Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, September 22.

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY OF THE COUNTRY
The People Demand its Restoration

READ THIS.

Our Own Workshops, Our Own Coal Mines, Our Own Iron Works, and Our Own Industry.
NOW AND FOREVER!

CREED OF THE PARTY.—Resolutions adopted at the Democratic Whig State Convention, recently held at Harrisburg:

"Resolved, That Protection to the Industry of the People is one of the first duties of Government; that the true interests of the State and Nation are best promoted by placing the manufacturer, mechanic, and laborer, side by side with the agriculturalist—the days of the greatest prosperity for this Country have been those when domestic labor has been protected, unnecessary and excessive importation of foreign fabrics prevented by a proper tariff of duties, and, in due opinion, such results have not followed the tariff of 1846, and can never be promoted by its continuance.

Resolved, That, as Pennsylvanians, we can never submit to see our iron manufactures thrown idle, our mines of coal rendered valueless, our laborers and citizens unemployed, our capital destroyed and business paralyzed, to try any further experiments on the Locofoco theories of Free Trade, when we are taught by all past experience that poverty and want must be the consequence of importing from other countries those articles which we can better manufacture within our own borders."

PROTECTION TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
HENRY M. FULLER, of Luzerne.

STATE SENATOR,
O. H. WHEELER, of Carbon.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
NICHOLAS JONES, East Brunswick.
LAWRENCE F. WHITNEY, Pt. Carbon.

COUNTY TREASURER,
CHARLES DENGLER, North Manheim.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ABRAHAM BOUGHNER, Tamaqua.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN W. HEFFNER, Wayne.

AUDITOR,
THOMPSON A. GODFREY, Tremont.

Resolution adopted at the recent Democratic Whig County Meeting held at Orwigsburg:

"Resolved, That in the great battle to be fought in the next Congress, in repealing the British Bill of '46, and restoring the Protective Policy of the Country on a permanent basis, which will secure to the laborer a just reward for his toil, and the only measure within the reach of Government to protect him from the injurious and blighting effects of the low labor of Europe, all eyes will be turned upon Schuylkill County, the great centre of the Coal business of the State. If the men of this County do their great work at the ensuing election, and fall from the proud position she occupies not only in this State but in the whole Country, of having removed the Whig and the Union from mistrule and corruption, we would be taunted with having abandoned the advocacy of a Tariff of Protection, and the obstacles in obtaining this decidedly *American* measure would be increased fourfold in a Congress, which, from present appearances, parties will be nearly equally balanced."

AND THEN READ THIS!

The Work Shops of Europe in Preference to those of the United States!

THE CREED OF THE PARTY.—The following resolution was adopted by the recent Locofoco Free Trade State Convention held at Pittsburg, and set forth as the creed of the Party:

Resolved, *That the practical workings of the present Revenue Laws clearly demonstrate their superiority over those which immediately preceded them*, thus proving that, that which was logical in argument, is sound in principle, and practical in its effects. All systems which give bounties to particular interests to the detriment of the great industrial classes of the Country—which seek to aggrandize a few at the expense of the many—are a clear violation of those principles of Democracy which proclaim to all equality of rights."

FREE-TRADE-STARVATION TICKET.

Canal Commissioner—JOHN A. GAMBLE.
State Senator—CHAS. FRAILEY.
Assembly—M. WEAVER, Wm. J. DOBBINS.
County Treasurer—F. B. KÆRCHER.
County Commissioner—MICHAEL FRITZ.
Director of the Poor—THOS. QUIN.
Auditor—LEWIS REESER.

Resolution passed at the recent Free Trade Locofoco County Meeting, held at Orwigsburg:

ing measures of the late Administration of the General Government, under the guidance of James K. Polk, that the broad basis of which has secured to the American people a proper respect among other nations of the world, whilst its sound policy is now spreading wealth, prosperity and blessings upon millions of freemen, with profusion."

Those who desire our Coal and Iron imported from Europe, idleness, low wages and the order system, of course will vote the Starvation Ticket. The friends of Industry, good wages and cash payments, will of course vote the Ticket pledged to the support of American Industry.

O. H. WHEELER, Esq., of Carbon county, has been nominated by the Senatorial Conferees of this District, as the Whig and Protective Tariff candidate for State Senator. Mr. W. resides in Mauch Chunk; is a gentlemen of fine talent; understands the wants and interest of the people of the State—is a strong and devoted friend to the Protection of American Industry; and would make one of the strongest and ablest Senators in the State. The voters of the district should at once determine to send him to that body—because, unlike his competitor, he is fresh from their ranks, and has all the necessary qualifications to make him an able and faithful representative.

