Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 21.

B. BANNAN, Editor and Proprietor:
C. LITTLE, Associate Editor.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT,
Of New Jersey.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
Of North Carolina.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

JAMES POLLOCK, SAMUEL E. PURVIANCE,
ALEXANDER E. BROWN.

DISTRICT ELECTORS,

Districts.		*Districts.*	
1.	WM. F. HUGHES,	13.	N. MIDDLESWARTH,
2.	JAMES TRAQUAIR,	14.	J. H. CAMPBELL,
3.	JOHN W. STOKES,	15.	JAMES D. PAXTON,
4.	JOHN P. VERREE,	16.	J. K. DAVIDSON,
5.	S. MCILVAINE,	17.	DR. J. M. CULLOCH,
6.	J. W. FULLER,	18.	RALPH DEARE,
7.	JAMES PENROSE,	19.	JOHN LINTON,
8.	JOHN SHEFFER,	20.	A. ROBERTSON,
9.	JACOB MARSHALL,	21.	T. J. BIGHAM,
10.	C. P. WALLER,	22.	LEWIS R. LORD,
11.	DAVIS ALTON,	23.	CHRIST. MEYERS,
12.	MARLON C. MERCUR,	24.	DORMAN PHELPS,

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

JOSEPH BUFFINGTON,
Of Armstrong County

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JACOB HOFFMAN,
Of Berks County.

For Congress.

Maj. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, of Pottsville.
(Subject to Decision of Congressional Conferees.)

Senate.

JOHN HENDRICKS, Esq., of Tamaqua.

Assembly.

Gen. JOHN K. CLEMENT, of Minersville.
Hon. JACOB HAMMER, of Orwigsburg.

County Commissioner.

ISAAC STRAUCH, of North Manheim.

Director of the Poor.

DANIEL M. REBER, of South Manheim.

Auditor.

JOHN A. OTTO, of Barry Township.

Independent Candidate for Sheriff.

Col. JAMES NAGLE, of Pottsville.

MR. PIERCE ON THE COMPROMISE.

Carrying Water on both Shoulders.

In the crooked manœuvres of office-seeking diplomacy, politicians often have cause to admit the truism that "honesty is the best policy." To serve two masters was long since denounced impracticable, and sharp and cunning as modern politicks aspire to be, they are not unfrequently caught in the net their own hands have spread—Mr. Pierce is likely to be in just such a position, between the North and South, on that most knotty of political questions—slavery. But lest we anticipate, and in order to do him entire justice, we will plainly state the facts of the case, leaving our readers for the most part, to draw their own conclusions.

Mr. Pierce, it will be recollected, addressed a Democratic meeting, at New Boston, N. H., on the 2d of January last. This speech was reported by a Mr. Foss and published in the *Independent Democrat*, at Concord—the place of Mr. P.'s residence: and another report appeared almost simultaneously, in the form of a letter, in the Manchester *Democrat*—and, it happens that these two reports, published in different papers, and at different places and written by different authors, agree most singularly, as to the substance of Mr. P.'s remarks on the Slavery question, and in several instances, the language is identical—a wonderful coincidence, truly! We present them in double column, that their similarity may be the more striking:

From the Independent Democrat, Concord N. H.

"He explained the course he took up the Compromise measures, saying that the circumstance of his familiar quotation of the Scripture, "with Nor'hogs at the kernel and the exception of a single one South the shell. He on occasion, he had led his regiment what Mr. Aver command in the heat of battle stated before, "that every battle"

"After this he commenced State Law, about which he did speaking upon the Fugitive Slave Law, which he spoke of the Fugitive Slave Law. He said that it differed in no important particular from 1793, under which we the law of 1793. A clergyman had lived nearly sixty gyman who was present years."

From the Manchester Democrat.

"The General again [illegible] Mr. Foss said, he would not interrupt the speaker, he wished to make an inquiry. "Do you regard the law to make an inquiry" "It tures of the Fugitive Slave in no particular different. Law as consistent with why was it necessary to common law?" "pass the present law?"

General Pierce answered: "General P. replied that duty replied "*It I the law could not be must answer the question* executed because it execution. *I do not* question depended on the *I have been asked if I State Courts* He also asked this *Fugitive Slave* something which *law. I answered no.* I was not fully understood *loathed it. I have a most* about the law of 1793, as *revolting feeling at the* based partly on the *compelling up of a slave, the* mean law. *law is opposed to humanity.* He was then asked, Was either the law or

"Here Mr. Foss inquire 1793, or the present law, ed, "If it was not opposed to found in any degree ed to rights well as his upon the common law humanity?" Gen Pierce "*Gen Pierce* I can't replied: "Yes, it is opposed to a dispute on up posed to *moral right*" on the common law."

