Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, July 26.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, *of Armstrong.*

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOHN STROHM, *of Lancaster.*

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

RICHARD COULTER, *of Westmoreland,*
JOSHUA A. COMLY, *of Montour,*
GEORGE CHAMBERS, *of Franklin.*
WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, *of Philadelphia,*
WILLIAM JESSUP, *of Susquehanna*

BREAKERS AHEAD.

In a recent article upon the scarcity of change, and the enormous quantities of specie exported from the United States, we alluded to the certain results to be anticipated in the financial affairs of this country. Every business man has been looking forward to a crisis in our monetary affairs as inevitable. Even the Free Trade papers are beginning to "acknowledge the corn," since they can no longer conceal the truth, but, as it determined to hold to their Free Trade doctrines, and conscious of the exposure that awaits them and their British friends, when the eyes of the people are opened to the whole truth, they are already beginning an attempt to parry the blow, by crying out that "Tariffs have nothing to do with it." We quote the following from the Money articles of the *Ledger*—the writer has been in a similar vein for several weeks past:

The last news from Europe is not commercially as favorable as could be desired. Cotton is down. Breadstuffs are down, and Provisions are very dull. Trade also shows less animation; though the market is considered in a healthy condition. There is one other feature exhibited by the last news not calculated to improve our money market, and that is, while the price of British securities has shown considerable improvement, American stocks on the British market are no better. This argues one of two things, either that that market holds as many of our securities as it will bear, or that English capitalists look upon another financial revolution here at no distant day as not improbable.

This has nothing to do with Tariffs. The same evil is as liable under protective as it is under revenue duties. Improvement companies will give almost any interest, and will take almost anything in exchange for their bonds in time of excitement, so that, when speculation in canals and railroads is rife here, bonds will go abroad and manufactured goods will come in, in spite of any barriers that Congress is likely ever to interpose.

Again in paper of the 17th:

We have three days later news from Europe by the arrival at New York, yesterday, of the fast steamer Asia. Like that brought by the Franklin, it is quite unfavorable commercially. Cotton is down another ¼d per pound, the sales for the week reaching only some 30,000 bales. Under remarkably favorable weather throughout England, Scotland and Ireland, the market for Breadstuffs was also further depressed. These facts considered in connection with the announcement, by the Board of Trade, of a large increase and export of Cotton manufactures may be considered as especially unfavorable. Of this increase of Cotton goods there is no doubt a large supply on the market, thus cutting off the hope of an advance in the price of our great staple by a bare market of cotton manufactures at the opening of the next season. Notwithstanding the decline of Cotton, however, a steady business is doing at Manchester. Still a light decline in our low prices of Cotton does not look as much like stopping our heavy export of coin as we could desire.

When the coming danger is thus frankly admitted by the Free Trade papers themselves, we cannot be charged with agitating the subject with any sinister design or for political effect. The truth will out. The policy, or rather the impolicy of our government, is beginning to have its legitimate effect. While it is observable that every country in Europe, which is now in a flourishing condition, exports more than it imports, the reverse is the case with all others; that, like ourselves, are blind to their own interests, and import more than they export.

If "tariffs have nothing to do" with bringing about such a state of financial affairs as we are now rapidly approaching, how does it happen that all similar revulsions, with which the country has heretofore been visited, have occurred after the operation of the Protective system had ceased? It is remarkable that under a Protective Tariff, our manufactures have prospered, and the business affairs of the country, generally, have flourished, but as soon as it was repealed, and Free Trade substituted, a marked change came over the face of our monetary affairs, followed invariably by singular financial embarrassments, if not a general crash. No country can be considered in a healthy state, whose imports exceed its exports, and whose specie is drained from its own people to pay for Foreign labor. This is the plain English of the condition of things in the U. States, and there is no remedy for it but a change in our governmental policy. Such crises must inevitably continue to visit us until Protection to our own interests is adopted.

The very fact that the Tariff is at all alluded to, in connection with the foreseen danger, shows that it has something to do with it:—The people will naturally look for a cause to explain these difficulties, and there is none plainer or more palpable than the suicidal effects of the Tariff of '46 upon the interests of the country. They are intimately connected, and no sophistry on the part of the *Ledger*, or other kindred Free Trade prints, will be able much longer to gull the people into a contrary opinion.

CUBAN INSURRECTION.

Engagement between the Natives and Royal Troops.

