Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 5.

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

☞ 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.

VOLNEY B. PALMER, *at 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.

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.

OURSELVES.—Thanks to those who have promptly paid their bills—but we are sorry to say that a much larger number than usual hold back. This is really discouraging. The expenses of our establishment are heavy. The paper-maker, the type-founder, and the hands employed in the office, all want money; and how are we to pay them unless our subscribers pay us? Our *sufferings are becoming intolerable*, and we really hope that the delinquents, both at home and abroad, will open their bowels of compassion, and fork over the amounts due in the course of the ensuing week. Any further delay will be extremely dangerous *to our credit*, and may bring us within the reach of the man who charges $1 37½ cents for his services.

TO CLUBS AND OTHERS.—The Miners' *Journal* will be furnished to single and club subscribers at fifty cents per copy, from the present number to the Presidential election—embracing a period of over four months. Cash must accompany all orders.

GEN. TAYLOR'S ACCEPTANCE.

Philadelphia, June 10, 1848.

General Zachary Taylor:

Dear Sir:—At a Convention of the Whigs of the United States, held in this city on the 7th instant, and continued from day to day until the 9th, you were nominated as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, at the ensuing Presidential election.

By a resolution of said Convention, it was made the duty of their President to communicate to you the result of their deliberations, and to request your acceptance of the nomination.

In obedience to said resolve, I, as the organ therein designated, have the honor to make to you the foregoing communication, and to ask your acceptance of the nomination.

Permit me, dear sir, to indulge the hope that he who never shrinks from any responsibility, nor fails to discharge any duty assigned him by his Government, will not now refuse the enthusiastic call of his countrymen.

I am, dear sir, with sentiments of very high regard, your most obedient servant,

J. M. MOREHEAD,
President of the Whig National Convention.

Baton Rouge, La., July 15th, 1848.

Sir:—I have had the honor to receive your communication of June 10th, announcing that the Whig Convention, which assembled at Philadelphia on the 7th of that month, and of which you were the presiding officer, has nominated me for the office of President of the United States.

Looking to the composition of the Convention, and its numerous and patriotic constituency, I feel deeply grateful for the honor bestowed upon me, and for the distinguished confidence implied in my nomination by it, to the highest office in the gift of the American people.

I cordially accept that nomination, but with a sincere distrust of my fitness to fulfil the duties of an office, which demands for its exercise the most exalted abilities and patriotism, and which has been rendered illustrious by the greatest names in our history. But should the selection of the Whig Convention be confirmed by the people, I shall endeavor to discharge the new duties then devolving upon me, so as to meet the just expectations of my fellow citizens, and preserve undiminished the prosperity and reputation of our common country.

I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

The above letter of Gen. Taylor, accepting the Whig nomination, at Philadelphia, seems to give general satisfaction. The plain, modest, straightforward and truthful sentiments of which it is composed, at once disarms all quibbling commentary. He was by a large majority of delegates, chosen as the nominee of the Whig party, which nomination was made from the conviction that he was an honest, independent Whig, and offered at once the opportunity of ridding the country of a dangerous and expensive administration.

In reply to Gov. Morehead's letter, informing him of the nomination, and asking his acceptance thereof, he says, without equivocation: "*I cordially accept the nomination* of the Whig Convention," and should "the selection of the Whig Convention be confirmed by the people, I shall endeavor to discharge the new duties then devolving upon me, so as to meet the just expectations of my fellow citizens, and preserve undiminished the prosperity and reputation of our common country." That is, he is to all intents and purposes a Whig; but that if elected to fill "the highest office in the gift of the American people," will not be the President of a mere party, will not be that President of a party scemes or sectional interests, but will endeavor to preserve undiminished the prosperity and reputation of our common country.

If the people want a platform of his principles let them build it from the abundant material afforded in the following letter, addressed to Capt. Allison:

Baton Rouge, April 22, 1848.

Dear Sir:—My opinions have been recently so often misconceived and misrepresented, that I deem it due to myself, if not to my friends, to make a brief exposition of them, upon the topics to which you have called my attention.

I have consented to the use of my name as a candidate for the Presidency. I have frankly avowed my entire distrust of my fitness for that high station; but having, at the solicitation of many of my countrymen, taken my position as a candidate, I do not feel at liberty to surrender that position until my friends manifest a wish that I should retire from it. I will then most gladly do so. I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country.

I have been very often addressed by letter, and my opinions have been asked upon almost every question that might occur to the writers as affecting the interests of their country or their party. I have not always responded to these inquiries for various reasons.