A WORTHY NOMINATION.—We are pleased to observe, that the Whigs of the city and county of Philadelphia, have nominated, with great unanimity, Mr. SAMUEL H. ROTHERMEL, for the responsible office of Sheriff. Mr. R., formerly resided in this Borough; was once a poor boy, and there are many here who can bear testimony to his unexceptionable character, and industrious habits—He is emphatically a self-made man, and has arrived at his present station entirely through his own exertions, and the excellent reputation which he has always sustained. If the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, know how to appreciate worth, they will elect him by a triumphant majority. We can assure the *Workingmen*, that he is one of 'em, in every sense of the word, and no mistake.

SENATOR.—There is quite a rumpus in this County about the nomination of Judge Frailey. A large portion of the party are deadly opposed to his nomination, and will do every thing in their power to defeat him. We should not be surprised if he would be beaten in this County by two thousand majority, if the present opposition should continue to oppose him. Our naturalized citizens have not forgotten the "floating population," and the "birds of passage." For ourselves if a member of that party is to succeed, we would prefer the Judge, because he is gentlemanly, courteous and obliging to all, but we detest his politics, and cannot vote for him, so long as we have a candidate who unites all these qualities, together with talents of a superior character.

THE INDIAN WAR.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, states that Gen. Taylor, notwithstanding his illness, has taken a decided and active course in regard to the Semi-Inole war. Brevet Major General Twiggs, who is in command in Florida, and who affects popularity, recommended a resort to a volunteer force. Commissioners from the Florida authorities, proposed and applied for the same. But old Zach, who knows something of Florida wars, and is willing to save the public treasury from plunder, has promptly decided that the whole army shall be sent to Florida, and the marines, in addition to them, before a volunteer force shall be called out. There are now two regiments of the army—one of infantry and one of artillery, in, or *en route* to, Florida. The companies are not full, and other regiments will soon be ordered into the same service.

ARRIVAL OF HUNGARIANS.—Cols. Ney and Villeschampe, two Hungarian refugees came to this country, in the brig Chenamus, which arrived at Boston, on Saturday last. Col Ney saw his brother shot by the Austrian butchers, from whom he had the good fortune to escape. He is a relative of Marshal Ney.

THE REASON WHY THERE IS NO DEMAND FOR COAL.

OFFICIAL FIGURES DON'T LIE.

Knowing that the importations of Iron had largely increased during the present year, even over the heavy importations of last year, we applied to the Treasury Department at Washington for the necessary Statistics, which they have kindly furnished, and the following is the result of the Importations. We give the principal items.

Importations for the 3 quarters of the year, ending the 31st of March, 1848:

	Hoop Iron. lbs.	value.	Pig Iron. cwt.	value.
3 Qu'rs '48.	2,159,793	$36,003	634,338	$570,878
3 Qu'rs '49.	9,069,359	208,123	1,415,602	934,011
Increase, '49.	6,909,761		811,061	
			Rolled Iron. cwt.	value.
2 Quart'rs, to March 31, '48.			916,786	$2,206,812
2 Quart'rs, to March 31, '49.			2,353,174	4,249,620
Increase, 1849.			1,406,594	

Examine these figures closely, and look at the enormous increase in 1849 over 1848.—hoop Iron nearly trebled, and Pig Metal and Rolled Bars more than doubled, although the importations in 1848 were largely increased over those of 1847. Now, let us go into some calculations to show the effect of these importations upon the Coal Trade and the industry of the United States. The quantity of Pig Metal imported for nine months ending 31st of March, 1849,* reduced to tons, amounts to 72,230 tons—it requires an average of three tons of Coal to make a ton of Pig Metal. To have made this Pig Metal in the United States, would have consumed 216,840 tons of Coal. Reduce the quantity of Rolled Iron, imported in the same period, to tons, and it gives us 117,653 tons. It requires not less than five tons of Coal to make a ton of Rail Road Iron from the Ore, which would give 588,290 tons of Coal to make it in this country, making the enormous quantity of upwards of SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND TONS OF COAL, all of which would have been consumed in the United States, if this Iron had been made here,—a quantity sufficient to have kept all our Mines worked to their full capacity, and all the people employed at good wages. These 703,000 tons of Coal have all been imported into our country from England, in the shape of Pig Metal, and Rail Road Iron, in *nine months only*, which, at $2 per ton, would have produced $1,410,000.

The raw material for a ton of Iron in the ground is worth about $1,25 per ton, which on 139,938 tons; is $237,422. Deduct this from $5,177,631, the value of this Iron in England, and you will find, that after allowing a fair profit on the article, that upwards of FOUR MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS have been sent to England, from the United States, to pay for English labor, while our own Rolling Mills and Furnaces were standing idle; because after deducting the price of the raw material, and the profit, all the other is labor in producing a ton of Pig Metal or Rail Road Iron. Now the reader must bear in mind that this calculation is made on only two kinds of Iron, Pig Metal and Rail Road Iron, without taking into consideration the various other kinds of manufactured Iron imported. IS THERE ANY WONDER THAT THE COAL TRADE, AND ALL THOSE ENGAGED IN IT ARE SACRIFICED, AND THAT INDUSTRY IS PROSTRATED IN THIS COUNTY.

