26.

From Cincinnati to New York by the Monongahela route, distance 912 miles, time 5 days, fare $22.

From Cincinnati to New York by the Pennsylvania Canal route, distance 922 miles, time 8 days, fare $22.

☞ *The Tariff*.—The Hon. Andrew Stewart, of this State, made a motion in the House of Representatives, a few days ago, to suspend the rules, so that he might offer a resolution instructing the Committee of ways and means to report a bill increasing the duties on luxuries and such articles of foreign manufacture as come in ruinous competition with American labor. The locofocos were delighted, and the resolution, requiring two-thirds, was lost by 86 ayes to 82 nayes.

☞ *Mr. Van Buren's Letter*.—The Hon. Martin Van Buren, who is the nominee of the Barnburners, or free-soil Locofocos, for the Presidency, addressed a letter to the Convention at Utica, in which he plainly defines his position. He thinks the Locofoco party of the country is not bound to sustain the nomination of Mr. Cass, and declares that he himself cannot vote for him. He maintains the doctrine of the Wilmot-proviso, and in other respects remains true to his former principles.

☞ *Col. Benton*.—Some surprise has been occasioned at the zealous support given by Col. Benton to the nomination of Gen. Cass. When it is remembered how heartily Gen. Cass advocated the Colonel's claims for Lieutenant General of the Army, by which Generals Scott and Taylor would have been outranked, perhaps there will be no difficulty in reconciling such surprise! The Colonel goes on the broad and time-honored principle that "one good turn deserves another."

☞ *Hon. R. C. Winthrop*, of Massachusetts, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been solicited to deliver the oration at the laying of the corner stone of the Washington National Monument on the 4th instant. It was the voice of old Massachusetts that first called the great father of his country to the command of the American army; and it is very proper, therefore, that the same voice should now proclaim his praises.

☞ *Kentucky Senator*.—We were in error last week, in stating that the Hon. Mr. Greaves had been appointed Senator in place of Mr. Crittenden. The post had been first tendered to the Hon. Henry Clay, who positively declined it, whereupon ex-Governor Metcalf was appointed.

☞ *Governor Shunk*.—We regret to learn that Gov. Shunk still continues dangerously sick, and that there now remains but little hope of his recovery. He is subject to consumption; and at the last accounts, his family connections had been summoned to his house, in anticipation of his final dissolution.

☞ *Playing Possum*.—Gen. Cass, after his unhappy tour through New York, took boat for Detroit, stopping at Cleveland, Ohio. He was hospitably received, and a distinguished Democrat, Judge Wood, was selected as the speaker for the occasion, who thus addressed the General:

"Sir, I am delegated by the people of this city to tender you a place in hospitalities. And, sir, I take this occasion to call your attention to the fact that our political opponents declare that you are opposed to the improvement of our Western rivers and harbors; and that we have always said that you were not; and we believe that Gen. Lewis Cass, an Western man, was fully identified with the interests of the West, and of the whole country.

It may not be improper for me, Sir, to allude to one more topic, which is, especially to this immediate district, a topic of the deepest interest—I refer to the institution of Slavery. We are told, Sir, that should you secure the election to the Presidency of the United States, your administration would be found in favor of the extension and perpetuation of Slavery.

The people here assembled will with the greatest pleasure now listen to an expression from your lips, which it may be your pleasure to address to them. Again, Sir, I extend to you the hospitalities of the city."

These words were uttered, no doubt, to afford to the candidate the opportunity of placing himself right before his fellow-citizens, and in their presence repelling an infamous calumny. Gen. Cass replied as follows:

"*Sir, the noise and confusion which pervades this assembly will prevent my being heard as the important subject to which you have called my attention.* I trust, therefore, content myself with thanking you for the generous reception which I, the unworthy representative of the great Democratic party of the country, have received at your hands."

This, we think, was a long way ahead of the Chicago letter!

☞ *A Noble Act*.—Gen. Taylor, in 1814-15, was a Captain, or perhaps a Major by brevet, and stationed with his company at Green Bay—at that time far beyond the limits of civilization. The paymaster received from the government the necessary funds to pay off the U. S. troops, which funds, save a small amount, he exchanged for the *Bills* of J. H. Pratt & Co., Bankers in the city of Cincinnati—this was a business transaction on private account. The Paymaster proceeded to Detroit, and there paid off the soldiers in this Locofoco individual responsibility paper—he then proceeded to Mackinaw, and there paid the soldiers in the manner; lastly he reached Green Bay. Here again, the Paymaster, with proper officials' solemnity, counted out to Capt. Taylor the bills of J. H. Pratt & Co., Bankers, for the soldiers. "Old Zach" looked at the rags, and said—*Is this the stuff you intend to pay us?* The Paymaster assured him it was the same he paid to the men at Detroit and Mackinaw, but says he, with a knowing wink, *I have United States Bank Bills for your officers.* To the Captain Taylor replied—*No, my man can receive no money that I can consistently take myself—go back and get us good money.*

☞ CORE ONE! CORE ALL!—The *Guards* of Gen. Taylor, are invited to call at Mack's White Horse Hotel, to-day (Saturday), on Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1848, for the purpose of forming a Taylor Club, without distinction of party.
MANY YOUNG MEN.

☞ TO THE RESCUE!—A meeting of the friends of Taylor and Fillmore will be held at the Exchange Hotel, this evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Taylor