Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 14.

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 Colder,
3. James M. Davis,	15. William M'Ilvain,
4. Thomas W. Dutfield,	16. Chas. W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hitner,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Dungan,	18. T. B. 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.

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.

THE ELECTION IN THIS STATE.

As we predicted, the friends of Gen. Taylor have made a clean sweep in Pennsylvania. The weather was beautiful and glorious—the issues between the two parties were fairly drawn—the Baltimore platform against the Taylor platform—and we see the result. This triumph would have been obtained in '44, if the same open position had been assumed on the Tariff question, and Free-soil, by the Locofoco party of the Union. It was only through the false promises and deception of the Locofoco leaders, on these and other subjects, that enabled them to array the people of Pennsylvania directly against their own individual interests, and the welfare of the commonwealth. But the mass of the people have discovered who are their true friends, and no ties of a miss-named party can longer bind them to principles so ruinous and disastrous to every industrial pursuit by which they are supported. The expression of their sentiments on Tuesday last was fairly obtained—deliberately and honestly given. It is the unmistakable voice of Pennsylvania, and *wo to the men or the party that shall disregard it in the future!*

By this election we have secured the Governor for the ensuing three years, a majority in the Canal Board, a majority in both branches of the Legislature—thereby securing a United States Senator—a large majority of the delegation to Congress, and a thorough sweep of the local offices in a majority of the counties of the State! This, truly, is a glorious triumph!

The County of Schuylkill has covered itself with glory! Its rebuke to Locofoco Free-Trade will long be remembered—it is awful! Alas, for the anticipations of those leaders and official expectants, who fondly calculated on the usual locofoco majority! We cannot rejoice over them—but we hope that they have been taught a lesson which will prove of service to them in the future. They will see that, though deception may be practised *once* upon a confiding people,—yet, when the truth comes,—as come it must—it will level them *as it did on Tuesday last!*—hurling them from place and power, in a whirlwind of popular enthusiasm and indignation.

To the honest laborers, miners, and mechanics of the Coal Region, the credit of this unparalleled victory is mainly due. They discharged their duty as American citizens with honesty, deliberation and patriotism; and having done it *understandingly*, they will never have cause to regret it hereafter. The good fruits of last Tuesday's work will soon be here—but one blow more, and all is well!

VAN BUREN AND THE AMISTAD NEGROES.

The history of these men is still fresh in the public mind. Seized in Africa, they nobly liberated themselves on the high seas, and steered for this country. When they landed here they were as free as the freest among us. But their masters sought to carry them back into bondage. The humane men from whom they sought protection disputed this claim, and contested it in our highest judicial tribunal. While the suit was pending, Martin Van Buren issued the following order to Lieut. Paine:

The Marshal of the United States for the district of Connecticut will deliver over to Lieut. John S. Paine of the United States Navy, and aid in conveying on board the schooner Grampus, under his command, all the negroes, late of the Spanish schooner Amistad, in his custody under process now pending before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut.

For so doing this will be his warrant.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this seventh day of January, A. D. 1841.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President:
JNO. FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

After reading this extraordinary document, no one will be surprised at the indignant commentary of the venerable John Quincy Adams upon it, in his argument before the Supreme Court in defence of Africans:—

"Lawless and tyrannical: (may it please the Court—truth, justice, and the rights of human kind forbid me to qualify these epithets,) lawless and tyrannical, as this order was, on its face—the cold-blooded ferocity with which it was issued was altogether congenial to its spirit. I have said that it was issued in the dead of the winter—and that the Grampus was of so small a burthen as to be wholly unfit for the service upon which she was ordered. I now add that the gallant officer who commanded her remonstrated, with feelings of indignation controlled only by the respect officially due from him to his superiors, against it. That he warned them of the impossibility of stowing this cargo of human flesh beneath the deck of the vessel, and that if they should be shipped in the month of January, on her deck, and the utmost certain casualty of a storm should befal them on the passage to Cuba, they must all inevitably perish. He remonstrated in vain."

Through the efforts of their friends, these Africans were liberated, and returned to their native country. They found justice and law, and independent Courts, to protect them on the free soil of Connecticut, against Executive power.