The above is the sub The inquiry was then stance of General Pierce's made. "Do you regard remarks upon the Rati- the features of the Fugitive Slave Law "The Fugitive Slave Law is contained in two quotation marks and the ten words, common law" the very language used *Gen. Pierce* "*Well*, by the General, as taken *I must answer, No, I* down at the time it was *do not. There been asked it I liked this Fugitive Slave Law I answered, no. I have a most revolting feeling at the giving up of a slave; the Fugitive Slave Law is opposed to humanity.* [*Here some one cried out, "Is it not opposed to right?"*] *Yes, it is opposed to moral right.*—But our fathers made the compact, and we must fulfil it—I say nothing of the humanity of it, nothing of the right of it."

Mr. Pierce, under date of 23d July last, in reply to a letter of inquiry from one of the Editors of the lately exploded *Southern Press*, at Washington, denounces the two papers alluded to, as abolitionists, always inimical to his views, and denies the authenticity of their reports. It is sufficient to insert a few extracts from his letter, as follows:

"I do not remember ever to have seen what purports to be a report of a speech delivered by me at New Boston, in this State, in January last, until my attention was called to it as republished in the *Republic*. The pretended report is, and I presume was designed to be, an entire misrepresentation. It is not merely untruthful, but is so grossly and absurdly false as to render, in the certainty, any denial of its authenticity entirely unnecessary.

* * * * * * *

"My opinions and the avowal of them have been everywhere the same.

* * * * * * *

"My action and my language in New Hampshire, touching this matter, have been at all times and under all circumstances in entire accordance with my action and language at Washington."

The affidavit of Mr. Foss to the correctness of his report has, also, been published. The question of veracity between the parties is, therefore, no business directly of outsiders—*that* may be settled by the disputants themselves; but in the meantime, we can exchange opinions and sum up the probabilities of the case, and see on which side the weight of testimony lies.

First then, if the reports be false, it is singular that such a gross perversion of Gen. Pierce's opinion, on so vital a subject, should remain so long uncontradicted, and that only his present position before the country should be sufficient to elicit a correction, so important. Admitting that Gen. P., *personally* never saw the report in question, until recently (strange as that of itself may appear, the *Independent Democrat* being published in his own town) still some of his friends must have seen it and that, we should think, would be equivalent to his *knowing* of it, at least. Besides, it is known that the speech attracted public attention, and several individuals thereabouts recollect distinctly conversing about it at the time.

The Washington *Republic* commenting upon this matter, very ably tries the General upon his own ground. It says:

"Mr. PIERCE is willing to stand by the record; and let us recapitulate certain facts connected with his 'action and language' in New Hampshire, that we may test the value of his present declaration. It is on record that Mr. PIERCE was a member of the State Convention in June, 1846, and that in that capacity he was one of a committee who reported a resolution re-affirming the sentiments and opinions of the Northern Democracy in relation to slavery, and setting forth that *they deplored its existence and regarded it*, "as a great moral and social evil." It is on record, again, that on the 20th November, 1850, General PIERCE attended a meeting at Manchester, New Hampshire, and delivered a speech in which he asked, "*Who did not deplore slavery?*" and to which, replying to his own interrogatory, he said, "*The men who would dissolve the Union did not hate or deplore slavery more than he did.*" And yet again it is on record that the State Convention which sat late in 1850 had Gen. PIERCE as one of its members, and that the Convention unanimously adopted a resolution declaring "that *the holding of human beings in bondage is a curse to any country; that we are opposed to slavery, black or white, in all its forms, and under whatever circumstances.*" Now here are three instances selected not from journals personally hostile to General PIERCE; but from quarters known to be personally friendly to him. And each instance affords strong collateral testimony in favor of the accuracy of Mr. Foss' report of the New Boston speech, and against General PIERCE's averment that his "opinions and the avowal of them" have uniformly agreed with his opinions as expressed at Washington. The presumption is that the General PIERCE, who 'deplored' slavery in 1846, and 'hated' it in 1850, may also have 'loathed' it in 1852.

The probabilities are against Gen. PIERCE on another ground. The Manchester *Union Democrat*, a friendly print, in its outline of his New Boston speech, reports that he spoke of slavery as having been introduced into this country "*against the moral sense of the world*;" and the Nashua *Gazette*, which is also friendly reports his vindication of the Fugitive slave law as resting upon the fact that it "*embraces no single principle more obnoxious to the North than the Fugitive Slafe law of 1793.*"

To give full weight to his present letter, it is necessary, then, that General PIERCE should show that the records of the State Conventions have been falsified to his prejudice—that his own organ, the New Hampshire *Patriot*, published at Concord, has wilfully misrepresented him—and that two other friendly journals entered into a conspiracy with two abolition journals for the purpose of placing him in a false position before the country."