The steamship Cherokee arrived at New York, on Tuesday, bringing Cuban dates to the 17th. About 800 or 1000 men, accompanied by a great number of women and children, assembled near Principe on the 4th, under pretence of celebrating a religious festival. The Governor, anticipating some difficulty, sent a detachment of Dragoons to disperse them. A regular skirmish ensued in which the Government Troops were forced to retire, with the loss of 20 to 60 men, variously stated. The Insurrectionists, numbering 500 to 1500 men, then betook themselves to the mountains, where they were reported to have an entrenched camp and to be making preparations for a regular siege.—The Creoles are represented to be strong, athletic and hardy men, always on horseback, and accustomed to the dense and intricate forests, in which the Government Troops must be lost. The latter number 14,000 men only on the Island, with a good fleet.—The immediate cause of the difficulties is said to be the arbitrary and tyrannical course pursued by the Governor, Gen. Lemory. A great number of arrests have been made, and many influential citizens banished, in many cases, on mere suspicion since he has been in office. The Government manifested much anxiety to prevent the spread of the report of the insurrection, especially to the United States. The official report of the affair is therefore very different from the above.

The Schooner, Sea Gull, which arrived at Savannah on Tuesday, with dates from Cuba to the 17th, says the whole insurrectionary movement turns out to be a hoax. The news by the Sea Gull, however, is no later than that by the Cherokee. We therefore give the account as first received, leaving the future to determine its truth or falsity.

HOW THE TARIFF OF 1846 WORKS.

American and British Tariffs Compared!

Things for the People to ponder on!

We find in the New York *Leader*, a very able paper, the following contrast of the Tariffs of 1842 and 1846, compared with the British Tariff:

"We risk nothing in the assertion that the United States stands alone in levying a higher duty upon raw materials than is charged upon the commodities into which they enter. We ask the *close attention* of our readers to the following comparative table of duties charged upon raw materials and articles used in manufactures, under our tariff of 1842, with those now charged under our present ruinous tariff of 1846, and also, to the third column, in which it will be seen, that in England they are all admitted duty free:

	Tariff of 1846.	Tariff of 1842.	English Tariff.
Coarse wool	30 pr ct	5 pr. ct.	free.
Wool, mahogany, &c	20 do.	15	free.
Other kinds excepting timber	20 do	free	free
Antimony, crude	20 do	free	free
Bamilla	10 do.	free	free
Bark of the cork tree	15 do	free	free
Berries used for dyeing	5 do	free	free
Brimstone or sulphur	20 do	free	free
Dye woods	5 do	free	free
Ebony	20 do	free	free
Cochineal	10 do	free	free
Crude saltpetre	5 do	free	free
Burr stones unwrought	10 do	free	free
Brass, old	5 do	free	free
Gum Arabac	10 do	free	free
India rubber	10 do	free	free
Kelp	10 do	free	free
Karmes	5 do	free	free
Mother or Pearl	5 do	free	free
Ivory unmanufactured	5 do	free	free
Madder	5 do	free	free
Palm leaf unmanufactured	10 do	free	free
Rattan and reeds	10 do	free	free
Shellac	5 do	free	free
Sumac	5 do	free	free
Weld	5 do	free	free
Tin in sheets or plates	15. do	2½ per cent.	
Tin in pigs, bar or blocks	5 do	1 per cent.	

Will our readers *now* believe there is anything bordering on FREE TRADE in this anomalous Tariff of MR. WALKER; or rather, will they not see a species of suicidal legislation, aimed directly against our manufacturing interests?

Now, our readers know, that all duties laid on articles obtained from abroad, which we do not produce, but which enter into our manufactures, discriminate against the labor of our country, and in favor of foreign labor. England admits everything free that enters into her manufactures, in order to enable her to manufacture *cheap*—that is the reason why she lets our cotton come in duty free, and also our bread-stuffs, to a certain extent, in order to reduce the expense of living—but everything she can produce, such as Iron, &c., she protects; and will never permit the foreign article to enter into competition with her own. The Tariff of 1842, which caused such unexampled prosperity in the United States, giving employment to all the people at high wages, was based, as the reader will observe, on the same principle, while the Tariff of 1846, is directly the reverse.

In the Tariff of 1842, the raw material was imported into the country free, and a higher duty put on the manufactured article; consequently, we imported the raw material from abroad, and worked it up at home. In the Tariff of 1846, the duty on foreign raw material is as great, and in many instances greater, than on the manufactured articles; consequently the raw materials are worked up by the cheap labor of Europe, and imported in the manufactured state. *All this duty on the raw material is an additional tax on the productive industry of this country, and, as the duties on the manufactured articles are less under the Tariff of 1846, than they were under the Tariff of 1842, it operates doubly to our disadvantage.* This is the reason why we are importing so heavily from abroad and running into debt, while the wages of labor have a downward tendency in the United States, and our manufacturing industry to a certain extent is prostrated. Every man, of the most limited understanding, cannot help but see the subject in its proper light, if he will only refer to the above table, and examine it.

