PLATFORM ERECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

For President,
GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR.
For Vice President.
MILLARD FILLMORE.

Gen. Taylor, in his letter to Capt. Allison, of Virginia, under date of "*Baton Rogue*, April 22nd, 1848," in answer to several queries—replies

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

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

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

Millard Fillmore was in Congress in 1842, and was one of the able advocates of the Tariff passed in 1842—and also voted for the distribution of the Land Fund.

LOCOFOCO PLATFORM ERECTED BY THE "SPOILS PARTY."

For President,
GENERAL LEWIS CASS.
For Vice President,
GENERAL Wm. O. BUTLER.

The Creed of the Party.

Resolution passed by the Baltimore Convention, which nominated the above candidates:

Resolved, That the fruits of the great political triumph of 1844, which elected Janies K. Polk and Geo. M. Dallas President and Vice President of the United States, have fulfilled the hopes of the Democracy of the Union; in defeating the declared purposes of their opponents to create a National Bank, in preventing the corrupt and unconstitutional distribution of the land proceeds, from the common treasury of the Union, for local purposes, in protecting the currency and the labor of the country from ruinous fluctuations, and guarding the money of the people for the use of the people, by the establishment of the constitutional Treasury; in the *noble impulse given to the cause of* FREE TRADE, by the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, and the creation of the more equal, honest and productive Tariff of 1846; and that, in our opinion, it would be a fatal error to weaken the bands of political organization by which these great reforms have been achieved, &c.

Gen. Cass in accepting the nomination of the Convention, declares that he has read the resolutions of the Convention—*approves of them—and will make them the guide of his Administration, if elected*

Locofoco Party meeting, held at Orwigsburg on Monday, June 5th, 1848, (in which Judges Palmer and Frailey, and E. O. Jackson, the editors of the Locofoco papers of this county, took part, and endorsed the proceedings,) passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the resolutions of the National Convention, we recognize but a continuation of those principles which were the foundation of that imperishable structure, that has rendered immortal the name of Thomas Jefferson, and his Administration, and which, since his time has been upheld by all our Democratic Presidents.

Resolved, That we cheerfully endorse the resolutions of that Convention, and hereby declare our determination to make them the standard of our Democracy.

Fellow-citizens, which Platform is the most democratic—the exercise of the despotic one-man power—or the will of the people expressed through their representatives? The kings and queens of England enjoy the veto power, but they have not exercised it for the last two hundred years,—believing that its exercise in England would unquestionably create a revolution and bring the head of the sovereign to the block.

POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 4, 1848.

PRESENTATION OF THE BANNER.

Saturday last was quite a gala-day in Pottsville,—thousands assembled to witness the presentation of the Banner to the Rough and Ready voters of Schuylkill County, as a token of the approbation of the Rough and Ready Brethren of the City and County of Philadelphia. That whole souled Whig and friend of Schuylkill County, Capt. John M'Caules arrived, in company with a portion of the Committee, on Friday evening, with the Banner—the balance of the Committee arrived on Saturday at noon, and were escorted to their quarters by a cavalcade of our citizens, accompanied with a band of music. A band of more noble souled friends of Old Rough and Ready, we never met with.

In the afternoon, our mountains poured forth their thousands to witness the presentation—they were marshalled under Maj. John C. Lessig and several assistants into rank, and marched to Market Square, where the Banner was presented by Isaac L. Hazlehurst, Esq., on behalf of the Rough and Ready Voters of the City and County of Philadelphia, in a beautiful and thrilling address, which we regret we could not procure for publication—it was received with deafening applause. John C. Neville, Esq., received the Banner in behalf of the people, in a neat and eloquent speech of about twenty minutes, in the course of which he depicted our rapid rise and progress in a masterly manner.—He acquitted himself with his usual ability.—After the presentation the immense mass of people formed a procession, and marched through the streets, accompanied with the Orwigsburg Band, the Minersville Band, and the Pottsville and Mount Laughlee Bands of Music, playing, "*See the conquering hero comes*,"—to the headquarters of the Central Taylor Club; where the Banner was deposited. We never witnessed such enthusiasm in our borough, except on the night of the 10th of October. The waving of handkerchiefs from fair hands, the cheers and congratulations of the people, the spirit-stirring music, the happy faces of children, clothed in innocence and beauty, all combined to make an impression which will not soon be forgotten.

