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Two Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, to those who reside in the County--an annually in advance to those who reside out of the County. The publisher reserves to himself the right to charge $2 50 per annum, when payment is delayed longer than one year.

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☞ Mr. E. J. Fry is authorised to receive subscriptions for the Miners' Journal, and receipt for the same, at his Drug store, in Tamaqua.

SINGLE COPIES OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL can be obtained every Saturday of William Oldknow, Minersville; Mr. Moore, Port Carbon; at the corner of Centre and Market streets, Pottsville and at the counter of the publication office.

Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 25.

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!

REEUCTION OF WAGES.

The New York *Tribune* of the 12th November, contains the following in its commercial article, quoted from the Dry Goods Reporter:

"The wrecks from Europe bring us intelligence of a still further decline in the price of cotton. This will have a corresponding effect upon this side, and enable our manufacturers to purchase their raw material at less price. It is also agreed that among many of our largest manufacturers to reduce the rate of wages twenty-five per cent."

Is this the entertainment to which the laboring classes of this country are to be invited on the very heels of a great Whig victory? These people were invoked, nay, in many cases coerced to vote the Whig ticket. They were threatened with loss of employment if they did not do so, and promised the most unbounded prosperity in the event of Whig success. The land was to teem with wealth, and the sea send forth its tribute; the hungry were to be fed, the naked clothed, equally plenty driven from our borders, and our whole people were to rejoice with exceeding great joy, because of the success of the PROTECTORS of LABOR. But here is their protection, shown forth even before the shout of victory has ceased falling from their lips. It is agreed among our largest manufacturers to reduce the rate of wages twenty-five per cent. Oh horrible, excruciating announcement! Why are the rejoicings of the toiling millions thus suddenly arrested? Why could they not have been carried through the chilling frosts of a ruthless winter, ere their high hopes were thus blasted, and their revelries turned into mourning? Why, oh why is it now necessary to reduce the wages of labor twenty-five cents in the dollar? As the principle of protection is declared to be the settled principle of the late canvass by the leading Whig journals—as the fathers of the church have declared that a government should take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor, why cannot these (Whig) manufacturers run their mills for a season, at least for the coming winter without reducing wages, and leave the wages of labor at its present rate, until the protection they say they are to get is realized? We submit this view of the case to the leading manufacturers.—[*Harrisburg Dem. Union.*

We copy the above from the *Pennsylvanian*, merely to show the arguments used by the Locofoco press of this State. Their papers teem with similar articles. It appears to us that these writers think the people are mere dumb beasts. Hot-headed, not possessed of any reasoning faculties—or, that they possess the same degree of political dishonesty and corruption as the writers themselves, and will be prompted to act from the same motives. We deny that any Whig paper ever promulgated that the times would improve by the mere election of Gen. Taylor, further then confidence was inspired that the British Tariff Bill of 1846 would be repealed. That Bill is the cause, the foundation of all the financial difficulties under which the country is now laboring—and it is utterly impossible for business to improve so long as that bill remains on the statute books of this country. Confidence exerts a powerful influence in business as well as in all the affairs of the nation, and the election of Gen. Taylor, together with a majority in the House of Representatives, has prevented the fearful crash that would inevitably have followed the success of Gen. Cass,—but even this confidence is impaired to a certain degree by the doubt that still prevails with regard to the political complexion of the Senate—a doubt which can only be removed by the elections which are yet to take place by the different Legislatures now being elected. In the mean time our importations are enormous, much larger than they were in 1846 and '47, when business was prosperous in this country. Last week we showed that a sufficient quantity of iron had been imported at the port of New York alone in 48 hours, to have kept three-fourths of the Iron Establishments running in this Country at least a week,—which would have given employment for that period to about *forty thousand hands*, engaged in that branch of manufacture. We have before us the New York *Herald*, which gives the following exhibit of the importations of Foreign Manufactures at the port of New York along, together with the duties paid for the two weeks ending on the 17th inst. compared with 1846 and 1847; which shows that the increase is enormous:

[From the Herald]

The value of merchandize imported into this district, exclusive of that sent to the public warehouse, and the amount of duties on the same, for the week ending the 10th inst. in each of the past three years were, as annexed:—

Commerce of the Port of New York.—Weekly Imports.

