Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 23.

☞ 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!

The American Ticket.

THE TARIFF OF 1842—GOOD WAGES, AND PLENTY OF WORK—PROTECTION TO OUR OWN INDUSTRY, AND OUR OWN WORK SHOPS. IN PREFERENCE TO THOSE OF EUROPE—NOW and FOREVER.

For President,
General ZACHARY TAYLOR,
Of Louisiana.

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

ELECTORAL TICKET.

Senatorial Electors.
Thomas M. T. M'Kennan, of Washington.
John P. Sanderson, of Lebanon.

District Electors.

1. Joseph G. Clarkson,	13. Henry Johnson,
2. John F. Watherill,	14. William Calder,
3. James M. Davis,	15. William M'Ilvain,
4. Thomas W. Duffield,	16. Chas. W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hiner,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Dungan,	18. T. R. Davidson,
7. John D. Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Landes,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Joseph Schmucker,	21. Andrew W. Loomis,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irvin,
11. William G. Hurley,	23. Thomas H. Sill,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. S. A. Purviance.

For Governor,
WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON,
Of Armstrong County.

For Canal Commissioner,
NER MIDDLESWARTH,
Of Union County.

For Congress,
CHARLES W. HITMAN,
Of Schuylkill County.

Assembly,
JOHN A. OTTO.
JOHN W. ROSEBERRY.

Prothonotary,
THOMAS MILLS.

Register and Recorder,
DANIEL KERCHER.

Commissioner.
WILLIAM FRAILEY.

Director of Poor,
GEORGE DREHLEBEIS.

Auditor,
DANIEL KOCH.

Free Trade Starvation Ticket.

THE WORKSHOPS OF EUROPE, IN PREFERENCE TO THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES.

For President,
GENERAL LEWIS CASS.

Gen. Cass voted for the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, and also voted for the British Tariff of 1846.

Vice President,
GEN. WILLIAM O. BUTLER.

He has subscribed to the doctrine of Free Trade.

Governor,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

The Convention that nominated him, passed resolutions in favor of the British Tariff bill of 1846, and approved of all the acts of Polk's Administration.

Canal Commissioner,
ISRAEL PAINTER.

He goes for the same doctrines.

Congress,
WILLIAM DOCK.

He *professes* to be in favor of protection, but the moment he is elected he will go for the British Tariff of 1846, and deceive the people as the leaders did in 1844. If the people permit themselves to be deceived again, it will be their own fault.

Assembly,
C. FEGER JACKSON.
WILLIAM J. DOBBINS.

These gentlemen were pledged by the Convention that nominated them, to support Polk's Administration, and if elected to the Legislature will vote for a United States Senator, who will vote against the repeal of the Tariff of 1846—and it will be proclaimed from one extent of the country to the other, that the great Coal Region of Schuylkill County has repudiated Protection on her leading interests, and approves of the British Bill of 1846.

For Prothonotary,
JOHN M. BICKEL.
For Register and Recorder,
DAVID K. KLOCK.
For County Commissioner,
JOHN A. EGE.
For Director of the Poor,
JACOB FEGER.
For Auditor,
JOHN STRIMPFLER.

ARE YOU ASSESSED?

Remember, you that are not assessed, that you must attend to this duty at least ten days before the election, which comes on the 10th of October. The safest plan is to attend to it at once.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

It should be borne in mind by the people of the Coal Region, that a United States Senator is to be elected by the State Legislature next winter. If the people desire the restoration of the Tariff of 1842, it is imperatively necessary that the Senator to be elected, should be favorable to that measure. Now, it is well known that the so-called Democratic party is hostile to *all* Protective Tariffs, and consequently the person that a Locofoco Legislature would elect, would be *bound* to carry out the measures of that party. The first step, therefore, (and the *only* step that can secure the object,) is for the friends of the Tariff to vote for Roseberry and Otto for the State Legislature. Give us a majority of Taylor men in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and we deprive the Locofocos of *one vote* in the Senate of the United States, and *add* one to the Whig vote! Remember that *one vote* destroyed the Tariff of 1842! *One vote* may restore it!

MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

The Locofocos are industriously circulating all kinds of stories concerning their candidate for Governor, and among other things, represent him as a man of *extraordinary popularity* in his own County and immediate neighborhood. The Quakers, too, they say, will vote for him *in a body*.