In thus laying this matter before our readers, we say nothing of the right or wrong of Gen. Pierce's views on the Slavery question. We only want him to declare himself "fish, flesh or fowl"—we care very little which. It is indispensable that every man, in order to secure public respect and confidence, should be honest, upright and consistent—established on the solid platform of good principles and always manifesting his regard for conscientious right and truth by his unwavering adherence to them.

THE COLUMBIA RAILROAD.

More Locofoco Mismanagement.

If arguments were needed to show the impolicy, nay, even positive danger of giving the exclusive control of any public affairs into Locoloco hands, a most powerful instance might be cited in the present shameful mismanagement of the Pennsylvania Railroad, by the present Board of Locofoco Canal Commissioners.

This Board, it seems, in their wisdom, recently took it into their heads to contract *privately* with Messrs. BINGHAMS & Dock for carrying passengers over the Road and themselves assumed the office of transporters. The immediate consequence was a difficulty between the two lines, of the Pennsylvania Company and that of Messrs. B. & D., to the great inconvenience of passengers, and the final result will be a serious and, we fear, irreparable pecuniary loss to the State. Mr. J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President of the Pennsylvania Company, in a published report on the subject, runs up his estimate of the loss to the State to a pretty high figure. Averaging the emigrant travel for the next four years at 50,000, he makes the loss $16,000. "Add this," he continues, "to $12,000 mail pay, in addition to $108,000 on first class passengers, will make altogether a loss to the Treasury of $136,000: exclusive of loss on passengers carried at reduced rates during Christmas holidays, conventions, &c., for all of which the State pays *under the contract*, to Binghams & Dock full rates, and upon which the Company have only charged pro rata rates."

But this is not all. There is a possibility—indeed a strong probability that the Road will be entirely abandoned, before long. The Reading Railroad Co. have already offered to carry the mails and passengers between Philadelphia and Harrisburg, over their own road; in the same time they have heretofore been carried on the Columbia road. It must be recollected that there is a complete Railroad connection between these two points, by the Reading and Central Railroads, except ten miles, which can be run by stages in an hour, and the Charter for a Railroad making the necessary connection was granted only last winter—we refer to the Mt. Eagle route.

It has also been proposed to fix the Eastern terminus of this projected road at Pt. Clinton, so that, that built and the connection formed between Mauch Chunk and Easton, there will be a continuous Railroad line to New York, through the interior of Pennsylvania. The project is feasable and we should not at all be surprised to see it carried into execution, and that in a very short time; in which case, the Columbia Railroad must necessarily be rendered almost totally useless, and consequently be sooner or later entirely abandoned. So much for an *exclusively* Locofoco Canal Board!

☞ SUSQUEHANNA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—We observe that an efficient engineering corps has been appointed on the survey of this route—one party under the direction of Jas. L. Randolph Esq., taking charge of the Western portion of the line, from Erie eastward, and another under T. H. Dupuy, Esq., running westward from Williamsport. It is a matter of general surprise that the people of this Region have manifested such an utter indifference to this enterprise. It is, however, not so widely known whose interests are being subserved and what speculations are concocted under the surface of this seeming apathy. We want public attention drawn to this matter, as we intend to show up some of these schemes before long—when we will demonstrate a very plain proposition, viz: that the business portion of the community have as much interest in this enterprise as private speculators.

☞ THE Roman Catholics are about to establish a new college in Baltimore City, to be conducted under the special charge of the Jesuits.

☞ CASTOR OIL is now being used on the Illinois Railroad, as an excellent lubricator on the car wheels.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Schuylkill County Clay Monument.*—The enthusiasm with which our citizens recently undertook this magnanimous enterpise is, by no means, cooled. Workmen are now constantly engaged on the ground, and every devotion manifested to the progress of the necessary preparations that could insure the final completion of the object.

A public meeting was held at the Exchange Hotel, on Monday Evening last, to hear the report of the Committee previously appointed to superintend the erection of the Monument. NATHANIEL P. HOBART, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John F. Whitney, Esq., and Rev. James Neill, appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being stated, Samuel Sillyman, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, made the following report:

That the Committee delayed any action for some time after their appointment, in the hope that some general demonstration would be recommended by the public authorities either of the General or State government. No such action having taken place, your Committee proceeded to act in behalf of the citizens of Schuylkill County.