THE ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

At the recent session of the Grand Lodge of the United States, held in Baltimore, the affairs of the Order were found to be in a highly prosperous condition. The New York *Mirror* says:—"The annual return of the Grand Secretary shows a great increase of the Order in the United States. The revenue has increased ten per cent, membership twenty-three per cent, and relief fifteen per cent. Connecticut, New York, and Iowa have made no report. We take the returns of last year from these States, and add the increase as above:

Number of Lodges in the United States	1,757
Initiations	35,132
Contributing Members	144,328
Revenue of Subordinate Lodges	$1,033,267 70
Paid for relief of members and widows and orphans	$345,737 46

☞ *Rough and Ready, the Bold Soger Boy.*—This is the title of a new piece of music, just issued—the words by H. P. Gratten; arranged for the Piano by Adolphi Schmitz, and dedicated to Dr. Chaloner, of Philadelphia. It is a spirited and beautiful song, and we commend it to the notice of our Pianists and Musicians. For sale at Bannan's.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' OPINION OF VAN BUREN.

We find the following pregnant passage in John Quincy Adams' Address to his Constituents, delivered at Braintree no longer ago than September, 1842. It is a perfect epitome of the administration of Martin Van Buren. Mr. Adams said:—"When the abolition began to multiply, some forty bale theorist made the discovery that Congress, with express power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatever over the District, had yet no power to abolish slavery; and having no such power, the people had no right to petition Congress for any thing which Congress had no power to grant; and so conclusive was this logic south of Mason and Dixon's line, that when Mr. Van Buren, as a *Northern man with Southern principles*, became a candidate for the succession to the Presidency, he was specially catechised for his opinion upon this point, and he answered the injury by a compromise. He thought it not quite safe to deny the power of Congress, but he held that the exercise of the power was as much interdicted as if it did not exist—and he faithfully promised a veto, if, while he should be President, majorities of both Houses of Congress should pass an abolition act. On the faith of this and other acclimated pledges, Mr. Van Buren was elected by Southern votes; and, with the auxiliary force of the Northern Democracy, the Southern national policy became the supreme law of the land. The right of petition was suppressed—internal improvement was arrested—the manufacturing interest was outlawed—the public lands were devoted to devastation and waste—and the States stimulated by floods of spurious currency to incur burdensome debts for their own improvements, are stripped of the funds from which they had a right to expect the means of making their payments, and are driven to the desperate resource of repudiation."

The man who brought all these evils upon the country is now recommended for the suffrages of Whigs!

VAN BUREN—ANNEXATION—WAR.

Martin Van Buren did all he could to elect Polk and Dallas, after their pledges to support the Baltimore platform, one of the articles of which was a declaration in favor of the annexation of Texas. Do you call for proof? Here it is.

[To Gancevort, Mellen and others.]
Lindenwald; June 3, 1844.

Extract.—"Let no one for a moment suppose that, in thus yielding to the proprieties of my position, (declining to preside at a public meeting) I am in the slightest degree influenced by lukewarmness, much less hostility to the success of the nominations to which it is the purpose of those you represent to respond. Far, very far, is that from being the true state of my feelings. I have known both Messrs. Polk and Dallas long and intimately. * * * Concurring with them, in the main, in the political principles by which their public lives have been hitherto distinguished, I am sincerely desirous of their success. * * * I am very sure that I can rely on their past fidelity and honor, for a ready concurrence in the saving principles of our political creed, and no personal or private feelings should ever induce us to withhold our support from nominations, the success of which would be conducive to the permanent interests of the country. Those, therefore, who think as I do, cannot, I am sure, fail to merge all minor considerations in sincere and undisguised efforts to promote the success of the candidates of the Democratic party.

M. VAN BUREN."

John Van Buren, in a speech at Genesee, New York, in June last, said that his father had "cordially supported the nomination of Polk and Dallas. No effort was spared by him to secure the success of Mr. Polk, and no complaint has been heard from him in regard to Mr. Polk's administration."

It appears that Mr. Van Buren was in favor of the election of Polk and Dallas, and did all he could to elect them, although they had declared in favor of annexation, as had the Baltimore Convention, and although he had been thrown overboard at the Convention, because he was opposed to annexation. It also appears that he never blamed the administration of Polk, on account of the annexation, war, conquest, or anything else. The proof is conclusive. He was moreover, a direct supporter of the war, and of the conquest of territory, "as indemnity for the past, and security for the future." Do you want proof of this? Here it is, in a letter from Mr. Van Buren to Samuel P. Collings, editor of the Wilkesbarre *Farmer*, dated

"*Lindenwald*, Oct. 20, 1848.