We have said nothing about the other manufactures affected similarly, nor the quantity of foreign produce—the hats, shoes, clothes, which our farmers and mechanics would have furnished, if this iron had been made at our works;—they can draw their own conclusions; but the figures that relate to the consumption of coal, the amount of iron imported, and the large sum sent to England to pay for foreign labor, while our works and our laborers are standing comparatively idle, is correct; and we challenge any

Now we ask, with these facts staring them in the face, whether any miner or laborer, coal operator, mechanic or farmer can vote in favor of any man who belongs to the party that advocates the British Tariff Bill of 1846, which has brought all these evils upon the country? If he does, he uses the ballot, which was intended for his benefit, for his own destruction.

You all recollect how George M. Dallas was denounced as a *traitor* from one end of the country to the other, for giving his casting vote against the Tariff of 1842; and are you less traitor to yourself and your fellow-man, if you now vote in favor of the men who advocate the same measures, which George M. Dallas then voted for?

Let no real or imaginary evil which you have suffered from your employers in the downward struggle, which they were compelled to encounter also, cause you to vote for measures, which of course will injure them to a certain extent, but which will fall with a ten-fold force on yourselves. God forbid that any man should become so blinded through prejudice, or have his judgment so warped as to be converted into a deadly foe to himself, merely for the sake of upholding a dishonest and corrupt party.

* The importations since March 31st, 1849, have been much heavier; but the returns not having been completed we could not procure the quantity from the Treasury Department.

Since the above was in type, we have seen the following—

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The Washington *Republic* of Tuesday, the organ of Gen. Taylor's Administration at Washington, in condemning the Tariff of 1846, and alluding to the importance of the elections in Pennsylvania and Maryland, holds the following decided and emphatic language:

"If the PEOPLE, by their votes, manifest an approval of the existing system, so it must be. We can have no change. President Taylor will seek to carry out the WILL OF THE PEOPLE. We shall have no more *Executive* Tariffs during his Administration. WITHOUT DISTINCT AND AFFIRMATIVE DECLARATION OF OPINION FROM THE PEOPLE, OR THEIR REPRESENTATIVES, IT IS IDLE TO LOOK FOR ANY CHANGE. There will be no pressure of Executive measures on a reluctant Congress. We hope, therefore, that our friends in PENNSYLVANIA and Maryland will lend President Taylor's Administration ALL THE AID THAT IT CAN DERIVE from the success of its friends and supporters in those States, in their respective LOCAL and national elections."

Would it not be folly, yes madness, for those who voted for a change last year, now, before Gen. Taylor has been able to do a single act, but express his opinion, and before a single Congress, who pass the laws, have met under his Administration, to vote against him, and prevent the change being made. Could any reasonable and honest man ask for a change, and then take away the power to effect the change?

CIRCULATE IT!

We publish, in the *Journal* to-day, the petition in favor of Protection, which has been printed for the purpose of obtaining signers to demand the restoration of the Protective Policy. Let the friends of the measure cut it out, and attach to it a large piece of paper—circulate it among the People, among the Miners at the Collieries—obtain all the signatures that can be had, and have them ready to send to Congress by the 1st Monday of December, in order that the Tariff may be the first question acted upon. It is important that the voice of Schuylkill should go forth in tones of thunder upon this measure, that the Representatives may know, when we state our present grievances, we are in earnest and shall stick out to the last.

NEWSPAPER LITERATURE.—A resolve has passed the Legislature of Maine, directing the clerk of the Judicial Courts in each county in that State, to purchase, bind and preserve, for the use, and at the expense of the county, a copy of the newspapers published therein, not exceeding three in number, commencing with the year 1849, and giving preference to those papers abounding in historical information valuable to the public.

WHIG RATIFICATION MEETING.

THE PEOPLE IN MOTION!

The Whigs and friends of Protection, assembled in large numbers, at the Exchange Hotel, in this Borough, on Saturday evening last, to ratify the nominations made by the State and County Conventions. On motion of D. G. McGowan, the meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President:—WM. H. MANN.

Vice Presidents:—Maj. JOHN C. LESLIE, JEREMIAH REED, Esq., Gen. DANIEL LABER, DANIEL HILL, ISAAC G. HEIGLY, WM. LESCH.

