Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 4.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG PROTECTION AND INDUSTRIAL STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, *of Armstrong.*

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOHN STROHM, *of Lancaster.*

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
RICHARD COULTER, *of Westmoreland,*
JOSHUA W. COMLY, *of Montour,*
GEORGE CHAMBERS, *of Franklin,*
WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, *of Philadelphia,*
WILLIAM JESSUP, *of Susquehanna.*

County Ticket:

Judge—CHRISTOPHER LŒSER, Orwigsburg.
Associates—SOLOMON FOSTER, Pottsville.
ISRAEL REED, Barry.
Assembly—Col. J. S. STRUTHERS, Schuylkill.
THOMPSON A. GODFREY, Tremont.
Prothonotary—WM. GARRET, Orwigsburg.
Register & Recorder—Col. J. P. HOBART, Pottsville.
Treasurer—CHAS. DENGLER, Schuylkill Haven.
Commissioner—WM. STERNER, Minersville.
Director of Poor—G. DREIBELBIS, E. Brunswick.
Auditor—ABRM SCHWENK, E. Mahantango.

LOCOFOCOISM UNMASKED.

Which is the Tariff Party?

Vote in the last Congress—How their honored majority did.

The Locos, in this County, seem to grow more desperate as the day of the Election comes nearer. We can seldom be startled by any of the "current reports" got up by the party to help their cause—we know that truth and conscience are but conveniences to be used or laid aside at their discretion—but we must confess that we are surprised to find some of their leading men, who assume to positions in the community that should set them above such unprincipled trickery, lending themselves directly to the propagation of what they *know* to be false.

The Tariff question is a strong point in this county. The Whig party being always recognised as the invariable friends of Protection, the Opposition are kept continually busy shifting their ground to prevent appearing openly on the other side. At one time they represent themselves "as good Tariff men as the Whigs" and ask, as they boast of their party superiority everywhere throughout the Union, that the good people of Pennsylvania would continue the reins of government in their hands. Only elect one man, and as we have nearly all the Governors in the United States—a majority in Congress—a majority in the State Legislature, *we* will give you the Tariff you want"—this is their cry. But, unfortunately for their party faith, and still more unfortunately for Pennsylvania's interests, they played false to these same promises once before. In '41, they gulled the people into their support by representing Mr. Polk as a Tariff man and promising Protection, if he were elected. Every one knows the result. Their promises were shamefully broken, and the present ruinous British Tariff substituted for that of '42. The chances are still more against their keeping their word now than they were in '41: then, the people only required that the existing Tariff should be let alone: now they require a change, a much more difficult thing to accomplish, than simply to continue the operation of an acknowledged good measure.

But if they are really the friends of Protection, and their party have so much the ascendency in power, as one of their stump speakers lately boasted, and which is unfortunately but too true, *why have they not already given us a Tariff?* Their loud professions and promises go for nothing, so long as the official records of the country proclaim them hostile to the Tariff movement and Traitors to the best interests of the people.

We understand that certain leaders of the party are now trying to create the impression in the County that the present Tariff affords sufficient Protection, but that the Whigs refused to construe it according to the intention of its framers, and thus the people have been cheated out of the good results this *wise Locofoco British* piece of legislation would have otherwise produced. It is unfortunate for the party that their leaders resort to such flimsy assertions to support their cause, since the official records on this subject flatly contradict them and fairly draw the boot on the other leg.

This alleged misconstruction refers to the manner of levying duties upon foreign imports. An attempt was made to construe it as the Whigs have always contended it should be, under Mr. Walker's Secretaryship, but it was decided against them, and according to its present operation. During the last Congress, the Whigs, after making several ineffectual attempts to change or modify the Tariff regulations, moved, as a last resort, the reconsideration of *this identical misconstruction*, as our Loco neighbors are pleased now to term it, and the result shows conclusively that the Whigs were the movers and the supporters of the desired Protective construction, *while the Locofocos, almost to a party vote, opposed it and voted it down.* The proceedings of the House on Saturday the 17th of September, 1851, are as follows:

"Mr. Tombs said that he was instructed by the Committee of Ways and Means to make a report that in the judgment of said Committee it is inexpedient to attempt any legislation altering the existing duties on imports. He remarked in submitting the report, that a change had taken place in the minds of many, and also in his own since the instructions had been given on this subject.

Mr. Vinton then moved as a substitute, that the Committee of Ways and Means report on Tuesday next, at the hour of half past eleven, a bill to the effect that all foreign goods, wares and merchandise shall be appraised according to the average market value in the principal ports of the U. States during the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, under the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to secure a uniform valuation throughout the United States.

Mr. Vinton said as this was one of those propositions which every one understands, and as there was no time to discuss it, he moved the previous question.