And while many are boasting of our foreign market for bread-stuffs, we will probably startle our farmers by telling them we are IMPORTING FOUR TIMES as MUCH FOREIGN PRODUCE INTO THE COUNTRY ANNUALLY *as we are sending out*—but it is nevertheless true. What is a bale of broadcloth but wool and labor? Half its value then, is in an immediate product from the soil—and the other half in the beef, mutton, pork, flour, eggs, bacon, milk and cheese consumed while the laborer is at work making the cloth. But suppose the goods are made of cotton, and it is the same thing. A pound of cotton costs the English manufacturer ten or twelve cents, and it comes back to us in goods worth various prices from sixty cents to one hundred and fifty, in the finer articles, the additional value all given to it by British Labor, fed by British farming produce, employing British capital, and having paid British taxes.

Surely it behooves our farming brethren to look into this matter, and we assure them, if they will do so, that they will find what a *regular fallacy* is the platform called FREE TRADE. They will find that millions of dollars are paid to support our navy, millions to support our army, hundreds of thousands to pay for our foreign intercourse, light houses and coast surveys, all of which are in themselves right enough, were it not that the very men for whose special benefit these millions are expended refuse protection to prevent the importation of *fifty millions* of agricultural productions which come in here, in the shape of manufactures as we have already shown them.

Now, one of two things is certain. The framers of the Tariff of 1846, were a set of ignoramuses, and did not know anything about the business and policy of the country, *or they were bribed by England.* It is notorious that the Tariff Bill of 1846 was sent to England, and printed and laid before the House of Lords, before printed copies were laid on the desks of the members of our Congress. And it was also declared by an honorable Lord, that under this Tariff, the United States would be worth more to England than they were as colonies—*that Great Britain would furnish them with more, and would not be at the expense of governing them.* If England had nothing to do with the Tariff of 1846, will our free trade friends please inform us, how it was that Robert J. Walker, who framed the Bill, and sent it to the House of Lords, and George M. Dallas, who gave his casting vote in its favor, were so suddenly placed in easy circumstances? They were both bankrupt when they went to Washington. And why is it that a Free Trade League, with a capital of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS has been organised in London, with branches in our principal cities, for the avowed purpose of maintaining the Tariff of 1846, and urging the claims of Robert J. Walker, its reputed author, for the Presidency of the United States?

The London *Times*, which is the great English Tory advocate of free trade, is in raptures with the Tariff of 1846, and has joined the free tradists of this country in advocating its claims. This paper, after showing that Secretaries Meredith and Corwin and that the importations would be increased so enormously, remarks:

"It is no empty compliment, but a literal truth, that *this flourishing condition of the United States' revenue is as great a blessing to us as an equal excess in our own revenue.—For all practical purposes the United States are far more closely united with this kingdom than any one of our colonies, and while these communities are colonies in name,* but in reality either prisons, garrisons, or independent communities, the United States keeps up a perpetual interchange of the most important good offices; *taking our manufactures and our surplus population, and giving us in return the materials of industry of revenue, and of life.* There are no two countries in the world, be they ever so adjacent, where a frost in Spring or a blight in Autumn, a speculative mania or a commercial collapse, a false opinion or an unwise enthusiasm, in either of the two, so immediately and certainly tells upon the other. The relations between the parent and the child, separated as they are in politics, are unparalleled in their intimate nature as they are in their enormous extent. In the present instance the state of the American revenue renders it unnecessary to put any additional impediment on the commerce of the two countries. The American citizen is not to pay any higher penalty than he now pays for the use of British and other foreign manufactures, and the Englishman is not to suffer a corresponding check on his trade. If we go further back in our inquiry, we find that this mutual advantage arises in great measure from the impulse given to British and American enterprise by the repeal of our corn and navigation laws. Looking forward the prospect is most cheering. Before many years the federal debt will probably expire, and with it the greater part of the import duties. That they will wholly expire in the present generation is too much to expect, for, economical as the federal expenditure is, it will hardly be met by so scanty and precarious a fund as that from land sales."

This same Tory *Times* thus speaks of our manufactures exhibited at the World's Fair:

"If the Americans do excite a smile, it is by their pretentions. Whenever they come out of their own province of rugged utility, and enter into competition with European elegance, they certainly do make themselves ridiculous. Their furniture is grotesque; their carriages and harness are gingerbread; their carpets are tawdry; their patchwork quilts surpass even the invariable ugliness of this fabric; their cut glass is clumsy; their pianos sound of nothing but iron and wood; their bookbinding is that of a journeyman working on his own account in an English market town; their daguerreotypes are the sternest and gloomiest of deguerreotypes; their printed calicoes are such as our housemaids would not think it respectable to wear. Even their ingenuity, great as it is, becomes ridiculous when it attempts competition with European. Double pianos, a combination of a piano and a violin, a chair with a cigar case in its back, and other mongrel constructions, belong to a people that would be centaurs and mermen if they could and are always rebelling against the trammels of unity."