Secretary:—*Geo. C. Stouch.*

The meeting was then addressed by Hon. Chas Pitman, and Hon. James Cooper, both of whom spoke of the importance of the present campaign—of the necessity of maintaining our position—of adhering to the principles of the Whig party, among the most prominent of which is,

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR.

and exposed the fallacy of the present Free Trade Policy—as unjust in its principles, and inadequate to the Protection of our Sons—exhorted the people that if they desire the present Administration to enact beneficial laws—laws which will prevent the American Mechanic from being placed upon a level with the laborer of Europe—they should renew their faith upon the Whig Altar, rally around our State and County Ticket, and aid our rulers, by their strong arm, to enact laws which will stem the tide of ruin which is now sweeping over our county—stopping, in its career, our Iron works, destroying the market for Coal, and making the American Laborer eke out an existence unworthy his name and character.

John W. Bear, the Buckeye Blacksmith, being called for, came forward and delivered a few pertinent and appropriate remarks; after which Dr. Charles Leib, being loudly called for, took the stand and made quite an eloquent speech in behalf of the principles of the great Whig party, at the conclusion of which, he introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, as expressive of the sentiments of the meeting:

WHEREAS, the Voters of Schuylkill County, will soon be called upon to exercise the right of suffrage, the dearest right of every American Freeman. And whereas, it is highly important for them to sustain the position they took at the last election, when they declared, through the Ballot Box, their devotion to the principles of the great American system, which proposes to develope the mineral wealth of Pennsylvania, and the riches of other sections of the Union; which proposes to give permanency to our Manufactures; to give employment to the Laboring classes, and to advance the interes's of all classes of our citizens. And whereas, we believe the success of the Whig Ticket, in this county and the State, will have a powerful influence, in securing the passage of a Tariff Bill, in which the principles of Protection will be fully recognized. Therefore,

Resolved, That as citizens of the Iron and Coal Region of Schuylkill county, we will use all fair and honorable means, to secure the election of the entire Whig Ticket, formed at Schuylkill Haven, on Monday last, believing, that our candidates are devoted to the principles of the great Whig party, and that they possess the two great requisites for office—honesty and capacity.

Resolved, That the nomination of Henry M. Fuller, Esq., of Luzerne county, by the Whig State Convention, for Canal Commissioner, meets with our hearty and decided approval, knowing, as we do, his capability and integrity of character, and that in the event of his election, his time and talents will be employed in advancing the interests of the State.

Resolved, That in the election of Gen. Zachary Taylor, to the Presidency, the people have placed the administration of the government in the hands of one who is fresh from their ranks; whose feelings and views are with them on all questions of National policy; whose highest aim is to make them a happy and pro-perous people; who knows their wants and wishes, and will, we are confident, recommend Congress to protect our Coal and Iron interests.

Resolved, That Governor Wm. Johnston, Vice President of the United States, we recognize the true Republican and honest man, whom neither fear, favor, nor affection, can for a moment swerve from his line of duty, and whose whole life, private and public, proves him to be the friend of the Laboring classes, and the unflinching advocate of the rights and interests of the American Mechanic.

Resolved, That Governor Wm. F. Johnston, deserves the thanks of every true Pennsylvanian, for the ability and zeal he has manifested in the administration of the affairs of State, and we feel confident that in his hands, the interests of those who placed him in power, will not be for a moment neglected.

Resolved, That we hereby recommend to the People of Pennsylvania, to petition to Congress, as early as possible, to give us a Tariff which will protect every branch of American Industry; that we regard the Tariff of 1846, as an unjust and inequitous measure; that it tends to make of our strong armed and hard fisted Sons of Toil, mere "hewers of wood, and drawers of water;" it tends to place them on a level with the low labor of Europe, and we therefore demand its repeal.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the Whig papers in the county.

The meeting was a good one. The number of persons assembled—the attention with which the people listened to the revelations of truth—the frequent rounds of applause—all spoke well for the success of the cause. The meeting adjourned with three loud Huzzas for the Whig State and County Tickets.

MEETING AT MIDDLEPORT.

The Whigs and friends of Protection to American Industry, held a meeting at the public house of R. Breish, at Middleport, on the 14th inst. The following were the officers:

President:—DANIEL KOCH.

Secretary:—*Miles Bunes.*

The following resolutions were adopted, as expressive of the sentiments of the meeting:

WHEREAS, the time is rapidly approaching, when the citizens of this county, are called upon to exercise their sovereign right, as freemen, to choose by ballot, persons, to whom they will entrust the government of the public State Works, and the interest of this county. And whereas, the late Whig State Convention, held at Harrisburg, have recommended Henry M. Fuller, of Luzerne as Canal Commissioner, and the late Whig county Convention, held at Schuylkill Haven, on the 10th inst., have presented for our consideration, persons as constituting a County Ticket, for our support. And whereas, we have made ourselves duly acquainted with both the State and County Ticket, composed of persons, whose qualifications, patriotism, and intelligence assure us, that the specific interest to be committed to their respective management, will be to the best interest of both the State and County. Therefore,

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to an undivided support of both the Tickets, and that we will use every honorable means, to insure the election of both the State and County Ticket, as now presented before the public, believing, that Whig rule and Whig measures, combined, and to be enacted and carried out in our local and general Government, can alone restore the prosperity of the country in general, and of this county particularly.