	1846.	1847.	1848.
Free Goods,	230 996	78,537	51,781
Dutiable Goods,	674 739	853,758	1,420 478
Total Mdse.	$905,734	932 295	1,472 259
ash received,	116,970	234,449	344,763

The imports last week were unusually large for the season, exceeding by $959,967 those for the corresponding week the previous year. Of the imports last week, $366,205 were in dry goods. There were entered for the week for warehousing $152,969, and withdrawn in the same period $35,829.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

Institute of New York.—The value of Merchandise imported into this district, excepting that sent to the warehouse, and the amount of duties received during the week ending on the 17th instant, in each of the three years, is annexed:

	1846.	1847.	1848.
Free Goods,	100,356	201,250	42,422
Dutiable Goods,	493,084	940,336	1,178,580
Total Merchandize	$593,440	1,141,586	1,221,002
Cash received,	97 736	236,591	293,571

There is no statement of the quantity placed in the Warehouse during the week ending on the 10th instant—but we presume that it is nearly as large as the previous week, which shows an increase in the importations of upwards of *one million dollars*, on the corresponding two weeks of last year, when the importations were much lower than they had been at any time since 1836, 1837, and 1838, under the low duties of the compromise bill. All this increase must be paid for in specie. The potatoe rot has ceased, and G. Britain requires but a small proportion of our breadstuffs—she therefore demands specie in payment for this surplus supply of goods—in the next place, our Government demands specie in payment of duties, which is locked up in the Sub-Treasury, and for all the aid which it imparts to the business interests of the country, it might as well be at the bottom of the sea. This double drain curtails the specie basis of the Banks, and they in turn are compelled to refuse the usual discounts on business paper, or lose all their specie, and tender their paper worthless—and the miner and manufacturer, as a last resort, is forced into the streets where he must submit to a shave of from 12 to 15, 20, and even 30 per cent,* according to his necessities, (more than he makes on his business) to raise the means to pay his hands, and meet his engagements. This is the natural effect of such miserable Tariff Bills as that of 1846 the offspring of fraud and corruption. The only alternative then left to the manufacturer is either to go on with such odds against him, and bankrupt himself and all connected with him, thus taking away his ability to pay his hands—shut up his works, and force those in his employ to seek employment in other branches of business, which they would find impossible, from the fact that nine out of every ten branches would be found in the same prostrate condition from the same cause—or reduce the price of wages, (the most expensive element entering into the manufactures of this Country,) to enable him to struggle on and afford a support at least to those connected with him, until more wise and liberal counsels prevail in the law making department of our Government.—The feelings of humanity, if nothing else, would prompt the latter course, and when a government so far forgets the objects for which it was instituted, and fails to protect the people, but becomes an instrument of oppression to those from whom it derived its power and authority, those who are from stern necessity compelled to adopt such a course, ought at least to be protected from such aspersions from the hired press of a dishonest Administration. It is adding insult to injury in every sense of word.

In conclusion, we deny that any Whig Journal, or Whig speaker, ever advocated the doctrine that the Government should take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor."—We pronounce it a fabrication,—and unless the authority is produced on which the assertion is made, the editor of the Harrisburg Democratic *Union*, who wrote and published it, stands before the public as a base, wicked and infamous perverter of the truth. So long as we are members of Whig party, we never will permit such slanders on its fair fame be promulgated with impunity.

After the above was in type, we observed the following articles in our exchange papers, which throw a fearful light on the subject:

Wages of Manufacturing Labor in England.—Mr. Editor:—During the autumn of 1847, I visited Europe; and while in Great Britain, spent several weeks in the manufacturing districts. I was admitted with entire freedom to the Linen Factories at Belfast, Ireland; to the Machine Shops and Cotton Factories at Greenock and Glasgow, in Scotland; to a large Woolen Factory at Leeds; to several of the Machine Shops and Cotton Mills at Manchester; to a large Iron Factory at Derby; and to the Shops at Sheffield and Birmingham. All the processes in the several manufactures were shown to me, and all my inquiries were answered without reserve, and to my entire satisfaction. The rate of wages paid in the operatives, and the cost of production, were of course points which I could not overlook. I was uniformly attended by the proprietor or manager of the factory; and the information received was immediately noted in my memorandum book, from which I take the following particulars regarding wages:

The operative in all cases boards him-elf out of the wages paid.

In the Linen Mill at Belfast, wages from 11d. to 13d per day; average 6s. a week, equal to $1.44.