I confess, whilst I have great political principles which will regulate my political life, I am not sufficiently familiar with all the minute details of political legislation to give solemn pledges to exert my influence, if I were President, to carry out this, or defeat that measure. I have no concealment. I hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen; but crude impressions upon matters of policy, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow, are perhaps not the best test of fitness for office. One who cannot be trusted without pledges cannot be confided in merely on account of them.

I will proceed, however, now to respond to your inquiries:

First—I reiterate what I have often said—I am a Whig, but not an ultra Whig. If elected I would not be a mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the Government untrammelled by party schemes.

Second—The veto power. The power given by the constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power; but in my opinion should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress. Indeed, I have thought that for many years past, the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised undue and injurious influence upon the legislative department of the Government; and for this cause I have thought our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory. The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy; nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of Government and acquiesced in by the people.

Third—Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes, and harbors, the will of the people as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive.

Fourth—The Mexican war. I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war at all times and under all circumstances as a national calamity, to be avoided if compatible with national honor. The *principles* of our government, as well as its true *policy*, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations and the dismemberment of other countries by *conquest*. In the language of the great Washington, "Why should we quit our own land to stand on foreign ground?" In the Mexican war our national honor has been vindicated, amply vindicated, and in dictating terms of peace, we may well afford to be forbearing, and even magnanimous to our fallen foe. These are my opinions upon the subjects referred to by you; and any reports or publications, written or verbal, from any source, differing in any essential particular from what is here written, are unauthorized and untrue.

I do not know that I shall again write upon the subject of national politics. I shall engage in no schemes, no combinations, no intrigues. If the American people have not confidence in me, they ought not to give me their suffrages. If they do not, you know me well enough to believe me when I declare I shall be content. I am too old a soldier to murmur against such high authority. Z. TAYLOR.

To Capt. J. S. Allison.

General Taylor, in being elevated to office, has no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but his country." His platform is the Constitution—his principles, those of an uncompromising patriot and republican. Upon the veto power his views are clear and comprehensive.—The people of these United States are capable of self-government, and as republican freemen, have a right to govern through the delegates they elect to represent them. He will never veto a law made by the people through their representatives, "except in cases of clear violation of the constitution." The people will legislate, the President carry out their wishes and administer their laws. Not the views of this or that party alone, but the will of the whole. General Cass stands pledged to carry out the party views of an irresponsible body—pledged to veto any law not promulgated by his party for its own advancement—he is not the President of the people of the United States, he becomes the President of a mere faction—sets up his own will as the law of the land—outrages every principle of *Democracy*, and converts our glorious *Republic* into an odious *Despotism*.

General Taylor has, as undoubtedly all men have, his own views of public policy, but with a manly, patriotic spirit, tells the people that the impressions of *one man* upon matters of public moment should not be allowed in any instance to thwart a nation's will. These are the sentiments of a Washington, and we are satisfied the American people will appreciate them as they deserve.

His ideas upon the war, and of international policy, are such as all great men and wise statesmen would entertain. The United States professes to be a neutral government; a war of conquest merely, or of aggression, must necessarily be impolitic—unconstitutional. If war is necessary to vindicate our national honor it becomes an indespensible evil.

With regard to General Taylor's want of confidence in his own ability, we can only say with the poet, "True merit is always modest," and refer the reader to the following language of the great and good Washington, uttered in his first inaugural address: "The magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my country called to me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with despondency one, who inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpracticed in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies."

TESTIMONY OF FATHER MC-ELROY.

The late Father Anthony Rey, and father McElroy, now pastor of the Edincott Street Catholic Church, in Boston, were appointed Chaplains in the army under Gen. Taylor, in 1845. The editor of the Albany Evening *Journal*, Thurlow Weed, Esq. in a recent visit to Boston, called on Father McElroy, and obtained from him the following character of General Taylor. Mr. Weed says: "We called a few evenings since, when in Boston, upon the venerable Father McElroy, one of Gen. Taylor's Chaplains, who is now pastor of a church in Edincott street, and who is confessedly among the most enlightened and devoted Philanthropists in the Union. He was near General Taylor through his most trying scenes in Mexico. He confirms, in the most emphatic language, all the highly favorable opinions we had previously heard expressed by distinguished officers who had served long and reputably with him. Father McElroy says that General Taylor is truly a great and good man. Courage, mild humanity, Christian fortitude, are the prominent characteristics. Temperance and simplicity of habit and manner, mark his intercourse with society. Integrity and patriotism stand out boldly in all his official acts. In a word, Father McElroy expressed *his conviction* that Gen. Taylor, in the elements that form his character, and the motives and objects which prompt and guide him, bears a strong resemblance to Washington."