THE IRON INTEREST IN VIRGINIA.—The Iron Masters of Botetourt, Rockbridge, and the adjoining counties, were to assemble in Lexington on the 13th inst., "to take into consideration the present condition of the Iron business, and to respond to the recent interesting move of the Pennsylvania Iron men." In publishing the call for this meeting, the *Valley Whig* remarks: "Virginia, doubtless, has as deep an interest in this subject as any other State—and no county in the Union is more vitally interested than Botetourt. The matter has now evidently arrived AT A CRISIS, and we verily believe that, unless the next Congress shall do something to relieve the *Iron interest* of the country, there will not be a furnace in *blast* in this or any of the surrounding counties in twelve months from the present time."

COLUMBIA COUNTY.—The Whig County Convention met at Bloomsburg, Sept. 17th, 1849, and placed in nomination the following ticket:

Assembly, Benjamin P. Fortner, Franklin; Sheriff, Phineas Wellver, Madison; Treasurer, David Clark, Catawissa; Commissioner, George A. Bowman, Mifflin; Auditor, Henry C. McCauly, Roaring Creek; Coroner, Isaiah Cole, Sugarloaf.

GEN. TAYLOR AND FREE SOIL.

The article below, which we copy from the Butler *Whig*, will be read with gratification by the Whigs, who regarded Gen. Taylor as pledged to sustain the Wilmot Proviso, if adopted by Congress. It is pointed and explicit, and must meet the approbation of Free Soil men of all parties.—We have, however, additional testimony as to the President's opinions, which he does not attempt to conceal in his intercourse with the people, and which corroborates and sustains the article in the Butler paper. At Mercer a deputation from Warren, Ohio, waited upon the President, among the number, Mr. Dumars, editor of the *Whig*, who states in his paper that a free and general conversation took place, in the course of which General Taylor took occasion to deny emphatically a charge preferred against him last spring by Mr. Giddings, or using his influence to secure the adoption of the Walker Amendment" to Californian bill. The General said he had been *entirely misrepresented by Mr. Giddings in this particular*—that the first intimation he had of influencing members of Congress was conveyed to him in the published charge of Mr. Giddings.—He had never sent for a single member of Congress for the purpose of conversing with them on this topic. After further declarations to the same effect, the President remarked that the PEOPLE OF THE NORTH NEED HAVE NO APPRENENSION OF THE FURTHER EXTENSION OF SLAVERY,"—that the necessity of a third party organization on this score would soon be obviated. This is certainly satisfactory, coming from the lips of the President, and tides down the conjectured evidence that has been offered to sustain the charge.—*Beaver Argus.*

During the visit of President Taylor to Pittsburg, he was interrogated in regard to his views on Slavery extension. The President, with characteristic candor, responded in substance as follows:—Although a slaveholder himself, he regarded slavery as a great moral and political evil, and would be infinitely rejoiced if it were every where utterly extinguished; he did not believe that Congress possessed the constitutional right to interfere with slavery in the States wherein it now existed. Since he had left Washington he had received a letter informing him that notice had been given to the Government that the people of California were about to form a State Constitution, containing the slavery prohibition, and would apply for admission into the Union at an early day; he expressed his gratification at this, and declared that it should receive his cordial sanction, as he was utterly HOSTILE TO THE INTRODUCTION OF SLAVERY INTO THE NEW TERRITORIES.

We derived the above from a well known gentleman of Pittsburg, who was present when the President expressed his views, and it was communicated to us in the presence of Gen. Larimer, one of the leading members of the Free Soil, party. There can be no question that in reference to Free Soil, as well as to the Tariff, the National Administration will prove to be what we of the North consider orthodox. Why should the Free Soil men continue to maintain a hostile attitude toward the National and State administrations.—*Butler Whig.*

THE PHILADELPHIA *Pennsylvanian*, of a few days back, in comments upon a paragraph, taken from the *Miners' Journal*, in which it is stated that over *one million of dollars* have been drawn from the State Treasury, by the Locofoco Canal Commissioners, for the payment of repairs upon the public works of the State. We denounced this as being prodigal, and we still hold to the position. As an offset, and in order to make the the People believe that no extravagance has been practised, the *Pennsylvanian* states that the money has been devoted to the payment of the creditors of the State, and the laborers employed upon the public works. We take the liberty of saying, that, notwithstanding the immense sums that have been drawn by the Locofoco Canal Commissioners, the poor Laborers, for whom that paper, [illegible] compelled to go, from month to month, without their pay; so also have persons who have had dealings with the superintendant of the State Works. And at this time, there are a number of People, to whom money is owing, along the Columbia Railroad, for work done or articles purchased, who entertain the most indignant feeling towards the Locofoco Canal Commissioners, in consequence of their neglect of public duties. The people, knowing that large sums of money have been drawn; and being aware also, that the Laborers upon the Public Works, are irregularly paid, while the Canal Commissioners, are ordering money from the Treasury for that purpose, want to know, they have a right to know, where the money goes to. Will the *Pennsylvanian* answer!