In the Cotton Mills which I visited at Greenock and Glasgow, in Scotland, wages ranged from 6s. to 8s. sterling a week; average not over 7s 6d., equal to $1.80

In the large Woolen Mills at Leeds, wages ranged from 6s. to 10s. sterling, a week; average not over 9s., equal to $2.16.

In the two best Cotton Factories I visited at Manchester, one of them spinning fine Lace Thread from No 200 to No. 400 and the other spinning No 40 Mule Twist the average wages paid to men, women and children as given me by the proprietors, was 12s. a week, equal to $2.88. At the same time, the proprietors informed me that their rate of wages was considerably above the general rate and in accordance with this statement, I found in these two mills much the best clothed and best looking sets of operatives I saw in any factories in Great Britain.

As another test of the cost of labor, I ascertained from the proprietors themselves, who, in some instances, submitted to my inspection their private weekly minutes of cost, that No. 40 Mule Twist was produced and packed for market at a cost of 2d per pound on labor. And this embraced mechanics and all other labor employed about the establishments.

Mill labor is also much cheaper in Manchester than in Lowell. In one mill, much larger than the new mill of the Merrimack Company, I was informed that the head overlooker, having a general superintendence of the whole mill, received £3 a week, equal to $2.40 a day and the overseers of particular rooms from 27s to 30s a week, equal to $1.80 and $1.20 per day

My general conclusion was, that labor in cotton manufactories in Manchester, was at least 33 per cent, and in the Woolens at least 50 per cent, cheaper than similar labor, at the same time, at Lowell.—[*Lowell Journal.*

Very respectfully, JOHN AIKEN.

Depression of Manufactures.—There are at the present time, says the Paawtucket (R.I.) *Gazette*, more spindles stopped, and more operatives out of employment in our town than we have known at any time since 1829. Our manufacturers have been disposed to keep their wheels moving as long as they could without heavy losses to themselves. As to profit, one of our citizens said to us a few days since: "The only account I have been able to keep with any degree of certainty, for some time past, is on the loss side of the book." The mills which have been stopped, are, in most cases, owned by men perfectly solvent, and who are now able to discharge any liabilities resting upon them, but who were, perhaps, doubtful as to their continuing able, if they continued to manufacture goods at the present ruinous prices, or lock them up in a store house. What the final result of this stagnation will be we are not able to predict.

It is the large number of persons out of employment, and whose families are suffering in many instances, for the necessaries of life, bidding on those employed, that causes the reduction of wages. If the people were all employed, the manufacturers and miners *could not reduce the price of wages*, however strong their inclinations might be to do so.

* England protects her manufactures, not only by duties—but she also takes care that the rates of discount are also kept low. This is accomplished through the Bank of England, which controls the money interest of that country; this Institution fixes the rate of discount at very low rates, ranging sometimes, when m ney is plenty, as low as *two and a half per cent*, and in the most difficult periods it seldom if ever exceeds *five per cent*. In France the average rate of discount paid by the business community is estimated at 10 per cent, caused by the want of a more extended paper currency. In the United States it is supposed the rate will average not less than 15 per cent, which is caused in a great measure, by the great demand for money, which always exists in a new and widely extended country, with its immense resources but partially developed.

THE JUBILEE.

The two oxen presented by the citizens of Berks County, one of which weighed upwards of eighteen hundred pounds, and the other about twelve hundred pounds, standing, will be roasted and served up to-day, at about 1 o'clock, in the Market House. The committee have very properly caused the oxen to be cut up and portions roasted and other portions boiled, in order to render it more palateable. They have also provided for the occasion a lot of good old cheese, several barrels of beer and ale, and caused seven or eight barrels of flour to be baked up in addition.

A number of distinguished persons from abroad have been invited by the Committee, some of whom, it is believed, will be present to participate in the jubilee. We anticipate a large gathering of the boys that committed the "great frauds" in Schuylkill, will be there, to partake of the good things provided.

We have been instructed to give a general invitation to the citizens of Schuylkill, to join in this festival in honor of the triumph of Taylor, Fillmore and the Protective Policy of the country.

We are also authorized by the Central Taylor Club, to return their thanks on behalf of the friends of Taylor and Fillmore of Schuylkill County, to Doctor Darrah, of Berks County, for this very handsome present of a noble ox, as a contribution to the jubilee, and hope that he and his friends will be present to join in celebrating so important a victory.