The banner is a truly magnificent affair. It is made of white satin, the upper part enriched with crimson, and the whole fringed with heavy gold.—On the side is a full length painting, by Woodside, of Gen. Taylor in military undress, in the fore-ground, with our mountain scenery in the rear, exhibiting a Mine, and a train of cars, proceeding from the bowels of the earth—a furnace in blast, with canal boats, a train of cars, implements of war, and symbols of Agriculture and Commerce: the Hero rests his hand upon a table, on which is his sword,—above, "Buena Vista, Monterey, &c.": over his head is a laurel wreath, in which the Constitution of the United States is entwined. The Stars and Stripes are gracefully introduced, and the banner staff is surmounted by a large and beautiful American Eagle richly gilt. Below the painting is the following motto:

"HE WHO DEFENDS THE RIGHTS OF THE NATION, WILL SUSTAIN THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE."

The opposite side of the Banner is of rich blue silk, on which is inscribed:

THE INDEPENDENT ROUGH AND READY VOTERS
OF PHILADELPHIA CITY AND COUNTY,
TO THEIR BRETHREN OF SCHUYLKILL CO.,
In testimony of
THEIR SUPPORT AT THE BALLOT BOX,
of the
PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH RESTS
THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE NATION,
AND THE PROSPERITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
October 10th, 1848.

The banner is a superb affair—the painting we are assured far surpasses any thing of the kind to be found on any banner in the State,—and was designed and executed with the exception of the painting by Woodside, by a worthy artist in Third street, whose name we regret we cannot recollect. It is a beautiful gift, worthy of the donors—but our fellow-citizens must recollect that we can only hold it with *honor*, while we maintain the noble ground which called forth this token of approbation in the cause of patriotism—our country's prosperity, and fidelity to her best and dearest interests.

MILLIONS OF SPECIE GOING OUT FOR FOREIGN GOODS.

We find in the Commercial *News* that TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN SPECIE has been shipped from that port alone, to Europe, the present year to pay for foreign goods. Unless our Tariff policy is changed, the reign of shin-plasters will soon commence again as in 1840 and 1841.

LOCOFOCO SPEAKERS REBUKED.

The Locofocos held a meeting at Mortimer's Hotel, on Saturday Evening last. The meeting was first addressed by a Mr. McKean of Philadelphia, who among other foolish assertions remarked that "Tariffs were all humbugs—that he never knew a Tariff that ever protected the people." Ain't he a *bright genius* to address the people of Schuylkill County. He was followed by Robert M. Palmer, who made one of the most infamous and abusive speeches we ever heard from the lips of the veriest blackguard in creation. After making personal attacks upon several individuals, he declared that "not one Whig in a hundred in business in Schuylkill County, could pay his debts—that one-half were in the hands of the Sheriff—and he thanked God that the other half would soon be also." The people became so incensed that they drove the *black-hearted and libellous wretch* from the stand. The people also refused to hear Col. Wynkoop, and another speaker, who commenced abusing the people, and they were compelled to retire.

SEND US THE RETURNS.

We hope our friends will send the returns as they come in direct to our office, which will be open all night on Tuesday, in order to complete arrangements made to transmit them abroad. We have made arrangements also at considerable expense to receive the earliest returns from abroad by telegraph.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

Look out for fraudulent Naturalization papers at all the polls. Thousands have been manufactured, sold, and distributed. Several persons are now under arrest in Philadelphia, for voting on these papers.

ANOTHER INFAMOUS LIE,

PROMULGATED BY THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, PROMPTLY REFUTED!

Desperation is engraven upon their every act.

We received the following correspondence by Telegraph, on Thursday afternoon:

Philadelphia, Nov. 2nd, 1848.

Very Rev Mr. Gartland:

Dear Sir—The Spirit of the *Times*, of this morning, contains a statement, that as the Whig procession of Tuesday evening last, passed St. John's Church, some of the windows were broken by a volley of stones. May I ask of you the favor to say whether this statement is true or not true, and oblige,

Yours, very truly,
H. C. CAREY.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2nd, 1848.

Mr. H. C. Carey:

My dear Sir—I have received your note, and am happy to say that there is no foudation for the statement to which you allude.

Respectfully, &c
F. X. GARTLAND.

What will they try next?

☞ *Foul Murder.*—On Saturday evening last, a man by the name of Humphreys', was on a visit at the house of Thomas Craig, in Port Carbon; Craig requested Humphreys' to leave, and as he was going out of the door, struck him a blow over his head with a poker, of which wound Humphreys' died the Thursday following. It is supposed that jealousy was at the bottom of it. Craig has made his escape. He has a scar on his nose in the shape of a W; "T. C." marked on one hand; a "fish," and a "heart" with a "H" in it, on the other, made with India Ink.—He is about 40 years of age, with light complexion.