* * * "Scarcely ever has the essential welfare of the country been in a more critical condition, or its administration in greater need of the energetic support of those who raised it to power. With a probable majority against it in the popular branch of the National Legislature, and but a small, and, it is to be regretted, not a very harmonious majority in its favor in the Senate, it may be called upon to vindicate the past, and will be obliged to support, possibly for an indefinite period, a distant and foreign war. The existence of that war has received the official sanction of every department of the Government which is required by the Constitution, and it is due to the future fame, as well as present prosperity of this great nation, that it be triumphantly sustained. * * The war cannot now be concluded with honor, unless we receive from Mexico a just indemnity for the past, and a reasonable security for the future." * * *

M. VAN BUREN."

How can anti-annexation, anti-war, anti-Polk and Dallas—how can Whigs vote for such a man for President! The New York Evening *Post*, the organ of the Barnburners, says:

"We defy you, Softs and Conservatives, to point out a solitary item of principle in which Mr. Van Buren has changed since he was the bosom friend of Gen. Jackson.

"Isn't he the Father of the Sub-Treasury?

"Is he not sound on the question of Free Trade?

"Was he not sound on the Mexican War?

"Is he not safe on the question of slavery in the District of Columbia, *as he ever has been?*".

Read it, ye old fashoned Whigs. Remember that Van Buren is the same man he was in 1840. When you hurled him from the power he had abused and prostituted to his own selfish purposes.

OUR COUNTY TICKET.

It will be seen that our whole County Ticket is elected. Thos. Mills, the Prothonotary elect, has a majority of 675,—being among the highest on the Ticket. This, for a gentlemen whow as "afraid to ask anybody to vote for him," was quite a flattering result, and goes to prove that modesty and worth, while they always go together, are still appreciated by the people. Mr. M. will make one of the best officers we have ever had, and any body having official business with him, will find him faithful to his duties, and obliging and courteous.

Mr. Karcher, the Register and Recorder, is elected by a handsome majority. He met with an accident, some time ago, on the Mine Hill Railway, by which he lost one of his legs. Being thus incapacitated for more active pursuits, the office will suit him exactly, and support him comfortably. Mr. David Klock, his competitor, had also lost his leg, and on the score of sympathy for their misfortunes, the two candidates were on perfect equality. As Mr. Karcher has been provided for, we should now like to see Mr. K.'s claims attended to. He must have some comfortable situation, locofoco as he is.

Our candidates for the Assembly are both excellent and intelligent gentlemen, and will represent little Schuylkill to the satisfaction of the whole people.

William Frailly, the Commissioner, will make an excellent officer. He is thoroughly acquainted with the County, and understands the wishes of the people. He is a brother of Judge Frailly.

All the others will enter upon their respective duties with a determination to deserve the confidence thus generously bestowed upon them by the people of the County. A bright day is again dawning upon our sunstricken valleys—"wait a little longer."

A CLINCHER.

The subjoined correspondence, says the Baltimore *American*, relates to a subject which has very improperly been drawn into the sphere of a political contest. But with the official paper at Washington, the responsibility rests. That journal saw fit to publish, with statistical minuteness, the items of Gen. Taylor's pay and emoluments as an officer of the army, with the view of producing the impression that he had received extra compensation over and above the allowances fixed by law for officers of his grade. It was one of those weak efforts which the blindness of party infatuation will sometimes induce partizans to make whose zeal is too great for their judgment. The letter of Mr. Senator Johnson, and the reply of Adjutant General Jones, completely set the whole matter beyond the reach of further animadversion, even on the part of the most prejudiced and bigotted. Our readers we have no doubt, will agree with us that the official journal was engaged in a very small business, when it undertook to mislead the public mind on this subject. Gen. Cass had received extra allowances—allowances beyond the ordinary pay and emoluments of his station. If these were just and proper—very well. The official paper could have shown them to be so—and there was an end. It was hardly necessary to bring General Taylor into the affair, whose accounts with the government have always been scrupulously exact, and who has never received any extra allowances for any services whatever—although the country may be of the opinion that he has rendered services as great as those which Gen. Cass has performed "extra," and which have been paid for extra. Gen. Taylor's services will receive their just compensation at the hands of the people.