The following proceedings ought to have been published last week but they were handed in too late:

THE COMMITTEE OF THE CENTRAL TAYLOR CLUB OF POTTSVILLE, take this method of returning their sincere thanks to their brethern of Berks county, for the noble present which they were kind enough to bestow upon them, and through the Rough and Ready men of Schuylkill co

To Mr. Hoffman, of Reading, for his eloquent address on presenting the same, and to D G. McGowan, Esq., of Pottsville, who received it on part of the Club, in a neat appropriate speech, also to Messrs. Adams, Davis, Spayd, Pettit, and others, we also return our thanks for their valuable services, and assure them that Schuylkill County is and will continue to be the banner county of Pennsylvania; and will always be the first in the ranks to advocate, and the last to retire from the battle in defence of those principles which were the leading star in the past struggle.

WILLIAM LERCH,
WELLINGTON KLINE,
DANIEL HILL,
ORLANDO DUFER,
JOSHUA E CARTER,
SAMUEL MANN,
OWEN MARRIN,
Committee.

THE RESULT IN OHIO.

Perhaps nothing that has occurred in the political world exhibits the folly of third parties on a mere single abstract question, in so striking a contrast as the result in this State. We believe no State in the Union is so strongly opposed to the extension of Slavery as Ohio—her frequent conflicts with the slave interest on her borders, have always had a tendency to keep up this feeling and fan it almost into fanaticism—but how so large a portion of her intelligent people could throw away their votes upon Mr. Van Buren (who if he had carried every State where Electoral tickets had been formed in his favor could not have been elected) and thus secure the election of a man pledged to carry out the very principles which they *profess* to oppose, is a mystery which we cannot solve. This was the effect of their vote, and they must have known that such would be the effect, before it was polled: consequently they can plead nothing in extenuation of their conduct, except *fanaticism*, or a degree of political depravity which we had scarcely believed could exist in a class of people who made such high-sounding pretensions to political honesty. It will not do to argue that Gen. Taylor was a slaveholder—the section of country in which he resides, and the force of circumstances beyond his control, perhaps made him so—the constitution sanctions this right—and opposition to him *on that ground alone*, is as fallacious as it is foolish, and would be a flagrant violation of the principles of our constitution. In a Republican Government we must look to principles alone and not to mere localities. A Slave-holder may be opposed to the extension of Slavery, and a Northern man may advocate its extension. Such was precisely the case in the last contest. Now for a free soil man to vote for a Northern man, because he is a Northern man, who advocates this extension, and oppose a Slave holder who holds opposite opinions, he would be set down as an arrant ass, by all reflecting people—and to throw away his vote on a third party, that could not under any circumstances succeed, when great and vital interests are at stake, and thereby secure the success of the party whose principles are directly the reverse of what he professes, shows that he prostitutes the right of suffrage to unhallowed ends, and renders it a mere farce. It would be far better to place the ballot into the hands of an *idiot*, because the chances are greater that it would be polled in behalf of the best interests of the country, than in the hands of such a *fanatic*. Intelligence, reason and common sense, all condemn such treason to the ballot box.

We were led to these remarks by reading the following article from the Cincinnati *Chronicle*, which shows that this class of voters are already on the stool of repentance. The sin is great, because they have linked Ohio, *free-soil Ohio*, arm in arm with South Carolina, the great High Priest of Slavery in the United States, and therefore the repentance ought to be strong:

"*Ohio Will Come Back.*—The folly of Free-Soilism has already begun to make Whigs sick at Democracy. It is a temporary disease, and will soon come back. She has only strayed away for a season, like an unsuspecting urchin at school, seduced by playmates. She has missed a recitation, when her class was called; and accordingly is punished according to the laws of the school house, by being sent down to the lower class. Often, the shame and mortification of such a punishment, cures the truant propensities of school boys. Loss of rank is a bitter experience and with thinking boys is an excellent lesson. It incites them to redoubled diligence and perseverance in study. From their low station, they see, they walk, they run, they leap they bound for rank, and overtop all their competitors. So, we believe it will be with Ohio. She now is paying the penalty of political defeat, such as none of her sisters feel. All the other Whig States have stood firm in the line; one New York Pennsylvania, Georgia, Louisiana and Florida, have wheeled about and by so much swelled the triumphant columns of the Whig army. Ohio sees this with pride for the Union and with humiliation for herself. She feels that she has been deceived and betrayed by a mere faction, who have now shown the motives imputed for good, and only potent for mischief in Ohio, while even in scale for mischief elsewhere. Now that the excitement of the contest is ended, scarcely a Locofoco, but we believe not a single Whig, doubts that Taylor will sign a bill prohibiting slavery in the new territories. We see now, that this is a question to be carried into and decided by the Congressional elections. The will of the people, expressed through their representatives in Congress to be respected and carried out by the Executive, is the republican position and the honest pledge of Zachary Taylor.