This is all moonshine. Though a very gentlemanly man, Mr. Longstreth is a really *violent* and *radical* Locofoco, endorsing every principle of the Baltimore platform. As regards the Quakers voting for him in a body, under such circumstances, it is perfectly preposterous. *Not one of his own relatives* even, belonging to that respectable society, will vote for him;—for, holding the peculiar tenets they do, it would be an outrage upon their well-known consistency and love of principle. And to exhibit his "popularity" in Montgomery County, where he resides, is a very easy matter. In 1838, the Locofoco majority in Whitemarsh township, where he resides, was 123. In 1840 it was reduced to 49; in 1844 to 17; and in 1847, *Mr. Longstreth was beaten* 18 votes, for Canal Commissioner—being the *first Locofoco* ever beaten in that township for a State office.—If his personal presence produced this downward tendency—this growing "small by degrees and beautifully less," in one township, what effect may not be expected in a State where his ultra politics are as well understood?

☞ *Scientific Convention.*—The annual meeting of Geologists, and savans devoted to the various departments of Science and Natural Philosophy, commenced in Philadelphia on Wednesday last. The object of these meetings is to interchange papers treating of localities, formations, and scientific geomancy, as derived principally from the practical experience of the respective members. Mineral, vegetable, marine and animal fossils are discussed, and specimens generally produced; the debates are of course very interesting, and not unfrequently lead to the destruction of old theories, and the introduction of new ones.

PICTOU COAL.

The Philadelphia American states, that the proprietors of an extensive Rolling Mill near that city, (the Phœnix works, no doubt,) are at this time receiving a brig load of Pictou coal, which costs them, delivered at their works, 12½ cents per bushel. Formerly, during a period of some five years, they purchased Allegheny coal, at a cost of 17 cents, delivered, the firm from whom they purchased it, in the interior, being composed of very good and faithful Pennsylvania Locofocos. Perhaps they, and Pennsylvania coal men in general, are beginning to appreciate the blessings of the Tariff of '46, under the operation of which coal is brought from a foreign land to the commercial metropolis and great coal mart of Pennsylvania, to undersell Pennsylvania coal nearly one-third (28 per cent.) No wonder the coal interest of Pennsylvania suffers, and that a cry of distress is heard from the collieries, along with curses both loud and deep upon the authors of the deception of "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of 1842.

THE FREE-SOIL CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the friends of free soil, which met in Reading last week, selected an electoral ticket for President, and passed a resolution to vote for the person for Governor whose opinions, upon the subject of the acquisition of Slave Territory, should coincide nearest with their own sentiments. Governor Johnson, who is decidedly a free soil man as far as the *principle* is involved, and whose sentiments are well known, will command the almost *unanimous* vote of that party in this State.

Speaking of this body, the Reading *Journal* offers the following with regard to Gen. Taylor's position on the subject of Slavery. During the sitting of the Free Soil Convention, the "Barnburner orators labored hard to prove that Gen. Taylor is favorable to the extension of human servitude. Their *supposition*—for after all it amounted to nothing else, no positive evidence having been adduced to sustain their position—was based mainly upon the fact that Gen. Taylor is a citizen of a Southern State, and himself a slave holder. Now to show the fallacy of these assumptions, and prove beyond all dispute that Gen. Taylor is as much of a Free Soil man as Van Buren himself, we need only submit the following extracts from Locofoco newspapers in the South, where Gen. Taylor's views and feelings are perhaps best known:

"He (Gen. Taylor) is *opposed* to the extension of slavery into the territories; having opposed the annexation of Texas; and having decidedly approved of *non-extension*."—[*Charleston (Loco) Courier.*

"*We pledge ourselves to prove* that, notwithstanding Gen. Taylor is himself a slaveholder, he is in *favor* of the Wilmot Proviso, and hence *opposed* to the introduction of Slavery into the new territories."—[*Camden Mirror, (Loco.)*

Lewis Cass, on the other hand, though a citizen of a free State, goes in heart and soul with the South in opposition to this 'great question of the age," as John Van Buren calls it. *His* position, indeed, is so well defined on this point, that our "Barnburner' friends deemed it unnecessary to *argue the question*, so far as he was concerned. His letters over his own signature condemn him, and if further proof were wanting we have it in black and white in such extracts as the following taken from the leading Locofoco papers of the South—one of them the organ of the present administration of Mr. Polk.