[Mr. Johnson to Adjutant General Jones.]
Baltimore, Sept. 30th, 1848.

My Dear General—An article in the *Union*, a few days since, relating to the pay and emoluments received by Major General Taylor, although I hope not so intended, is capable of the construction that he has received more than the laws of the United States authorise, and that he has received it in the nature of extra allowance. Although there may be instances in which such allowances may be perfectly proper, I am as satisfied as I can be, without actual knowledge, that Gen. Taylor has never applied for or received them. And as you are on may be easily possessed of the information necessary to put the matter beyond doubt, you will oblige me by saying:

First—If, from the commencement of his military services to the present time, Gen. Taylor ever applied for, or received in the form of pay, emoluments or otherwise, one dollar more than the laws in terms allowed, and

Secondly—Whether his pay and emoluments during the period he has been a Major General, have not been the same as those received by Gen. Jackson whilst he held the same post in the Army of the United States?

I have no hesitation in making these inquiries of you, because I know that yourself, a soldier to whom the country is indebted, will rejoice to do justice to a brother officer who has so greatly elevated the military fame of the United States, and whose only offences, in certain quarters, is to be found in the fact that his countrymen have brought his name before the public in evidence of their confidence in his integrity, for the highest official honors within their gift.

Yours truly,
BEVERDY JOHNSON.
Adjt. Gen. Jones, Washington.

[Adjutant General Jones' Reply.]
Washington, Oct. 2d, 1848.

Dear Sir—I duly received your letter of the 30th ultimo, and having examined the article in the *Union* of September 28, referred to, have no hesitation in saying that all the pay and allowances specified as having been received by Major General Taylor, were in strict conformity to law and the regulations of the War Department made pursuant thereto; and are precisely such as any other officer similarly situated, would have been entitled to receive.

I am sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. JONES, Adjt. Gen.
Hon'bl R. Johnson, Baltimore, Md.

☞ *Business-men's Almanac.*—We have received from the publisher, Mr. V. B. Palmer, a copy of a neat little book, with the above title.—Its contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Every business-man should secure a copy. Price 12½ cts.

☞ *Coming out for Taylor.*—We understand that the recent Locofoco candidate for Prothonotary, the Clerk of the County Commissioners, the Postmasters at Schuylkill Haven and Orwigsburg, with several other prominent men in the Locofoco ranks, have come out openly for Gen. Taylor. Well, well.—We may as well all be on one side as not. But what is to become of the glorious "Democracy"—there won't be a baker's dozen left to write its epitaph.

☞ *Thanksgiving Day.*—Governor Johnston has appointed the 23rd proximo, as a day of General Thanksgiving by the people of this Commonwealth.

☞ *Hon. James Cooper.*—This gentlemen will be the next United States Senator from Pennsylvania, in place of Simon Cameron.

☞ *What a Tremendous* storm that was on Tuesday last! Was any body hurt—are there any Free Traders *"hanging about loose?"*

☞ *An Invention* for cutting stone is in operation in New Haven, which dresses down stone at the rate of a square foot in from one to two minutes, and with two attendants only, and a limited amount of steam power, doing the labor of more than a hundred men. There is said to be no mistake in the thing; and if so, it promises to make stone supersede brick, and revolutionize entirely our modes of building.

☞ *Breaking Up.*—We learn that the furniture of the Cass and Butler Club of this Borough is to be sold.

☞ *Distance from the U. S. to England.*—The frequent contradiction as to the distance sailed by the Atlantic steamers has led us, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, to the compilation of the following tables for reference now and hereafter:

By Mercator's Sailing. [miles.

Boston dock to Liverpool dock	2883
Battery, N. Y. to Liverpool dock	3584
Boston dock to Southampton dock	2832
Battery, N. Y. to Southampton dock,	3156

By Nicator and Great Circle. [miles.