THE VOLUNTEERS FOR TAYLOR.

It is a notorious fact, says the Louisville *Courier*, that forty-nine out of every fifty of the volunteers who served under Gen. Taylor, in Mexico, now go for him heart and soul, entirely regardless of what their former political predilections may have been. Almost the only exceptions to this rule are found in scoundrels who have been punished for their villany by Gen. Taylor. The old soldier had such an insate loathing and contempt, for everything dishonest and dishonorable, that he invariably denounced all who were brought before him convicted of stealing or other flagrant crimes, as being unfit for soldiers, and who would cower before an enemy; and he did not hesitate to inflict on all such, severe punishment. Whenever you hear one of old Rough and Ready's volunteers abusing him, you may set it down as a pretty certain fact, that such volunteer has been caught stealing, or been found guilty of some dirty action, for which Gen. Taylor gave him an opportunity to learn how he liked to have his thumbs tied. Every honest and honorable man that served under Gen. Taylor, speaks in the very highest terms of admiration of the brave and good old man.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

On Monday next, elections are to take place in several States, and we may date from that period the regular entrance into the contest for the Presidency. The political elements will then be roused into action, and the struggle necessary to secure and protect State interests will prepare the general mind for the greater issue which follows.

On that day Kentucky elects her executive and Legislative officers; Indiana, a Legislature; Illinois, a Governor, Congressmen and Legislature; and Missouri, Governor, Congressmen, and Legislature. North Carolina elected Governor and Legislature on Wednesday last.

U. S. Senators are also to be chosen by the Legislatures to be elected—in Kentucky, vice Mr. Crittenden resigned; in N. Carolina, vice George E. Badger, do.; Indiana, vice E. A. Hannegan, locofoco; Missouri, vice David R. Atchison, do.; Illinois, vice Sidney Breeze, do.; and Iowa, both—none having yet been chosen.

A CHANGE COMING.

The New York *Tribune*, in speaking of the present condition of the country, declares: "We believe that the country is now silently but rapidly approaching a crisis wherein a return to the Protective Policy or universal prostration and bankruptcy is inevitable. At this moment half the manufactories in the country are running at a loss many have stopped, and more *must* stop if some decided change is not effected. Our iron-works, hitherto manufacturing for railroads, are closing up, while British rails fill our ports and are spreading over the country. As an inevitable consequence, our Agricultural Produce tends steadily downward, our specie floats away, and our Banks are compelled to curtail their discounts, and look out for breakers."

☞ *The Reason.*—The Massachusetts Volunteers assign as a reason for hissing Cushing, that while commanding them he played the tyrant.

☞ *Just So.*—The New-York *True Sun* says that our volunteers have returned from Mexico, covered with glory—and with but very little else.

THE COAL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Being a General, Geological, Historical, and Statistical Review of the Anthracite Coal Districts, illustrated with Maps and Engravings, with numerous Statistical Tables, &c.—published by E. N. Carvalho & Co.—Price 50 cents.

This work is just issued from the press, is neatly and handsomely printed, and contains a variety of colored Maps, Charts, Statistical Tables, &c. 150 pages.

The contents embrace a general Geological treatise on the formation of Coal—including brief abstracts of the theories of Dr. Buckland, Prof. Lyell, and several other geologists of eminence. The next paper treats of the geological structure of the Anthracite Coal Beds of Pennsylvania—the greater portion of the matter being furnished by Wm. F. Roberts, Esq., the well-known practical geologist and mining engineer. The next paper details somewhat minutely the history of the introduction of anthracite coals, with occasional glances at the bituminous formation of Pennsylvania. In this department, the speculating times of 1829 to '33, are discussed—including "Charcoal Sketches," by the late Joseph C. Neale, and the experiments made with anthracite for smelting purposes, &c. The next paper treats of mining operations, &c., accumulations of gases and ventilation of mines; accidents; habits and characteristics of miners, &c., &c., with descriptive notes of the Valley of the Schuylkill, &c. The next paper treats of the Statistics of the Coal Trade, and is followed by Notes and Statistics of Schuylkill County, and the other counties embraced in the three anthracite regions. The whole is concluded with some poetic pieces of rare merit.