They conceived the idea of commencing the good work by laying the Corner Stone for a Monument to perpetuate and hand down to posterity the memory of him who has done so much for his country, for the civilized world, and especially for American labor; which has in so brief a period turned Schuylkill County from a wilderness only inhabited by beasts of prey, into the habitation of a dense population, industriously employed in bringing from the caverns of our mountains minerals which are adding strength and wealth to the country.

In view of these considerations the committee proceeded to select a site, and after examining several locations determined upon its present location, (Monument Hill) the ground having been generously tendered to your Committee by Col. JOHN BANNAN, for which they embrace this opportunity of acknowledging to him their gratitude.

This arrangement having been consummated, your Committee proceeded to adopt the necessary measures for laying the Corner Stone of the proposed Monument, and issued bills announcing that a civic and military Funeral Procession would take place on the 26th of July, on which occasion the Corner Stone would be laid with Masonic ceremonies, and a Eulogy pronounced by Rev. JAMES NEILL.

The proceedings of that day are so fresh in the recollection of all present that it would be superfluous to refer to them at this time, yet your Committee cannot refrain from noticing the general expression of those who witnessed it, that it was an occasion of which Schuylkill County may well be proud.

After the obsequies and laying the Corner Stone of the first Monument to the memory of the illustrious Clay, your Committee proceeded toward its speedy and final completion, as follows:

The Chairman visited Philadelphia to make arrangements for a colossal Cast Iron Statue, and contracted with Mr. [illegible] (Wood, Ridge Road above Spring Garden, for a Statue 15 feet in height, which, it may be proper to remark, will be the first Statue of the kind ever executed in the United States.

The architect has completed a full sized drawing of the Cast Iron Column, which is 18 feet in height, 5 feet 4 inches at base, by 6 feet 1 inches at top.—This will be placed on a Cut Stone base 40 feet square and 15 feet in height. This drawing of the Column is now being examined by the pattern-makers and moulders of the County, and the casting will be contracted for in a few days.

Your Committee also report that they have contracted with Jacob and Charles Madara for the masonry, which work is now in vigorous progress—and finally that an able artist is now employed in making a perfect sketch of the ground and proposed Monument, which will be Lithographed in a short time.

Which report was, on motion, accepted.

On Motion—*Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to report to this meeting the names of suitable persons to constitute a Building and a Finance Committee.—Whereupon John C. Neville, B. Bannan, Wm. Wolff, Maurice N. Palmer and Daniel Lauer were appointed.

This Committee retired, when Rev. Jas. Neill, being called on, delivered a few appropriate remarks in his usually happy style. Many of his allusions to the virtues of the deceased Patriot, and his commendation of the tribute of respect the people of Schuylkill are about erecting to his memory, were truly eloquent.

The Committee having returned, reported through their Chairman, John C. Neville, Esq., the following Committees:

Building Committee—Samuel Sillyman, E. Yardley and F. Brewson, with authority to carry out the entire design.

Finance Committee—Andrew Russell, Bernard Reilly, Rev. James Neill, James Sillyman, John Shippen, Timothy C. Boyle, John Bannan and Frank Pott, with authority to adopt such measures as they may deem expedient to raise the necessary funds for the completion of the Monument; which report was, on motion, unanimously adopted.

On Motion—*Resolved*, That the Building and Finance Committees be authorized to call meetings of the citizens of the County at any time they may think proper.

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

On Motion, Adjourned.

N. P. HOBART, *Pres't.*

JOHN F. WHITNEY, } *Secy's.*
JAMES NEILL, }

☞ *The Schuylkill County Prison Library.*—We commend the subject of the following communication to general notice, and hope the suggestion made in the last clause will not be disregarded—now that a beginning is made, a large library might soon be collected by contributions from different parts of the County.

MR. BANNAN:—*Dear Sir.* It may be satisfactory to those who contributed toward purchasing a Library for the new County Prison, to know what has been done with their money. Will you, therefore, publish the following statement?

I received from Sunday Schools and individuals $14 50, and sent to the American Sunday School Union $14 for books, and had 50 cents for labels. The Union gave us a donation of $6 worth of books; so that the Library numbers 87 volumes and is worth $20. The books were very carefully selected, and are well suited to improve both the hearts and minds of those for whom they are intended. They have all been labeled as follows:—"*Prison Library presented by Sunday Schools in Pottsville and Port Carbon.*" and have been numbered and placed in the Prison, in the care of Mr. D. RIGGS, till his successor, for the use of Prisoners.

I trust that since the nucleus is formed the Library will be increased by donations from other sources.

S. S. KENNEDY.

Pottsville Aug. 16th, 1852.

