Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 4.

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 THACKER,	14.	J. H. CAMPBELL,
3.	JOHN W. STORES,	15.	JAMES D. PAXTON,
4.	JOHN P. VERREE,	16.	J. K. DAVIDSON,
5.	S. McFARLANE,	17.	Dr. J. McCULLOCH,
6.	J. W. FULLER,	18.	RALPH DEAKE,
7.	JAMES PENROSE,	19.	JOHN LINTON,
8.	JOHN SHEIPER,	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.	MAHLON C. MERCER,	24.	DORNAN PHILIPS,

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.

☞ WE PUBLISH several *Communications*, this week, from different writers, on the subject of *Ventilation of Mines*. They will be found to contain much valuable information, and may afford many useful suggestions. The subject is an important one and has of late attracted much attention in this Region. The authors of the articles alluded to are thoroughly conversant with the Mining business, *practically* as well as theoretically—their opinions are, therefore, the more worthy of public confidence.

CONGRESS ADJOURNED.

The adjournment of Congress, on Monday, has no doubt produced a general gratification—no less experienced, we presume, by the out-siders than by the members themselves. The session was prolonged through nine months. The public had grown weary of Congressional speeches—documents had become a decided "bore,"—reporters were sick of their monotonous duties, and editors were worn out with their everlasting vigilance to discover something in the daily proceedings worthy of record. Monday last, therefore, was regarded as the beginning of a most acceptable holiday.

The early part of the session was "flat, stale and unprofitable," while the close, as usual with several of our late Congresses, was characterized principally by the undeliberate haste with which much important business was transacted. By dint of hard labor, the main Appropriation Bills—the Civil and Diplomatic, the Army, the Post Office and Ocean Postage Bills—were passed in the last hours. The new Newspaper Postage Law and the River and Harbor Bill, appropriating two million dollars to the improvement of inland navigation, were also passed. These are all important—almost indispensable, but why not attended to long ago?

Altogether the session was a most unprofitable one. Much of the time was occupied in President-making and speeches for Buncombe, for which the people have to pay at a round rate. Several important matters, in which the whole country is more or less interested, were left *in statu quo*. The Tariff, notwithstanding all the promises of the Pennsylvania Locofocos, last Fall, remains unchanged—another year of suffering and ruin must be borne by our manufacturing interests. The people are now satisfied there is but one way to remedy this matter, and from present indications, they seem determined to apply it before long—that is, to secure a Whig Congress. The Opposition having the balance of power in their own hands, this session—there being a majority of *fourteen* in the Senate, and of *fifty-five* in the House—had every opportunity to carry out their promises—nothing could have prevented them making any change in the Tariff they pleased, but we have seen how they used, or rather abused, this advantage.

We are firmly persuaded that the great mass of the people of the United States are misrepresented in Congress on this subject—they desire Protection, and it is only thro' such political tricks and deceitful promises, as were made use of hereabouts, last Fall, that we have not had the necessary Tariff regulations long ago. The people are, however, beginning to awake from their lethargy—the scales are falling from their eyes—"SCOTT, GRAHAM and Protection to American interests" is the great rallying cry of the country, and before long we may expect to see not only another efficient Whig administration at the head of affairs, but a Whig Congress, to make our national laws, for the best interests of the country, in accordance with the will of the people, instead of squandering their time and eating up the public money, in fruitless discussions and political manœuvring.

WHIG ENTHUSIASM IN PHILADA.

The Mass Meeting in Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, to welcome the returning Congressmen, is represented as an immense gathering of the people—it is estimated that not less than twenty thousand persons were present. Addresses were severally delivered by Hon. Jos. R. Chandler, Hon. Henry D. Moore, Hon. S. W. Parker of Philadelphia, Col. Taylor of Ohio, Hon. Edward Stanly, of N. C., and others. Among the resolutions adopted, we note the following embodiment of the truthful and expressive sentiments of every true-hearted Pennsylvanian:

Resolved, That the scornful refusal of the present Congress to relieve the country from the blasting tyranny of the British Tariff, affords another instance of Locofoco perfidy, and another proof of Locofoco subserviency to that nation which, having crushed industry on our shores, now drives it, before her cannon, from our seas—a subserviency which has gained for Mr Pierce the aid of her purse and her press as the *cherished ally of England and her interests*; that Pennsylvania, so long oppressed and so often deceived, sees in the contemptuous disregard of the pledges made at the last election, a renewal of the Kane fraud of 1844, and learns that her wrong, too long and tamely endured, can only be righted by crushing the party that makes and mocks at her calamity.