Mr. Hall moved a call of the House, which was not ordered.

The demand for the previous question was seconded, Ayes 89, Nays 79.

Mr. Phelps moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Not carried—Yeas 93, Nays 94.

Mr. Vinton's amendment was rejected—Yeas 93, Nays 96, as follows:

YEAS—Alexander, Allen, Anderson, Andrews, Ashmun, Baker, Bennet, Bokee, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, Burrows, Butler, Penn., Butler, Conn., Calvin, Campbell, Casey, Chandler, Clark, Cole, Corwin, Crowell, Dickey, Dixon, Doty, Duncan, Eliot, Evans, Md.; Evans, Ohio, Fowler, Freedley, Gentry, Gilmore, Gott, Gould, Grinnel, Hampton, Haymond, Hebard, Henry, Hilliard, Houston, Howe, Hunter, Jackson, N. Y.; Johnson, Ky.; Kerr, King, R. I.; King, N. J.; King, N. Y.; Mann, Mass.; Marshall, Matteson, McGaughey, McKissock, McLean, Ky.; Meacham, Moor, Moreland, Morton, Nelson, Ogle, Otis, Phœnix, Pitman, Putnam, Reed, Robbins, Jr.; Root, Rose, Rumsey, Jr.; Sackett, Schenck, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Silvester, Sprague, Stanly, Stephens, Ga.; Stephens, Pa.; Strong, Taylor, Thompson, Thurman, Toombs, Tuck, Underhill, Vinton, Watkins, White, Williams.

NAYS—Allertson, Ashe, Averett, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Booth, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, Brown, Miss.; Brown, Ia.; Buel, Cable, Caldwell, Ky.; Caldwell, N. C.; Carter, Cleveland, Clingman, Cobb, Ala.; Colcock, Doherty, DIMMOCK, Disney, Dunham, Durkee, Edmundson, Ewing, Featherston, Fitch, Fuller, Gerry, Gorman, Green, Hall, Hamilton, Harralson, Harlan, Harris, Tenn.; Harris, Ala.; Harris, Ill.; Hibbard, Hoagland, Halladay, Holmes, Howard, Hubbard, Inge, Ala.; Jackson, Ga.; Johnson, Tenn.; Johnson, Ark.; Jones, King, N. Y.; La Sere, Leffler, Littlefield, JOB MANN, Pa.; Mason, McClernand, McDonald, McDowell, M'LANAHAN, McMullen, McQueen, McWillie, Meade, Miller, Millson, Morris, Morse, Orr, Parker, Peaslee, Phelps, Potter, Powell, Robinson, ROSS, Savage, Sawtelle, Seddon, Stanton, Tenn.; Stanton, Ky.; Stetson, Thomas, Tenn.; Thompson, Walden, Waldo, Wallace, Wellburn, Whitesey, Willdrick, Wood, Woodward, Young.

The vote stood as follows:

FOR PROTECTION,		
Whigs,		85
Locofocos,	only	5!
Free Soilers,		3
		93
AGAINST PROTECTION,		
Locofocos,		92!!!
Whigs,		2
Free Soilers,		2
		96

The two Whigs who voted against the Protective Policy were Messrs. Caldwell and Clingman of N. Carolina. The latter had been elected as a Whig, but was a Disunionist and on all prominent questions acted with the Locofocos. *Not a single Locofoco from the South voted in favor of Protection.* The four Pennsylvanians who voted against Protection were Job Mann, of Bedford, James M'Lanahan of Franklin, Asa Dimmock of Wayne and James Ross of Bucks.

Now we leave these facts before the people and allow them to judge for themselves, WHICH IS THE TARIFF PARTY. We are only surprised that the Locofoco leaders in this county dare attempt to prove that they have any love whatever for Protection, in the face of authentic records to the contrary, and knowing the course of the party for years on the subject, and especially their determined opposition to every attempt of the Whigs at reform during the last Congress. Every one in this Region will remember the efforts made by the Whigs to restore the Tariff of '42, or if that could not be effected, at least to modify the present one so as to afford increased protection to our manufacturing and laboring interests. But the Locofocos invariably opposed every such movement—they had the majority in both Houses, true enough, as F. W. Hughes told the meeting at Middleport last week, and this is the way they used it and this is the way, voters of Schuylkill, they will continue to use it, notwithstanding all their promises to the contrary. They have proved themselves unworthy of being trusted before—why give them the opportunity of deceiving you again?