Besides these, there is a Table which exhibits the nature and extent of nearly every coal mine in the three anthracite regions; one exhibiting the properties and performances of the first anthracite furnaces; one exhibiting the *distance* of every point in the coal regions to tide-water, &c.; and another illustrating the whole trade of each coal district from the commencement.—Besides this, there is a new and elegantly-colored map of the coal regions, embracing the principal business portion of Pennsylvania, with the railroad, canal, and other avenues to market laid down. Also, a map of Schuylkill county, neatly colored, &c.

The amount of labor expended in furnishing this work, and the well-known talent engaged on the scientific articles; together with the indefatigable efforts of the enterprizing publishers, in procuring at a large cost the best data and most reliable information for the Statistics, render it one of the most valuable publications of the day.—We understand the present edition is very nearly all bespoke. For sale at Bannan's Bookstores.

INTERESTING RESOLUTION.

We lay before our readers, says the Washington *Union*, the following Whig resolution, giving valuable information to the public on the subject to which it relates. If this resolution is not passed by the House, those claims for extra pay, under the act of the 19th of July, 1848, will not be adjusted in ten years. By the resolution, if paymasters are sent into the different States, as they will be, they will all be paid in less than six months:

In Senate, July 28, 1848.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Breese asked and obtained leave to bring in the following joint resolution; which was read three times by unanimous consent, and passed:

JOINT RESOLUTION for the speedy payment of the three months' extra pay to the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates who have served in the late war with Mexico, and who have served out the term of their engagement, or have been honorably discharged; and to the widows or heirs of those who have died or been killed in the service, shall be paid and settled by the pay department of the army, under such regulations as the Paymaster General, with the approval of the Secretary of War, shall establish.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Standing Committee has called a County Convention to assemble at Schuylkill Haven, on Saturday the 19th inst., for the purpose of nominating a ticket for County officers. The call embraces all the friends of Gen. Taylor in the County. All our citizens, except the office-holders, are interested in a change of men and measures; and judging from the spirit abroad among the people, a change will most unquestionably take place the ensuing fall.

☞ *R. M. Palmer* of the *Emporium*, at the time he published copy of the country was designed to benefit the few at the expense of the many." That's right—take your stand. If the people are deceived again, it will be their own fault. Polk and Dallas' British bill of 1846 may benefit some, it is true,—but it is the lawyers, the brokers, and the shavers, who live upon the distresses of the community. These are the classes who now flourish in our community, while the business man and the laborer is ground to the dust.

☞ *Is it true* that Major McMicken declared at the Locofoco meeting on Monday evening last, that, "General Taylor had disgraced himself and his country, by accepting the Whig nomination." If true, we are sorry to hear it. We have great respect for the manly independence of the Major, and besides he gained unfading laurels in the recent battles in Mexico, and as Post-master of the capital of that country—but such language will most unquestionably destroy all his political aspirations in this quarter.

☞ *In the excitement* incident to the return of the Volunteers, all have forgotten to chronicle the arrival with Capt. Nagle's Company, of "Prince" a faithful white dog belonging to the Company.—He returns with the remnant of that noble band, covered with honorable scars, having received a wound at Cerro Gordo. He was with the boys in every battle, and at the tap of the drum was always the first at his post. Prince deserves a collar with some suitable inscription, as a reward for his fidelity and bravery. Philip Dunnagan, fifer, has had the care of him.

☞ *The Anthracite Gazette* has ceased to exist. E. O. Jackson has sold the establishment to Messrs. Vliet & Armstrong, who have issued a new paper called the True *Democrat*. The paper is smaller than the *Gazette* but neatet in appearance. Its principles, however, can never thrive in this region—the people are going to do their own voting this year—the leaders have deceived, betrayed, and humbugged them once too often—they will not trust them again.

☞ *Another Death from Carelessness.*—A person engaged in picking coal off the Railroad, was run over a short distance below Mount Carbon, on Saturday morning last. He was not seen by the engineer until too late to hold up, and although the whistle was sounded, he made no effort to leave the road until the cars were so near that his legs were caught. He died of the injuries received on Wednesday.

☞ *The Locofoco Cass men* held a meeting at their room on Monday evening last. Three or four speeches were made; and we are informed by a gentleman who was present, that he heard no less than *three* who went their no Cass men, declare that they would now vote for Gen. Taylor. We sincerely hope they will multiply their meetings.