"Gen. Cass has nobly and frankly defined his position on the subject of Slavery. *He will vote the Wilmot Proviso.*"—[*Washington Union, Aug 1, 1848.*

"On the Wilmot Proviso, Gen. Cass is *with the South*, and occupies the ground which can only be conceded to by the South for the safety of her peculiar institutions.'"—[*South Carolinian, (Loco).*

Here we have the whole issue in a nut shell. "Gen. Taylor is in *favor* of the Wilmot Proviso." Gen. Cass is pledged to *Veto it!*" Now as the election of Martin Van Buren is altogether out of question, it remains for the *real friends* of the Free Soil principle to vote for Taylor, who alone can and will save the country from the disgrace of extending this accursed institution over territory now free.

☞ *Graham's Magazine.*—This popular publication has lately received several valuable acquisitions, not the last of which are the names of Joseph R. Chandler and J. Bayard Taylor, Esqs. who have become regularly connected with the editorial department. Graham is, and always has been at the head of the Literary Magazines in this country, and all will be gratified with the arrangements made to maintain this proud position. The pictorial features of this publication are unrivalled, and those of the October number excel, if possible, any former number.

☞ *Dr. Henry Nes* has been re-nominated for Congress, by the Whigs of York and Adams Counties. He will be elected, in all probability.

☞ *Henry Clay.*—Every body who knew anything of the character of Mr. Clay, was confident that he never could countenance the disorganizing movement in New-York. Few persons, therefore, were surprised at the appearence of recent letters from his hand, refusing to allow the use of his name for the Presidency, and expressing his cheerful approval of the nomiocss of the National Convention. The old patriot is "wide awake," and knows very well that both the people and their leaders will *turn* to *Clay* at last! All is right!

☞ *Thanksgiving Day*—It is proposed by a New York paper that the Governors of the different States, throughout the Union, appoint one and the same day to be observed for the purpose of Thanksgiving. The Governor of Missouri having already named Thursday, November 24th, for that State, it is suggested that all the others should adopt it.

☞ *Washington Monument.*—With the exception of the great Tower of Molines, the National Monument to Washington, recently commenced at Washington city, will be the highest structure in the world. It will be 500 feet in height, that of Molines being 550 feet. The Bunker Hill Monument is 220 feet. The highest steeple in London is 320 feet. The dome of the celebrated St. Peter's Cathedral, at Rome, is 465 feet.

☞ *Whig Gains.*—In the elections already held, in various parts of the country, for members of Congress, the Whigs have gained two over all losses. The House of Representatives will, in all probability, contain a large Whig majority—ranging perhaps from ten to forty votes. This is a "consummation devoutly to be wished"—and no mistake!

☞ *We Observe*, and should like to know why it is, that instead of the advertised list of letters making one and a half columns as usual, it does not now fill *one* column? Is it possible that our *population* is decreasing, or is—it—ah'm!

☞ *Coming to his Senses.*—David Graham, one of the ring-leaders in the recent fanatical Clay movement in New York, has come out in a letter, avowing his determination, after due reflection, to vote for General Rough and Ready.

☞ *Whig Nomination.*—Jasper E. Brady, of Franklin County, the present representative in Congress from the Eighteenth district, has been nominated for re-election by the Whig conferees.

☞ *Gen. Persifer F. Smith*, a native of Philadelphia, had an official reception from the authorities of that city, on Tuesday last, in Independence Hall.

☞ *Taylor and Van Buren.*—In New York and the New England States the contest is narrowing down to Taylor and Van Buren. Gen. Cass seems likely to be altogether deserted. In the town of Weybridge, Vermont, where the late Silas Wright was brought up and where his father lived, the entire locofoco vote was given in favor of the Van Buren Free Soil candidates. The Cass candidates did not receive a single vote!—John Van Buren may well ask, under these circumstances, whether Gen. Cass will *still* "persist in distracting the democratic party" by being a candidate for the Presidency?

☞ *A Delegation of* Locofoco office-holders is expected to arrive here to-day, to entertain the people of this county with an exposition of "Democracy." The *troupe* will consist of Col. Forney, Judge Barton, Reah Frazer, Robert Tyler, Col. Florence, and others—an "interesting" band, truly! These gentlemen, in 1844, talked eloquently in favor of the Tariff of '42; the eternal glories of "Democracy," and the "Star-spangled banner." Col. Frazer, who is known at home as the "War-Horse of Democracy," nominated Mr. Polk for President, in the Convention of 1844, and both he and Forney, we believe, were members of the body which nominated General Cass. They voted for the "Democratic platform" erected for Gen. C., and as Free Trade is therein declared to be a *leading feature* of modern "Democracy," the people may expect to be enlightened on that particular subject. They *need not* expect any further light, from *that* quarter, on the Tariff of 1842!