A SLANDER EXPOSED.

Locofocoism, with defeat staring it in the face and driven to desperation, will not hesitate to use means the most foul. As an evidence of this we need but refer to the following letter, which exposes a falsehood started by the *Pennsylvanian*. That paper charged Mr. Fuller with having written a letter to F. Saxton, for the purpose of effecting a union between the Free Soilers of this State, and also with having written a resolution for a Free Soil meeting, pledging that meeting to his support. What truth there is in these assertions we leave the reader, after he peruses the following manly defence, to decide

To the Readers of the Pennsylvanian:—

My attention a few morning called to the publication of a letter in the 'Pennsylvanian' of the 11th inst., purporting to have been addressed to me by Mr. Henry M. Fuller, on the 18th ult.

This letter is marked private, a fact which should have withheld any decent or honorable man from giving it publication.

But when meanness invades the sanctity of private correspondence, it becomes proper for me to say this. The letter, as published in the 'Pennsylvanian,' was not received by me. So much of it as relates to the private business of Mr. Buckley, and expresses Mr. Fuller's sentiments on the subject of the extension of slavery, is correct.

The resolution I had prepared myself. The letter and resolution were stolen from me by a fellow who dared not publish them himself, and whose name shall be forthcoming in due time.

I have always been a Democrat, am a Democrat still, but cannot swallow the Pittsburgh Platform. I do not believe in Buchanan wages of 10 cents a day. I do not believe in extending an institution which is in violation of human rights, at war with the public sentiment of the world, destructive of Northern interests, and a curse wherever it exists. Knowing Mr. Fuller to entertain the same sentiments, and believing him therefore to be a better democrat than Mr. Gamble, whose knowledge, contributed largely to the defeat of that excellent man, Wm. B. Foster, I shall support him. Let others do as they may. F. SAXTON.

Archbald, Luzerne Co, Sept. 13, '49.

A CHEERING PROSPECT TO BRITISH IRON MASTERS, OR WHO THE TARIFF OF 1846 BENEFITS.—The London *Mining Journal*, of the 25th August last, contains the following remarks on the condition of the British Iron Trade:

The iron trade may safely be declared in a very promising condition, and both the home and the foreign trade has improved considerably; it is understood that large orders for rails were received from the United States by the last steamer from America, and THAT OUR PROSPECTS IN THAT QUARTER ARE MUCH MORE CHEERING. The strike among the colliers in South Staffordshire has already caused considerable inconvenience; and it is to be hoped, on account of the autumn shipments, that these differences may speedily be settled. Prices remain much the same as last week, with a firm market. Welsh bars are held firm at £5 5s to £5 10s."

The *North American*, alluding to the above paragraph says, while such a cheering prospect to the foreign iron master and the British laborer is opened to them, through the operation of American legislation, what is the condition of the iron manufacture in this country? Rolling mills closed for want of orders; furnaces out of blast; and the immense number of hard working laborers, who derived a comfortable subsistence from their operations, dismissed, from employment, because foreign pig iron, railroad iron, and every variety of the manufactures of iron are imported at lower prices than they can be manufactured by them, even if they were willing to work—or starve—at wages worthy only of serfs and bondmen.

Is this the legislation for a rational people, which takes employment and bread from themselves, to give them away to the people of a foreign land? Voters of all parties, are you willing longer to submit to such a state of things? Let the ballot box send forth your answer.

IRON MEN, LOOK AT THIS!

Out of SIXTEEN mills for manufacturing Rail road Iron, in operation in Franklin county in '46, ALL HAVE BEEN CLOSED except *four*, and the hands discharged, owing to the depression of business under the Locofoco Tariff of 1846.

IMPORTANT.

One of the most important duties that will devolve upon the next Legislature, will be to apportion the State into Representative and Senatorial districts. The Whigs, therefore, to prevent the State from being gerrymandered, will have an additional incentive to elect their members of the State Legislature. At present, the members of the House are not apportioned in proportion to the number of taxables. Whether it was done through ignorance, or intentionally, we are not prepared to say. For instance, Schuylkill County, with 12,528 taxables, is only allowed two Representatives, while the apportionment, by law, is one member to 3,876 taxables; at this rate we are entitled to three members, and a few votes left. In Westmoreland, where there are only 10,856 taxables, they have three members; and in Bucks County, with 12,575 taxables, (47 less taxables than in Schuylkill,) we also find three Representatives. This was done some years since, with all the facts before the members of the Legislature. We are entitled to three members; but should the Locofocos take it into their heads, if successful, to keep us from them they may do so. The voters of our County, however, will have something to say in this matter, and if they do not send Whig members to ask for their rights, they must not complain if their Legislative business should not be punctually attended to.