☞ *Drowned.*—The body of a person whose name he have not learned, and who was seen in a state of intoxication the previous evening, was found in the Canal at Mount Carbon, on Wednesday morning last. A coroner's inquest was held, and the verdict rendered accordingly.

☞ *Geo. Rahn Esq.* has resigned as President of the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County, located at Schuylkill Haven. We should not be surprised if Mr. Rahn would now be more opposed to Banks than ever.

Absalom Reifsnyder, of Schuylkill Haven, was elected President to supply the vacancy.

☞ *We acknowledge* the receipt of an elegantly printed copy of John M. Scott's address to the volunteers, delivered in Philadelphia on the 24th of July. We need only remark that it is worthy the reputation of the learned author.

☞ *Gov. Johnson*, has issued his proclamation continuing all officers under the State Government, during his pleasure.

THE TERRITORIAL COMPROMISE BILL.

We mentioned in our last paper, the reporting, on the part the Committee, of this bill to the Senate, and the commencement of the discussion thereon. The Senate continued the discussion of the bill up to Thursday morning last, at 7 o'clock, having sat all night, when the vote was taken, and resulted as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Atherton, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Breese, Bright, Butler Calhoun, Clayton, Davis, of Miss, Dickinson, Douglass, Downs, Foote, Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, of Md., Johnson, of La., Johnson of Ga., King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Phelps, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott and Yulee—33.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Bradbury, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Mass., Dayton, Dix, Dodge, Felch, Fitzgerald, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Metcalf, Miller, Niles, Underwood, Upham and Walker—22

Absent—Messrs. Cameron, Pearce and Webster—3.

The following is a summary of the political complexion of the vote:—

	Whigs.	Democrats
For the Bill,	7	26
Against the Bill,	12	10
Absent,	2	1

The following table shows the vote by States:—

Slave States.	Yeas.	Nays.
Democrats,	19	
Whigs,	6	4
Free States.	Yeas.	Nays.
Democrats,	7	10
Whigs,	1	8

The advocates of the bill regarded it as a compromise, in which all could unite, and thus put an end to the agitation of the subject in future by Congress the bill literally denying the right of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery, and referring the whole matter to the Supreme Court, when any occasion shall arise for a reference of that kind.

The bill provides that in Oregon, the present laws of the Provisional Government in that Territory, shall continue in force three months after the meeting of the Territorial Legislature as provided for in the bill; and that all laws enacted by the Legislature aforesaid shall, before going into operation, be approved by the Congress of the United States. Slavery, it is a settled question, can never prevail in Oregon. It is unsuited to its growth.

As to the other Territories of New Mexico and California, slavery is not to be prohibited or permitted in so many words, but the Territorial Legislature is not legislate on the subject, leaving the question entirely to the people, when the Territories apply to be admitted into the Union, whether or not slavery shall be tolerated within their limits. But all question arising upon the constitutionality of carrying slaves into those two Territories, are to be decided by the Supreme Court.

The opponents of the bill denounced it as no compromise at all—that it was yielding everything to the South—that it was giving free scope to slavery in New Mexico and California, while in Oregon, where it is impossible for slavery to exist, it offers a conditional freedom of soil. The Supreme Court, they also declare, from its composition—the majority of the judges being from Slave States—have their prejudices like other people, and will be likely to be biased, like other people, in their decisions upon questions of this kind.

The speeches on both sides were very numerous and very able; and the excitement which the discussion gave rise to, has been rarely if ever excelled in the Senate Chamber, since the foundation of the Government. The opponents of the bill had undoubtedly the best of the argument and the strongest array of facts. The speeches of Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, and Bell of Tennessee, are regarded as among the most powerful ever delivered before the Senate; while those of Messrs. Dix, of New-York, and Dayton, of New-Jersey, are spoken of in the highest terms of approbation.

The vote in the Senate, which at first was thought would be almost unanimous in favor of the bill, was carried by 11 majority—the opposition gaining strength every day the debate continued.

The Bill in the House.—The Territorial Bill, having passed the Senate, was at once sent to the House, where it was taken up on Saturday last.—The House, as was previously intimated, was determined to lay it upon the table, and, therefore, on motion of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, the bill *was laid upon the table*, by a vote of 112 to 97.

From this State, the members voted as follows, for Ingersoll, Charles Brown, Richard Broadhead, and John Dunn, Democrats—Messrs. Levin, Bridges and Brady were absent.