Boston dock to Liverpool dock	2849
Battery, N. Y. to Liverpool dock	3023
Boston dock to Southampton dock	2849
Battery, N. Y. to Southampton dock	3087

☞ *Riot at New Philadelphia.*—A disgraceful riot took place at New Philadelphia on the election day, caused, it is said, by the Locofoco Inspector delaying to take the votes from those who desired to vote the Whig ticket. Several persons were dreadfully beaten, and every Whig found on the ground was knocked down by Locofoco bullies. The consequence was that thirty or forty Whig votes were not polled. The excuse made is that the Locofoco Inspector was drunk. The voters, including some of the officers of the election, have been bound over to appear at Court to answer the charge.

DISTRICT MEETINGS.

A large Whig meeting was held at the house of Wm. Kaup, in Rush township, on the 27th ult. The following persons acted as officers of the meeting: *President*, JOHN DENNISON; *Vice Presidents*, S. Currington, W. Kaup, Charles Brouse, Esq. Dr. M'Kibben, James Blew, D. Dresh, Hiram Blew and S. Hoffman; *Secretary*, J. W. Smith. The meeting was ably addressed by John Hendricks, S. Bartlet, W. Hodgson, James Palmer and C. H. Carter, in the English language; and Daniel Kock in the German language. The best spirit prevailed, and the meeting adjourned with nine hearty cheers for Taylor, Fillmore and the Tariff of '42.

A Democratic Whig meeting was held at the house of Benj. Koller, at Landingville, on Saturday the 30th ult. at which Chas. Witman acted as President; John Haldeman, Esq. A. Bartolet, Seth Price, J. Berger, S. Leffler, D. Reed and G. Albert, Vice Presidents; J. H. Graeff and George Leffler, as Secretaries. Capital speeches were made by John Bannan, Esq. and Col. H. Lindsay, in the English language, and by Capt. Wm. B. Sando in German. The meeting adjourned with six cheers for Old Zack, Fillmore, and the Tariff of 1842.

THE JEWS.

An important movement among the Hebrews of Europe is announced in the Jewish Chronicle. Such is the feeling of alarm felt among them in respect to the revolutions taking place, that thousands have been baptised into the Catholic church to escape persecution, and that more than one thousand from the city of Perth, in Hungary, have resolved to emigrate to the United States. Among these are some of the most respectable Hebrew families of Europe, and in emigrating, the rich are to support the poor. The Jews have been wantonly persecuted for centuries in most parts of Europe, especially in Prussia, Russia, and Austria, but nowhere more than in Hungary, where they form a numerous portion of the population. Many of them possess immense wealth, which in America they can employ and enjoy without fear.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

The trade in Tobacco is a monopoly in Mexico, which is farmed out by the Government. It was abolished by Gen. Scott, but has been resumed by the present Government, and Manning & Mackintoch are the principal contractors for it at present. There is an attempt now making by the State Governments of Vera Cruz and Puebla to have this monopoly done away with, and the growth of Tobacco and the trade in it declared free. Other States are expected to follow in support of these two States, and it is believed they will succeed in abolishing the odious monopoly.

PEG WOFFINGTON'S PETTICOAT.

The sale of the Duke of Buckingham's furniture at Stowe has lately brought under the auctioneer's hammer, among other rarities and valuables, an article manufactured from the petticoat of the celebrated Margaret Woffington, better known by the familiar name of Peg Woffington. This beautiful and accomplished actress was one of the chief attractions of the London theatres in the days of Garrick. She used to make tea at his house for Dr. Johnson when the great moralist visted little David and his associates of minor morality. Peg was a member of the famous Beef Steak Club, a body of "wits and gentlemen about town," which numbered in its ranks some of the first men in England. She was the only individual of the gentler sex ever admitted to that society. In return for the honor of membership, she presented to the Club a needle-work screen made from her petticoat. This subsequently became the property of a private individual, and after passing from hand to hand like the sceptre of Agamemnon, was at length added to the unique collection of rarities at Stowe. It was expected that Peg's petticoat would make a high lift at auction, but so many tons of gold and silver and nicknackeries had already exhausted the purses of the bidders, that all the eloquence of the auctioneer could not raise it above two pounds, at which price it was knocked down.

We are surprised that some sharp Yankee speculator has not been mousing among the contents of the Stowe catalogue. There are articles which might have proved as good an investment for cash as the bricks and timber of Shakspeare's house, which had a narrow escape from a voyage across the Atlantic.