☞ The Whigs of New Hampshire, in State Convention, on Wednesday, nominated JAMES BELL for Governor.

☞ WEATHER warm and unsettled.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Scott and Graham Club, No. 1 of Pottsville.—September 4*, 1852.—The Club met according to adjournment at the house of Col JOHN C. LESSIG. The Club was called to order by the President at the usual time, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The Committee on frame and arrangements reported progress and were continued. The Committee on documents reported arrangement for an unlimited supply for distribution. Report adopted and the Committee discharged.

On motion the thanks of the Club were tendered to the chairman of the Committee, MYER STROUSE, Esq., for the efficient manner in which he discarged the duties of his appointment.

On Motion MYER STROUSE, Esq., was appointed a standing Committee to procure documents.

On Motion a committee of four for Pottsville, and one for each election district, were appointed by the President to take charge of documents, and facilitate their distribution through the County.

Pottsville Committee—John P. Bertram, John C. Neville, Andrew Mortimer and Capt. P. Wool.

Messrs. Myer Strouse, Esq., Maj. James H. Campbell and N. M. Wilson, Esq., were appointed a committee to extend invitations to speakers for the Mass Meeting on the 25th.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to notify the Finance committee of their appointment and request their attention to their duties.

On Motion the committee on Banner were instructed to proceed in their duties.

On Motion Messrs. James H. Campbell, John Ruch and Samuel Sillyman, Esqrs., were appointed a committee to take into consideration the present condition of the "*Old Chippewa*," and increase its circulation.

On Motion the Club adjourned to meet at Col. JOHN C. LESSIG's on Wednesday Evening, September 8th, at 8 o'clock.

D. G. McGOWAN, *Presit*
M. EDGAR RICHARDS, *Rec. Sec'y.*

☞ *Secure your doors and windows.*—On Saturday night last, an attempt was made to rob the house of Mr. Geo. H. Potts, of this Borough. The Burglars succeeded in unlocking the door and entering, but the family were luckily awakened by some accidental noise, and Mr. P. calling for his gun, the party decamped before having time to gather up any plunder.

On the next (Sunday,) night, Mr. Geo. Lauer's house in the Orchard was entered, and some eighteen dollars and a silver watch carried off.

Similar attempts at robbery have, also, been made recently in Port Carbon, but as yet we have heard of nothing being effected. For some years past, we have been occasionally troubled in the same way and, of late, there have been a number of petty depredations committed in the neighborhood of Mount Carbon. Our citizens should be on the alert—it is well to be always prepared for such visitors—they come unexpectedly and, therefore, cannot expect any very ceremonious reception

☞ *The Clay Monument.*—This generous enterprise is being prosecuted with a zeal worthy of the gentlemen who have it in charge, and alike creditable to the public spirit of the citizens of the County. The people may rest assured everything will be done—well too, and expeditiously—to complete the Monument as early as possible.

There are now seven masons actively engaged on the stone-work of the base on the ground, and the Statue is being completed by Mr. Wood with all possible despatch. The Treasurer reports a favorable state of the finances.

The Finance Committee have appointed JOHN T. WERNER, Esq., as Collector for the County, with power to appoint sub-agents. Mr. W. is furnished with two sets of Lithographs, copies of which he will dispose of to subscribers, according to the plan of the National Washington Monument.

The last Lithograph is a beautiful engraving, such as will be regarded a handsome ornament in every family.

☞ *The runaway* of two horses with a wagon, in Centre Street, on Tuesday evening, kicked up quite a dust, and created a general commotion for a few minutes, among the street-walkers, biped and quadruped. An apple cart was overturned at the corner of Market Street and "all the peaches spilled," besides other catastrophes similarly disastrous, but fortunately nobody hurt. The bloods were stopped at Minersville Road. Drivers should be careful of their teams—a runaway horse in a crowded street is neither the most pleasant nor the least dangerous sight to witness, especially if the observer happens to be in the way.