The geographical vote on the bill was as follows:

Yeas:	
Northern Democrats,	31
" Whigs,	73
Southern Whigs,	8
" Democrats,	0
	112
Nays.	
Southern Democrats,	49
Northern "	21
Southern Whigs,	27
Northern "	0
	97

Thus, for the present, this great Question has been disposed of, only to be brought up again at an early day, with additional warmth on both sides, but we feel assured with additional strength on the part of those who assume the ground—the irresistable ground—that all Free Territory coming into the possession of the United States, shall remain Free.

We are indebted to the Germantown *Telegraph* for the above abstract of the bill, and the vote thereon. It is gratifying to observe that *not a single Northern Whig*, in the House, voted in favor of the introduction of Slavery into the new Territory. Eight Southern Whigs also voted the same way. Every Southern Locofoco, and twenty-one "dough faced" Locofocos from the North, including *four* from this State, voted in favor of *Slavery!*

☞ *Fearful Rencontre.*—On the 22d of July there was a misunderstanding among several young officers and men of the regiments returning from Mexico, now in Louisville, and in the evening two of them, Robert W. Morrison and Lieut. Shackleford, met at the Exchange Hotel. Some altercation passed between them, and a fearful rencontre ensued. Morrison exclaimed that he would shoot Shackleford, and was seen to rush upon him, having a cane in his hand. Shackleford immediately drew a rifle pistol, and shot Morrison in the breast, the ball perforating the lungs. Morrison, now with a revolver in his hand, still continued to advance upon Shackleford, and snapped his pistol at him one or twice, the caps only exploding. Shackleford took a chair, and with it felled young Morrison to the floor. In an instant he was upon his feet again, making ineffectual efforts to shoot Shackleford, but the pistol only missed fire. He then hurled it at his antagonist, seized a chair, and in turn struck him to the ground, and while attempting to seize him, fell headlong himself, faint with the loss of blood. The friends of the wounded man endeavored to seize Shackleford, but in the confusion and *melee*, he escaped. The ball entered the breast, passed through, and no doubt severed the lungs, as he was bleeding inwardly, and spitting up much blood.—*Louisville Courier.*

☞ *Telegraph by Sound.*—We have just been called upon by a gentleman who has visited our city for the purpose, as he tells us, of testing an invention for conveying sounds to an almost unlimited distance, at the same time retaining the articulation so perfectly that two men standing, the one in Norwich and the other in Boston, for distance, shall be able to converse with the same ease as if standing face to face. The very idea strikes one as almost preposterous; and yet the gentleman alluded to seems very confident of its entire practicability. He states that he has the necessary machinery now constructing in this city, and that, in a few days, it will be completed and ready to be subjected to the test of experiment. We shall then "see what we shall see." But until then, we shall maintain a position similar to that just now occupied by so many of our Democratic friends here, and hereabouts, *viz*: a fence position.—*Norwich Courier.*

☞ *Floods.*—Much damage has recently been done by floods in the interior of Pennsylvania. The inhabitants of Bloomfield, Perry county, have suffered severely by this calamity. The last number of the *Democrat*, published at that place says: We were visited with a very heavy storm of rain on the 22d inst. In half an hour, the small streams rose to an unusual height. A large quantity of hay was swept out of the meadows, fences were torn down, and much other damage done. Several bridges have been swept off. One over Clark's run in Maddison township, one over Shope's run and one at Geary's in Tyrone township, and one across the run at Capt. Kitter's, were swept away. The bridge at Newport was made to totter on its foundation. The damage in various ways is very great.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS AND GEN. TAYLOR.

It has been several times stated that the late venerable ex-President—the most earnest opponent of the slave interest, and the boldest antagonist of southern domination in the Union—avowed himself before his death, in favor of the nomination of Gen. Taylor. The fact is now placed beyond doubt by the testimony of the Hon. Danl. P. King, the distinguished Representative of the Salem, Mass., District, in Congress. In a letter of the 13th inst., published in the Salem *Register*, he says:

"You ask me what was the opinion of the venerable John Quincy Adams about General Taylor's election. I had often heard that Mr. Adams had expressed a preference for General Taylor, and being desirous of knowing the truth of the rumor, a few weeks before his death I asked him who would be our next President? With much animation he replied, 'GENERAL TAYLOR,' and appeared much satisfied with such result. I suppose he *considered General Taylor the instrument by which Providence would work out the good of humanity and of his country—objects nearest the heart of the good old man.*—It is certain that I never heard of his questioning the honesty or the patriotism of General Taylor.

