Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 30.

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 P. Wetherill,	14. William Calder,
3. James M. Davis,	15. William M'Ilvain,
4. Thomas W. Duffield,	16. Chas. W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hiltner,	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 Schnucker,	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. PITMAN,
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 DREIBLEBEIS.

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. PEGER JACKSON,
WILLIAM J. DUBBINS.

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 their leading interests, and approves of the British Bill of 1846.

For Prothonotary,
JOHN M. RICKEL.

For Register and Recorder,
DAVID K. KLOCK.

For County Commissioner,
JOHN A. EGE.

For Director of the Poor,
JACOB FEGER.

For Auditor,
JOHN STRIMPFLER.

Ex-Gov. Seward, of N. Y., will Address the friends of Taylor and Fillmore, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at Belz's Hotel, corner of Centre and Minersville Streets. Should the weather be unfavorable, the Meeting will be held at the Market House.

THE LOCOFOCO MEETING.

It would be vain to disguise the fact, that the Locofocos *feel* that their hour of triumph has passed away. Their ranks are daily becoming thinner, and before the just indignation of an insulted and deceived people, they are indeed unarmed.—They can no longer go before the public with *honied professions*—the people judge them, as we must *all* be judged *at last*—by *their deeds!*—Richard the Third could smile—and smile—and *murder* while he smiled!" But with equal hypocracy, the leaders of the Locofocos may grin and grin—but it is *now* in their own *death-struggles!*

In this County, so large have been the numbers leaving their party, that as a final resort, they sent for Judge Barton, Resh Frazer, Forney, Tyler, and a host of others, to address the people. In the spirit of the great Cæsar, when he had like to be overwhelmed by the angry waves of Tiber, they exclaimed, "Help us, Cassiter, or we sink." With the promptness of a second Caius Cassius, Mr. Tyler, accompanied by a Mr. Collins, repaired to their rescue, and reached the scene where the death-blow was to be given to old Zack, on Saturday afternoon last. Here the usual preliminaries of organization were despatched—the very Honorable Mr. Palmer being elevated to the chair.

The reputation of Mr. Tyler, as an accomplished orator and writer, drew a considerable crowd, composed of all parties. We presume that about three hundred persons were present, of whom a large portion were Whigs. His speech was really (as an oratorical effort) a miserable affair—without point, wit or reason. It was the first, we believe, that Mr. T. has delivered during the present canvass, and its apparent lameness may be accounted for from the fact "that he had as lief Gen. Taylor should be elected President as Gen. Cass!" We have *reason* to believe that this is Mr. T.'s candid sentiment, and so we assert it.

Regarding the man Collins, we could not excuse ourselves for saying much. He is, in our view, a blackguard, and destitute of truth and manliness. His whole speech was an appeal to Religious feelings, a tissue of falsehoods, and base slanders upon the people. He represented himself as a friend of Mr. Clay, and poured out venom and insult upon his friends—men who have stood by him, and who would this moment lay down their lives if required to make him President.

In the evening, so verionous and outrageous were the lies and slanders of this political hireling, that some of his statements were flatly contradicted on the spot. He heaped the basest slanders upon the business men of this Region, accused them of establishing "Robbing Shops" at their Collieries, and robbing and swindling the Miners and Laborers,—of selling their hands "magotty meat,"—declared that they would rob grave-yards, &c.—slandered the native-born citizens of this County—and applied such infamous epithets upon our citizens that he was hissed, and shortly after disappeared from the stand.

He was followed by a Mr. Spade of Reading, and a Lawyer Banks of Tamaqua; who even excelled Mr. Collins in abuse of our citizens, when the people determined that they would hear such language no longer, and they were hooted off the stand. So incensed were some of our most respectable, quiet and peaceable citizens, that one of the leaders was choked by one of them on the ground, and a speaker was compelled to apologize to the crowd for the language he made use of, to save himself from mal-treatment. A gentleman who was present during the whole proceedings, assured us that he was only surpised that the populace did not drag the speakers from the stand, and drive them out of our Borough. To the credit of Robert Tyler, Esq. we learn that he positively refused to speak in the evening, after hearing the language made use of by some of the other speakers.