☞ *All for Taylor.*—The Wayne Guards, it appears, says the Huntingdon *Journal*, returned from Mexico unanimously in favor of Rough and Ready. Capt. McKamey stated in his speech at Canoe Creek the other day, that he did not know of a *single member of the Company* which he had commanded, who would not cast his vote for "old Rough and Ready." Does this look like "the volunteers going for Cass?" They remember the bill projected by this functionary to reduce their pay, while in Mexico, and are determined that he shall know it on the 7th of November next.

☞ *Worth Remembering.*—A gentleman of Philadelphia, who was in Ireland during the great visitation of cholera, informs the *Inquirer* that it was remarked that nearly all the cholera patients who were conveyed to the Dublin hospital in carriages in a sitting position, *died*—while those who were taken thither in the public caravans, in a recumbent position, on straw or a mattress, *recovered*, almost without an exception.

☞ *McGinnis' Machine Shop.*—We noticed in this establishment, the other day, a fine specimen of mechanical skill and ingenuity, so characteristic of the machinists of this County. It was a steam engine of 60 horse power, just completed for Mr. Charles Miller, for the Phœnix Colliery, near Llewellyn, and is intended for pumping and hoisting. The rock-shaft is elevated on pillars, above the frame, instead of being fixed in below. The steam-ways, which are usually in the bed-plate, are on the side of the cylinder, by which the whole apparatus of the steam-chest is seen, giving to the engine additional attractions for the eye, and saving the frame from deterioration by fire and like causes. This is certainly an improvement of some moment, and it appears that it is likely to be appreciated by interested parties—for the enterprizing proprietor of the shops has received an order, from Mr. Gideon Bast, Coal Operator, for an engine of the same power and peculiar construction.

☞ *Horticultural Exhibition.*—The annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Horticulture, commenced at the Chinese Museum, in Philadelphia, on Monday last. It is said to be a rich display, and in some respects, especially as regards orchard fruits, far surpasses previous exhibitions.

☞ *Served him Right.*—A Mr. John Scott, an ardent supporter of Cass and Butler, and an employee in the Custom House in New York, lately presided at a Cass and Butler meeting in the Sixth Ward, where he resides, at which some resolutions were passed, and published in the Hunker organ, peremptorily insisting that Collector Lawrence, the gentleman from whom he gets his appointment, should commence the work of decapitating the Barnburners. Mr. Scott himself constituted one of a committee to inform the Collector of what he conceived to be his duty in the matter. Somewhat to the surprise of the proscriptive Mr. Scott, and his coadjutors, he received, a few days after his visit to the Collector, a note of which the following is a copy:

New York, 16th Sept., 1848.

Sir:—Your services under the Collector you have held from me, will not be required after this date.
Your friend, C. W. LAWRENCE, Col.
To Mr. John Scott, Custom House.

Ha, ha! Wasn't that cool to the "ardent" Mr. Scott? But what does it mean? "Du tell!"

☞ *Lewis McLane* has resigned the Presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. He retires at the end of the fiscal year.—The opposition to him was getting so strong, that the probabilities were that he would be defeated did he attempt a re-election.

☞ *The Pennsylvanian*, in giving an account of the Maine election, says that "as Maine goes, so goes the Union." This is something of an admission, inasmuch as Maine has this year failed to elect her Democratic candidate for Governor by the people. Last year he *was* elected, and by the popular vote. If our political opponents continue to fall behind at this rate, their star in the east will soon shine dimly enough.

☞ *Glad to hear it.*—The Hon. John Donkey, after a repose of several weeks, is about to make his appearance once more on the stage of life. He will be a "popular candidate," no doubt.

☞ *Remember*, gentlemen, that Millard Fillmore is the man to entrust with the casting vote in the Senate of the United States. Remember!

☞ *Hendrick B. Wright*, it seems, after all, is not the sole locofoco nominee for Congress in the Eleventh District. He received the Conferee votes of Columbia and Wyoming Counties, but his own home, Luzerne County, refused its concurrence, and nominated Samuel P. Collings, Esq. editor of the Wilkesbarre *Farmer*. The Whig candidate will, of course, defeat them both.