The London *Standard*, which advocates the doctrine that it is the duty of each country to protect its own citizens in preference to those of other countries, wraps the Tory *Times* and kindred prints over the knuckles, and alludes to the suicidal course pursued by our Government, in passing the Tariff of 1846, as follows:

"It is scarcely necessary to remind the public and the journals in question, that BY THEIR ADVICE, and following out THEIR PRECEPTS and THEIR *principles, the Free Trade States in America* CRUSHED *the manufactories and energies of* THEIR OWN COUNTRY *in order that they might thereby,* "FINNICES AS THEY WERE," EXTEND AND SUPPORT OURS, *which long protection, producing abundant capital, had rendered more perfect than theirs, and the riches so acquired by our countrymen enabled them to seek for the ornamental more than the useful, regardless of the cost.*

While our Government, by the advice of the journals in question, reduced the duties on all foreign raw produce and manufactures, *the late United States Administration,* [Mr. Polk's,] BY THE SAME ADVICE, *and under daily* paans *lavished on it for its wisdom,* TAXED ALL THE RAW MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND INTRODUCED INTO THE UNITED STATES, NECESSARY FOR THE CARRYING ON OF ANY MANUFACTURES IS THAT COUNTRY, *thereby* ANNIHILATING, *as far as* IT *was able, the* INDUSTRY *and* MANUFACTURES *of that country, in order to afford a paramount* PREPONDERANCE TO MANCHESTER AND STAFFORDSHIRE.

Under such disadvantages, was it possible, or could it be expected, that a young and rising nation like the United States should come in competition with this country in anything that is very gay, very gaudy, and highly ornamental, though such things are, after all, of small importance when compared to those that are really useful in civilized life? Certainly not: and to reproach our friends for the want, shows a great deficiency of judgment. And, further, *is it not most unkind and ungenerous, on the part of the instructors above mentioned, after the Americans have,* BY THEIR ADVICE, *pursued a a system which* HAS KEPT THEM BACK FROM SUCCESS IN COMPETENCY and RIVALRY, *to sneer at,* (so Satan treats all those who serve him,) *and treat them lightly?*"

We hope that every person will peruse the above facts calmly, and ponder over them deliberately—and then ask himself the question—"Can I, as an American, vote in favor of sustaining the men who sustain the Tariff of 1846?"

HE WON'T ANSWER.

To head off the game which the Locofocos are playing, of representing Col. Bigler as a "cotton and compromise" democrat in the Eastern part of the State, and a Free Soil and Slave hating one in the West and Northwest, the *North American* propounded the following interrogatories some time since, which, as yet, remain unanswered. Bigler never will answer them, as by so doing he will deprive one wing of his party of the means to gull and deceive the people. It is ever thus with Loco-focoism, fearing to meet the masses on a true and broad issue, it makes its appeals to local passions and prejudices, and thus cruelly deceives and disappoints those who put their trust in it. Here are the queries:

Is Col. BIGLER in favor of the Fugitive Slave-Law as it now stands, without modification or amendment?

Is Col. BIGLER prepared to repudiate his vote on the Act of 1847, denying the Jails of this State to Fugitive Slaves?

Is Col. BIGLER ready to disavow his vote in the State Senate in favor of the Wilmot proviso?

CORRECTION.

We last week remarked that Col. Bigler, whenever connected at all with any prominent public measure, was always found on the wrong side. We were mistaken, for we observe that in several cases he has been on both sides. When in the Senate, he voted for the Wilmot proviso, but he is now all smiles toward the Compromise and Southern Rights. So, also, he voted for the Anti-kidnapping law of '47, and now he and his friends are alarmingly anxious to have it repealed. A cute man, that Bigler, but such hypocrisy is too gross to go down well. The people don't mind being *decently humbugged,* but the swathe, in this case, is a *leetle* too wide for a man of the Col.'s calibre.

LIQUOR LAW OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Liquor Law, which passed the New Hampshire Legislature, prohibits the collection of all Liquor debts due by the citizens of the State to the citizens of other States.—

[*For the Miners' Journal.*]

THREE CHAPTERS,

Not found in the Old or New Testament.

A Short Biography of certain Politicians in Schuylkill County:

CHAPTER I.

1. And it came to pass, in the days of FILLMORE, who was Chief Ruler in the land, that there was a great commotion amongst the people, who dwelt in the mountains of the Keystone State, as to who should be chosen President Judge, of the 14th Judicial District.

2. And there was a man who was "Comely," and fair to look upon, who dwelt in the county of Montour, who was strongly urged by his friends, *and by those who said they were his friends,* to accept the said office, and they would not have him say them nay, for they said: "You, and you alone, shall preside over us."