To show the effect such meetings have in our community, we need only remark that the keeper of the Hotel where the meeting was held in the afternoon, and his son, have both renounced Cassism, and avowed themselves for Gen. Taylor,—and the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Cass Club of this Borough, Doctor Leib, who was one of the Committee who invited some of the speakers, has handed us the following for publication, which speaks for itself:

Mr. Bannan:

A report having been put in circulation, by certain leaders of the Locofoco party, (of which party I was, as you know, until very lately, an active member) that I took the responsibility of inviting Robert Tyler and Geo. C. Collins, Esqs., to address the Democratic meeting which was held in this borough on Saturday last. I pronounce it a base falsehood, and, in justice to myself, beg leave to submit to the community the following facts:—Thomas Foster, Henry Geis, and myself were appointed, at a meeting of the Democratic Association, to invite Speakers to address a Democratic meeting to be held here on the evening of the 11th of September, but for several reasons it was postponed un'il the 23d.

A few days after the late fire, the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Foster, requested me to write several gentlemen, among whom were Messrs. Tyler and Collins, and invite them to be present—which I did—the letters of invitation, however, being signed by *all* the members of the Committee. These two gentlemen, agreeably to promise, attended, and addressed the meeting; but so violent and abusive were the speeches of the latter, and so grossly was the truth perverted, that several persons declared that they would no longer act with the party. Even some of the leaders are ashamed of his speeches, one of them declaring, in my presence, that they should have been delivered on Railroad street, where no one would have gone to hear them. And as I have left the foul party, and have determined to support Taylor, Fillmore and Johnston, they now charge me with having invited them without being authorised by the rest of the Committee, for the purpose of injuring their party. Those of your readers who heard the speeches of Collins and Spayd will readily agree with me that they have cause to blush for their "distinguished speakers;" and as they were instrumental in making votes for Old Zack, I do not regret that I was one of the Committee at whose instance they came here.

The following letter from Mr. Collins to the Committee, is proof positive that what I have stated with regard to the Committee is correct, and gives the lie to the senseless babblers with whom the report originated:

Charles Leib, Thomas Foster, Henry Geis, Esquires, Committee, &c.:

Gentlemen:—Your kind invitatory letter of the 8th inst. has been received, and I am exceedingly gratified in its acceptation. It will be my pleasure as well as pride, to attend the meeting of the Democracy of Schuylkill County, to be held on Saturday, the 23d, at 3 o'clock, P.M., and address it.

Recent events have demonstrated to my entire satisfaction that the stability of our Union—the permanency of our institutions, and the welfare of our people are materially connected with, if they do not altogether depend upon the continued success of the Democratic party of the Republic. Having been convinced of this, I immediately disconnected myself with the Whig party and shall take pleasure in atoning for the sins of the past by battling for the success of Democracy for the future. Accept my thanks, and may you permit me to convey to the members of the association my gratitude for their marked kindness towards me.

I remain, gentlemen, with great regard,
Truly yours, &c.
GEO. C. COLLINS.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1848.

It is not my purpose, at this time, to discuss the causes which led me to abandon Cass, Butler, Longstreth and their Anti-American principles, but enclosed I send you a copy of my resignation from the Democratic Association:

To the members of the Democratic Association

Gentlemen: I hereby tender you my resignation as a member of the Association; I have, after mature deliberation, determined to support Taylor, Fillmore and Johnston, and if you desire my reasons for abandoning Cass, Butler & Co. I will be pleased to give them to you at any time you may require them.

Truly yours,
CHARLES LEIB.

Pottsville, Sept. 25, 1848.

THE TEN HOUR LAW.

On Saturday evening last, Mr. Collins of Philadelphia, declared that Gov. Johnston opposed the Ten Hour Bill in the Legislature. Knowing this to be a barefaced and wicked falsehood, we contradicted it on the spot, and compelled him to acknowledge its untruth before those to whom he promulgated it. He, however, after admitting that Gov. Johnston voted for the Bill, stated that he had attached a tail to it for the purpose of destroying it. This was denied also, and to show our readers that the position we assumed is correct, we append the "tail" alluded to. It is as follows:—

"Provided, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent minors above the age of fourteen from being employed more than ten hours in any day, if the same be done by special contract with the parents and guardians."