(From the New York Tribune of Friday Oct. 27, 1848.)

GEN. CASS AND THE IRISH RELIEF BILL.

Detroit, Oct. 9, 1848.

Dear Sir: You are by birth an Irishman, and have uniformly manifested a deep interest in every thing that relates to the welfare of Ireland and Irishmen. We understand that you were in the United States Senate as a correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, at the time the Irish Relief Bill was pending in that body, in the winter of 1846 and '47. Will you state what was the conduct of Gen. Cass in relation to that bill, and at the same time, and succinctly, the provisions of the bill?

It is represented in this State that Gen. Cass uniformly and warmly advocated and voted for the bill.—We desire, therefore, to make your statement public.

We are very respectfully, your obedient servants,
J. M. HOWARD, SYLVESTER LARNED, DAVID SMART, } Committee of Wayne County, Mich.
W. E. Robinson, Esq. New-York City.

Tribune Office, New York, Oct. 15, 1848.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiries, I will briefly state, that "A Bill for the Relief of Ireland," was introduced into the House of Representatives by Hon. Washington Hunt (Whig) on the 10th of February, 1847. It proposed to appropriate five hundred thousand dollars to purchase food, and to transmit it to Ireland, to save the people of that unhappy country from starvation. The Loco-Foco party had a majority of about seventy in the House (29th Congress); yet Mr. Hunt, though trying almost every day for a fortnight, could not induce the House to take it up. In the *Congressional Globe* we have, in the proceedings of Feb. 25, the following record:

"Relief for Ireland.—Mr. Washington Hunt made a strong effort to get up his bill for the relief of Ireland, but the House refused "—(Page 311.)

Thus, after a fortnight's begging, before a Loco Foco House of Representatives, which always "refused" to take up the bill, while the poor victims of famine were dying by thousands, the friends of the measure turned their eyes to the Senate. Accordingly, the next day, Feb. 26, 1847, Mr. Crittenden (Whig,) of Kentucky, introduced the following bill, which will answer your second inquiry in full:

"A BILL to provide some relief for the suffering People of Ireland and Scotland."

"*Be it enacted, &c.* That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to cause to be purchased such provisions as he may deem suitable and proper, and to cause the same to be transported and tendered, in the name of the Government of the United States to that of Great Britain, for the relief of the People of Ireland and Scotland suffering from the great calamity of scarcity and famine.

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect this act.

"Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized, at his discretion to employ any of the ships of the United States for the transportation of provisions to be purchased as aforesaid."

The bill is nearly word for word the same as the bill passed in 1812 for the relief of the people of Caraccas, and signed, as just and constitutional, by the President, James Madison. Mr. Crittenden advocated it in an able speech, as did Mr. J. M. Clayton (Whig) of Delaware. It was supported also by Mr. Cass in a speech of some length, promising it his hearty support. Mr. Niles (Locofoco) and Mr. Bagby (Locofoco), now Minister to Russia, both opposed it: (*Congressional Globe*, pp. 512, 513, 514.) The bill was read a first and second time, and then laid aside to be taken up the next day. I was very much interested in the fate of the bill, and was glad to have Mr. Cass support it, as I supposed it would secure its passage through the House, where his political friends had a large majority.

Saturday Feb. 27.—Early in the day, Mr. Crittenden moved to take up the Irish Relief bill. This was considered, as it was afterward proved to be, the turning point in the destiny of the bill. Congress was to adjourn on the Wednesday following. We felt that if we could only get it through the Senate and before the House on Saturday, we should carry it through. If it was not brought before the House till Monday, we all felt that the enemies of the bill would succeed in putting off all action till the adjournment, and thus kill it by trickery.

Mr. Sevier (Loco) of Arkansas, called for the Yeas and Nays on Mr. Crittenden's motion to take up the Irish Relief bill and the votes thereon were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Badger, Berrien, Thomas Clayton, J. M. Clayton, Crittenden, Evans, Greene, Huntingdon, Jarnagin, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Mangum, Miller, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Westcott, and Woodbridge—18. (All Whigs but Westcott.)

Nays—Messrs. Ashley, Atchison, Bagby, Breese, Benton, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cameron, Chalmers, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Houston, Mason, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney, and Yulee—23. (Every one of them Locofocos but Dayton.) (Congressional *Globe*, page 530.)