☞ *Water in Tamaqua.*—The Tamaquans seem delighted (and well they may be, and proud too,) with the water arrangements lately completed by their Borough fathers. They have succeeded in introducing a plentiful supply of the pure liquid to every part of the town. It is brought from Rabbs Run, a distance of two miles, with a fall of 175 feet, so that no Fire Engines are needed—the weight of the descending water being sufficient to get a heavy stream over the top of the highest houses. The cost has been $23,000

☞ *Circus.*—As previously announced, Johnson & Co's Empire Circus will exhibit in this place next Wednesday, at Minersville on Thursday, and at Tamaqua on Friday. Such entertainments are generally well attended here—a rush may, therefore, be expected next Wednesday, especially as this establishment is represented as being unusually entertaining and peculiarly worthy of patronage.

☞ *A Large Train.*—The Schuylkill Haven *Miscellany* mentions a train of 211 *loaded cars* brought over the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad, some days ago, by the Locomotive Neptune. The coal weighed 975 1-20 tons, this added to weight of cars (515 8-20 tons,) makes a total weight of 1500 9-20 tons at one draught, the heaviest ever hauled over the road

☞ *Big Tomatoes.*—Mr. Reuben Peale left with us some days ago two very large tomatoes, raised on his place, N. Manheim Township, in this County. The largest measures 18 *inches in circumference and weighs 2 lbs.* We shall be glad to hear from any of our neighbors who can beat it.

☞ *A fire* occurred at Minersville, on Tuesday afternoon last, destroying two houses, one of Mr. M Weaver, and the other of Mr. Geo. Reese. It is supposed to have originated from a spark from a Locomotive.

☞ *At a meeting* of the I. O. of O. F. of Harmony Lodge, at Tamaqua, last week, appropriate resolutions were adopted in relation to the death of John Bluitt, Sr., late a member of that Lodge.

☞ *The Schuylkill Haven Miscellany* notices the prospect of an early completion of the new Railroad Depot in that place. It is represented as a large and commodious building.

☞ *Two fine mules* of Mr. Jack Temple's, attached to the Coal Cars were run over by the Passenger train, a short distance below the Pottsville Depot, on Wednesday last.

☞ *The Schuylkill County Bible Society* will meet in Rev. Mr. Carnahan's Church, Market Street, Monday evening. Addresses will be delivered as usual—see notice.

☞ *A Camp Meeting* will be held by the English Methodists next week, in Boyer's Grove, above Schuylkill Haven.

☞ PLAIN ARITHMETIC.—The Publisher of the *Miners' Journal* claims to have doubled the circulation of that paper within the last five years. That may all be very true, and yet the circulation be still quite small. For if the circulation five years ago was but 330, it will be seen that it may have been doubled and yet be *only six hundred and sixty!*—*Emporium.*

Good arithmetic that—the Judge when at school was, no doubt, head in his Multiplication Table Class. Will he cipher this out by the same rule: If the *Emporium*, having passed its 14th anniversary, has not yet arrived at years of discretion, how long before it will reach the period of its nonentity?

☞ SATURDAY'S STORM.—The storm of last Saturday seems to have been very general—our exchanges furnish accounts of floods and freshets, in various parts of the country. The fruit trees and crops in many places were much injured by being broken and beaten down by the heavy rain.—Portions of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad, for some eight miles out of Baltimore, were washed away, interrupting the travel for several days.

☞ CAMPAIGN FIRES—A large and enthusiastic Whig meeting was held in Washington city, on Wednesday evening. Mr. Berrien of Ohio, and Gov. Hale of Florida were the Speakers.

☞ WANTED—moulds to cast votes in.

THE PRICE OF LABOR.

THE HOPE OF THE REPUBLIC.