Since the above was in type we have been shown a Circular, copies of which, we understand, have been liberally distributed through this Region, entitled "An appeal by a Tariff Whig, &c." We know not whence it originates, but it is *verbatim*, we learn, in some parts, the speech of Francis W. Hughes at Middleport. One thing certain, it does not come from a Whig. It contains some of the grossest and most unscrupulous lies ever fabricated. We shall publish it entire in Wednesday's paper, but for the present we have only room for the annexed extract:

"The first session of last Congress was about approaching its close, when Mr. Toombs, a Whig member of the House from the State of Georgia, reported a resolution, from the Committee of Ways and Means, against any alteration of the Tariff Act of 1846. This made it very apparent that our hopes on this subject were about to be frustrated by our friends; especially after we learned that the Hon Truman Smith, a Whig Senator from the State of Connecticut, was exerting his influence on our Whig friends in the House, not to take any action on the Tariff question, *in order to keep the question open, to operate on the next elections.* It was known that there was a large body of Democrats in the House who were willing to increase the duty on iron to forty per cent. ad valorem, which was as much as myself and others interested in the iron trade of this State, desired. These Democrats were willing to vote for forty per cent. ad valorem, because, as they said, iron was an article necessary for national defence, and because Secretary Walker had recommended, in his statement to Congress in 1845, before the bill of 1846 was reported, a duty of 40 per cent. and because he had recommended an increased duty on iron and coal, when called upon by Congress, after the breaking out of the Mexican War, to know how the revenues might be increased. Others of the Democrats, such as the the Hon Wm. Strong of Berks county, were willing to vote for an increased duty on iron and some other articles, in order to quiet the agitation on this Tariff question, and take it out of party politics. I was present at Washington while this subject was under consideration, and must confess that I was much dissatisfied with the course of many of my party friends, as it was evident their only object was to keep open the subject and not to act, *in order to make political capital out of it for the next election.* They promised us to bring up the subject before Congress; but whenever they did so, it was OUT OF ORDER, and a direct vote on the subject was thereby prevented; so that in the last Congress we utterly failed to get a direct vote on the Tariff question. And myself, as well as many other Whig friends throughout the State, who do not wish to keep open this Tariff question for mere party purposes, think that the only possible way of getting anything done on the Tariff question, is to look to the Democratic party."

Now a more malicious, slanderous, barefaced lie was never before hatched from even Locofoco brains than that contained in the latter part of this extract. Mr. Walker did *not* recommend the increased duty referred to—he was the framer of the Tariff of '46 as it now stands and it was under his Secretaryship, that the decision was made not to impose an increased duty on coal and iron.

A fair opportunity was given at the last session of Congress to withdraw the question from being a party measure—there was a Whig President and a Locofoco majority in both houses of Congress—both parties could have shared in the credit of extending Protection to the suffering interests of the country, but *the* LOCOFOCOS REFUSED TO DO IT—their vote as given above settles this beyond dispute.

Mr. Toombs, it is true, made a report as above stated, but under instructions from the Committee of Ways and Means, composed of a Locofoco majority, as he stated at the time. The objection to the introduction of the subject was the scarcity of time. The friends of Protection, therefore, made a powerful effort to get the subject up afterwards, and, willing to submit to almost any stipulations for the sake of their favorite measure, pledged themselves to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, that no debate should take place on a motion to bring the subject up, to which he apparently assented. The subject was accordingly introduced, and on motion of Mr. Vinton, as stated above, the vote was immediately taken without giving time for any discussion, and the result, as given above—EVERY LOCOFOCO IN THE HOUSE, SAVE FIVE, VOTED AGAINST PROTECTION and EVERY WHIG, BUT TWO, VOTED IN ITS FAVOR.

MORE DECEPTION.

Not a single Locofoco paper has published Gov. JOHNSTON'S official Proclamation, in which General JOHN M. BICKEL and JOHN BANKS, both Locofocos, declare on oath that upwards of *Six hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the State Debt*, has been paid since the 10th of April, 1849.

☞ Why dont they publish the Proclamation—do they want to deceive the People again?

☞ IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.—There is a proposition now agitating among the Southern Cotton Planters, to hold a Convention at Macon, Ga., on the 27th, to establish a more uniform price for the great national staple, and thereby secure the planter against fluctuation and continued depression of prices, to which they have been and are still subjected by the present policy. The suggestion originated in Florida and has been favorably received by the planting interests throughout most of the Southern and South-western States.

THE COAL TAX AGAIN.

The Locofoco papers and speakers, like guilty culprits with the officers of justice after them, are trying to create the impression that BIGLER is opposed to a Coal Tax. That may be true, but the Locofoco party is in favor of placing a tax on Coal, and if they obtain power, *it is their determination to carry this odious proposition into effect, if they can. Every recommendation to tax Coal came from the Locofoco party—we DEFY the whole* PARTY TO PRODUCE A SINGLE RECOMMENDATION TO TAX COAL THAT EMANATED FROM A WHIG OFFICER. It is entirely of Locofoco origin—recommended by Locofocos, and supported principally by Locofocos. Gov. JOHNSTON and the Whig party are now and always have been opposed to this odious measure.