Sober reflection will soon restore Ohio to the Whig ranks. Her people have not cast a majority for the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency. Free soilism drew off more Whigs than Locofocos, and thus gave us a plurality. Ohio will return to her political practice. She is Whig to the core. The administration of Taylor, conducted in wisdom and moderation, will make her more so. She will come back."

AMERICAN ART UNION.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of the American Art Union of New York, which will be found on our first page. Already upwards of *seven thousand* persons have enrolled their names as subscribers the present year, and the list will probably reach *ten thousand* before the 10th of December, the latest period at which they can be received before the drawing, on the 22d of December next. In addition to the two Engravings, which all the subscribers will be entitled to, there will be distributed by lot among the members this year, 450 Bronze Medals, and about three hundred Paintings and Engravings, one of which, the Voyage of Life, a series of four Allegorical Pictures, by Thos. Cole, are valued at *five thousand dollars*, and will constitute a single prize. This is the most valuable prize offered by any Art Union heretofore in this country or Europe.

The editor of this paper has been appointed Honorary Secretary for this county, and those who desire to enrol their names, and thus secure a chance for this valuable prize, will please send in their names together with the $5 at any time between this and the 10 h of December—but the sooner the better—as they may close the Books before that period.

WIRE AND HEMP ROPES--THEIR COMPARATIVE STRENGTH.

An experiment was recently tried in England, at the Woolwich Dockyard, to ascertain the comparative strength of wire and hemp ropes. A wire rope three inches round, and a hemp rope of three strands, hawser laid common make seven inches round were spliced together, and placed in the testing machine, and on the hydraulic power being applied, the hemp rope broke in the middle on the strain reaching 11½ tons—the wire rope remaining apparently as strong as when the experiment commenced. A wire rope 3½ inches round was then spliced with an 8 inch hemp shroud rope, and on the power being applied again, the hemp rope broke in the middle with a strain of 14½ tons, the wire rope continuing apparently uninjured. This is considered a very satisfactory experiment.

The patent Wire rope with the hempen centre is used considerably in this neighborhood, with advantage. Its cost is not greater than the hempen rope of equal capacity—and it will outlast three or four hempen ropes. For perpendicular shafts, and planes above ground, it is superior to either chains or ropes—but in our colliery slopes, where it is exposed to the action of the water, impregnated to a great extent with deleterious minerals, it has not been found to answer so well. It requires to be used on a drum not less than three feet in diameter, and the larger the size the greater the economy in its use. The patent Wire rope with the hempen centre, which is saturated with ingredients that prevent inward rust, and adds to its security and economy, is rapidly taking the place of all other Wire ropes in England.

Orders for these Ropes are received at this office.

LOCOFOCO EMISSARIES.

We have a letter before us stating that a *William Brady* of Pottsville, presented himself before Esquire Pryor of Mauch Chunk, a short time before the Presidential election, and offered to swear to some great frauds that were perpetrated in Pottsville, at the Governor's election. He afterwards borrowed $5 of the 'Squire, and then disappeared. We hope he was not despatched by our Locofoco friends for such a purpose.

The Old Way.

[From the Cincinnati Chronicle.]

EUROPE; ITS RACES AND REVOLUTIONS.

The three great elements which enter into the society, condition, and destiny of nations, are *Race, Religion*, and *Climate*. The first regards the primary constitution of man; the second regards the influence of the spiritual world upon his character; and the third modifies his physical being. These are generic principles. They are not mere dependent details like the forms of government and the changes they undergo—or municipal laws. They are organic, fundamental, and no human laws can obstruct or even modify their influence. Many writers have justly estimated the influences of some one of these primary elements, but we are yet without a philosophy which shall consider a nation, or an individual as impelled in his life and course, by the joint influence of these great forces. They are not opposed to one another; but they are adapted, and collateral to each other—because the God of revelation is also the God of nature. The law of revelation admits of *modes*, while its principles are eternal.

Society, then, may be modified, according as it varies in race or climate—while the great principles of revelation remain as eternal and unmutable as the universe to which they are revealed.