This section was voted in the Bill by a large majority—and we appeal to any sensible person whether a new section permitting any person to work more than ten hours a day, if he thought proper to do so, was attached to the Bill, as a tail, for the purpose of defeating it. If Mr. Johnston was not the author of the Bill itself, he was the consistent advocate of it—and voted for it on every occasion when before the Senate. Now, were we not justified in contradicting Mr. Collins on the spot?

Gen. SMITH vs. COLLINS.

Our readers will recollect that G. C. Collins declared on Saturday evening last, that as a civilian, Gen. Taylor was an "old granny," and totally unfit to perform the duties of President. Gen. Persifer Smith, the hero of Contreras, who served under Gen. Taylor, and who voted for James K. Polk, speaks of Gen. Taylor as follows. No other comment is necessary:

City of Mexico, April 18, 1846.

I have great faith in our own people, however; they show their high sense of honesty and nobleness.

Gen. Taylor's military exploits are not the cause of his popularity; they are only the *occasions* for the display of his *sound judgment, energy of character, lofty and pure sense of justice and incorruptible honesty.* He has as much reputation for what he has written, as for what he has done, because even where the composition is not his own, the sentiments, motives, and feelings are; and every thing he says, *as every thing he does, is marked by the purity and loftiness of his own character.*

I have never heard of any one, however corrupt or base himself, that, after five minutes conversation with Gen. Taylor, has dared to propose, or even hint at, any thing dishonest or mean. And no intercourse in the *ordinary* events of common life, *can give the true idea of the loftiness of his character.* I remember you asking me at the time he was put in command at Corpus Christi, whether he was equal to the circumstances. I told you of his sound judgment and inexhaustible energy as I had learned them in Florida, but I did not then estimate properly the other and higher points of his character. In the campaign on the Rio Grande, I saw him tried under all circumstances, *and he always came out pure gold.*

His profession that he will be the candidate of no party will, if he be elected, be carried out in his practice,—not that his opinion on matters of policy may not be those of one or the other party,—on *most of them he is a Whig*, and he is not the man to act adverse to his own opinions; *but no party management can ever lead him to do a mean, or what he thinks a wrong thing.*

As soon as Gen. Taylor was furnished by events with the opportunity to display his character, you see that it was estimated properly at once, and I come back to the truth of the position I started with—that I believe the people will always properly measure great men.

Your sincere friend,
PERSIFER F. SMITH.

☞ *The Hon. Edward Bates* delivered a most powerful and effective Taylor and Fillmore speech at St. Louis, last week. Mr. Bates was President of the River and Harbor Convention, last year. He is a great and good man.

☞ *A State Agricultural Fair* is to be held in Baltimore on the 9th and 10th of November next, intended to be the first of an annual series.

MINERS AND LABORERS.

READ THE FOLLOWING!

You can depend upon the truth of this Statement. Mr. Burritt is a hard working-man himself, and until within a short time before he sailed for England, worked regularly at his trade. He divided the twenty-four hours into three parts—one part of which he devoted to his trade, one to study, and one to sleep. He acquired no less than twenty-three different languages, and now ranks among the learned men of the country.—He is also a philanthropist, and has dedicated the remainder of his life to the amelioration of the condition of the working classes.

Wages in England.—Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, is travelling through England on foot, lodging on his way at road-side inns, and associating with the mechanic and laboring population, from whose own lips he obtained a true history of their condition. In one of his letters to the Christian *Citizen*, published in Worcester, Mass., he states that a full grown man employed in the *nail making* business, by working from four o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night—*eighteen hours!*—can earn eighteen pence sterling, or *thirty-six cents* per day *and no more.* The wages of a nail maker in full work, will average about seven shillings sterling, or *one dollar and sixty cents per week!*—Here is testimony which may be relied on. Are those men in this country who are earning nearly as much in a single day as their brethren in England can earn in a week, prepared to go for free trade and have their wages reduced to correspond with their prices?