3. And whilst their hearts were yet warm, and whilst their was no guile upon their lips, one of their number, whose name was *Charles,* and who stood high in the affections of the people, said in a loud voice, "Let there be no dissention between us, I pray thee, this day, for although *Joshua* is not of our political faith, he is nevertheless a man well versed in the law, and is numbered amongst my friends, and will deal justly and equitably with all who are brought before him."

4. And when the people heard the words of Charles, they said one to another, "Behold he speaketh the words of wisdom and experience," and *Robert,* the Palmer, who prosecuteth even unto the death, said "Let it be so," —and *Francis,* who holdeth the reins of the party in his hands, said, "May old Harry do so unto me, and more also if it shall not be so."

5. Then after consulting with both Whigs and Locofocos, they called upon a Jurist whose name was "John," and said unto him, "Write unto thy friend whose name is Joshua, who is Comly to look upon, and bid him gather together his household goods, with his books and papers, and ask him to come hither and pitch his tent in our midst, and we will obey him in all things that pertain to the law."

6. Upon hearing these words, the heart of John became light within joy, and he went straightway unto "Luther," who was surnamed "Kidder," and said unto him, "Behold before you this day an enquirer after truth. Your friend Francis, who is oft-times called "Frank," and your adviser who is called "Charley," have called upon me this day, and said unto me, "Behold Luther is about to depart from our midst, to take a higher position in the Councils of the Nation, therefore it will be necessary for us to secure a competent person to preside over us as Judge. I therefore ask your honor, if these things are so?" And Luther answered and said, "Yea, they are even so!"

7. Then John returned unto his own house and he called unto him his scribe, and he said unto him, "Write unto *Joshua* a plain statement of all these things, and bid him rejoice, for that even the Locofocos have promised to obey him, and the scribe penned all these things in the epistle, and it was sent straightway to Joshua."

8. Now it came to pass, that in a few days after this, that Francis, who is sometimes called Frank, and Charles, who, for short, is also called Charley, and Luther, who is sometimes called Kidder, and Robert who is called Palmer, met at Orwigsburg, in the valley of Schuylkill, and they conceited together—and Luther said unto them, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, that unless this movement is stopped, you will all have cause to repent, having called Joshua to fill the seat about being made vacant by me, for he is a stern, inflexible Whig, and one who fears neither man nor the devil."

9. Then Francis arose and said, "The evil which we have committed is not without a remedy, for I am well acquainted with Joshua and I know he will not move into our county, if there appears any positive opposition to him. I will therefore cause an article to be published in the *Mining Register,* (whose columns are under my control,) in which I will inveigh against all "*foreign material.*" and I will also slyly insinuate that the movement originated with the Whigs, and you, gentlemen, must see me through, for you know that the "end justifies the means," and they all answered, "Let it be as thou sayest."

10. Then Charley arose and said, "An idea hath entered my brain, which I must hasten to communicate unto you, for it hath found favor in my sight—then listen, I pray you, and pay attention to the voice of wisdom.—There is even now before the Senate, a Bill called the Apportionment, in which various Judicial Districts will be changed. Although but a humble personage, I am, as all of you know, a famous 'boner.' I will therefore hasten to the Seat of Government at Harrisburg, and there rally my forces, and have Schuylkill attached to Northumberland—then having a large democratic majority, we can laugh at the Whigs, and you and I, Frank, will rule, cocks of the barn yard in peace."

11. "A glorious idea," said Robert who is called the Palmer, "for you, Charley, have often told me you could sway the Sunbury and Northumberland Lawyers at will, so let us select some ninny whom you can sway, but who will rule the whigs with a stern hand." And he said with a smile. "It shall be even as you wish."

12. Then Charley arose and girt himself around with a mantle of plausibility, and hastened to Harrisburg, to carry into effect the plan which he had conceived—but lo and behold! when he wished to execute his design, there arose a man called John, who was a Whig, and a member of the House, and he exposed the plot which had been concocted by Charley, Frank, and Robert—then finding his plan set at naught, he returned in despair, but was at last comforted when he was surrounded by the faithful in his own place.

13. When Robert, who is named the Palmer, saw the condition of his friend upon his return, he lifted up his voice and wept but Francis said unto him, "Peace be still, I have a plan which must succeed, then harken unto my words, and pay attention to my councils. Luther, who is also called Kidder, *must* not resign, but must, for the good of the party, continue to hold his post until the Autumn of 1851—at which time the people will elect a President Judge, and I now formally announce Charles, (whom we call Charley, for short,) as the Locofoco Democratic candidate for that office. Now then, "huzza, huzza, for there's no humbug in Heggins," and a faint echo reverberated, "no umbug."

14. Then Charles arose and said, "As my soul liveth, this shall not be so, for lo! have I not said to various Whigs, that I would not be a candidate for that post, and have I not stated to Christopher, whom the people call "Stophel," that I would not permit my name to be used in opposition to his? I therefore say it shall not be as you wish."