☞ *No More than Right.*—Louis Philippe has applied to the French Government for the restoration of a portion of his private funds; and it is understood that a comfortable allowance will be granted, but not enough to allow him to indulge in political intrigues.

☞ *Josiah Randall, Esq.*, of Philadelphia, having just returned from his trip to Europe, is now doing good service for old Rough and Ready.

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INTERESTING LETTER.

The following letter to the Editors of the North *American*, from the Rev. Walter Colton, Alcalde of the town of Monterey, in Upper-California, *within the boundaries of the United States*, is like all the letters of this gentleman, highly interesting.

MONTEREY, UPPER CALIFORNIA, July 24, 1848.

Messrs. Editors:—The mineral wealth of California is being daily developed. Mines of silver, quicksilver, copper, zinc and lead have been found in our mountains. From one quicksilver mine alone they extract daily three hundred of mercury—and this with the most rude machinery. With a good apparatus they might easily extract a thousand pounds a day, and from that to five thousand. Coal has also been found, but the bed not of sufficient depth to work to advantage.

But a recent gold discovery has thrown all others into the shade. The sands which border Feather River and the American Fork abound in particles of gold—resembling in shape snow-flakes. These are separated from the sand by stirring them in water in a basin or bowl. A person will collect by this simple process from one to two ounces of gold a day—some have gone as high as six and eight ounces. I have just been conversing with a man who, in six days, gathered five hundred dollars worth. He has one piece which weighs an ounce. There are probably now not less than five thousand persons, whites and Indians, gathering this gold.—San Francisco, Sonoma, Santa Cruz and San Jose, are literally deserted by their inhabitants; all have gone to the gold regions. The farmers have thrown aside their plows, the lawyers their briefs, the doctors their pills, the priests their prayer books, and all are now digging gold. The diamond-broached gentleman and the clouted Indian work side by side, lovingly, as if they had been rocked in the same cradle. Tin pans, to wash the sparkling sand in, have sold as high as eight dollars apiece,—shovels for tenaand wooden bowls for five! A brough scooped from a hollow tree, ten feet long, and a willow sieve attached, sells for a hundred and twenty-five dollars. Boards are five hundred dollars for a thousand feet.

A very large company left Monterey to-day for the gold scene—some on horses, some in wagons, some in carts, some on foot, and some on crutches. The tract of land where the gold is found covers a hundred miles in one direction and fifty in another. It is said that ten thousand men in ten years could not exhaust it. As soon as the news reaches Oregon we shall have a large emigration from that quarter. Nobody thinks of fighting here any longer—the natives have gone for gold, the sailors have run from the ships, and the soldiers from their camps, for the same purpose. The last vessel that left the coast was obliged to ship an entire new crew, and pay each fifty dollars a month. No one can be hired to dig gold short of sixteen or twenty dollars a day—he prefers working on his own hook—he may make less than that, but he has a chance of making much more.

The squadron is still at Mazatlan;—but if the treaty be confirmed, we shall look for the Ohio here in a few days. The Congress and Cyane will go home, and the Independence, probably, to China. The people of Lower California will never consent to go back permanently to Mexico. They may submit to the arrangement for a time, but they will before long run up the stars and stripes. That section of the country is rich in minerals, particularly in silver, and would be a valuable acquisition. England has her eye on it, and will probably bid high; but the people don't like the idea of being the colony of a crown.

We want, in California, some good school books, a few good teachers, and a few off hand preachers. All these would find persons to read and to listen. We are gathering the elements of a great and influential community—if we are not ruined by this gold excitement. There never was yet a people strong in wealth and sound in morals, in the midst of gold and mines.

You talk of farmers! Why, I saw a farmer here brand, last week, a thousand calves, all of one year's growth, and he is considered here rather a small farmer. You reckon by acres, and we here by miles and leagues.—Your sheep produce one lamb a year—ours always two, and often four. Your streams have a few minnows in them, and ours are paved with gold! How are my Philadelphia friends? I expect to leave this El Dorado in a few months, and be among them. Very truly yours, W. C.

THE MASS MEETING ON SATURDAY.

The friends of Taylor and Fillmore, in Schuylkill county, assembled at the house of William Matz, in this borough, on Saturday last, and organized the meeting with the appointment of the following persons as officers, viz:

President,
Burd Patterson.