In Ireland, Germany, and all the other countries in Europe, wages are much lower than in old England.—From the above, laborers can form some opinion of the blessings Free Trade is going to confer on them.

The expense of transporting a ton of Coal from Pottsville to New York is about the same as transporting a ton from Liverpool to New York. Now, we appeal to every man of common sense in this community, how our Coal Dealers are to compete with the Foreign Coal in our Atlantic markets, while the cost of labor employed in producing the latter is only about 25 or 35 cents per day, and the labor here costs from 75 to $1,25 per day, of 10 and 12 hours. Under the Tariff of 1842 the duty on Foreign Coal was *seventy-five* per cent. This protected the trade and the wages of labor here, and the business flourished. Under the Bill of 1846, the duty is *only thirty* per cent. This is not protective. It does not make up the difference between the prices of labor in the two countries,—consequently the price of Coal must fall here, and the wages of labor must be reduced to correspond, or the business must stop. This is the only alternative under the Free Trade policy. If our Locofoco friends can devise any other mode of protecting the wages of labor in this country from the low wages of Europe, than by Protective duties, we should like to be enlightened on the subject.

Now, let us make some calculation of the loss we have sustained by the British Bill of 1846.—We will send to market this year, about 1,650,000 tons. The price this year averages about 25 cts. less than last year, which, on the above mentioned quantity, amounts to *Four Hundred and Twelve Thousand, Five Hundred Dollars!* Under the Tariff of 1842, we should have increased the quantity this year, from this region, about 150,000 tons—which would have brought a return at least of $1,50 per ton for labor, amounting to *Two Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.*—This is all lost, and added to the above mentioned loss, it makes the enormous sum of SIX HUNDRED and THIRTY-SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, out of which the people of this Region have been robbed in a single year by Free Trade and Locofoco fraud and deception. Is it any wonder that business is prostrated in this region, money scarce, wages low, and even that paid most in traffic; property falling, and that our population is decreasing? Is it not madness for any person (except he who delights in the distress and misfortunes of his neighbors) to vote for Cass, Longstreth, Dock, Jackson and Dobbins, whom the party have pledged to uphold, and continue this deplorable state of affairs? And is it not absolutely *cruel* and *wicked* even to appeal to the people as partisans, and ask them to do so under existing circumstances?

THE DIFFERENCE.

The Locofocos profess to be Jeffersonian Democrats, and at the same time advocate Free Trade. If they will inform themselves with regard to Jefferson's principles, they will find that he was such a strong American in feeling, and advocated Protection to such an extent, that he even *regretted that the Atlantic Ocean was not a sea of fire, to prevent European Cheap Labor and Manufactures from entering into competition with our own!"* It was the refusal of the British Government to permit the Colonies to manufacture, that caused the Revolution, and those who now oppose Protection to American industry are no better than the Tories of the Revolution, who sided Great Britain in that momentous struggle for American Liberty and Independence. This is the naked truth—and it must be told in times like the present, when the very principles for which our forefathers expended so much blood and treasure to maintain, are about being swept away by *British Legislation* in the *American Halls of Congress!*

MORE HELP.

The Independent Taylor men of the City and County of Philadelphia, held a meeting on Tuesday evening last, at which Dr. J. K. Mitchell presided, assisted by Amos Hollahan, James Webster, Calvin Blythe, and George W. Farr, Esqrs. as Vice Presidents. Resolutions were passed pledging themselves to vote for Taylor, Fillmore and JOHNSTON, and against any candidate for Congress who would not sustain the Wilmot Proviso.

Judge Blythe, one of the Vice Presidents, our readers will recollect, was the former President Judge of this District, one of the pillars of Democracy, and decidedly one of the most popular men in that party. Amos Hollahan kept the house known as Democratic Head Quarters, in Chesnut street. They go for Protection and Pennsylvania interests.

MORE STRAIGHT-OUTERS.