The Irish bill thus failed, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the "Three Million bill." The three millions, we understood, were to bribe Santa Anna. The Irish Relief bill was only half a million, and to save thousands from graves of famine. The friends of Ireland considered the Relief bill the more important one—Locofocoism thought differently. The Irish bill, Locofocoism thought differently. The Irish bill, it is true, was taken up late that evening and passed—all the Whigs but Archer voting for it, as did Mr. Cass also; twelve of his political friends voting against it. Its passage, however, so late in the evening, kept it from any action in the House till Monday. Monday, March 1, came and the friends of the Irish bill were on hand, determined to struggle for it to the last. It was understood that Mr. Polk had threatened to veto it if it passed. A leading Democrat of the House told me that he heard the President declare so. It was said too that the political friends of Mr. Cass held a caucus or consultation meeting on Sunday to see what means could be taken to prevent this bill passing to save Irishmen from starvation. As soon as an opportunity offered on Monday, Mr. Washington Hunt asked for the immediate consideration of this bill. One of Mr. Cass's political friends, G. W. Jones of Tennessee, moved to lay it on the table. This was understood to be what the Locofoco Anti-Irish relief caucus, on Sunday, had determined on. This was the test vote of the House. It was lost—Yeas 75 to Nays 79. The Whigs generally voting to save the bill—the Locofocos to kill it. It was thereupon referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and was never seen afterward. That Committee was composed of six friends of Gen. Cass and three Whigs, as follows:

Whigs—J. R. Ingersoll, R. C. Winthrop, S. F. Vinton.

Locos—McKay, Dromgoole, Hungerford, G. S. Houston, Morris and Seaborn Jones.

The three Whigs urged, both in the House and in Committee, that the bill should be taken up, and they protested against, the unmanly act of smothering it in Committee. The six friends of Gen. Cass, however, refused to act upon it, and thus meanly, skulkingly prevented its passage only by a piece of most despicable legislative trickery ever resorted to. Charity again and again remonstrated with them, but they were deaf to all entreaty, and the bill was killed as dead as the poor Irish victims of starvation, whom it was intended to save.

This is the history of the bill.

You wish me to inform you concerning Gen. Cass's conduct on that bill. I will answer frankly and without any personal acerbity.

Gen. Cass saw that his political friends in the House of Representatives were opposed to the bill. For a whole fortnight he heard the voice of Charity pleading for the dying sons and daughters of Ireland. He could not but hear her moanings as his friends were choking her off in the other end of the Capitol. Had he left any desire to stay the desolation, or save the perishing, he could certainly have induced the Locofoco majority of the House to permit Mr. Hunt's bill to be taken up. Surely the "heir apparent" must have had some influence with the "household troops."

But even if he refused to interfere in the other House, surely he could have moved in his own Chamber. After a fortnight's demagoguing among the Locofocos of the House to smother the cause of charity and to cram the grave with victims of starvation, he might have taken the trouble to introduce it into the Senate if he wished the measure to pass. Why did he leave it to Crittenden and Clayton to move in the matter before he opened his lips for Ireland?

But greater than all—worse than all—against Gen. Cass's claims as a friend of the Irish Relief bill is the fact that when the test vote in the Senate, referred to above was taken, *Gen. Cass was in his seat, and refused to vote for the bill.* I consider this more reprehensible than if he had openly voted against it with his 22 political friends. I shall never forget the scene then witnessed on that Saturday morning. The echoes of Crittenden's and Clayton's eloquence—the reverberations of Mr. Cass's own declaration that he would lend the bill his warm support—had not ceased from the galleries since the previous day. Charity seemed present in the Chamber, pleading with streaming eyes and eloquent tongue, to save thousands from coffins and graves. The daughters of America were thronging the galleries to sanctify the scene. We knew that if the bill passed the Senate that morning, even Locofoco trickery, and the threatened veto of Mr. Polk, might not be able to prevent its passing in the House. The yeas and nays were called. Mr. Cass's name comes early in the list. His vote was to decide the fate of the bill. If he answerd "Ay," his friends coming after him, in alphabetical order, in the Senate, as well as his friends in the House, would see that he wanted it to pass; but if he answered "No," or refused to vote at all, his political friends in both Houses would see that he did not care for it. Charity and Ireland listened for "Ay." Death and Famine demanded "No" or Silence. He had made a *speech* for us, but we could not get his *vote*. His name was called twice by the Clerk but he was silent as death. When the roll was called through, Mr. Sevier again called out "Cass"—wishing him to say "No." We wanted him to say "Ay." In a ten-horse-power steam engine, fed by the hot tears of Irish Despair, could he have drawn that monosyllable from him. Had he simply said "Ay," a thousand graves would have been tenantless by the magic sound. He was silent, and a thousand victims fell into the grave where Silence sits supreme upon its sullen throne.