☞ *Telegraph to Tamaqua.*—The line of Telegraph between this place and Tamaqua is rapidly progressing, and we may expect it to be in centre completion in, perhaps, a week or ten days. Intermediate offices will be established at Port Carbon, New Philadelphia and Tuscarora. The *Pennsylvanian* describes the instrument, to be used on this line, as superior to any now in use. It says.—"The arrangement for intermediate offices are such, that the cares and labors of attending to a local battery are dispensed with, none being needed. A simple case of mercury kept heated by a small flame from a spirit lamp, is the convenient, simple and economical substitute. The machinery of the Register is of the most perfect workmanship, which, taken together with the well known ability of the constructors, authorize us to say, that every advantage resulting from excellent machinery and out-door work, can be confidently expected."

☞ *Home Manufactures.*—We accidentally neglected last week to notice a splendid Carriage, built by our townsman, Mr. Gerardus Tennyson, for Judge Bell, of Reading. It was a superior article, in every respect—made of the best and most durable material—substantially put together and finished in the handsomest style. Several of the latest improvements in carriage-building were introduced in its manufacture, making it a combination of beauty and convenience in a high degree. It certainly speaks well for Pottsville mechanics, that we are called on to supply Reading with our manufactures.

☞ *Fatal Accident.*—Wm. Pritchard was accidently killed last week at the Mines of JOHN DOUTY, Esq., near this Borough. Mr. P. was the Superintendent at the works, and while engaged in directing the adjustment of some new machinery, the Engine was suddenly started, and a large crank, connected with the pumping apparatus, striking him in its revolution on the head and shoulders, he was instantly killed, and his body horribly mangled. He is represented as an industrious, exemplary man—he leaves a wife and six children.

☞ *Fall Style of Hats.*—Mr. GEO. TAPPEN advertises, in to-day's paper, a fresh stock of Hats, Caps, &c., of the Fall Style. Mr. T.'s success, during the summer, has been unprecedented—simply because he keeps nothing but good articles, and *Advertises*. He has every variety of head-gear, on hand, and at the most reasonable prices—call and see him—he can suit all sorts of customers, the fashionable and the plain, the spendthrift and the economist.

☞ *The Congo Serenaders.*—This amateur company, acquitted themselves, with general *eclat*, at the Town Hall, on Saturday evening last. Their imitation of Ethiopian minstrelsy was admirable. There are several superior voices among them, and as for dancing, they can't be beat.

☞ *The Ladies' Festival* opened on Thursday afternoon last. Everything was gotten up in excellent style—of course. The attendance of visitors has been very liberal.

☞ *The G. L. of the I. O. O. F.*, of Penn. sylvania, has commissioned P. G. J. D. Rice, of Lily of the Valley Lodge, No. 281, D. D. G. Master for this District.

TAMAQUA AFFAIRS.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

TAMAQUA, *August 19th*, 1852.

The only incident that occurred to relieve the monotony of passing time last week, was a row which occurred at one of our numerous grog-shops. After a fierce discharge of words the assailants closed in, and during the melee one man was severely *pierced* in two places in the abdomen—he did not *faint*, however.

The citizens of several of the principal streets are enjoying a plentiful supply of water, which has been introduced from a mountain stream, two miles distant; numerous fire plugs have been put up throughout the Borough, which will preclude the necessity of fire engines, the water being conveyed from an elevation of some 180 feet, a force is obtained sufficiently strong to throw it 20 feet higher than the highest house in town. The Council is making arrangements to procure a quantity of hose, together with a carriage, and have already appointed a company to take charge of it.

The Whig nominations are very well received here—Tamaqua will not fail giving an increased majority for the whole ticket—the accounts from the town-ships in the vicinity are very encouraging.

OBSERVER.

FROM BEAVER MEADOWS.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

On Saturday, the 7th instant, whilst the hands employed by Cather & McClintock, at their Coal Breaker, at Beaver Meadow Mines, were absent during the dinner-hour, an alarming accident occurred, which, had the men been at work, might have resulted in a serious loss of life. One of the five boilers used for the two engines there working, exploded and carried away about 4 feet from one end, to the distance of above one hundred yards, forcing the other part out of its place and burying it under the Rail-Road leading to the Breaker. The building was entirely destroyed and the other Boilers and machinery considerably damaged. Fortunately no one was hurt. The repairs are now completed and the work will commence again on Tuesday.

Beaver Meadow, Aug. 14th, 1852. JNO. H.