Judge Myers, of Clarion County, who was on the Polk electoral ticket in 1844, with some twelve or fifteen of his neighbors, has come out openly and above board for Gen. Taylor. These gentlemen, who are all highly respectable and influential citizens of Clarion County, declare that they were deceived in 1844, on the subject of Protection—having been assured that Mr. Polk, if elected, would not disturb the act of 1842. Mr. Myers, who is largely engaged in the iron business, named his furnace after Mr. Polk—so confident was he that Mr. P. and the party, were favorable to Protection.

But they have seen the *results* of the professions of the so-called Democratic party, and they are now done with it forever. They declare, in truth, that the principle of Protection has been finally *abandoned* by that party, and that there is no other alternative left the friends of that measure but to elevate that sterling old Democrat and brave soldier, General Zachary Taylor, to the Presidency. He is honest, patriotic, and brave, and will not defeat the wishes of the people to serve party. Hundreds and thousands of honest Democrats are daily flocking to his standard, and every one knows that his banner never was and never can be defeated—because it is always borne where *Truth* and *Justice* and *Honesty* point the way.

☞ *John M. Botts* has made up his mind to vote for Taylor. The Clay-Whigs in N. York will all go for the "old man."

☞ *The Election* for Members of Congress, &c. takes place in Georgia and Florida, on Monday the 2nd of October.

ENDORSING THE SLANDERS!

The Locofoco presses of this Borough endorse the slanders poured out upon our business community by the hireling speakers on Saturday last. Now this is too bad—because those very presses are sustained among us by the patronage of the Whig business men, which they are constantly begging from door to door; and if, it was withdrawn, their publications could not be sustained among us. These papers are forced upon many of our citizens without their consent, and in some instances people who never subscribed, have been compelled to return them to the office five and six times before they could get rid of them. The Whigs, however, show a very meek and Christian spirit, by "kissing the rod that smites them!"

THE VETO.

The last time the veto power was employed by any King of England was in 1694, one hundred and fifty years ago! Then the House of Commons took a decided stand against it, and in a few years afterwards the King *approved* a bill of the exact import he had before vetoed.

The veto is the only monarchical principle embodied in our Constitution, and was only put in to avoid laws being passed in exciting times that conflict with the Consitution—yet the Locofoco party, whose Tariff Bill of 1846 was ordered to be printed in the House of Lords in England, and was absolutely distributed among them before the printed copies were laid on the desks of the members of Congress, cling to this kingly prerogative, which has not been used by the Monarchs of England for 150 years, and make it almost the only topic of discussion at their meetings. Cass has pledged himself to exercise this power on all measures that the people may pass, that conflict with the "Baltimore Platform"—that is, *he* tells the people that *you must pass such bills as I recommend, or I will exercise the kingly prerogative, and compel you to submit to my dictation.*" Is such a man or such a party who supports him, are Democrats, we do not understand the meaning of the word. Charles X and Louis Phillippe were just such Democrats—but the Democrats of France pronounced them base coin, and drove them into exile, and we think the Democrats of the United States will leave Cass repose in the shades of private life.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

We hope every friend of the Protective Policy will remember that the election of Governor Johnston will secure the repeal of the British Bill of 1846, even if there should be a small majority in the U. S. Senate against the measure, to overcome. *That party would be compelled to comply with the request of Pennsylvania, or locat this State forever.* But if Johnston is defeated, the party will proclaim that Pennsylvania has repudiated the Protective Tariff of 1842, and sustains the British Bill of 1846. Let the friends of Protection to American labor and industry think well on this subject, before they cast their votes for Longstreth and free trade!

A QUESTION.

What does the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company think of the Tariff of 1846? We learn that those employed upon it, boasted that they carried the State of Pennsylvania for Polk in 1844, and thus secured his election. The loss of about TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS per week in the shape of receipts, we should think, would be sufficient to give the Company a *practical* illustration of the beauties of the British Tariff of 1846.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.

We are pleased to learn that the late *Edward Burd*, Esq. of Philadelphia, has bequeathed to our townsmen, Burd and George Patterson, a very handsome property in Philadelphia, estimated to be worth from 60 to $80,000. Burd Patterson, with that generosity of feeling which has always characterized him, has already made over $10,000 to his sister, who stood in more need of it than himself. The children of the late *Jacob Hubley*, Esq. have also been left a handsome property.