LOCOFOCO APPEALS!

The Locofocos, previous to the late election, had surfeited our county with every kind of document calculated to mislead the people. Among others, was one specially intended to influence our adopted citizens. It set forth, in a tone of eloquent alarm, that the Whigs had united with the exploded Native American party in Philadelphia, and that great danger was to be apprehended! Our liberties were to be destroyed, and the foreigner was to have no mercy at the hands of the Whigs!

But alas! for these eloquent appeals to our adopted citizens! *They heeded them not.* They knew the shallow pretexts by which they were sought to be deluded—they knew the flimsiness of such pleas on the eve of an important election, and they knew moreover, *who were the real and undisguised friends of the foreigner.* The Whig party, from the first to the last, has done more for the natives of Europe arriving on our shores, than all other parties put together. No matter what individual, of any party, may avow; the policy of the Whig party, and the Whig leaders, have ever been favorable to this class of our citizens.

The principle of protection, upon which rests the entire Whig creed, has done more for the adopted citizen, and for all classes of citizens, than any other measure since the organization of our government. Native Americanism can never flourish—it never can exist as a political thing—under the operation of a Protective Tariff. It is only when *labor* is destroyed—when the mass of the people are without work—that it can have existence at all. The large number of persons annually arriving on our shores must be provided for. They are in a strange country, and must have work, or else starve. They are, under such circumstances, brought into competition with American mechanics and laborers, and the consequence is, that the prices of labor are reduced. Now, instead of looking for a remedy from government, a feeling of hostility is engendered against the foreign laborers and artisans, who are thus compelled to work at low wages. A feeling of *exclusiveness* is thus supported in *localities*, —and through a mutual misapprehension of the evil, both parties harbor animosity for each other, which is heightened by the peculiar prejudices, feelings, language and principles of each!

Now, *we* say that a wholesome system of Protection to American labor is the only means by which this feeling of *exclusiveness* can be *effectually* destroyed. Adopt this, and every man in the land, who desires it, will find employment, at *good wages*—and when no *evil* exists, certainly no means are necessary to destroy it.

MR. PITMAN.

Our candidate for Congress is a dangerous chap to Locofocoism. *He walks right into it*, whenever he comes on the course. His majority in "little" Schuylkill is about 1000, in Dauphin 1000, and in Lebanon about 900!—being nearly three thousand in the District. This is the largest majority ever before obtained in the District, and few men other than he could pretend to anything like it. It is nothing for *him*, however.

THE BANNER COUNTY.

We understand that the Taylor men in Philadelphia have resolved to present the Whigs of Schuylkill County, with a splendid Banner, in testimony of their appreciation of our recent great and glorious victory—the arrangements for which being already on foot. Well, if they *insist* upon it, of course we shall accept it—but we wish it understood that we have'nt done our best yet. We intend to *double* our gubernatorial majority for old Zack—we do!

CENTRAL TAYLOR CLUB.

At a stated meeting of the Central Taylor Club of Schuylkill County, held on Thursday Evening, October 13th, 1848, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the members of this Club feeling highly gratified with the glorious result of the late election in this County, return their heartfelt thanks to the Whigs who have so long battled in the good cause; to the honest and fearless Democrats, who have preferred principle to party, and to the young men who have so gallantly assisted in redeeming Pennsylvania from Locofoco Free Trade doctrines.

Resolved, That we are, and will continue to be, the banner Whig County of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the Miners' *Journal*, and other Whig papers, and signed by the officers of this Club.

Attest,
JOS. P. SMITH,
Secretary of Central Taylor Club.

☞ *Schuylkill County.*—The vote in Schuylkill County, this year, is 7802, being upwards of 1100 more than were polled last year, when the vote was greater than it ever was before.

☞ *The Beech Tree struck by Lightning.*—Early in October, 1845, during a severe thunder storm, in Northumberland, the lightning descended the trunk of a beech tree, and ploughed up the soil to the distance of twenty yards from the base of the tree. The beech tree, therefore, has no more claim than other trees to be considered a non-conductor of electricity.—*English Paper.*

☞ *Temperance Movement.*—Both houses of the British Parliament, in answer to the numerous petitions of Temperance Societies, have passed a bill prohibiting all sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday morning and forenoon. This, though but half a loaf, is a great move. It will probably result in the entire destruction of the Sunday beer and gin shop traffic.