15. Then Francis arose and said in a loud voice, "Oh, ye perverse, stiff-necked generation, have you neither cunning nor judgment?—has it at last come to this, that we *must keep faith with the Whigs?* If so, then indeed are we at the mercy of our enemies. What have we to do with pledges or promises when made with an enemy? Know you not that according to the *principles of law,* as laid down by our party, that all such promises are fulfilled best by the breach! You, my friend Charley, are not your own master, but you belong to your friends. Your friends now nominate you, and I'll elect you—If I don't! ——!"

16. Then Charley arose and said, "I am in the hands of my friends, let them do unto me, as it seemeth good in their sight." And having said this, all disappeared from my sight, and when I looked again, the scene changed, and my Mentor said, "Write, for lo and behold Chapter 2d is before thee."

POSTMASTERS AND FRANKING.—All Postmasters whose compensation does not exceed $200 a year, are privileged to send and receive, free, all letters written by themselves, and all written communications on their own private business, not weighing over half an ounce.

Postmasters who have the privilege of franking these private written communications, can frank letters to publishers of newspapers, covering money for subscriptions, or the names of subscribers, as agents for the publisher, and the agency will be presumed from the fact of such communications being franked.

Local Affairs.

Strangers.—Several excursion parties from the city, and other places, have visited our Borough within a few weeks past, by way of recreation, and a number of ladies and gentlemen, strangers, are now "rusticating" at our excellent Hotels, and in other towns through the Region. No pleasanter and certainly no more interesting or healthy portion of the State could be selected for spending the warm season. The temperature of our Mountain climate is several degrees cooler than Philadelphia, with every additional inducement to visitors in search of health, and if the lovers of nature's beauties cannot be satisfied with the above-ground scenery, they can be entertained with a trip to the lower regions, sufficiently novel, we imagine, to gratify the most romantic.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. J. Franklin Harris' Carpet and Flannel Manufactory in to-day's *Journal.* He is among our most enterprising citizens, and the increasing demand for his excellent goods shows what industry and attention to business can do. We recommend that our friends dealing in that line give Mr. Harris a call, as his Carpets and Flannels are equal, if not superior to city manufacture.

Military.—A Volunteer Company is about being organized in Tremont, called the Tremont Infantry. From twenty-five to thirty names have already been enrolled. Charles D. Hipple, Esq., has been chosen Captain; Isaac Alter, 1st, and D. Engel, 2d Lieutenants

The Scott and Johnston Club will hold its next regular meeting at the Public House of Daniel Hill, next Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

Our Girls vs. Catfish & Coffee.

The association is an odd one, we confess, ladies, but you will readily excuse us, after reading the sweet things that are to follow this ill-foreboding caption.

During a residence in a thriving town in another portion of the State, some years ago, we were frequently reminded by the citizens that, having once tasted their Catfish and Coffee, we were a destined fixture of the place. Contrary to prophecy, we have survived a separation, though with many lingering reminiscences of the lecks and onions—the catfish and coffee of former days. Pottsville, too, is acknowledged "some" in the favor of its Mocha, though Tumbling Run won't furnish the finny "felines," but the charm of charms of our Mountain Home, is to us a more potent power than the sands of Arabia or the depths of the Delaware, and we be to the unlucky youth who expects to "travel" after having once tempted its Syren spell. Stuart's pretty verses, which we mean to appropriate specially to Centre, Mahantango and Market streets, will explain the mystery, reader:

Our girls they are pretty,
And gentle and witty.
As any the world ever knew—
Talk not about Spanish,
Circassian or Danish,
Or Greeks 'neath their summer skies blue;
But give me our lasses,
All fresh as the grass is,
When sprinkled with roses and dew.

Each lip like a blossom,
Each fair swelling bosom
As white as the high drifted snow—
With eyes softly flashing,
Like spring-bubbles dashing
O'er hill rocks to valleys below;
All smiling with beauty,
All doing their duty,
Where shall we for lovelier go?

O, ours are the fairest,
They sweetest, the purest,
The purest and fondest I see—
Their hearts are the truest,
Their eyes are the bluest,
Their spirits so noble and free—
O, give me no other,
True love, sister, mother,
Our own are the chosen for me.

MINERSVILLE AFFAIRS.

Deserved it.—A report was circulated in Minersville that a Prize Fight—$50 a side—would come off at Hoch's Hotel, near two miles from the Borough, on Monday afternoon last. Accordingly a party started to witness the affair, and after a fatiguing walk under a hot sun, arrived in time to find themselves nicely hoaxed—no pugilism was to be seen.