CASS DESERTIONS!

A letter from Philadelphia to the New York Evening *Post*, states that John K. Kane, of Kane-letter notoriety, Henry Horn, Henry D. Gilpin, and Mr. Smith, the Polk elector in 1844, have abandoned Cass and came out for Van Buren. It was John Van Buren, we believe, that declared that Cass ought to decline—that his running was only "distracting the party."

SLAVERY EXTENSION!

The Washington Union, the great organ of the Locofoco party, gives the time positions of Cass and Taylor on the question of Slavery Extension. The editors of the True Democrat intimate that we have misrepresented the views of General Taylor on this great measure, and declare him to be favorable to the acquisition of Slave Territory, and the perpetuity of that institution. But if other and stronger evidence were lacking, the following, from the Union, would show conclusively that we are correct, and that it is the Democrat which has falsified the views of both candidates:—

Cass in favor of Slavery Extension.

"At all events we are happy to understand by private letters that Gen. Cass firmly stands the ground which he has taken. Being applied to formally by a man of the Wilmot stamp, he declared unhesitatingly that he adhered to his Nicholson letter and to the Baltimore Platform, and that if elected President *he would veto the Wilmot Proviso.*"—[*Wash. Union, Aug. 1, 1848.*

Taylor opposed to Slavery Extension.

"There can be no doubt about Gen. Taylor being opposed to the extension of Slavery. His letter to Gen. Gaines and the Cincinnati *Signal* are proof of this fact. *That he lives in a Slave State* is no argument *that he wishes its extension.* Thousands of the citizens of the South believe Slavery to be wrong in every aspect in which it can be viewed."—[*Wash. Union, Aug. 5, 1848.*

WAKE UP, WHIGS!

There never has been a time so favorable as the present, for carrying out and rendering permanent the policy of the Whigs. Our opponents are divided amongst themselves, and but an unprincipled remnant of the party remains attached to the measures of the present Executive of the Union. Every thing in the situation of the Locofoco party conspires to favor our cause, and if we fail, it will be the consequence of a want of the necessary efforts. Without the proper exertion, we may be defeated. Will it, we shall obtain a triumphant victory!

GEN BUTLER'S OPINION OF GEN. TAYLOR.

In his speech on the Florida war, delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, June 11, 1840, Gen William O. Butler, the present locofoco candidate for Vice Presidency, used the following language in reference to Gen. Taylor:—"General Taylor succeeded Gen. Jessup in the command, and *as I heard no complaint against him, I presume there is none.* Fortunately for himself sir, he is a Whig; and fortunately for the country, he is a soldier of the highest order."

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST!

A few days since, an honest Irishman, who with bundle on stick was leaving this region to obtain employment, if possible, on the Central Railroad, was accosted by one of his Locofoco friends. "Well, Jimmy, where are you going?" "To the Central Railroad, to get work," was the reply. "What have you got in your bundle?" inquired his friend. "The Tariff of 1846," said Jimmy. His friend asked no further questions.

☞ *The Puddlers*, Heaters, Rollers, Spike Cutters, and Laborers, in the extensive iron works at Phœnixville, have declared almost unanimously for Taylor and Johnston. They were deceived in 1844, upon the Tariff question—having believed Mr. Polk favorable to that measure.

☞ *The Harrisburg Telegraph*, we perceive, doubts the statement made by us some weeks ago, that the postage bill had passed Congress. It is a fact. It was passed and signed; but when it goes into operation we cannot state.

GEN. CASS AT HOME!

HIS NEIGHBORS REPUDIATING HIM!

There was a large meeting of the friends of Gen. Taylor in Detroit a few days since, (including many prominent Democrats) which was called to order by Hon. John Norvell, Mr. Polk's District Attorney for Michigan, on whose motion Hon. William Woodbridge, ex-Governor and late United States Senator, was called to preside. Gov. Woodbridge thereupon addressed the meeting in an able and patriotic speech, from which we make the following extract, as reported for the *Express*:

"Passing by the social relations of Gen. Cass, and the character he sustains in France, let us glance at some of the leading traits which have distinguished him as a politician; as such, he has long been before the public; his character as a politician and public man is open to our inspection, and his past history, too, furnishes the *only* index we can have, in the event of his election, of what his future course may be. Let us look, then, at some parts of the picture it presents; to examine it minutely I cannot take the time to do.