POTTAWATOMIE county, Iowa, voted at the recent election, as follows—Whig, 558; Locofoco, 4. This is the county which was defrauded of its vote in the Presidential and Congressional elections, last year, by the Locofoco authorities of the new State.

Local Items.

FINE ENTERTAINMENT.—The Concert of 200 children, under the charge of Prof. Kemmerer, which was given in the Second Methodist Church, of this Borough, on Wednesday evening last, was quite well attended, and the children, we understand, sang, in a manner, creditable to themselves and instructors.—Another Concert will be given, on Monday evening next, in Rev Mr McCoo"s Church, where those who are fond of the sweet juvenile voice, will have an opportunity of hearing them. The Children are principally attached to the Sabbath Schools of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches. The Concert is said to be attractive, and well worth the price of admission—121 cts.

THE COURT HOUSE.—We understand that the lot upon which to erect our Court House, in this Borough, has been purchased, paid for, the title procured, and the necessary bonds for its erection given, and accepted by the Court. If the matter be accepted by the County Commissioners, of which there is no doubt, preparations for the erection will at once commence.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Tamaqua *Legion* says, that a young child about 2 years of age, named George Washington Frisby, of Mr. Andrew Fritz, at Summit Hill, came to his death last week, by being run over with a train of loaded coal cars, severing both his legs from his body, causing almost instant death.

GAS.—Our Gas Works are going up finely.—In order to be ready for the introduction of the article, some of our citizens have already introduced more than Dwellings, Stores, and Offices, the necessary fixtures for the burning of the fluid. It is thought we shall have all the arrangements made for its introduction, by the first of December.

HONORARY DEGREES.—Elias Schneider, Principal of Pottsville Academy, and Dan'l Kirkwood, Professor of Mathematics in Dickinson College, have been honored by Marshall College, at Mercersburg, with the Honorary degree of A. M. (Master of Arts.)—The degree of A. B. (Bachelor of Arts,) has also been conferred upon W P Kouiz, formerly of this Borough, by the same Institution.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The Court of Quarter Sessions, at Orwigsburg, for Schuylkill County during the last week, has disposed of a number of criminal cases, among which were the following:—Barnard Lochman, having plead guilty to the charge of having stolen a silver ladle, worth about $10, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. Wm. Arbert, of Branch Tp., was convicted of the larceny of several articles of clothing—not yet sentenced. Wm. Brown, formerly of N. Y. State, was found guilty on four several indictments of larceny, and sentenced to 10 years in the Eastern Penitentiary. Christian Swartz, convicted of stealing three Hogs from J. W. Koch, and a cow owned by Henry Kepner, of Tamaqua, was convicted, and sentenced 3 years to the Penitentiary for each offence—in all 6 years. Wm. Luch, concerned in the larceny of the Hogs of J. W. Koch, was convicted, and sentenced to 1 year in the Penitentiary. Mrs. Esther Cooper, of this Borough, was put on trial, charged with the murder of her son, aged about 5 months, by drowning it in a bucket of water; the Jury, after hearing the evidence, the arguments of Counsel, the charge of the Judge, and after a short absence, returned a verdict of not guilty.—John Seichler, of Columbia Co., convicted of stealing a Cow from Geo. Mason, of this Borough, was sentenced to 1 year in the Penitentiary. Tobias Strause, a lad of this place, plead guilty to having stolen $2, of Henry Christian; was sent to the House of Refuge, for 1 year. August Noble, of St. Clair, charged with the larceny of a watch, plead guilty, and sentenced to 1 year in the Penitentiary. Ellen O'Brien, of Branch Tp., was convicted of keeping a disorderly house. Ellen Price and Susanna Dalrymple, of Pottsville, were also convicted of keeping a disorderly house. Philip Langan, Coal Mines, plead guilty to a charge of keeping a tippling house;—some of these have yet been sentenced. Mark Lamb, convicted of an assault and battery upon Wm. Lucky, in a BEER SHOP, at St. Clair, was sentenced to 1 year in the Penitentiary.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire, in this Borough, on Sunday night last, was caused by the burning of the stable, owned by Dr. Carpenter, situated in the rear of his dwelling. The fire spread very rapidly, and for awhile the whole sky appeared illuminated, but fortunately for the adjoining buildings, the night was calm, and the fire was finally conquered by our firemen. The fire, we understand, was caused by the carelessness of the person who had the stable in charge.