It is true that MR. BIGLER opposed the proposition in the Legislature in 1846 at the instance of F. W. Hughes, who informed him that he could not get the votes of the Coal Region for Governor, if he supported the Bill—but BIGLER stands pledged to support the measures of the Locofoco party, and that party have not abandoned the project to tax Coal. We are aware that F. W. Hughes stated at the County meeting in Orwigsburg, that BIGLER had put the Coal tax to rest—but the public are fast discovering that Mr. Hughes' propensity for * * * * * is rapidly on the increase. He *knew* when he made that statement that it was not true—that on the 5th of March last, only about six months ago, JOHN A. GAMBLE, the Locofoco Canal Commissioner, sent in the following proposition to the Revenue Commissioners, which can be found on page 17, Journal of Revenue Commissioners:

"For further answer to the 30th interrogatory I will state, that there are about five million of tons of anthracite and bituminous coal mined within the limits of this Commonwealth annually; probably about three-fourths of this amount is consumed by citizens of other States. In a revenue point of view, but little advantage accrues to the Commonwealth from the transportation of this coal to market, as but a small proportion of it is conveyed on the State improvements. I would respectfully suggest the propriety of assessing a tax not exceeding ten cents per ton on the coal at the mouth of the pit, to be applied to the sinking fund, for the liquidation of the State debt." J. A. GAMBLE.

Ten cents a ton on five millions of tons, amounts to *half a million dollars, nearly all of which would come off the working classes.*

March 7th, 1851, on page 32 of the same Journal, is the following proposition from Israel Painter, another of the Locofoco Canal Commissioners:

"I concur in principal with Mr. Gamble, in regard to taxing coal at the mouth of the pit: but think that it should not be taxed at so high a rate as he suggested, say two or three cents per ton for the present." ISRAEL PAINTER.

Painter don't go quite as high—he has had some *pickings*—but Gamble had only come into office last winter, and he was greedy and wanted lots of plunder.

Readers, does not the conduct of these Locofocos in crying out against one of their own favorite measures, remind you of a thief when hardly pressed by his pursuers, crying out "stop thief," to divert the attention from himself to others.

Now, we firmly believe, judging from the conduct of Locofocoism heretofore, in trying to tax anything that bears hard upon widows, orphans, and the laboring classes, that if they obtain a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and elect their Governor, the Locofoco Canal Commissioners will renew the proposition to tax Coal, and if it passes the Legislature, *Bigler will sign the Bill*, and tell the people that he did understand it when he opposed it in 1846, just as he tells them now he did not understand the Kidnapping Bill when he voted for it in 1846, and which he now says is a bad law and ought to be repealed.

LOCOFOCO CANAL ROBBERIES.

Family secrets disclosed.

We recently copied a short article from the Lycoming *Democrat*, showing up the frauds practised on the West Branch Canal. We append a continuation of the *expose.*—The *Democrat* supports BIGLER and CLOVER, but having quarreled with the Canal Board of its party, they are handled without gloves. Thus another Locofoco swindle of the People's money is brought to light:

"The *Gazette* contends that "for the last three years there has scarcely been heard a murmur or complaint" against the administration of canal affairs. Our neighbor is not in the right kind of company to hear murmurs or complaints. Let him forsake the society of his brother office-holders for a few days, and go among our tax-payers, and he will hear murmers and complaints both loud and deep. The truth is, that FOR YEARS AND YEARS THE FUNDS OF THE CANAL, AND THE PATRONAGE OF THE CANAL, HAVE BEEN USED FOR THE MOST CORRUPT ELECTIONEERING PURPOSES; and the people are now so fully aware of this statement, that from this time henceforth *no candidate for office can ever be elected who comes before them under the auspices of canal patronage.* It is but natural that the *Gazette* should avoid investigation and attempt to avert public indignation from the right quarter. For the last eight years it has fed and fattened on State funds and county funds. It is not likely that the editor of a newspaper so situated would *dare* to speak the truth of its employers—would dare to advocate the rights of the people, when those rights came in conflict with office holding tenure. We speak advisedly when we say that canal patronage and canal funds have been used, and are still used, to control the the Democracy of Lycoming county. Every mud-boss, every laborer on the canal, receives his instructions to support and electioneer for the office holding clique. THE PENALTY OF DISOBEDIENCE IS INSTANT DISMISSAL. The Supervisor, with most of his foremen, *instead of diligently attending to their business* for what they are liberally paid, devote their best energies in bargaining, huckstering and electioneering. A few politicians in Lock Haven became hungry for spoils—and their hunger is generally manifested before an election, and to appease their appetites, to have things made straight at the delegate election, and to preserve the "time honored usages of the party," the Supervisor must give them *fifteen thousand dollars worth of rip-rapping!!!* Remember, fellow Democrats and fellow suffering tax-payers, that the safety of the canal no more required this enormous amount of rip-rapping, than the safety of our Court House requires an additional steeple; and remember too, that responsible men in Clinton county would have taken this rip-rap contract at *half price* which is to be paid to these patriotic politicians. But what cares the Supervisor for the funds of the tax-payers? The office holding, office seeking clique must be substantiated at any cost, and the tax-payers have to foot the bill."