Montesquieu, in his spirit of laws, has so ably, with great historical accuracy, the profound and prevalent influence of climate, in modifying political institutions. Schlegel, in his philosophy of history, has recognized something of the influence of race; but the direct antagonism of many existing races have not been sufficiently noticed when the revolutionary state of Europe, either in the past or present, has been considered. We recognize in this country, very readily the strong contrast between the Anglo-American and the African. In marching to Mexico, we may also see the difference between an Anglo-American and a Celtic American, and between both and the original Azwe. We see, also, that these races are totally unlike, and there is but a small tendency to amalgamation, although the mixture is possible and to a certain extent taken place. All this we see clearly; but at this distance, we do not recognize, as clearly as is necessary to our understanding of the matter, the natural and essential difference of races and religions, between many of the European races:—

Romanic Race.	
France, inhabitants,	34 500 000
Spain, "	14,000 000
Portugal, "	4 000 000
Italy, "	22 500,000
Latin race,	75,000 000

The languages spoken by these people, are all congenerous, and they in fact, constitute almost the whole available portions of the Roman Empire, which overrun by the Northern Sclavonic and allies.

The Teutonic Race.—The Teutonic race are Dutch, one fifth Irish and English—though Matte Brun places the Scandinavians among them. The present English being thi fl. Angio Saxon are of that race; but the Irish are of an inferior race, the Celts. The Teutonic nations may be thus arranged:—

Part of Russia	8,000 000
" Austria,	6 000,000
" Prussia,	2 0 0 000
Germany Proper,	12,000 000
Part of Switzerland,	1 000 000
Holland,	2,300,000
Part of Denmark,	600,000
England,	18,000 000
Teutonic Race,	54,000 000

We have left out, some smaller states and provinces, but this makes the bulk of the real Teutonic family. These languages are more or less cognate, and their origin the same.

Sclavonic Race.—These races inhabit the north and east of Europe, extending into Asia. They probably occupy more of the surface of the earth than any other race of men. The numbers are as follows:—

Part of Austria,	15 000,000
Part of Prussia,	2 000 000
Russia,	50 000 000
Sclavonic Race,	67 000 000

We have left out the Scandinavians of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway; also the Turks, the Greeks, &c., as not distinctly belonging to either of the great races of Europe. They all however, seem to side more to the Sclavonic, than either of the others.

It is only necessary to glance at the above division of races, to see at once the true cause of many of the political anomalies of the Continent.

For example we see that several of the provinces of Austria are rebellious, and the empire is distracted. Look at the composition of it, and it is seen that Austria is a disjointed fabric of different races. Gros is, Sclavonic, and a large part of Hungary and Bohemia, are composed of the Sclavonic race. They are a loyal people, but the commence an insurrection upon the Germans who have come among them. It is a war of race. They will fight for the Empire against Italy and France; but they disike the Germans so much. As we find that Holstein rebels against Denmark; but Holstein is German and different race from the Danes. We find again that France so dearly her fraternizes for all the energetic, but nobody accepts it but the Italians, and hardly they. In a word the Teutonic and Sclavonic races will give no encouragement to France nor admit her to interfere in their affairs.

Of the three great races, the Sclavonic, hardly known in history till within two centuries, is the most powerful in positive strength of natural resources, but inferior in art and culture. In the first particular, the Teutonic is far superior to either the Latin or Sclavonic. Take for example, Germany; there can be no doubt that they are intellectually and morally superior to the rest of Europe. But, there is no doubt either, that all Europe might be overrun by the hardy Northern nations which lie beyond the Elbe.

It may easily be imagined that the day is not far off, when the Sclavonic nations, under the lead of Russia, may encamp in modern Rome, as their ancestors did in the Rome of antiquity. This event has been contemplated, by strong and comprehensive minds, as quite possible. The Northern nations are by far the most powerful. They are increasing in population, and are just good to colonization. It may be, then, that some political events will invite a descent on the South, when a product was sod may again tempt the Sclavonic race to visit the Seven Hill City and give new rulers to Europe. The contest is not between the Sardinian, Charles Albert, and Austrian Government of Lombardy but with

"The fierce Croatian, and the wild Hussar,
While all the sons of savage crowd the war."

XXXth CONGRESS—THE HOUSE.