Discreet Officers.—Quite a riot, the *Bulletin* says, took place in Minersville last Sunday morning about 2 o'clock. The Police, thinking, perhaps, "discretion the better part of valor" remained in their beds, and, consequently, no arrests were made.

Accident.—Dr Gibbs, of Minersville, while riding on horseback, through Llewellyn, on Friday of last week, was thrown from the saddle by his horse stumbling. His head struck a log projecting into the street, cutting a severe gash below the temple. A heavy palm-leaf hat considerably lessened the effect of the contact.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN AFFAIRS.

The Corner-stone of the Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed Union Church, at Schuylkill Haven, will be laid to-morrow, with appropriate ceremonies.

A writer in the Map urges the laying out of a public square in the centre of the Borough—what for—a fresh loafing place?

The Whigs of Schuylkill Haven want stirring up with a long pole

Democratic Whig Delegate Election.

The Democratic Whigs of Schuylkill county, and all those who love their country better than party, are requested to assemble at the following places in the respective election districts, on Saturday the 23d of August next, between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock, P. M., and elect two delegates to represent them in the County Convention, which will assemble at the House of A. W. Saylor, in Schuylkill Haven, on Monday the 25th of August, for the purpose of placing in nomination a general county Ticket, to be supported at the ensuing October election. The Committees named will please superintend the election of delegates:

Pottsville—South Ward, House of William Matz—Committee, J. S. C. Mayer, John Kline, Esq.
North West Ward—House of Daniel Hill—Committee, J. P. Bertram, Moses Strauss.
North East Ward—House of Peter Woll—Committee, Daniel Shertle, Daniel Kaup.
Mount Carbon—House of Thos. A. Simpson—Committee, Henry Bittle.
North Manheim—House of Abraham Pott—Committee—Isaac Strauch, John Flammer.
Schuylkill Haven—House of A. W. Saylor—Committee, Geo. Kauffman, Daniel H. Stager.
South Manheim—House of Benj. Reber—Committee, S. Davidson, Esq., Daniel Reber.
Landingville—House of John H. Roth—Committee, S. Leffler, Jonathan Moyer.
Orwigsburg—House of widow Margaret Graff—Committee, Samuel Garret, Henry Hammer.
West Brunswick—House of Samuel Yost—Committee, Joseph Albright, Daniel Neler.
Port Clinton—House of Wm. Moyer—Committee, John K. Sigfried, E. Kerlin.
East Brunswick—House of B. Bensinger—Committee, Geo. Dreibelbeis, Daniel Bock.
West Penn—House of Elias Whetstone—Committee, John Bolig, Jr., Daniel Kistler.
Tuscarora—East Ward, House of John Jones—Committee, F. Lauderbrun, John Hunter.
North Ward, House of Samuel Beard—Committee, F. A. Whitaker, Milton Bailey.
South Ward, House of Samuel Mann—Committee, A. L. Boughner, Robert Ratcliff.
Rush—House of Catharine Brause—Committee, W. Kaup, Daniel Kaup.
Mahanoy—House of Jacob Faust—Committee, D. Klingeman, Charles Blue, Esq.
Union—House of Jacob Repp—Committee, Samuel Ruppert, Mark Bitler.
Butler—House of John Mortimer—Committee, Col. J. F. Davies, A. B. Jones, Esq.
Barry—House of Francis Dengler—Committee, J. A. Otto, John Yarnall.
Eldred—House of Decatur Herb—Committee, Simon Hepler, H. Kohler
Upper Mahantango—House of Wm. Deibert—Committee, Adam Herb, G. W. Erdman.
Lower Mahantango—House of Abraham Swank—Committee, Philip Osman, Esq., John Heidenan.
Frailey—House of John Witman—Committee, Jas. M. Clark, John S. Hassinger, Esq.
Tremont—House of Mark Mellon—Committee, J. B. M'Creary, John K. Fernsler.
Porter—House of J. Heberling—Committee, Jacob Miller, Joseph Workman
Pinegrove Borough—House of Samuel Reinhart—Committee Peter Filbert, F. G. Wernts.
Pinegrove Township—House of Philip Koons—Committee, Peter Stein, Wm Eckert
Wayne—House of Joshua W. France—Committee, John S. Stichter, Jacob Mennig, Esq.
Branch—House of Philip Kehres—Committee, Johannan Cockill, Jacob Klauser.
Cass—House of Benj. Shaeffer—Committee, Wm. Brittain, Morgan Morgan.
Minersville—House of Jacob Kram—Committee, Geo. S. Reppler, John Prescott
New Castle—House of Levi Reber—Committee, R. Kline, Hamilton Adams
Norwegian—House of John B. Gerber—Committee, John Reed, Henry Wilson.
St. Clair—House of Jonathan Johnson—Committee, John Seitzinger, Esq., Wm. Price.
East Norwegian—House of William Wright—Committee, Charles Boone, Jacob A. Leib.
Blythe—House of Rudolph Brosh—Committee, C. Bensinger, Oliver Roade.
Schuylkill—House of Eli Miller—Committee, Henry Meyer, Jacob Shock.