N. HAMPSHIRE RELIGIOUS TEST.

We last week published the several propositions of W. E. Robinson, in New York, declaring that General PIERCE had nothing to do with bringing forward the subject of Cathoic Emancipation, in the N. Hampshire State Convention—that he did not speak at all in its favor, while it was under discussion—that when religious liberty needed a champion, FRANK PIERCE was found—wanting, &c., &c. After a most powerful speech, ably and effectually sustaining what his propositions affirm, he concludes as follows:

Fellow-citizens, General SCOTT commends himself to the support of all sects, sections and parties of our country. Since George Washington, no man has done so much for his country as Winfield SCOTT. His blood, on our Northern borders, rescued Michigan and other portions of our Territory from being what else it might have become—the Texas of the North. The gold, the richest and wide Territory of California, (millions of gold flowing monthly into our ports) are the benefits he purchased for us by his unparalleled military conquests in Mexico. That flag of England, which has waved the emblem of tyranny over Ireland for seven centuries—which now flaps in sullen folds over O'Brien and Mitchell in Van Dieman's Land—General SCOTT pulled down and trampled in the dust at Fort George. When the Irish soldiers under him were taken prisoners at Queenstown, and were about to be sent to England to be hanged as traitors, he stood between them and destruction. When he marched over Mexico, in a career of glorious achievements, his dispatches before the battles, becoming histories of the victories, his course was marked with so much wise statesmanship, such an enlarged and enlightened toleration to the opinions and religious prejudices of the people, that terror for the conqueror swelled into love for the benefactor, and a whole nation, whose fortresses, one by one, surrendered to his sword, finally yielded their hearts a tribute to his humanity.

"How shall we rank thee upon glory's page,
Thou more than conqueror?"

And shall this man be forgotten or left to die without some mark of the people's gratitude? Shall he suffer to live grave the British lead which he received at Lundy's Lane, and receive no weightier acknowledgement of a people's gratitude? Had America elected Aaron Burr over George Washington, as first President, or should Ireland become a Republic, and some Peter Brown or John Smith defeat John Mitchell or Smith O'Brien in a contest for the Presidency, we would vent our indignation at language which shall be but history's echo on us, as a nation if we elect FRANKLIN PIERCE over WINFIELD SCOTT.

But I have no fear of General SCOTT's triumphant election. My great anxiety is that the naturalized citizens should not be put in a position now, similar to that which they were placed into in 1844, by voting for Mr. Polk against Henry Clay. I believe that at the next election will be polled about three millions of votes. The whole naturalized vote throughout the States will be about a quarter of a million. Of the native born voters of the United States, I believe Gen. SCOTT will get one million six hundred thousand, so that he is sure of an election, if the vote in the several States be distributed as it has been heretofore; but it is my desire that my countrymen should go for a great American, with a great majority, rather than to be eventually elected by little men from little fractions.

And why *should* any liberal naturalized citizen vote for FRANKLIN PIERCE, the candidate of the London *Times*, which calls our Irish people half civilized savages, their religion mummery (as it is called by the Pierce party of New Hampshire,) and their priesthood knaves and fools? Why should naturalized citizens here begin to wear British manufactures, to enable the British Government to keep their country in misery and their patriots in chains? Why not vote with the Whigs for protection to Home Industry against British Capital? For Internal Improvements, that our poor country may get from the Treasury a part of the hoarded treasures which Locofocoism watches with a miser's care, or expends only on aristocratic office-holders?

Gentlemen Locofocos, your appeals to the naturalized citizens are in vain. If you vote to kill Gen. SCOTT, you will be opposed to your friends of England, and not the republican, naturalized citizens of this country. If SCOTT, the only man living, who, with his own hands, in a fair, stand-up fight, tore down the British flag, is to be hanged to appease the offended wrath of England, you must appeal to some other nation than Ireland. Irishmen would rather furnish other victims to the scaffold than become the executioner.

You cannot tear from the popular breast the maternal love for the children of its pride. Nor can you get the people to support the dishonest up by the heels of the Baltimore Convention, whose hands are yet reeking with the blood of the slaughtered Locofoco innocents. Michigan is leaning on her broken sword; Pennsylvania is pouring from her veins the last drop of Democratic blood; Illinois is straining her eyes through the magnifying glass, by which she had fondly manufactured a giant out of a Douglass; New York is covered with sack cloth and *patches* at her un-Marcy-fut condition. All these, joined with Kentucky, Indiana and other disconsolate mothers, are shedding tears sufficient to create a new Niagara River, weeping for their children, and refusing to be comforted because they are not.