The *Democrat* says again:

"Much more we might say; but this article already has grown insensibly to too great a length. For the editor of the *Gazette* and most of his associates, we have a feeling of personal regard which differences of position can neither weaken nor disturb.—We honestly admit that we desire his professional assistance in the great work of reform before us; but he cannot labor in our field unless he labors with clean hands. Let him resign his office—let him abandon the canal with all ITS PLUNDER AND PLUNDERING ASSOCIATIONS—let him emerge from the corrupt and corrupting atmosphere which surrounds the mid-day and midnight caucuses of the office holding clique, and let him labor earnestly and disinteresedly for the purity, integrity, and success of the Democratic party, and then, but not until then, he may regard us as a firm friend and faithful ally."

☞ In Albany, on Monday, some one having no feeling, or regardless of that of others, circulated invitations on behalf of a lady and gentleman to their wedding at an early day, when the probabilities of such an event was least anticipated.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

GREEN BAY, Sept. 12th, 1851.

DEAR BANNAN.—My time has been so much occupied since I arrived here in providing a "Wigwam" for my family, that I have not been able before to continue my sketches, but will now resume. I left you in my last letter at Niagara Falls, contemplating and admiring the wildest and grandest scenes that the mind can conceive or the pen describe. As for description, I believe that will be impossible.

The whole breadth of the river above the head of Goat Island is about 1400 yards wide. Goat Island is about 1 mile in circumference, and at this point divides the waters of the river, which rushes headlong down on either side of the Island, before it takes its awful leap into the chasm below. The Canadian Fall is 2100 feet in breadth, and 150 feet in height. The American Fall is 162 feet high and 1200 wide.—The banks of the river above the cataract, are very little elevated above the water.—Below the Fall the current whirls wildly through a chasm some 200 feet deep, and walled in on either side by perpendicular rocks. About 2 miles below the Fall is the Wire Bridge, which, at the "Stairs" on the American side, appears more like a telegraphic wire than a structure for carriages to pass over. The "Maid of the Mist," a small steamer, runs from the bridge to the boiling cauldron below the Falls, and as she enters, is for a time lost to the view of the observer, being completely enveloped in spray and mist, and on emerging appears as though she had been cast up from the depths below, reeling, staggering, and dripping with water, and making her way out as though she had just escaped from the embrace of Death. A shower-bath upon her upper deck is certainly a novelty, but far from pleasing. What American would visit Niagara without passing over the ground where was enacted one of the scenes of American glory? Where British discipline and British bayonets were forced to acknowledge and yield to American determination, when led by that great General, Winfield Scott, who on that bloody field, immortalised himself by leading his first Brigade early into action, and sustaining himself alone for more than one hour against superior numbers, killing and wounding large numbers of the enemy and throwing them into confusion. Ripley and Miller came to his assistance and shared with him in the success of the day. Their memory will live while time lasts. Scott still lives, and the highest reward of a grateful people awaits his acceptance.

From the battle-ground we visited the Observatory near, and we certainly did observe-atory in the person of a "John Bull," who invited us to see and hear of the wonders of the bloody field from himself who was present on the occasion. He pointed out the position of the two armies, the extent of front of each, the spot where heaps of Americans lay slaughtered. The bravery of "*His Majesty's*" forces, &c., &c. The space he pointed out as being occupied by the American Troops he represented as being about three times the ground occupied by the British. I listened to him until he was out of breath, and was wicked enough to ask him what Gen. Scott was doing about that time? He looked red in the face, and no coon ever came down from that tall tree, when Gen. Scott's name was mentioned, than did that bragging falsifyer of history. For the information of visitors to Lundy's Lane, the price for the British account of the fight is "25 cents a head."

Gen. Brock's monument can be seen from the Observatory, and remaining in the same broken condition that it did after the attempt to destroy it was made.

We returned to the Falls. Indian curiosities are "plenty as blackberries." Some of the head and moose hair work was very beautiful, and I was much interested to see the "squaws" in their native costume, setting under the shade trees and engaged in the manufacture of so much useful and ornamental work. I saw an Indian Baby Jumper with a papoose in it. As many of your ladies may be curious to know what it is like, I will describe it. It is something longer than a "boot-jack" tied to a papoose's back, reaching as high as the neck with a hole in the top of the board, and a string to be tied to the limb of a tree and "bobb'd" about by the wind. Let all who visit the Falls be cautioned against Guides, Hackmen, Porters, Draymen, and all other cheats and swindlers, who will ease you of your money if one does not keep his eyes open.