When the present Congress first assembled last December, it was politically divided as follows:—Whigs, 115; Administration, 110; Abolition, (Chs Allen) 1: Native, (Lewis) 1. Since then, two Whigs have died and the placeof one (John W. Hornbeck, of Lehigh Co. Pa.) was supplied by the election of Bridges. Adm. Wisconsin likewise elected two Locos after its organization as a State, swelling the Administration strength to 113 while the deaths of Hornbeck and John M. Holley of this State had reduced the Whig force to exactly that number. But the seat of David S Jackson, Loco, of this State, was vacated for undue return by a vote of the House, reducing the administration force to 112. One Abo. Member, (Black) from S. C. died, but was succeeded by another (Wallace) of the same making no change. The Session closed 113 Whigs, (including Giddings, Root, Palfrey, implacably hostile to Taylor, and not counting Duncan, even either way) to 112 Locofocos, including Wilmot and three or four Free Soilmen from this State. At the recent election in this State, Horace Greeley (Whig) was chosen from the VIth District in the place of David S. Jackson, Loco, and Edwin Blackmar (Whig) from the XXVIIth in place of John M. Holley, Whig deceased. This increases the Whig strength to 115 the original number. The letters from Cassy and Taylor, however, are so numerous that no party has a clear majority. The Van Buren Free Soil men hold the balance of power.—[*N Y Tribune.*

☞ *Locofoco Predictions.*—The Locofocos are predicting that Gen. Taylor's administration will *disappoint* the Whigs. They also predicted that he would be defeated;—so their predictions cannot be relied upon. The Whigs have this consolation that Taylor's election has *disappointed* the Locofocos.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The aspect of this body, as far as now know, as it will present on the 4th of March next, when Gen. Taylor will assume the Presidency, will be as follows:

Whigs in Italics; Democrats in Roman.

	Term Expires.		Term Expires.
MAINE.		ALABAMA.	
Hannibald Hamlin	1851	Democrat	1853
James W. Bradbury	1855	Democrat	1855
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		MISSISSIPPI.	
John P. Hale	1853	Jefferson Davis	1851
Uncertain	1855	Henry S Foote	1855
VERMONT.		LOUISIANA.	
Samuel S Phelps	1851	S. U. Downs	1853
William Upham	1855	Pierre Soule	1855
MASSACHUSETTS.		ARKANSAS.	
Daniel Webster,	1851	Democrat	1853
John Davis	1853	Democrat	1855
RHODE ISLAND.		TENNESSEE.	
Albert C. Greene	1851	Hopkins L. Turney	1851
John H. Clarke	1853	*John Bell*	1853
CONNECTICUT.		KENTUCKY.	
Roger S. Baldwin	1851	*Joseph R Underwood*	1853
Truman Smith	1855	*Whig*	1855
NEW YORK.		OHIO.	
Daniel S. Dickinson	1851	*Thomas Corwin*	1851
Whig	1855	Uncertain	1855
NEW JERSEY.		MICHIGAN.	
Wm. L. Dayton	1851	Thomas Fitzgerald	1851
Jacob W. Miller	1853	Alpheus Felch	1853
PENNSYLVANIA.		INDIANA.	
Daniel Sturgeon	1851	Jesse D. Bright	1851
Whig, probably	1855	Democrat	1855
DELAWARE.		ILLINOIS.	
John M. Clayton	1851	Stephen A Douglass	1853
Presley Spruance	1853	Democrat	1855
MARYLAND.		MISSOURI.	
Reverdy Johnson	1851	Thomas H. Benton	1851
James A. Pearce	1855	Democrat	1855
VIRGINIA.		FLORIDA.	
James M. Mason	1851	David L. Yulee	1851
Robt M T. Hunter	1853	*Whig*	1855
NORTH CAROLINA.		TEXAS.	
Wm. P. Mangum	1853	Thomas J. Rusk	1851
Whig, probably	1855	Sam Houston	1853
SOUTH CAROLINA.		IOWA.	
John C Calhoun	1851	Uncertain	1851
Democrat	1855	Uncertain	1853
GEORGIA.		WISCONSIN.	
John M. Berrien	1853	Henry Dodge	1851
Wm. C. Dawson	1855	Uncertain	1853

Total number of Senators,	60
Whigs, probably,	26
Democrats, probably,	29
Uncertain,	5
Vacancies,	18

TAMAQUA AFFAIRS.