Had he opposed this bill on Constitutional grounds, as Hungerford claimed to do, or through hatred of the Naturalized citizens as I think Levin did, he would have appeared consistent; but to pledge himself in a speech, to be circulated for Buncombe through the country, that he would support the bill, yet within 24 hours of that declaration to refuse to give it his vote—that the same tongue that had power to make a long speech had not power to pronounce a single monosyllable for its salvation, seems to me to be anything but hearty support! I was an interested spectator of all this, and was sorry to see Mr. Cass fail in the hour of trial. His conduct was so extraordinary that I called the attention of several persons to it; but I suppose he will not deny the statement I have made. All I have said can be easily proved. Had Gen. Cass supported the Irish bill as heartily as he supported the Three Million bill, it would undoubtedly have passed. I consider that the Irish Relief bill would have made more glory for my adopted country than all the slaughter of men, women and children in the whole war with Mexico.

For Gen. Cass, personally, I have no hard feelings. I have been honored with his hospitality, and esteem him as a man; but I have not considered him a true and disinterested friend of Naturalized Citizens. When Mr. Polk nominated to the Bench of the Supreme Court Geo. W. Woodward of Pennsylvania, who had proposed to have no person of foreign birth vote or hold office after July 4, 1841. Gen. Cass, I am told, voted for that nomination in *Secret* Session. After the remonstrances made by Naturalized Citizens against this Native-Polk-nomination, I consider that no friend of the Naturalized Citizens could vote for it. The Whigs in the Senate, I believe unanimously, voted against Mr. Woodward, and Locofoco Nativism was defeated by his rejection.—Nearly the whole Locofoco party in the Senate, including, as is positively said, Lewis Cass, voted for this ultra Native nomination.

Nor do I like his uniform friendship to everything Monarchical, as seen in his book on France, &c. published by Wiley & Putnam in 1841. At page 64, speaking of England, he says that "The great essential principles of public and private freedom are established beyond the reach of destruction." Yet William Smith O'Brien, for the mere crime (?) of Patriotism—for his love of "public and private freedom," is now in "the meshes of "destruction," and is probably found guilty of a crime whose penalty is hanging and quartering!

Whatever, therefore, I may think of General Cass as a private citizen—however I may esteem his friendship—as a naturalized citizen, I cannot give him my vote for President. I prefer Zachary Taylor, whose brow is covered with laurels, nourished into richest luxuriance by Irish and German blood, poured out and mingled with native blood on the field of battle. When those Irish and German soldiers were wounded on the battle-field of Buena Vista, and Santa Anna's troops were there in superior numbers, Mr. Polk's pass, threatening to trample on them and mutilate them, General Taylor said, "*My wounded are behind me, I shall not pass them alive.*" Of such fidelity in danger the naturalized citizens will prove themselves neither unmindful nor ungrateful.

Had it not been for the Loco Foco appeals to Naturalized Citizens to vote for Gen. Cass, your letter, I presume, would not have been written, nor would I have answered it, even if it had been. Whether naturalized or native citizens, we are all embarked on the same bottom, under the same glorious flag; and whether favoring breezes or storm and tempest are before us, we have one flag, one hope, one destiny, one country. As American citizens, in favor of protecting industry, facilitating commerce, improving harbors, and making this great asylum for the oppressed of all nations, as well as for the natives of the soil, great, prosperous, happy and free, we have reasons enough to support Gen. Zachary Taylor, who will permit the People's Representatives to make our laws, in preference to Lewis Cass, who endorses the measures of James K. Polk's Administration, destructive alike to the interests of all citizens, whether by birth cis or trans Atlantic. When the insulting and degrading appeal however, is made, you and I have a right,—it is our duty—to answer it.

I have made this full and frank statement of what I knew, felt and saw. I have said nothing from ill-feeling, and what I have said is simply truth, susceptible of abundant and easy proof.

I remain, gentlemen, sincerely yours,
W. E. ROBINSON.

To Messrs. J. M. Howard, Sylvester Larned and David Smart, &c.

TAYLOR AND FILLMORE

ELECTORAL TICKET.