Vice Presidents,

John Reed,	George Spencer,
Aquilla Bolton,	Owen Marrin,
Charles Dobbins,	John Jones,
Eli Hammer,	Michael Burd,
John Dennison,	Peter Wood,
Daniel Sterner,	Bernard Keiser,
George Jacob Hehr,	John Conard,
Joseph Lerrick,	George Kern,
Phil p Womeldorf,	Johanan Cockhill,
William Christian,	Morgan Bensinger,
Abraham Bertolet,	William Matz.

Secretaries.

E. W. Thomas,	Myer Strouse,
John A. Bechtel,	Isaac Davis,
Ele Bowen,	J. Hornberger.

The Hon. James Cooper, soon after the meeting organized, was introduced and received with enthusiastic cheering. The stamp of recent illness was plainly perceptible in him, and as if just emerging from it, he had not yet recovered his full strength. He, therefore, proceeded in a plain, unostentatious manner, and without any effort to display his well-known oratorical powers, to discuss the political topics of the day; and for upwards of two hours, he engaged the profound attention of his hearers. The truths promulgated struck every one with peculiar force; they came home to the heart and to the understanding; and when he alluded to the slanders which had been showered upon the venerable patriot of Ashland, in 1844, and the deception practised upon the people by their professed friends, there was not one that did not feel the littleness of the party spirit, which could sacrifice men such as *he*, and measures such as the Tariff of 1842! He spoke at length of the positions of the three prominent candidates, occasionally relieving the monotony of matter-of-fact statements with humorous illustrations and anecdotes. His address evidently made an impression on those present, which will be exhibited fully at the ballot box.

In the evening, Mr. Cooper again addressed the people, at the quarters of the Central Taylor Club, at the Exchange. A large number of persons were present, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour in the best spirits.

[For the Miners' Journal.]

Middleport, September 15, 1848.

Dear Sir.—The Locofoco Mass Meeting held in Middleport, on Thursday the 14th inst. proved a complete failure. The hundreds expected to be present, may be fairly estimated at about forty persons. The chair was filled by Michael Quin. The Hon. Judge Dock proceeded to enlighten the audience within the Bar-room, with the principles which would guide him if elected,—he was in favor of a prohibitory tariff on Coal and Iron, and declared that any one opposed to the same was an infidel in his notions of democracy. Then followed Charles Bennett, in an attempt at ridicule of the prominent Whigs of the State. The closing remarks were made by that prominent Democratic of Tamaqua, whose views were wholly in opposition to those of the distinguished Judge of Dauphin, and favorable to the British Tariff of 1846. The meeting then noiselessly dispersed, having caused much merriment to the mass of Taylor men in Middleport. Yours, &c.

☞ *In a Nut-shell.*—The Boston *Atlas* states the free trade proposition, just as it affects this country, in the following nut-shell form:—"With us the value of labor is about four times as much as the average in Europe, and when we propose to free trade with Europe, we simply offer a day's work of ours for a day's work of theirs—to give a dollar and receive 25 cents. Such a trade, sharply followed, will of course soon relieve us from our surplus money. Labor may be called the wheel and money the power that turns it—Free trade draws off the power and leaves the wheel idle."

[For the Miners' Journal.]

POLE RAISING AT TUSCARORA.

A large meeting of the Whig citizens of Tuscarora assembled at the house of Henry Dintinger, on Friday afternoon, the 15th inst. for the purpose of raising a Taylor and Fillmore Pole. The pole measures one hundred and one feet—surmounted with an iron rod and ball. At three o'clock all hands set to work, and in a short time it was placed in an upright position. The flag of our Union was then run up, amid cheer after cheer, to the masthead. The meeting then organized by appointing the following gentlemen officers:

President,
Thomas Potts, of Brockville.

Vice Presidents.
Samuel Lard, of Tamaqua,
Jacob W. Smith, of Tuscarora,
Daniel Kaup, do.
James Blue, do.
Henry Dintinger, do.
Dr. G. K. McKibbin, Middleport.

Secretaries,
Daniel Koch, John S. Struthers.

D. G. McGowan, Esq. being called for, addressed the meeting in a neat speech in defence of Gen. Zachary Taylor and the Whig party—it was received with hearty cheers. John C. Neville, Esq. then took the stand, and for the space of an hour enchained his audience with a most excellent speech. He fully explained the operations of the Free Trade Tariff of 1846, and the deceptions practised by the Locofocos upon the working classes of this county. It was clear, forcible and persuasive; and told with great effect upon the meeting.