One of the most eloquent speeches we have ever read was recently delivered to a mass meeting of the Whigs in New York by Mr. TOMLINSON. We published an extract before, but we repeat it in order to get the concluding portion of the speech, which truly declares that keeping up the price of labor in this country is the *Hope of the Republic*:

"Regardless of men, we are called upon to sustain principles, to elect the platforms.

The Democratic platform is a cold, cheerless and barren platform, made of British Iron, heated by British Coal, riveted by British Labor: its champion, THE LONDON TIMES. There is no living thing upon it. It sustains the coffin of River and Harbor and great Internal Improvements.

Our platform is made of American Iron, is heated by American Coal, riveted by American Labor. It has two champions—the living and the dead—HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER.

But Free-Trade is right. So Peace is right. We require Protection for Free-Trade, as we require fortresses and ships of war for Peace. Names are things. Mere music thrilling in the word Free!—Free Lands, Free Homes, Free Men, Free-Trade! But death to British Free-Trade! All hail to AMERICAN FREE-TRADE!

Labor is not so material a thing as a ship—it is not as visible. It is down in the mines, up in the garret, or far away in the factory.

The Democratic Congress protected the Collins line of steamers by a direct money grant against Free-Trade, and the Congress did right. They would not see our gallant crafts borne down by British ships, with Free-Trade at the helm.

Then why permit Labor to be destroyed by this same Free-Trade, disguised in British bales and in British freight?

THERE IS NO HOPE for AMERICAN INDUSTRY FROM THE DEMOCRACY.

In this contest there will be no temporary delusion of Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of '42—no noise and confusion to hide the abandonment of River and Harbor Improvements.

Franklin Pierce is the living embodiment of his platform; the history of his political life consists in his refusing to do anything for his country. His policy was so cheerless that he voted against beneficent measures that Jackson maintained; his constitutional scruples were so nice that he opposed relief to the widow of President Harrison, that the Senate granted.

Whigs of principle, you who are uninfluenced by the ambition of men, cannot hesitate.

WINFIELD SCOTT is a Whig, honest and capable, who has discharged every trust with fidelity to his country.

He will not force the country into war to give renown to the administration. His military laurels are bright, he cannot add to their glory. His ambition will be to entwine and adorn them with civic wreaths.

If war should threaten, who more wise to avert? If war should come, who more strong to withstand the shock?

The future is shrouded in gloom; the young enthusiast, inspired by his hopes, writes the Republic eternal!

The patriot boy, who keeps holy vigil by the lamp of Freedom in Oppression's lands, prays that it may be immortal.

The imprisoned, as the sun goes down to the great West, pictures in the golden clouds America as a mail-clad warrior, breaking with Intervention's iron arm the tortures of Despotism!

The misanthropic historian fancies that he sees the beginning of the Republic's fall. He reads and knows that the staff on which a nation leans is its labor; break it, make it bow—degrade it—it competes for its own ruin. He knows that Craft is ever ready to circumvent Toil. He sees the Democratic party, with blind fury and popular cry, striking down the LABOR WHICH IS THE HOPE OF THE REPUBLIC.

Be of good cheer, ye whose young hours are not saddened by the gloom of the past.—Lift up the holy banner, and with it THE LABOR OF THE LAND. Write on it "AMERICAN FREE-TRADE.' Be American in your aims and in your policy. Inspired by our principles—animated by the glory of the old soldier, who never lost, let us win the great battle. Then the fears of the misanthropist may vanish—the prayer of the patriot be answered, and our Republic, holding high the torch of civilization, shall melt into light the despotism of every land, and live majestic in immortal youth."

THE WAY OF THE DEMAGOGUE.

The following is an extract from the speech of JAMES T. BRADY, delivered at the meeting in New York condemning the surrender of Kaine, at which he presided:

"If I know my self—if I believe in God—if I hope for an eternity, I desire to see England humbled and Ireland free I would be no man were it otherwise, I would betray my name, my nature and my origin, it with my whole heart I did not desire to see England in ruins. There is no Irishman, who is not a creature, and renegade, that would not offer up his life, give his blood, drop by drop, his flesh piece by piece, if, by so doing, he could crush, destroy, annihilate that hellish power [Cheers.]