We returned to Buffalo and took passage on board the steamer Michigan. At 8 o'clock P. M. on the 30th ult., we started from Buffalo and were soon upon Lake Erie, moving rapidly along the south shore of the Lake in full view of the deep green woodlands, cultivated farms, and pleasant cottages, which border the American shore of the Lake.—The shore is but little elevated above the water of the Lake. In rough weather Erie is considered a dangerous Lake to navigate, from its shallow water. There are but few good harbors on the American shore.—Among the best is the harbor at Erie, but it seems to be useless so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, for instead of being a city of the size and population of Buffalo, as it ought to be, and nature intended it should be, it is a town of very small business, and looks as though no addition had been made to it for the last 10 or 15 years. Erie can never be a large town or of much importance until Philadelphia makes the grand discovery that the trade of the West and the North-west are necessary for her permanent growth and prosperity.

Our passage over Lake Erie was pleasant and we arrived safely at Detroit. Lake Erie is 230 miles long. Detroit is about 18 miles from the Lake, up Detroit river. The site of the city was the scene of Gen. Hull's disgraceful surrender to the British forces early, in the war of 1812-1813. Gen. Cass was attached to Hull's command, and of course was made prisoner. Singular as it may appear, that piece of the sword which he broke on the occasion of the surrender, has not been found yet; what a pity! The city is regularly laid out, and may be called a very handsome city. Many of the private residences, churches, and other public buildings appear very beautiful as you approach the harbor. There is much style and fashion among the citizens, which is displayed in their houses, dress, &c. A short distance below the city, on the Canada side, is Malden with its Fort and Flag-staff, but no flag floats from it—everything seemed listless and dull, a few Red-coats did appear attended by a few musicians, escorting a procession of females from the landing to the town. I did not learn the cause of their celebration.

Detroit River is 29 miles in length, and is from 3-4 to 1 1-2 miles wide. After passing up Detroit River, we entered Lake St. Clair, which is 30 miles in length and 25 miles broad. The shores are well timbered, but cultivation did not seem to be extensive.—The Lake was calm and placid as a millpond, and we enjoyed its wooded shores and deep green foliage much. At the head of the Lake we entered the St. Clair River, which is 30 miles in length, very narrow, and of great depth. On the Western side we had a beautiful view of Fort Gratiot.—It is delightfully situated at a very narrow point of the river, I should think it was not more than 300 yards to the Canada shore.—The stream is rapid and the depth of water must be very great. The British Government evidently take great care of their Indians, they have provided them with neat and comfortable houses, which are built at intervals on the banks of the river, corresponding with each other in appearance, and having each a fine piece of land under good cultivation attached to them. If our Government would only carry out their benevolent intentions, and pay a little more attention to their red children, instead of leaving them to the grasping rapacity of Indian agents and traders, they would confer blessings on them, and do acts worthy of being followed by all who feel an interest in them. The money which is yearly distributed to them, in less than a week passes into the hands of Shylocks, and they have received no valuable consideration for it—perhaps a few articles of *show* but principally *rum*—for talk as you may about law, &c., rum is to be had at all times by the poor Indians.

The whole volume of water from Lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan, is forced through the narrow passage opposite to Fort Gratiot. The area of the above named lakes is more than 74,000 square miles and from 600 to 900 feet in depth.

After leaving St. Clair river, we entered upon the great Lake Huron, and soon lost sight of land on every side, and nothing was to be seen but water and sky except a few steamers or sailing vessels a great distance from us. We were fearful that we might be overtaken by a storm, as we had very pleasant weather for many days and it appeared threatening. Nothing however, worthy of note, occured until we had passed over a large portion of the Lake and had progressed to within 70 or 80 miles of Mackenac. We awoke one morning with the rolling of the boat, and soon after the breakfast bell rang as if in derision of our helplessness. The passengers, as it seems, without any particular understanding, remained in their berths and bravely covered up their heads and held on to prevent being thrown out. In a short time wash-stands, pitchers, and other "fixings," commenced dancing the Polka in our State-rooms, when suddenly we were startled by a tremendous crash in the saloon. The breakfast table was capsized, and tea-pots, toast, and table-maids, beef-steak, butter, and bread, lay in a confused mass on the leeward side of the boat. We lost our breakfast, but made up for the loss at dinner, and soon after came in sight of Mackenac. It is an Island of about three miles in diameter, and is appropriately named the Gibralter of America. It rises abruptly to an elevation of 300 feet above the water. The Fort presents a beautiful appearance, and is a very important military post, as it commands the Straits. The town is situated along a narrow strip of ground near the water, and probably contains about 1,000 inhabitants. Large amounts of stores are sent there, destined for the Copper Region of Lake Superior. From Detroit our course had been nearly North, from Mackenac our course changed to South West.