What, then, for example, have been his views relative to the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, and the Home Industry of the country? Now I have known him an over-zealous advocate for the Protection of Home Manufactures and American Industry. Not even Mr. Jefferson, who desired that the "Atlantic had been a *sea of fire*, that we might be thus entirely cut off from the work-shops and the pauper labor of Europe," was a more ultra Protectionist! But Democracy "is progressive," and I have *since* known him participating in all the anti-tariff notions of the South! His Free Trade speeches previous to the election of 1844, are not forgotten, and *his* vote, with the aid of the Texas Senators, repealed the Tariff of 1842. I have known him in favor of National Roads and Lake Harbors. He earnestly and ably sustained that policy in the Senate. But his *recent* demonstration, and especially his full and unqualified approval of the whole of the policy of the Polk Administration, and of the "Democratic Platform," imply his entire abandonment of the Lake Harbor policy. And his explicit adoption of the avowed principles of the Baltimore Convention, as the acknowledged articles of his *present* political faith, seems to leave him no retreat.

Again, there is no proposition perhaps, in respect to which the people of Michigan are in opinion more united, than in this: that the Extension of Slavery and the increase of Slave Power, is adverse to the prosperity of the Union; and in an especial manner, adverse to the rights and injurious to the interests of the non-slaveholding States.

While, as a body, they would be true to all the stipulations of the Constitution, and faithful to the compromises involved in it; they are, and (except when the effervescence of party fervor may for some short space of time have overclouded their understanding,) always have been decidedly opposed to the application of those peculiar stipulations to newly acquired States or Countries, not originally parties to those compromises.

Now suppose it to be matter of notoriety here in Detroit, that in the beginning, Gen. Cass was *opposed* to the Annexation of Texas—and in like manner opposed to all farther extension of our National limits in the Southwest?

But shortly afterwards he appears the decided advocate of that fatal measure; and of the Mexican War, and of stripping that miserable Republic of still more of her territory!

Anticipating the probable acquisition of territory in that direction, the Michigan Legislature had passed resolutions instructing its Senators in such an event, to require, in the terms of the Ordinance of 1787, that involuntary slavery—except for crime committed—should be forever inhibited in it; and Gen. Cass was an earnest advocate of the *Wilmot Proviso.* But new light burst upon him. Though the accredited agent of the General Government for some eighteen or twenty years of his life, in administering and enforcing the laws of Congress in and over the Territory of Michigan, he suddenly discovers that Congress has no right to legislate for the Territories; and therefore, though before "tooth and nail" in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, he now comes out its open, undisguised opponent: as if the right to acquire territory did not necessarily imply the right to keep and to take care of it—to legislate for and to "regulate" it, when acquired. But the sophistry of his Nicholson letter—even if it could be supposed that he believed in it himself, falls far short of a justification for this change of opinion. *That* goes only to the alleged incompetency of Congress to regulate the concerns of its own Territory by ordinary acts of Congressional legislation. Now every Treaty by which territory is acquired, contains, of necessity, provisions and conditions; as for example—relative to the rights reserved to the original and resident inhabitants, their rights of property, of religious freedom, &c. The project of the Mexican Treaty, sent to the Senate for its opinion, contained many such. Some were rejected, some varied, others were added. Gen. Cass voted for that Treaty as amended. By that vote, he affirmed the competency of this Government to acquire additional territory by treaty, and to acquire it subject to provisos and conditions.

Mr. Senator Baldwin of Conn. moved farther to amend it, by adding, as another proviso or condition, a provision similar to that contained in the ordinance of 1787, in accordance with the instructions of the Michigan Legislature. And why did General Cass vote *against* that proposed amendment! His Nicholson letter furnishes no ground of apology for such a vote; for the "treaty-making power" is *plenary*—it is deduced from a different source in the Constitution, to which the reasoning of the Nicholson letter does not apply.