BY ORDER OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

B. BANNAN, WM. A. HAMMER,
DAN'L FOGHT, ROWLAND JONES,
NICHOLAS JONES, WM. STERNER.
COL. J. W. HEFFNER.

Democratic Whig Papers please copy.

A "*Woman's Rights*" *Man.*—A Ten-

RUM'S DOINGS.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER—SUICIDE.—A man named Stephen Linscott, of Cornish, Maine, attempted to murder his wife on Monday of last week, by cutting her throat with a razor. A deep wound was inflicted, exposing the windpipe, but it did not cause immediate death. After this murderous attempt he cut his own throat with a broad axe, completely dividing the windpipe.

It is supposed, he intended to murder his whole family, consisting of his wife, wife's mother, and five children, as he gathered them together in the house, and closed the doors and windows before assaulting his wife. The latter, however, wrested the razor from him, threw it out of the window, and then screamed for help. She is not expected to live.

Linscott, it is supposed, was laboring under the effects of delirium tremens. He had in his possession six quarts of rum at the time the deed was committed.

BRUTAL CONDUCT.—A woman named Mary Roney, was admitted into the Philadelphia Hospital on Wednesday night, with one of her legs fractured, and other injuries of her body. It was stated at the Hospital that she was working for a woman named Donnelly, in Seventh street near Shippen. This woman's husband came home intoxicated, and had a quarrel with her. He threw a stool at her, which hit the woman Roney, knocking her down three or four steps of stairs, and causing the injuries of her person above mentioned.

SUICIDE AT YORK, PA.—On Thursday last a young man named James Long, about 26 years old, was taken to the alms-house at York, Pa., laboring under an attack of *mania-a-potu.* He was found next morning, suspended by the neck to the window bars, quite dead.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Each notice, under this head, will be charged $1 for one insertion without an advertisement—accompanying an advertisement, 50 cents.

[*For the Miners' Journal.*]

REGISTER & RECORDER.—MR. EDITOR—Permit us through the columns of the *Journal* to propose to the Whig County Convention, for the office of Register & Recorder, the present incumbent DANIEL KÆRCHER. During his term of office the public business has been conducted with such correctness and punctuality, as to merit the warmest approbation.—His uniform courtesy, obliging disposition, and diligent attention to the business of the office, has won for him numerous friends who would yield him a hearty support if again placed in a re-nomination. A good and faithful officer, deserves a re-election.

MANY VOTERS.

[*For the Miners' Journal.*]

COUNTY TREASURER.—N. M. WILSON (of Pottsville,) respectfully tenders his name to the Whig Nominating County Convention, to be held at Schuylkill Haven on the 25th day of August, for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of said Convention.

STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The State Mutual Fire Insurance Company, at Harrisburg, whose advertisement will be found in another column of this paper, it will be observed, is one of the most successful and flourishing institutions of the kind now in existence in this or any other State in the Union. This Company was chartered at the last preceeding session of the Legislature, and has now been in operation but about a month, and has already accumulated a capital of more than $125,000, after the payment of several heavy losses. *Daily American.*

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER:—PEPSIN. *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice!* A great Dyspepsia Cure, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, New Brunswick, N. J. 103 South Eighth street, Philadelphia. Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, and Nervous Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column.

SUMMER WEATHER.—It should be remembered that during the intense heats of summer, the process of digestion is performed with such extreme languor, that the food instead of being dissolved and converted into nutriment, becomes spoiled, or putrified in the stomach. Hence bad breath, disagreeable taste in the mouth, costiveness, dysentery, cholera morbus and other disorders of the intestines. *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,* are a certain cure for the above dangerous complaints; because they cleanse the alimentary canal of those bilious and putrid humors, which are the cause, but only of all disorders of the bowels, but of every malady incident to man.

Beware of Counterfeits. The genuine is for sale by T. F. BEATTY & Co., J. G. BROWN, and D. N. HEISLER, Pottsville; and by the Agents given in another column. Wholesale Office, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE.—In the year 1990, when Dr J. S. Rose received his diploma from the hands of the truly great Professors of the University of Pennsylvania, he was instructed by them (in consulting with other students,) "to go forth and add to, not to take from, or improve, until he could say, there is no disease he could not conquer." Consumption at that time was considered incurable; but the inventive mind of Dr. Rose was soon put in motion for some new mode of treatment for that class of diseases. The result has astonished the world. All the ailments of his breathing tube, he enlarges the air cells and the circulation to the lungs rendered free; and by the use of his Cough Syrup or Expectorant he is enabled to remove soreness and all