ELECTORS:

John P. Sanderson
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Joseph G. Clarkson
John P. Wetherill
James M. Davis
Thomas W. Duffield
Daniel O. Hiner
Joshua Dungan
John D. Steele
John Landes
Joseph Schmucker
Charles Snyder
William G. Hurley
Francis Tyler
Henry Johnson
William Colder
William McIlvain
Charles W. Fisher
Andrew G. Curtin
Thomas R. Davidson
Joseph Markle
Daniel Agnew
Andrew W. Loomis
Richard Irwin
Thomas H. Sill
Samuel A. Purviance

Friends of Taylor, examine your tickets well, and compare it with the above, before you deposit it in the ballot box—let no Locofoco trickster take it out of your hands for the purpose of changing it clandestinely. Some of them even boast that they have cheated voters in this manner. Mark them, fellow-citizens.

THE RESULT.

Our readers may put down the following States as certain for Gen. Taylor, on Tuesday next.

New York,	36
Pennsylvania,	26
Ohio,	23
Massachusetts,	12
Rhode Island,	4
Connecticut,	6
Vermont,	5
New Jersey,	7
Delaware,	3
Maryland,	8
North Carolina,	11
Georgia,	10
Florida,	3
Louisiana,	6
Kentucky,	12
Tennessee,	13
Indiana,	13
	197

Necessary for a choice 146 votes.

DOUBTFUL.

Virginia,	17
Michigan,	5
Illinois,	9
Maine,	9
Iowa,	4
Wisconsin,	4
	48

The following will probably vote for Cass.

South Carolina,	9
Missouri,	7
Arkansas,	3
Texas,	4
New Hampshire,	6
Alabama,	6
Mississippi,	2
	44

OUR MINERS AND LABORERS.

Locofocoism seems to have a great antipathy to the Miners and laborers of Schuylkill—they are not even permitted to visit Philadelphia without abuse of the vilest character being heaped upon their heads. They have even been termed the "Alms House Guard" by the Locofoco Spirit of the *Times*. We may be poor—but it was their rascally measures that made us so—but these office-holders shall not insult us with impunity. The following rebuke is from the Daily *News* of yesterday:

"THE ALMS HOUSE GUARD."

Miners of Schuylkill County!—We ask you to bear in mind on Tuesday next, as you go to the polls to deposite your votes in the ballot box, that such is the designation which the redoubtable Colonel of the Spirit of the Times, published in this city, has given to the Delegation of Miners from your county, which formed part of the Taylor Torch Light Procession on Tuesday evening last. You will then have an opportunity to rebuke this reviler of honest industry, and show him that you understand your own true interests, and known how to resent insult and injury.

CORPORATIONS IN THE FIELD.

TO DEFEAT THE PEOPLE.

A number of leaders of Locofocoism congregated in our borough on Thursday last, among whom was Gen. Cameron, and on Friday the Locofoco leaders had thousands of dollars in the shape of Middletown Bank Notes, which were flying about thick. Do these office-holders suppose they can buy the people of Schuylkill County? No—they are freemen, and will spurn the bribes.

STAY AT HOME.

Any Taylor man who absents himself from the polls next Tuesday, or goes from home and loses his vote, will be disowned by the County.

[Communicated.]

Two Gentlemen were conversing a day or two since, in this place, on the qualifications of the different Presidential Candidates, when one remarked to the other—"Did it ever occur to you that Mr. Van Buren's nomination was very appropriately made at Buffalo"! "Why so," said the one. "Because," rejoined the other, "it was evidently a *Bi-son* arrangement."

The Coal Trade for 1848.

The quantity sent by Rail Road this week is 25,728 16—by Canal 11,819 11—for the week 37,578 07—total by Rail Road 1,077,829 16—do by Canal 356,272 08.

The demand for Coal is very dull—and another of our large Collieries was closed this week for the want of sales.

The price of coal on board, at Richmond, for white Ash Lump, Broken, Egg, and Stove, is $3,37½. Red Ash from $3,55 to $3,75, according to quality.

Amount of Coal sent over the Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road and Schuylkill Navigation, for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

	RAIL ROAD. Week.	Total.	CANAL. Week.	Total.
Pt. Carbon,	8,586 17	323,380 05	6,006 10	230,923 12
Pottsville,	5,985 02	193,851 03	1,407 12	30,191 17
S. Haven,	9,150 00	434,416 19	2,798 19	110,658 17
Pt. Clinton,	3,006 17	124,179 03	636 10	14,298 02
	25,728 16	1,077,829 16	11,849 11	386,272 08
Total by RR & Ca'l.		1,464,101 04		
To same period last year by Railroad,				1,171,563 10
" " Canal,				203,282 00
				1,374,845 10

TRANSPORTATION ON THE RAILROADS IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

The following is the quantity of Coal transported over the different Railroads in Schuylkill County, for the week:

	Week.	Total.
Mine Hill and S. H. R. R.	13,829 05	564,479 05
Mount Carbon do	6,360 12	221,418 12
Schuylkill Valley do	6,073 13	230,905 18
Mt. Carbon and Pt. Carbon do	8,597 17	328,807 18
Mill Creek do	6,576 13	256,063 07
Little Schuylkill R. R.	2,661 10	140,677 02
Union Canal R. R.	980 05 1	53,683 11 2

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Sent for the week ending, Oct. 28, 1848.