I wish we could be sure the administration of the government would fall into hands no less worthy than General Taylor's. In 1844, a division among the professing friends of liberty, entailed upon the country Polk, Texas and war. In the train have fallen the heavy burden of debt and barbarous territories, and general dissensions. New divisions may bring upon us the war and slavery candidate, heavier burdens, bloodier wars, and accumulated disgrace and wretchedness. The sin and folly of encouraging dissensions, so ill-timed and ruinous, shall not rest on my conscience. Believing the patient, wise and patriotic labors and sacrifices of good men are yet to be rewarded by the country's prosperity, I remain your friend and servant,

DANIEL P. KING.

Hon. Robert S. Daniels, Danvers.

A LOVE MATCH.

A few nights since, says the N. Y. *Tribune*, a romantic affair took place between a gentleman belonging to the Navy, and a young lady to whom he had become attached. The latter is the niece of a wealthy gentleman residing on Brooklyn Heights, and is likely to be his heir. It appears that the motives of the gentleman, who had concluded to elope with the young lady, were suspected by her friends. The time and place were arranged, but the uncle became aware of the plan, and while the lover and his friends were hovering about the house, they received a polite invitation from the uncle to come in the front door in a straightforward way. After this was done, the uncle stated to his neice, that if she was determined to marry against his wish and at the expense of the fortune he intended to leave her, she might do so, and the ceremony could take place immediately beneath his roof. The niece and the gentleman at once accepted the offer and they were married on the spot.

☞ *Great Place for Marrying.*—The publisher of the Lowell *Offering* states in the number for this month, that in one mill, during the past eighteen years, eighty-two of the "boys" and four hundred and five "girls" employed there have been married; and from another mill one hundred and eighty seven of the girls have been married during five years; and from a single room in another corporation twenty-eight were married in one year.

☞ *The late Women's* Convention at Seneca Falls adopted a declaration of sentiments, similar to the declaration of American Independence. It declares that the history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over woman.

☞ *A gentleman* talking to a friend on the subject of marriage, made the following observation: "I first saw my wife in a storm; carried her to a ball in a storm; was published to her in a storm; lived in a storm; but thank heaven, I buried her in pleasant weather."

☞ *The Winnebagos.*—Accounts from the upper Mississippi state that the Winnebago Indians, with the exception of some 600, have left for their new location in the far west. The whole tribe, it is thought, will be removed by the middle of

☞ *At the Diplomatic Agents* of the German States are to be recalled, in consequence of the German Diet, and they will be replaced by a representative of the German Empire or nation, to be appointed by the national executive, the Arch-Duke John.

☞ *Massachusetts.*—The Democratic State Central Committee have called a State Convention at Worcester, on Wednesday, the 6th of September next, to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, and Presidential Electors.

☞ *Texas Statistics.*—The total gross receipts of the State of Texas, for the year 1847, is $123, 328 22. The number of acres of land taxed, 47, 703,807. Total number of cattle, 399,030; number of negroes taxed, 33, 003; poll tax, $17, 372.

☞ *Prentice's Last.*—"The Pennsylvania *Democrat* acknowledges that Mr. M. R. Sute, a *Democrat*, will vote for Taylor. We apprehend that a good many other Democrats will *follow Sute.*"

☞ *What a Turk!*—A Frenchman has petitioned the National Assembly to make such a change in the law regulating marriages as to allow men the power of espousing several wives.

☞ *Is it Worth It?*—The weight of the number of volumes of the patent office report, published by Congress this year, amounts to 91 tons! The postage on the same would net be far from $200,000.

[For the Miner's Journal.]

Mr. Editor:

The time is fast approaching when the conferees of this Congressional District will be called upon to select a suitable person to represent them in the Congress of the United States; and none are more deserving of that honor, or better qualified for the office, than ALEXANDER W. LEYBURN, of Schuylkill Haven.

Mr. L. has represented this County in the State Legislature, during the last two winters, with great ability and the most earnest endeavors on his part to render satisfaction to his constituents.

The popularity of Mr. L. in three counties, composing the District, is very great, and would command more than a full party vote; mild and winning in his manners, industrious in his habits, indefatigable in the discharge of his public duties—a politician firm and consistent in his own views, but respectful and tolerant to the opinions of those who may differ with him, he is every way calculated for the honorable distinction his fellow citizens would delight to confer upon him.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Bannan:

I see, from the Democratic papers of our Borough, that there are some persons to be supported at the Fall Election, to fill our County offices; and as the Whigs of our County should have some say in the matter, and as the time is approaching when suitable candidates should be selected, I take the liberty of naming SAMUEL HARTZ, of our Borough, for the office of Prothonotary, he being an old citizen, extensively known in the county, an experienced business man, a good Clerk, and well qualified to discharge the duties of the office correctly, and is willing to be a candidate, subject to the Whig County Convention.