Charles W. Pitman, being called for, came forward, and in his usual pleasing manner gave them one of the best addresses I have ever had the pleasure of hearing from him. He is a great favorite not only with the Whigs, but with the intelligent Democrats of this township,—for he is truly a man of the people, and a warm advocate of the interests of the working classes.

The Committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: Joseph Beacham, James Smitham, and John D. Smith, reported the following:

WHEREAS, In November next, the people of the United States will be called upon to give their decision through the ballot-box for President and Vice President, therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting pledge themselves collectively and individually to use all honorable means to elevate to the Presidency, Gen. Zachary Taylor—believing that he unites in himself all those great qualifications which rendered immortal George Washington and Thomas Jefferson.

Resolved, That in Millard Fillmore we recognize a man of pure and upright character, and a man of the people,—one who will promote the interests of the working man and the manufacturer.

Resolved, That we hail the nomination of William F. Johnston with pleasure, and pledge ourselves to aid in his election to the chief executive office in our State.

Resolved, That from our Congressional nominee, Chas. W. Pitman, down to the lowest on our County Ticket, we will use all endeavours to elect.

Resolved, That in the word of Taylor we recognize the true principles of protection, and that we will not reat from our labors till we have accomplished the repeal of the Free Trade Tariff of 1846.

On motion, the meeting adjourned with ten cheers for Rough and Ready, and the whole Whig Ticket. S.

[For the Miners' Journal.]

ROUGH AND READY CLUB.

In pursuance of a previous call, a meeting of the Whigs of Tuscarora was held in the Company office, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 10th, for the purpose of forming a Rough and Ready Club. Henry Dintinger was called to the chair, William Kendrick and Jacob W. Smith acting as Secretaries.

On motion, it was agreed that we go into an election for officers, when William Hodgson was duly elected President; William Mull, Henry Dintinger, Jonas Richards, and Francis McGovern, Vice Presidents; and William Kendrick and J. S. Struthers, Secretaries.

On motion, *Resolved*, That we meet on each Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Resolved, That we do now adjourn to meet again on Friday evening, the 22nd instant, for the purpose of drafting Resolutions.

Adjourned with three hearty cheers for old Rough and Ready, and the Whig cause.

(Signed by the Officers.)

☞ *Keep it before the People.*—That General Cass was at one time a rank Federalist, and wore the cockade to distinguish him from the Republican Party.

Keep it before the People.—That General Cass employed his time while in Europe, in writing the praises of Louis Philippe, who has since been driven from France by his wronged and indignant subjects.

Keep it before the People.—That General Cass labored to plunge our country into a bloody, expensive, and terrible war with England in regard to Oregon.

Keep it before the People.—That General Cass contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and the counsel of Washington, is in favor of making war upon foreign nations for the purpose of robbing them of their territory.

Keep it before the People.—That General Cass voted a *censure* upon that brave old General, Zachary Taylor, for the capitulation at Monterey—and we dare any of his friends to deny it.

Keep it before the People.—That General Cass cannot get the vote of the North, because he is not sound on the subject of slavery.

Keep it before the People.—That General Cass did not break his sword at Hull's surrender; but that Col. McArthur was the man, and again we challenge a denial.

Finally—Tell it in Gath and publish it in the streets of Askelon;—That General Cass has been seeking the Presidency for years—that he has been *everything* by turns and *nothing* long—that he is a caterer for public favor and would sacrifice the best interests of his country at the shrine of unholy ambition.

Keep it before the People.—That General Taylor is their candidate for the Presidency.

Keep it before the People.—That General Taylor is the man whom General Cass voted to censure for the capitulation of Monterey.

Keep it before the People.—That General Taylor is the hero of Fort Harrison, Okee Chobee, Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and the ever-memorable Buena Vista; and that he has never lost a battle, no matter what the odds against him.

Keep it before the People.—That General Taylor goes for the real Republican doctrine, that all power is vested in the People, and that the President is only their agent.

Keep it before the People.—That General Taylor is opposed to making war to acquire Territory—that he is in favor of attending to our own business and leaving others to do the same.

Keep it before the People.—That General Taylor will administer the Government in the "good old way" of Washington—with an eye to the interests of the whole People, without respect to party.