	Week.	Total.
Summit.	3,803 17	200,745 18
Rhume Run,	3,279 11	108 018 05
Beaver Meadow,	2,657 11	76,231 12
Spring Mountain,	1,657 11	56,855 10
Hazleton	2,003 13	95,975 00
Sugar Loaf,	628 04	4,973 11
Buck Mountain,	2,649 10	65,584 11
Wyoming,	295 01	9,378 05
	16,031 18	614,702 17
To same period last year,		576,098 11

DELAWARE AND HUDSON COAL TRADE.

To Oct. 14, 1848.

	Week.	Total.
	16,000 00	873,859 00
To same period last year,	310,924 00.	

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON RAIL ROAD. From Aug. 1, 1848.

	From Mt. Carbon.	Sch. Haven.	Pt. Clinton.
To Philadelphia,	$1 45	$1 40	$1 20
To Richmond,	1 60	1 55	1 40

RATES OF TOLL BY CANAL, from August 1, 1848.

	Mt. Carbon.	S. Haven.	Pt. Clinton.
To Philadelphia,	50 cts.	47 cts.	43 cts.

RATES OF FREIGHT BY CANAL.

To Philadelphia	60 cts. per ton.	
To New York	$1,10	do

WHITEWASHING OUTDONE!!—Paper Hangings at only 12 cents per piece, just opened and for sale at BANNAN'S
Sept 2-3d Cheap Paper Hanging Store.

For additional New Advertisements see Next Page. They will there be found arranged under Suitable Heads.

TO PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has completed, with the aid of the most experienced and capable assistants, a BUSINESS MAN'S ALMANAC for 1849, which he is confident will commend itself to the decided favor of the Trade and the public.

Although bearing the humble designation of Almanac, it is believed that this work will be found equal in usefulness and merit to many which assume a much loftier distinction. It has been prepared with a determination to bring within the smallest compass all the various facts which a man of business will have occasion to refer to in the course of the year; such as the condensed Statistics of our National Industry, in its various departments: of Agriculture, Manufactures, Mining, Commerce, &c., &c.—Its channels and means of Transportation—Railroads, Canals, principal lines of Steamboat and River Communication—Tables of Duties, Imports, Exports, Revenue, Expenditures, &c., &c. To these is added a large amount of information with regard to the most approved modes of commencing transacting, and extending Business; the means of insuring success in Commercial undertakings; the relative advantages of Cash and Credit dealings; the power and influence of the Newspaper Press, Systematic Advertising; Rules for Business Men, &c., &c.

The Business Man's Almanac is compressed within 64 double-column pages, of fine but new and fair type, though containing more matter than an ordinary 12mo volume of 300 pages. It will be supplied to the Trade sufficiently numerous and difficult to task all his patience, and when the teacher's chief object should be to excite and sustain his interest in the study. After he has become well versed in the principles of Arithmetic, and complete master of all calculations in our own coin, it is not only proper to give him a knowledge of those of other lands, but it will be found practicable to do so in one-tenth of the time requisite for that purpose at an earlier period. In many other respects, also, the Columbian Calculator is a superior work, and I therefore cordially recommend it.

"THOMAS H. BURROWES."

Lancaster, Nov. 26, 1847.

Lititz, Sept. 30th, 1848.

Mr. Bannan—Dear Sir:—I have received from you with much pleasure a copy of the "Columbian Calculator," a treatise on elementary arithmetic, by Almon Ticknor. After a careful examination of the work, I have come to the conclusion that it is well calculated to impart a full and clear understanding of figures, as applicable to the business transactions of the country, and *exactly such a work* as should be introduced into the schools throughout the State of Pennsylvania. The work is full and comprehensive, and treats of several subjects which are often omitted in elementary works, among which I was particularly pleased to notice, is that of "Practical Mensuration." A familiar acquaintance with the principles therein developed would form an excellent basis for an ordinary mathematical education.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN RICE,
Principal of the Lititz Academy.