We learn from the Legion that a Lyceum has been established at that place, to beguile away the winter evenings in imparting both instruction and amusement. Such institutions exert a vast influence for good in all communities, not only by the information disseminated, but by alluring the young generation from scenes of indolence, vice, and dissipation, which always prevail to a great extent in those places where moral and instructive amusements are not provided by the people, for their enjoyment.

A company is formed to construct a Telegraph Line from Port Clinton to Wilkesbarre, via Tamaqua. The stock is not yet all taken, and we hazard nothing in stating that the line would soon become profitable. The line between this place and Philadelphia, we learn is paying handsome dividends.

Passengers from Philadelphia to Wilkesbarre, via Tamaqua, now remain over night at Tamaqua, and the Hotel keepers are reaping the benefits of the change.

[For the Miner's Journal]

TAYLOR FESTIVAL AT ORWIGSBURG.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Taylor Club of Orwigsburg, Friday evening, the 17th inst was fixed upon for celebrating the recent triumphant election of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore, President and Vice President of the United States. A short time before sunset eighty guns were fired from the old cannon, in honor of the victory of Old Zack who "never surrenders". During the evening bonfires were kindled in the Centre Square, and fire works displayed, brilliantly illuminating the square, while cheers and shouts for Gen. Taylor, resounded through the air. At eight o'clock the Taylor men of Orwigsburg and vicinity, sat down to a sumptuous repast, prepared by Mr. Michael Graeff, with his usual excellence. After the cloth was removed Wm. Farley, Esq was called to the chair, and James H Graeff, Esq was appointed Secretary. A communication was read from the Corresponding Secretary of the Central Taylor Club, stating that the Polk Banner had been awarded to Orwigsburg, and will be presented on Monday the 11th of December, next. On motion, the chair appointed J. W. Rasberry, Charles Wieman, Jacob Hunsinger, jr. W. A. Hammer, and A. B Lang, Esqrs. a committee to make arrangements for the proper reception of said banner. The meeting then adjourned with hearty cheers for the Borough, County, State and Union, and nine cheers for Old Zack

☞ *Our friend* Mr. Hazzard, never does any thing by half—he is a "Van more Whig," and goes the whole hog for Taylor, Fillmore, & Johnson, and the Tariff of 1842, which will put money in the people's pocket, and enable them to enjoy the protection he serves up daily at his Establishment.

[For the Miners' Journal.]

Mr. Bannan:—

Our friend Mr. John P. Hazzard, intends on today to have a large roast pig, which is to be stuffed with Turkeys, the Turkeys to be stuffed with Oysters, the whole to be set out as a lunch for our fellow citizens, previous to the great Ox roast festival, and to which the public are invited to attend.

Mr. H. is one of the best caterers in the Borough, a whole souled whig, a fine clever fellow, and I hope his friends will not forget his good cheer to which they will have a cordial welcome from the generous host at his restaurant under the American House. TAYLOR & FILLBORE

MARRIED.

On the morning of the 22d inst. by the Rev. Wm. Conoy, JAMES STICKNEY, of Minersville, to Miss MARY A. daughter of the late Richard Bishop, of Pottsville.

On the 17th inst. by Rev. Joseph McCool, Mr. URIAH CLEMENS, to miss CATHARINE SELTZER, both of Pottsville.

DEATHS.

In this borough on Wednesday last, very suddenly, at the residence of his brother-in-law James H. Campbell, Esq., ELLIS LEWIS, sr. son of the Hon. Ellis Lewis, of Lancaster, in the 19th year of his age.

On Friday the 17th inst. at Whitetown, Chester co. ELLEN LYDIA B. DAVIS, aged 21 years.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ CORNER STONE.—The Corner Stone of the Presbyterian Church at Tremaine will be laid on Sunday, the 26th day of November. Religious exercises to commence at 11 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. H

☞ TRINITY GERMAN CEMETERY, AT MOUNT LAUREL.—The Vestry of Trinity Church, Pottsville, are now ready to sell burial lots and graves in that 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 Mahanoy Street, a plan of the Cemetery can be seen, or Edward Owen Forty, Esq., Centre Street.

☞ UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Services are held in the Lecture room of Stichter's Newhall, every Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Rev. R. K. BRIGGS, of Lugerne County, Pastor.

☞ 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. 110, 119, 127, 135, 144, 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, 34, 38, 44, 50, 52.

IN THE SOUTH AISLE.

South side, No. 56, 57, 58, 60, 71, 89, 86, 93, 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.

CAUTION!—*People of Minersville beware of Coun