Your's truly, W. H. M.

ANTHRACITE LOCOMOTIVE.

The intensity of heat from the burning of Anthracite Coal has hitherto been an insuperable objection to its use in Steam Engines. It destroys the fire-boxes in a very short time. We observe that Mr. Jas. Millholland, Master Machinist on the Reading Railroad, has succeeded in constructing the necessary fire-apparatus for the use of Anthracite in the Engines on the Road, and the Company, after a thorough test of the improvement, have determined to alter all their Engines according to Mr. M.'s plan. This consists of two distinct parts—the fire-box and the boiler of which we find the annexed description in the *Ledger* of Tuesday. We regard the change as a subject of very great importance to the interests of this Region:

The Fire-Box.—Instead of filling up the bottom of the fire-box (as usual) with open grate bars, clear to the back and sides: Mr. Millholland first sets in a stout cast iron frame, showing a flat surface of 16 inches at the back, and 9 inches at the sides of the fire chamber—the remaining space only having grate bars.

The successful effect is this, viz: the coals that lie on the broad plates, get so little air that the combustion cannot be active, and consequently the heat cannot be intense where the fire is in contact with the back and sides of the fire-box. The fire is, in fact, so deadened at the sides, that the fire-box promises to last for years, and the same effect at the back, preserves the tubular ends of the boiler as well.

The Boiler.—In all our locomotive engines the boiler is one horizontal cylinder filled with tubes of copper or wrought iron, usually 2¼ inches in diameter. Through these tubes the fire passes. In this way the combustion of the fuel is very imperfect; a vast amount of carbon is merely converted into vapor, which, for want of air to effect combustion, passes off in this draught unburned. This long single cylinder Mr. Millholland cuts in two (as it were) leaving a chamber of 26 inches wide between the sections. This chamber is a *gas fire-box*, and the sections of the boiler are so far connected as to surround the opening with water. Into this chamber jets of highly heated air flow, that consume the carbon which, in the common engine, escapes unburned, as we have explained.

It may be observed that in Winan's best anthracite locomotive, the depth of coal in the fire-box is 18 inches. In Millholland's improvement it is only 7 inches. The deeper the mass of coal, the more imperfect the combustion must be, because a less proportionate supply of air can penetrate through the denser mass, and without a certain amount of pure air there can be no perfect combustion. But to further insure a supply of air, Mr. Millholland has a perforated door to his fire-box which casts a sheet of air immediately over the top of the coals. But even with this aid to combustion, plenty of unburned carbon escapes into the gas fire-box, to be there consumed by contact with fresh hot air imparted through finely perforated tubes. The front section of the improved boiler is one third, and that part of it back of the gas fire-box, is two-thirds of the whole. The iron tubes in the front section are 4 inches, in the back section they are 2¼ inches diameter. And it is found that the fragmentary stuff, which usually clogs the passages, falls to the bottom of this gas-box, and is readily removed through a door.—When the fire is out, the gas-chamber affords a man-way for ready access to the tubes that may require attention, and in every respect this improvement gives the greatest facility for repairs.

The economical value of the Millholland improvement may be approximated thus:—The three altered engines were made by Winans, and they consumed 9½ tons of coal each, in the round trip, with a full train of coal cars. The same engines, as altered, do the same service now with 6 tons of coal, besides the saving of the fire-box and tubes; and it is inferred that a new engine, built expressly, would not consume over 5 tons.

The Reading Company has over 90 road engines, all but 9 burn wood, using 14 cords, average, in the round trip.

Then say, 14 cords of wood at $4, sawed, split, and put into the tender	$56 00
Against 6 tons of coal	12 00
Shows a saving of	$44 00

on each trip on each engine, or about 10c. per ton of coal carried, counting 440 tons to the train! and two millions of tons of coal at 10c. makes an annual saving of $200,000!

The expense of altering an ordinary iron-tubed wood engine is $1000. If it have copper tubes, allowing their value as old copper, the cost would not exceed $200—(iron tubes being preferred in the improved boiler.)

The attention of engineers is earnestly invited to this improvement. It is not for travelling engines only; but it is even more applicable to marine engines, where the waste of fuel, and the destruction of parts is still greater. If we can thus cross the Atlantic with half the fuel now consumed or wasted, the national benefits will be incalculable.

THE MONEY MARKET.

There has been a general panic in the Boston money-market for some days past—several leading firms have finally burst up.