From W. McCartney, Esq., Professor of Mathematics, Lafayette College:

Easton, January 7, 1845.

Mr. Ticknor:—Dear Sir:—I have looked over some of the proof-sheets of your treatise on Arithmetic, and am pleased to observe that you have introduced many practical examples in illustration of the rules. Your book is well adapted to those who desire a practical work on the subject, and is *full* in details and illustrations for those who are commencing the study of this science. Practical books are the kind adapted to the business transactions of the age.

Very truly yours, &c.,
W. McCARTNEY.

From N. Olmstead, teacher of a public school in Easton, Pa.

Easton, February, 1845.

Mr. Ticknor—Dear Sir:—From a pretty thorough examination of your system of Arithmetic, I can say without hesitation, that in my opinion it is decidedly superior, for the use of common schools, to any now in use. The currency of our country, in every system of arithmetic, should be of paramount importance; and in this respect, I think your system may challenge competition. Yours, &c.,
NICHOLAS OLDWEILER.

York, Sept. 22d, 1848.

Dear Sir:—Having examined your Arithmetic, the "Columbian Calculator," I hesitate not in saying that I felt it to be my duty to urge its general adoption in my school. The profiseness of the examples, adapted to the wants of the learner, has very important recommendation to those who are employed in the instruction of youth.

JOHN TAYLOR,
Mr. ALMON TICKNOR,] Teacher of District School.

York, September 19th, 1848.

M. A. Ticknor—Dear Sir:—I have examined the Columbian Calculator, and find in its arrangement a work well calculated to facilitate the progress of scholars in arithmetic; and would therefore recommend its adoption in the schools in general. Yours respectfully,
SAML. LEITNER, Teacher of District School.

York, Sept. 18, 1848.

I have partially examined the third edition of the "Columbian Calculator," by A. Ticknor, and feel no hesitancy in recommending it as the best practical arithmetic with which I am acquainted.

WM. A. GOOD, A.M.,
Principal of Institute for Boys, York, Pa.

York, September 21st, 1848.

Mr. Ticknor—Sir:—I have examined with considerable care and attention your treatise on arithmetic styled the Columbian Calculator. It is, in my opinion, a very valuable work for schools not only on account of the system and practice which it embodies, but for its adaptation to the currency of this country. Explanations throughout the whole work are plain and satisfactory, and the brief system of mensuration which is appended embraces many things useful both to the business man and the mechanic.

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW DIMMORE,
Principal of York County Academy.

Mr. Ticknor's Arithmetics being clear and concise in illustration full and practical in examples, so brief that it can easily be taught, yet so comprehensive as to meet the exigencies of ordinary business, and conforming as they do, to the decimal currency of our country, are, as I believe, well worthy the patronage of teachers and public and private schools.

A. E. SULLARD, Town Supt. Common Schools.
Franklin, July 15th, 1848.

Hummelstown, June 9th, 1848.

Mr. A. Ticknor—Dear Sir:—I have examined the Youth's and Columbian Calculators, and am a little doubtful whether to prefer the latter, I intend introduced them into my school. It's unnecessary for me to particularize the merits of these works. Several eminent teachers have adopted your comprehensive manner and anticipated much of what I would say, and they are before the public. To call it the best system of "Arithmetic," would be merely repeating what has been said of almost every work of the kind. All who give it a fair, unprejudiced examination, must unite with me in calling it the best system of Arithmetic now before the public, as it enables the pupil to acquire with comparatively little exertion, a correct knowledge of Arithmetic.

DANL. S. ZACHARIAS.

Lebanon, June 9th, 1848.

Mr. A. Ticknor—Sir:—Having had in practice for some time your system of arithmetic, entitled the "Columbian Calculator," I do not hesitate to pronounce it a work well adapted for the use of schools, and also well calculated to facilitate the instruction of youth in the science of Computation, for any business.

Yours truly,
JAMES ROGERS.

Dear Sir:—So far as my examination of the "Youth's Columbian Calculator" has gone, I am well pleased with the book. I think your views regarding the most efficient mode of teaching arithmetic altogether correct, and the introduction into our schools would be a great and public benefit.

CONRAD MAHR, Teacher
of the Junior Department, Lebanon Academy.

Lebanon, 1848.

Sir:—I have examined Mr. Ticknor's Columbian Calculator, and have been much pleased with its general arrangement and simplicity of its rules, and can say that I think it a work well adapted for our district schools and academies. I hope to see the labors of the author repaid by its general introduction into all our schools. I will introduce