☞ *A Place to Live.*—The town of Putnam is situated on the Muskingum River, opposite Zanesville, Ohio, containing a population of two thousand people, and there is not at present an intemperate man in the place, and moreover there is not, within the limits of the corporation a single tavern, store or shop, where intoxicating liquors of any kind can be had.

☞ *A Dutch Writer* is discussing the effect of food on national spirit and character. He is a chemist and physiologist of merit, and his object is to prevent his countrymen from making the potato their food. He says its use has already produced a "lumpishness, a potato-mindedness in some parts of Holland."

☞ *Watchmakers.*—The English papers state that upwards of 1500 journeymen watch and clock makers have just emigrated from the town of Neuchatel, Switzerland, to the United States, and a still greater number are making preparations to follow them. Want of work at home is the cause assigned.

☞ *The End of the Native American Party.*—A meeting of the Native American party of the State of Massachusetts was recently held in Boston, and attempts to nominate State and National tickets were voted down, and the meeting adjourned without bringing any thing to pass.

☞ *The project* of a Railroad to the Pacific coast is revived by Hon. R. W. Thompson, of Ind., who commences a series of letters on the subject in the National *Intelligencer*. He intends to bring forward a plan at the next session of Congress.

☞ *The Small Pox* has made its appearance in some sections of the city of Washington. The Board of Health recommend that, as far as practicable, all the infected portions of the city should be avoided.

☞ *Snake Bites.*—The root of the yellow poplar, or American tulip tree, made into a strong decoction, applied outwardly and taken inwardly, is said to be a sure cure for the most venomous snake bite.

☞ *In some newly opened coal mines* at Northhope, England, a live caterpillar was discovered in a piece of coal, and lived two days after being taken out. The insect and the coal were sent to King's College, London.

☞ *"Why have women no beards?"* inquired one gentleman of another, at the Menagerie a few days ago. "Because they can't hold their mouths still long enough to be shaved!" was the reply.

☞ *We see* by the last number of The Literary *World*, that Charles Fenno Hoffman, the editor, has retired from his connection with it—the establishment having passed into other hands.

☞ *The expression "to lam"* a person, though by no means an elegant one, is nevertheless classically correct, and good English. It is derived from the Latin verb *lambo*, to lick.

☞ *A Colored Legislator.*—Rev. Samuel Ward, a colored man, has been nominated for the New York Assembly, by the colored men of Cortland county.

☞ *Platforms.* "What," says my aunt, "what do people mean by their political platforms?" "Oh, replied my uncle, they are merely scales, platform scales, for weighing Presidents."

☞ *A Great Artist Expected.*—M. Paul Delaroche, the eminent French Painter, is on his way to this country, and may be expected in the next steamer.

☞ *The well* known Mrs. G. B. Miller, distinguished for years past for her "fine cut" tobacco, died in New York on Saturday.

☞ *Hate nothing* but what is dishonest; fear nothing but what is ignoble; and love nothing but what is just and honorable.

☞ *Major B. B. French*, it is stated, was invited to purchase a moiety of the Union printing establishment, but declined.

☞ *Loving and marrying for money*, is like eating an unsavory bird for his fire singing.

MARRIED.

In Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 5th ult., by the Rev. J. P. Durbin, D.D., SAML. J. GARBER to SARAH EMMA WRIGHT.

At Churchtown, Lancaster County, on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., by the Rev Mr. Carpenter, JAS. HUNTER BULL to MARY AUGUSTA, daughter of the late John Sheaff, of the former place.

At Minersville, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Wythes, Mr. JAMES HOLMAN to Miss SUSAN ANN TONKINS, both of that place.

By the same, on the 10th inst., Mr. SOLOMON A. PHILIPS to Miss LEAH HAMBURG, all of Minersville.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. George D. Bowen, Mr. CHARLES FENOSE to Miss CATHARINE BERGER, all of Port Carbon.

On the 8th inst., in St. Paul's Church, Minersville, by the Rev. M. Hinz, Mr. THOMAS W. PATTEN to Miss CATHARINE M. ROLSTON, both of that place.