ANOTHER.—About 10 o'clock on Wednesday night last, our citizens were again aroused by the alarm of fire. It was caused by the burning of some of the buildings in the rear of Geise's Hotel, Centre St. Before the fire had obtained much headway, our firemen were upon the ground, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

NEW BRIDGES.—The *Emporium* states that during the session of the Grand Jury, several Bridge views were submitted to them as follows:

For a bridge over the big Mahantango, in U. and L. Mahantango—Approved.

For a Bridge across the Little Schuylkill below Tamaqua—Approved.

For a Bridge over the Schuylkill river and canal, above Lauer's Brewery, in Pottsville—Disapproved.

For a Bridge over Swatara Creek, in Pinegrove tp.—Disapproved.

FIREMAN'S BALL.—We understand that the members of the Good Intent Fire Company of this Borough, propose giving a ball, on the evening of the 5th of October, in the Town Hall, in this Borough.—Preparations are in progress to make the display as brilliant as possible.

A CHANGE.—Mr. Kram, formerly of the Anthracite Hotel, in Minersville, has taken the Pottsville House, of this Borough, vacated by Mr. Eisenhuth.

A RIOT.—Quite a serious riot took place at the House of Peter Wool, in the upper end of this Borough. Shutters were broken, windows crushed, and other injury done. Two of the rioters, named Peter Sentmeyer and Alfred Renica, have been arrested, and after an examination before Esquire Harn, held to bail to answer the charge of rioting.

LITERARY CURIOSITY.—The following specimen of Domestic Literature, was taken, a few days ago, from a bar room, not many miles from this place.

Attention Jackson Blues.

you are in yidet to met on Monday the 20 day of August in the foure nun at 10 O Clock at the House of J—— B (——— in follee uneform by the order of July the 29 1849 W. D H—— 08.

It is thought that the Schoolmaster has left that neighborhood!

[For the Miners' Journal.]

Mr. Editor:—I am so wedded to reform, to the expressive word progress, that I could not let anything escape my notice that tends to this great object. I observed in your paper, some days since, the advertisement of Messrs Tyndale and Mitchell, of Philadelphia, dealers in China, Glass and Queensware, in which they profess to have re-modelled their business in such a manner as to enable them to undersell any house. Being in want of goods, I availed myself of doing business on the old system; I availed myself of a visit to the city to call and examine this principle for myself, and I found their arguments irrefutable. The common system of credit requires the dealer to sell down five per cent for cash, on the whole amount of his sales; he must furnish to the country dealer an assortment of articles at less than cost, which will make amount of articles at less than cost, which will make an additional loss of 10 per cent; all of which must be made up by additional profits on the finer qualities of wares. To the Cash Dealer there are no losses, and he has at once a clear advantage of 15 per cent deduction to offer from wholesale Market street rates. To this advantage Messrs. T. & M. have the most extensive variety to choose from, where all wares can be pleased; and from the large amount of their sales, they can afford to sell at very small profits. In addition to these facts they afford me an entire stone china Dinner set at $12 00, which under the old system would have cost $20 00, and other articles in proportion. In a word, it was made perfectly clear to my mind, and I feel glad to accord my testimony to the fact, and recommend them to the patronage of my fellow citizens of SCHUYLKIL COUNTY.

POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Wheat Flour, bbl.	$5 00	Dr'd Peaches pair'd.	3 00
Rye do do	4 50	do do unpar'd.	1 75
Wheat, bush.	1 10	Dr'd Apples, par'd.	75
Rye, do	55	Eggs, doz.	10
Corn, do	60	Butter, lb.	121
Oats, do	40	Bacon, do	08
Potatoes, do	60	Hams, do	10
Timothy Seed,	2 50	Hay, ton,	15 00
Clover do	3 50	Plaster.	6 00

MARRIED.

On the 21st ult. by T A Godfrey, Esq., JOHN CLARK, to Miss ALICE JOHNSON, of Donaldson, in this county.

In this Borough by the Rev. T S Johnson, on the 13th inst., Mr DAVID R DAVIS, to Miss SARAH A ARMS, all of Pottsville.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.—Schuylkill Tribe No. 2.—Stated meetings of the Society are held every Friday evening at Stichter's Hall. The members are requested to be in attendance, as business of importance will be transacted.

J. P. BERTRAM, Sec'y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—There will be preaching in the Tremont M. E. Church, on next Sabbath, 23d inst., in the morning at 10 o'clock; in the afternoon at 3, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken up throughout the day, to aid in the liquidation of debt on the Church.

W. L. LANCE, Sec. Board of Trustees.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Services are held in the 2d story of Stichter's Newhall, every Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Rev. R. K. BRUSH, of Luzerne County, Pastor.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The