Now, the topics I have alluded to, are of deep importance. They involve conditions which are intertwined with all our institutions and all our interests. They enter into the very texture of the national happiness and prosperity; and what great leading measures of nations! policy can be named, in respect to which Gen Cass is not to be found on both sides of it? And now, fellow-citizens, can we be justified in voting for a man (amiable though he may be in private life) of such instability of purpose, of so constant and capricious change, in matters, too, of so grave importance? Does he hold his principles of so little account, as to shape them to suit *every* fitful breeze that passes? or, would he descend still lower from his high estate, and casting his own good sense, his judgment, and his own self-respect, to the winds of Heaven, submit himself to be made *tool* of, for the fearful despotism of party to do its will and odious work with?

I need not comment farther upon a theme so painful and so humiliating. The American people require for their President a man, who has some *clearness* of view, as I have said, some steadiness of character, some integrity of political principles, and a firmness and energy of purpose, which nothing can shake or disarm! The condition of the country requires that the President of the United States should possess these qualifications. The times we live in require it; the condition of the civilized world requires it; and these are the qualifications which, it is confidently believed, mark the character of Zachary Taylor!

MARRIED.

On 24th inst., by the Rev. George D. Bowen, Mr. JAMES PETHERBY, to Miss SARAH BEAR, all of Port Carbon.

On Saturday last, in Schuylkill Haven, by the Rev. Geo. C. Drake, Mr. JOHN AUGUSTUS LAVENBURG to Miss ELIZABETH M. COPELAND, daughter of Mr. Thomas H. Copeland, all of that place.

DEATHS.

At Port Carbon, on Sunday last, Mr. DANIEL BLAKELY, after a brief illness.

On Saturday last, the 23d inst. in St. Louis, Missouri, Dr. JULIEN HENRY.

NOTICES.

☞ 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. Fensic, 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.

☞ 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.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ BY DIVINE PERMISSION, the Rev. James H. McFarland will preach in the Second M. E. Church, (Market square) this Evening, Saturday, at 7½ o'clock—also to-morrow, Sabbath, morning at 10½ o'clock. Service in the evening at 7 o'clock. Seats Free. The public respectfully invited to attend.

☞ 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, 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. 50, 57, 58, 60, 74, 86, 88, 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.

ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.—It should be remembered, when the coarser particles of impurity are diverted from their proper channels and become deposited in the skin, that cutaneous eruptions are the certain consequence.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found a delightful medicine for all disorders of the skin; because they expel from the body those poisonous humors which are the cause of all kinds of eruptive diseases. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found to aid and improve digestion, and as they are a direct purifier of the blood, they will most assuredly give health and vigor to the whole frame, which will in turn give a smooth and healthy complexion.

CAUTION!—*People of Minersville beware of Counterfeits!!*—The only authorised agent in C. B. De Forest—purchase Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills from no other. J. W. Gibbs, keeping a Drug store in Minersville, is not an agent for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, and we cannot guarantee as genuine, medicine offered by him for sale. There is no certainty of getting the genuine except from the regular agents, and never below the regular price.

For sale in Pottsville by Mrs. E. M. Beatty, sole agent. Office and general depot, 169, Race street, Philada. Remember, the only original and genuine *Indian Vegetable Pills*, have the signature of WM WRIGHT.

THE GREAT MEDICINE OF THE DAY: DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.—This medicine has the peculiar fortune of being recommended and prescribed by the most respectable physicians of the country, and only requires a trial to bring it into general use. It is put up in quart bottles, and is six times cheaper than any other preparation. Doct. Townsend is a physician of great reputation in Albany, N. Y., and the Physicians generally in that city prescribe it in their practice. The following is a certificate from some of them:

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned Physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and we believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

R. H. PULING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. P. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.

Dr. Seymour, the writer of the following, is one of he oldest and most respectable Physicians in Conn.

Hartford, Ct., May 21, 1846.

Dr. TOWNSEND.—Dear Sir: "Townsend's Sarsaparilla" finds a ready sale in Hartford—is highly esteemed by all who