This same JAMES T. BRADY is a Locofoco leader in New York, and one of the strongest champions of British Free Trade policy in the country. How can such a man speak as above and then read the following from the London *Times* of July 6th, without the blush of shame at his lying observations?

"*In respect to the Tariff policy, we take Gen. Pierce to be a fair representative of the opinions of Mr. Calhoun*, AND AS SUCH A VALUABLE PRACTICAL ALLY TO THE COMMERCIAL POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN."

There! you canting, drivelling hypocrite: you want to "annihilate the hellish power of Great Britain" do you, at the very moment you are trying to move heaven and earth to elevate a man to the Presidency in whom Great Britain expects to find such a "valuable ally" in the promotion of her commercial interests! This is a likely story, isn't it? *Phila. Daily News.*

ENGLAND AND OUR TARIFF.

English merchants, English manufacturers and English monopolists are opposed to any change being made by our Congress in the Tariff of 1846. Why they are so is well explained in the following from the N. Y. *Tribune*:

"The object of England is, so far as possible, to destroy our manufactures, to shut up our mills, mines and furnaces, and to compel the American people to made agriculture their almost exclusive employment. This is done that she may continue to be the manufacturing and commercial center of the world, whereto all other nations must resort to sell their raw products and to buy manufactured goods. This object is easily attained in respect to any nation, whenever it opens its markets without restriction to the overwhelming power of the capital and skill of Great Britain, whose merchants are always able, by losses of trifling account to them, to break down the industry of such a nation, and thus to assume for themselves the control of its markets, and all its financial affairs. To open our markets to England is not to enact commercial freedom, but to yield ourselves an easy prey to arrogant commercial despotism."

☞ "WHAT ARE THE WHIGS FIGHTING FOR?"—The Whigs are fighting for the man who has been fighting for his country for more than forty years; for river improvements; for harbor improvements; for railroad improvements; for American industry; for the development of the resources of the country; for the elevation of the people, socially, intellectually, and religiously; for the perpetuation of the Union and liberties of our happy land; for all the vast and varied interests of the country; which we desire shall be placed on a stable and prosperous foundation; for true men, tried patriots; in fine, for SCOTT, GRAHAM, OUR COUNTRY and VICTORY! That's what we are fighting for. Are not the prizes valuable beyond comparison and worth any struggle to secure them!

☞ THE LATEST information from General PIERCE gives the public the astonishing fact, *that he recently shook hands with a man who was plainly dressed!* That throws the *candy* into the shade.

☞ A LATE writer, speaking of sour krout, says: "It is the connecting link between damaged cabbage and pickled manure."

☞ *Won't Serve.*—Geo. R. Powell has declined to serve on the Locofoco Electoral ticket in Tennessee.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

BLOODHOUND MALIGNITY.

BRITISH LOCOFOCO VINDICATION.

Since the commencement of the canvass we have met with various specimens of bloodhound malignity in many of the British Free Trade papers, and we have preserved them for publication, so that the hard fisted yeomanry of Schuylkill county might be able to see the manner in which the Hero of three Wars is slandered and maligned by the British Loco Foco Free Trade Press.

The following are a few of the arguments used by them to bring ridicule and defeat upon the Old Hero and Patriot:

"If the Democrats could contrive to fasten a peacock's tail to the old General, he would strut himself to death by the middle of October."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"We charge Gen. Scott with COWARDICE."—*Pennsylvanian.*

"Gen. Scott is vain, empty, proud and silly."—Mr. Pierce's Biography, page 57.

"Old Fuss and Feathers—Winfield Scott!
The chieftain's deeds proclaim—
With foes before, behind, a shot
He bobbed at Lundy's Lane.—*Dem. Sourg.*

"History tells us that Scott led to a most DISASTROUS and DISCREDITABLE defeat at Queenstown Heights. In that battle he was not only defeated by a greatly inferior force, but he was also taken prisoner by the British; and with him the British took more prisoners than they had men in the fight."—From the New Hampshire *Patriot*, Pierce's Home Organ.