No, gentlemen, no, you cannot defeat General WINFIELD SCOTT. Nay, all the *leaders* of all the parties in the Union, combined against him could not defeat him. Your Hulls may surrender, and your Casses may break their swords on a Michigan stump in place of an Englishman, but "Old Chippewa" is onward and upward like the flight of our eagle, and the destiny of our Republic. Your Polloys may throw up fortifications on the wrong side of the Pecos may fault or fail, (I charge no man with cowardice,) I repeat they may faint or fall, whether from the nature of the horse, or the fault of the animal on his back, but the hand that tore down the British flag at Fort George, whose finger was the index to glory at Lundy's Lane and Chebusco, will gather from the field of American gratitude a rich harvest of honor. Leaders and organs may falter or betray, but the People, all of whom can think as well as any would-be leaders, reposing confidence in the hero of three wars, and the statesman in three great epochs in our history; will carry him in their arms to political victory. He has turned civil strifes into new incentives of union; and from the fields where defeat and disgrace foretold destruction, at his command the bird of victory has risen, Phœnix-like, for a nobler flight. His victories have been like those of Scipio Africanus—all won outside of our borders.—Before the enemy could invade our territory he strewed their bones upon their own. Along our Northern frontier he made the enemy's own soil the scenes of American victory. And southward, under the blaze of a tropical sun, the shining track of his victorious sword is a flaming guardian outside our Southern borders, telling to every foe that every foot of our Union, between Chippewa and Chepultepec, are sacred to union and happiness, and free from invasion and desecration. His is the military glory of a Cæsar, and the civic virtues of a Cincinnatus. His is the combined wisdom of that old Celtic king which rendered the name of Brian Borrihme an expression capable of the double meaning of surpassing military genius and unequalled civic sagacity.

The scintillations thrown out from his glittering sword have given light to the beam of battle sufficient to eclipse the glory of a hundred such military achievements as those ever won by a Pierce or a Pillow. While the men who are now opposing him, with for without the Presidency, shall sink into historic gloom; or, rather, fade from historic light, General SCOTT, with or without the Presidency, shall shine, as a sun, in the perpetual firmament of his country's glory. And whether in victory or defeat, ambition enough shall it be for me, (even should my advocacy of General Scott forfeit the friendship of some who would befriend me but for my politics,) to have sustained that arm which pulled down the felon flag of the oppressor of my native land, and whipped the British lion back to his lair to growl over his defeat. Enough for me to see rise along the vista of the future the monuments which all future generations of American citizens will gazeupon with pride, and to know that it is not my fault if they shall not read upon that pure and lofty shaft, which shall yet rise to his memory,

PRESIDENT—WINFIELD SCOTT.

☞ WEATHER comfortably cool.

[*From the National Intelligencer.*]

POPULATION & REPRESENTATION.

We understand that on the 2d inst., the Secretary of the Interior, in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress, approved 23d May, 1850, providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses, transmitted to the House of Representatives his official certificate of the number of representatives apportioned to each State under the last or Seventh Enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and that certificates are being prepared to be sent to the Executive of each State of the number to which such State is entitled. These certificates are in accordance with and founded upon the following table, showing the federal and representative population of the United States on the 1st day of June, 1850:—

Population of the United States, Seventh Census, 1850, with the apportionment of the Representation and the fractions for each State.

STATES.	Whites.	Free Col'd.	Total.	Slaves.	Federal Representatives Pop.	No.	Fracs.	Representations of each State.
Maine,	581,813	1,356	583,169		93,423	6	5,769	6
N. Hampshire,	317,976	520	317,976		70,160	4	37,416	4
Massachusetts,	994,499	9,064	994,499		94,709	10	53,890	10
Rhode Island,	147,544	714	147,544		68,421	2	10,842	2
Connecticut,	363,099	3,634	363,099		92,832	3	90,531	3
New York,	3,097,394	25,018	3,097,394		93,732	33	32,934	33
Pennsylvania,	2,311,786	53,626	2,311,786		93,732	24	65,568	24
New Jersey,	465,509	2,254	465,509		93,732	5	4,894	5
Delaware,	91,532	3,292	91,532		91,532	1	1,532	1
Maryland,	417,943	74,723	492,666	90,368	93,732	5	46,826	5
Virginia,	894,800	54,333	949,133	472,528	93,732	10	93,732	10
N. Carolina,	479,081	27,463	506,544	288,548	93,732	5	48,826	5
S. Carolina,	274,567	8,960	283,527	384,984	93,732	3	90,428	3
Georgia,	521,572	2,931	524,503	381,682	93,732	5	55,826	5
Alabama,	426,814	2,690	429,504	342,844	93,732	4	64,928	4
Mississippi,	295,718	1,366	297,084	309,878	93,732	3	31,982	3
Louisiana,	255,491	17,462	272,953	244,809	93,732	2	85,489	2
Tennessee,	756,836	6,271	763,107	239,459	93,732	8	17,956	8
Kentucky,	761,413	2,236	761,413	210,981	93,732	8	13,476	8
Ohio,	1,980,329	25,279	2,002,213	3,011	93,732	21	32,232	21
Missouri,	592,004	2,618	592,004	87,422	93,732	6	29,392	6
Arkansas,	162,189	1,011	162,189	47,100	93,732	1	68,457	1
Florida,	47,203	925	47,203	39,310	93,732	0	47,203	0
Texas,	154,100	397	154,100	58,161	93,732	1	60,368	1
Dist. Column,	38,027	2,072	38,027	3,687	93,732	0	38,027	0
Minnesota,	6,038	19	6,038		93,732	0	6,038	0
New Mexico,	61,547	24	61,547		93,732	0	61,547	0
Utah,	11,380	26	11,380		93,732	0	11,380	0
Oregon,	13,294		13,294		93,732	0	13,294	0
Territory,	11,354		11,354		93,732	0	11,354	0
All the States have an additional member for the fraction.						1		1
One member added under act of Congress, approved 30th July, 1852.						1		1
	19,427,259					233		234
Whites,	19,427,259							
Free colored,	419,451							
	19,846,710							
Slaves,	3,200,380							
Federal representative population,	21,766,931							
ratio,	93,420							
TOTAL POPULATION, INCLUDING THE TERRITORIES	19,557,271							
Whites,	429,710							
Free Colored,	3,204,093							
Slaves,								
Total,	23,191,074							