Keep it before the People.—That General Taylor, instead of seeking the Presidency, has devoted his whole life to the good of his country; that he is a plain, honest, common-sense farmer whose days have been spent not in the Palace of Louis Philippe—not among the proud aristocracy of Europe, not in the pleasure and luxuries of Washington city—but in the wilds of the far west, in the savannahs of Florida, on the parched plains of Mexico, at the head of his gallant soldiery—with no couch but the hard earth, no covering but the broad canopy of the skies.

And lastly—Tell it in Gath, publish it in Askelon—That General Taylor will receive the votes of thousands of honest, hard fisted Democrats, who love him because he is plain, honest and patriotic, and because he is one of the People.

☞ *In a Nut-shell.*—The Boston *Atlas* states the free trade proposition, just as it affects this country, in the following nut-shell form:—"With us the value of labor is about four times as much as the average in Europe, and when we propose to free trade with Europe, we simply offer a day's work of ours for a day's work of theirs—to give a dollar and receive 25 cents. Such a trade, sharply followed, will of course soon relieve us from our surplus money. Labor may be called the wheel and money the power that turns it—Free trade draws off the power and leaves the wheel idle."

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Andrew Leveringe, CYRUS GILL, of Mobile, Alabama, to Miss SARAH JANE, daughter of Benjamin F. Pomroy, Esq., of this place.

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. Jos. McCool, Mr. ANDREW ROBERTSON to Miss PHŒBE BARLOW, both of New Philadelphia:

On Friday, the 15th inst., by the Rev. John Maddison, Mr. JOHN EVANS to Miss MARY BLAKELY, both of this place.

On Thursday, the 14th inst., by the Rev. D. Steck, Mr. JNO. SNYDER to Miss CATHARINE THOMPSON, both of this place.

DEATHS.

In Minersville, on Monday night last, Mr. WILLIAM OLDKNOW, a respectable citizen of that Borough.

On the 17th inst., at Hampden Farm, Cumberland County, ALEXANDER, eldest son of Wm. Andenreid, Esq., formerly of Pottsville, in the 20th year of his age.

NOTICES.

☞ TAYLOR, FILLMORE, JOHNSTON, MIDDLESWARTH, and THE TARIFF OF 1842.—Those friendly to the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency and the restoration of the Tariff of 1842, are invited to attend a meeting at the house of Jacob Rapp in Union Township, on Friday afternoon, the 22th of September, inst., at 3 o'clock, P.M. Several speakers will address the meeting.

☞ PROTECTION!—RALLY FREEMEN!—The friends of Taylor, Fillmore, Johnston, and the tariff of 1842, of the Borough of Pinegrove and its vicinity will assemble in mass meeting on Saturday, the 7th of October next, at the house of A. S. Fesig, Pinegrove. The meeting will be addressed by the following able speakers: John Bannan, Esq., Chas. W. Pitman, Levi Kline, Esq., of Lebanon, and Messrs. Smith and Seibert, of Womelsdorf. The friends of the Protective Policy, opposed to the British Tariff Bill of 1846 generally, are invited to be present by THE COMMITTEE.

☞ RALLY, FREEMEN, RALLY!—The friends of Taylor, Fillmore, Johnston, Middleswarth, and the whole Taylor ticket, will raise a Taylor pole, at the house of Jacob Madara, in Port Carbon, on Saturday afternoon, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock. The friends of the Protective Tariff of 1842, and all opposed to the free trade British Tariff of 1846 are invited to attend. Farmers, mechanics, miners, and laborers, who prefer our own workshops, our own coal mines, and our own manufactories, to British workshops, British coal mines, and British manufactories, will come to the rescue. The meeting will be addressed by several able and distinguished speakers.

☞ 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. JOS. P. SMITH, Sec'y.

☞ TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—There will be a procession of the Sons of Temperance, Pulaski Division, No. 160, on Tuesday the 26th of September, at 7 o'clock, P. M. To meet at their Hall, and proceed from thence to the second M. E. Church, Market street, where a lecture will be delivered for the good of the cause. The surrounding Divisions and the public are respectfully invited to attend.
JAS. H. KELLY, R. S.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THE REV. DR. HODGSON, by Divine permission, will preach in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, to-morrow evening. Service at 7 o'clock.

☞ 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 appropriate FIFTY EIGHT PEWS, which shall be, and remain *free* for all persons who may desire to worship in the Church. These pews are located as follows:

IN THE CENTRE AISLE,
North side, No. 111, 110, 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, 101, 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 formed under the pastoral charge of the Rev. J. W. McMaster, continue to hold morning