☞ KEEP THE BALL ROLLING!—TAYLOR, FILLMORE, AND THE RESTORATION OF THE TARIFF OF 1842!—GOOD WAGING.—A Taylor Pole will be raised at the hotel of Peter Silzel, Flowery Field, on Saturday, Oct. 14, 1848, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The friends of Taylor, Fillmore, and the Tariff of 1842, are invited to attend. Several able speakers will be present to address the people.

☞ KEEP THE BALL ROLLING!—TAYLOR, FILLMORE, AND THE TARIFF OF 1842!—A meeting of Taylor, Fillmore, and the Tariff of 1842, will be held at Benning's Hotel, in McKeansburg, on Saturday, October 21, 1848, at 4 o'clock, P.M. The meeting will be addressed by John Bannan and C. W. Pitman, Esqrs. Turn out, fellow citizens, and keep the Taylor ball in motion until the people are triumphant.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. J. Lansing Burrows, from Philadelphia, will preach next Sabbath morning and evening in the room over Lee & Jackson's, Centre street. Services commence at 10½ A.M., and 7½ P.M. The public are invited to attend.

☞ TRINITY CHURCH CEMETERY, AT MOUNT LAUREL.—The Vestry of Trinity Church, Pottsville, are now ready to sell burial lots and graves in this large and beautiful plot of ground, near the junction of Market Street and the Minersville Road, which they have lately enclosed and laid out for a Cemetery. Application for lots or single graves may be made to ANDREW RUSSEL, Esq., Treasurer of the Church, at whose office on Mahantongo Street, a plan of the Cemetery can be seen, or Edward Owen Parry, Esq., Centre Street.

☞ CONSECRATION.—The new Episcopal Church edifice in the Borough of Minersville, will, with Divine permission, be consecrated to the service of Almighty God, on Sunday, the 15th inst. The clergy and others interested in the prosperity of the Church, are respectfully invited to be present. Service to commence at 10½ o'clock, A.M.

☞ UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Services are held in the 2d story of Stichter's New Hall, every Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours Rev. R. H. BISHOP, of Warren County, Pastor.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ 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. 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.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A young MARRIED MAN at present employed as book-keeper at one of the most extensive coal carriers in this region, wishes to leave the situation he now occupies, for one more favorably situated, either at a colliery, manufactory or any other kind of business, feeling himself competent to take charge of any set of books. Satisfactory references can be given to his present, as well as former employers. Address "P," Pottsville Post Office, [Oct14-42

COAL WANTED.—1000 Tons White and Red Ash, of all sizes, in exchange for Molasses, Sugar, &c. or, if very low, cash, or short paper. Apply at the old stand, as under, or at the Exchange Hotel, Pottsville.

500 Barrels Brown, Yellow, and White Sugars.
50 hhds. old fashioned Sugar House Molasses.
50 do common do do
For sale low by EVERARD BENJAMIN,
205 Franklin, near West street.
New York, July 22, '48. 30-3mo

BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON.

PERSONS wishing to subscribe to this Journal can do so by leaving their names at either of the subscriber's Bookstores, where the numbers for 1849 can be obtained. B. BANNAN.

Subscriptions also received for any of the Periodicals published in Europe or the United States, and also of the weekly Newspapers. [May20-tf

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.

German and English Taylor Almanacs for 1849, by the Gross or Dozen.
German Life of Gen. Taylor.
Rough and Ready Text Book and Almanac.
Taylor Minstrels.
By the hundred, dozen, or single copy. Just received and for sale by the subscriber. Clubs supplied at low rates by the quantity. B. BANNAN.
Sept. 16, 1848. 38-

ERYSIPELAS, OR St. ANTHONY'S FIRE.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are an easy, safe and certain cure for Erysipelas, because they purge from the body those poisonous humors which are the cause of St. Anthony's Fire and every other malady. From four to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken once in twenty-four hours, at night on going to bed, will in a short time make a perfect cure of the most obstinate attack of Erysipelas; at the same time the digestion will be improved, and the blood so completely purified that all kinds of inflammation and pain will be driven from the body, and health and vigor will be given to the whole frame.

CAUTION!—*People of Minersville beware of Counterfeits!!*—The only authorised agent is C. B. De Forest—purchase Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills from no other. J. W. Gibbs, keeping a Drug store in Minersville, is sole 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, 164, 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 never 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 Physic