TOTAL POPULATION IN THE THIRTY-ONE STATES

☞ *In Delaware*, it is said the oats and corn crops never looked better.

☞ *In Milford, Mass.*, a million and a half pair of boots are made annually.

☞ *The finished* railroads in Ohio now measure nine hundred and eighty-seven miles!

☞ *Lieut. Hunter*, of Alvarado renown, who was cashiered, has been restored to the Navy.

☞ *J. G. Freeze* has retired from the editorial department of the *Columbia Democrat*, Bloomsburg.

☞ *A Military Encampment* is to be held at Portsmouth, Dauphin county, commencing on the 30th inst.

☞ *The* Grand Sultan has two hundred and fifty wives: the Pope has none. Badly off, both of them!

☞ *There is* a boy in Massachusetts who has become, by repeated marriages in his family, his own grandfather.

☞ *The potato crop* of Kentucky, this season, will, it is thought, exceed that of any season for many years.

☞ *In Boston* the watch have received instructions to report all persons seen entering houses of evil repute.

☞ *It is* generally considered that a man has a right to steal a kiss or an umbrella, whenever he has a chance!

☞ *Progress of the Age.*—A company of "American Ethiopian Serenaders" are giving concerts at Calcutta, India.

☞ *A dog* with a wooden leg was recently seen in St. Charles street, New Orleans, getting along quite comfortably.

☞ *It is said* that since the burning of the Henry Clay, the daily receipts of the Hudson River Railroad Company have been increased $1,500.

☞ *At one time*, in Paris, the architects were obliged to raise, to lower, or enlarge their doors, acording as the dress of the women varied.

☞ *Mr. Joseph Marcy*, aged eighteen years, was married to Mrs. Sarah Moore, aged fifty years, in Tennessee, recently. Go it, while you're young!

☞ *Commerce of the United States.*—The total revenue of the United States for the year ending June 30th, was $49,728,009. The imports for the year amounted to $203,000,000.

☞ *There is* no reason to charge Gen. Pierce with lack of spirit or courage at Contreras or Chapultepec.—*Albany Argus.*

Nor at Marathon or Thermopyla, for the same reason—*because he wasn't there!*—*Ex.*

☞ *Where is* your platform, Whigs? gentlemen, give us a platform! A platform!—*Tunes and Keystone.*

That fellow need not bawl so lustily for a platform. The hangman will provide him one at the proper time.—*Prentice.*

☞ *The* quarterly returns of marriages, births and deaths in England for the quarter to 31st March, has just been published. The numbers are as follows:—Marriages, 32,933 couples; births, 159,136; deaths, 100,813. In neither case is there any remarkable departure from an average.

☞ *The Union Party in Georgia.*—The Savannah Republican recommends the disbanding of the Union party in that State. It says the people have failed to respond to the action of the Convention, and that the dissolution of the party is inevitable. The Republican's object appears to be, to consolidate the Whig strength.

☞ *Another Destroyer.*—It is stated that in the city of New York alone, there are annually retailed not less than 50,000 lbs of opium, most of which is consumed as a stimulant! Opium chewing is a beastly practice, and its consequences to health