A WHIG SUBSCRIBER.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The following Resolution has been passed by the Vestry of Trinity Church, Pottsville.

Resolved, That in consideration of the sums contributed and to be contributed as donations to the erection and furnishing of the church edifice; the vestry do hereby set apart, and apropriate FIFTY EIGHT PEWS, which shall be free and unrented, to persons who may desire to worship in the Church. These pews are located as follows:

IN THE CENTRE AISLE.

North side, No. 111, 119, 127, 135, 143, 151, 159.
South side, No. 112, 120, 128, 136, 144, 152, 160.

IN THE NORTH AISLE.

North side, No. 1, 7, 13, 19, 25, 31, 37, 43, 51, 53 54, 55.
South side, No. 2, 8, 14, 20, 26, 32, 38, 44, 50, 52.

IN THE SOUTH AISLE.

South side, No. 56, 57, 58, 60, 74, 80, 86, 92, 98, 104, 110.
North side, No. 59, 67, 73, 79, 85, 91, 97, 103, 109.

DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Church every Sunday. *Morning Service* commences at 10½ o'clock. *Afternoon Service* commences at 4 o'clock. And evening service, on the first Sunday of every month.

☞ A FREE AND FULL GOSPEL.—The Universalist society, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. J. W. McMaster, continue to hold morning and evening services every Sabbath, in the Lecture room of Stichter's new Hall, at the usual church hours.

☞ GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.—The Congregation will hereafter worship regularly in the Hall, on the second floor of the new brick Engine House, in William Street, between Market and Norwegian St. Immediately back of the Second Methodist Church. The services next Sunday morning, will beat 10 o'clock, in the German Language.

☞ BY DIVINE PERMISSION, the Rev. James Neill, of Port Carbon, will preach in the Second M. E. Church of this place on to-morrow (Sabbath) morning, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The public are affectionately invited to attend. T. A. FERNLEY, Pastor.

NOTICES.

☞ INDEPENDENT TAYLOR CLUB.—A stated meeting of this association is held every Saturday evening, at their Club Room, corner of Centre and Mahantango strs.—over Lippincott & Taylor's Store. A general invitation to all is extended.

JNO. P. ELY, Sect'y.

☞ CENTRAL TAYLOR CLUB.—A meeting of this Club will be held on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock. The friends of Taylor & Fillmore are invited to attend.

J. P. BERTRAM, Sec'y.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.—Of all the remedies of the day, and they are a great variety, which profess to be of great value to the human family, we hesitate not to pronounce Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry as one of the greatest discoveries of modern science. Of all the many compounds put forth for the cure of diseases which affect human nature, not one remedy could be named which has in so short a space of time acquired such unbounded confidence with the public, and has performed such miraculous cures; and has merited and received so much eulogium from the faculty and others, as this justly celebrated remedy.

Be careful of your. Colds.—Many people are very apt to consider a cold but a trifling matter, and think that "it will go away of itself in a few days," and they give themselves no trouble about it. But to such we would say, "be careful of your colds," do not tamper with your constitutions. If you desire to live to a good "old age," use such remedies as will effect an easy and permanent cure. Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry has cured more colds than any other medicine offered for sale in this country. The certificates of cures effected by this invaluable medicine, which the proprietor is daily receiving, are of the most gratifying character, and tend to show its sanitive properties, and the high rank it holds in public estimation. The Press, the Medical Faculty, and thousands who have used Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, all concur in pronouncing it one of the best remedies ever invented for the cure of all *Pulmonary Affections.*

The (original and only) genuine article is prepared by Dr. SWAYNE, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by agents in all parts of the United States, and some parts of Europe.

For sale by J. G. Brown, Druggist, and Dan'l. Krebs, at the Post Office, Pottsville; C. & G. Huntzinger, Schuylkill Haven; Fraley & Hobart, Orwigsburg; S. & G. Shollenberger, Hamburg; James B. Pugh, Minersville; H. Shissler, Druggist, Port Carbon; John Williams, Middleport; E. J. Fry, Tamaqua; Belford Mc. Lein & Co., Summit Hill.

CHILLS AND FEVERS.—*Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* are one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world,