A similar excitement was got up in New York during the week. The city brokers are now purchasing the bills of all the interior banks, except the James Bank, Bank of New Rochelle, Western Bank at White Creek, and Farmers' Bank of Mina, which were, for a time, under ban.

☞ NOT SO.—A Tamaqua correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian* informs the public that "a staunch Union Whig of that place refused to permit Gov. Johnston to speak from the porch of his house," on his late visit there. This isn't half as bad as some other lies the party are busy in circulating through the county: so, without further ceremony in the present case, we contradict it right flatly.

☞ A BITTER PILL.—The Document proclaiming to the People that $659,000 of the Public Debt has been cancelled, however gratifying it is to the masses of the tax payers, is a Bitter Pill to the Locofoco Leaders. It is the first dawn of light which has been shed over the political horizon—which has been darkened for years by the clouds of Locofocoism.

☞ SEVERAL important articles, we are sorry to say, have been crowded out this week, and we have been obliged to cut short our general news and miscellaneous reading to make room for political matter. Our friends will please bear with us until after the Election.

ALL MEDICINES should be prepared by a Physician. Dr. J. S. ROSE'S Celebrated Family Medicines, prepared by himself, at his Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. J. S. Rose is an honorary member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, and graduated, in 1820, from the University of Pennsylvania, under the guidance of the truly eminent Professors, Physick, Chapman, Gibson, Coxe, James, and Hare—names celebrated for Medical science—and having had daily intercourse and consultation with those distinguished physicians, respecting diseases of all kinds, and the proper remedies therefor, and being solicited by thousands of his patients to put up his preparations, he now offers to the public, as the results of his experience for the past thirty years, the following Valuable Family Medicines, each one suited to a specific disease:

Expectorant or Cough Syrup, for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Lung diseases. It cures Consumption when taken in time. In 50 cents and $1 bottles.

Alterative or Blood Purifyer, for Scrofula, Old Eruptions, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or a Constitution impaired by the use of Mercury. $1 per bottle.

Carminative Balsam, for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Bowel Complaints, and Dysentery. 25 cents.

Vermifuge or Worm-Killer, a safe, sure, and reliable expeller of Worms. 25 cents.

Alterative or Family Pills, for Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and Indigestion. 25 cents.

Golden Pills, for Falling of the Womb, Female Weakness, Debility, and Relaxation. 50 cents.

Female Pills, a valuable remedy for Female complaints, superior to Hooper's Pills. 25 cents.

Rheumatic Compound, an internal remedy for Rheumatism, either acute or chronic. 50 cents.

Dyspeptic Compound, a sure cure for Dyspepsia, as thousands of persons can testify. 50 cents.

Magic Liniment, for Rheumatism, Tooth-ache, Sprains and all pains of the body. 25 cents.

Tonic Mixture, for Chills, Fevers, and general debility. A never failing remedy. 50 cents.

Compound Extract of Buchu, for all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. 50 cents.

Cough Syrup. This remedy is never known to fail, and has saved thousands of children. 25 cents.

Hair Tonic, to prevent Baldness, &c. Highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick. 50 cents.

Astringent Compound, for Spitting Blood, Flooding, and all Bloody Discharges. 50 cents.

Nervous Cordial, for all Nervous conditions of the System, heuralgia, &c. &c. 50 cents.

Pile Ointment; will cure in from 12 to 16 applications. 50 cents.

Eye and Tetter Ointments, Sure remedies. 25 cents.

Eye Water and Strengthening Plasters: Superior to all others. 25 cents.

For sale at B. BANNAN'S Bookstore.

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 preceding session of the Legislature, and has now been in operation but about two years, and has already accumulated a capital of more than $125,000, after the payment of several heavy losses—*Daily American.*

In addition to these manifest advantages, it will be seen that this Company is chartered upon the *mutual* principle, and that consequently, whatever may be the rate of premium exacted, the actual losses is all that the insured are called upon to contribute. A certain rate of premiums, about equal, or perhaps less than the stock companies are requested to have a settlement of the same before the 1st of December next.

JOHN H. HILL, Assignee.

Pottsville, Oct. 4, 1851 40-3t

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.—The Collectors of the several Townships and Boroughs of the County of Schuylkill for the year 1850, whose duplicates remain unsettled, are hereby notified that unless their duplicates are settled on or before the last MONDAY in October next, they will positively be pushed according to law.

And the Collectors for 1851 are earnestly requested to collect the amount of their duplicates and pay over the same without delay, as the demands upon the County will not permit of any further indulgence.

By order of the Commissioners.

D. KREBS, Clerk.

Commissioner's Office, Oct. 4, 1851 40-3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of EHLER, REPPLIER & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the partnership will be settled by Ehler & Brother, to whom all persons indebted to the Firm, will please make payment.

EHLER, REPPLIER & CO.

Sept 20, 1851 40-1y

The subscribers will