"The Whigs seem to think Scott ought to be elected President because no one is obliged to ask who he is; contending that every body has heard of him. What schoolboy has not heard of General Benedict Arnold? If he were alive, would you elect him on the same merit."—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

"The proud man General Scott is a FOOL in his fermentation, swelling and boiling like a porridge pot. He sets his feathers like an owl, to swell and seem bigger than he is. He is troubled with an inflammation of self-conceit, that renders him the MAN OF PASTEBOARD, and a TRUE BUCKRAM KNIGHT."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Such are the weapons of defamation used by the independent Loco Foco press, and for aught we know, these same liars and slanderers are in the pay of British *importers*, who have a deep interest at stake in the election of Mr. Pierce, the *ally* of Free Trade England. This is a specimen of Loco Foco gratitude for long faithful public service; such is the reward these *honorable men* mete out to one

"Who charged the blazing cannon, o'er heaps of slain,
Unfurled the stripes and stars at bloody Lundy's Lane."

Such is the glory and honor, these recreants and cowards, (who stab in the back a defenceless man,) would award to WINFIELD SCOTT, whose body has been riddled with British bullets in defence of his country.

From these base and malignant attacks, imputing cowardice and incompetency to him, let us turn to the TESTIMONY of men of all parties voluntarily proffered when he was not a candidate for office, and when it was not the interest of partizan malignants to blacken his character or fame.

THE TESTIMONY OF MADISON.

At 27, said President Madison, after Scott's brilliant Canadian campaign, "Put him down a Major-General; I am done with objections to his youth." And he was so promoted, the youngest Major-General ever known in the American Army.

At 28, he offered General Scott the post of Secretary of War, being the youngest man to whom a Cabinet office has ever been proffered by any President.

RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS.

Near the close of the War, Congress passed a resolution of thanks, on the 3d of November, 1814, in which Scott was not only complimented for his skill and gallantry, *but for his uniform good conduct throughout the war*—a compliment paid to no other officer by Congress. The following is the resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause a gold medal, to be struck with suitable emblems and devices, and presented to Major-General Scott, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his distinguished services, in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niagara, and of his unshaken GALLANTRY AND good conduct in sustaining the military reputation of the ARMS OF THE UNITED STATES."

MONROE'S OPINION.

President Monroe presented General Scott, on the 26th of February, 1825, the medal voted to him by Congress, in a speech from which we extract the following:

"Your conduct in the late war merited and obtained, in a high degree, the approbation of Congress and your country.

"In rendering justice to you, I recur with pleasure to the report made of those actions by the military commander, the most competent judge of your merit. In the battle of Chippewa, he says, you are entitled to the highest praise your country can bestow; and that we are indebted to you, more than to any other person, for the victory obtained in it.

"In the battle of Niagara you commenced the action, and your gallantry in several severe encounters, until disabled by severe wounds, was equally distinguished"

RESOLUTIONS OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The following resolutions were *unanimously* adopted by the Virginia Legislature, in February, 1816:

Resolved unanimously, by the Senate and House of Delegates of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in general assembly convened, that the Governor be, and he is hereby requested, to present the thanks of this general assembly to Major-General Winfield Scott, a native citizen of this State, for his *uniform good conduct* in sustaining the military reputation of the United States, in every conflict or engagement in which he was present during the late war with England, but more especially in the successive engagements of Chippewa and Niagara.

"*Resolved, also unanimously*, that the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to cause a suitable sword, with proper emblems and devices thereto to be fairly presented to Major-General Scott, as a mark of the high opinion this assembly entertains of his *gallantry* and *distinguished services*, in the battles of Chippewa and Niagara."

GOV. D. D. TOMPKIN'S OPINION.

The Legislature of New York also passed similar resolutions. On the 25th of November, 1816, Gov. Tompkins presented to Gen. Scott, the sword, thus voted to him, and made an address from which we extract the following:

"In adverting, sir, to your claims of distinction it would be sufficient to say, that, on all occasions, you have displayed the *highest* military accomplishments, the most *ardent* attachment to the *rights* and *honor* of your country, and the most *intrepid* exertions in their support.

* * * * * * *

The shores of Niagara, from Erie to Ontario, are inscribed with *your name*, and with the names of your brave companions. The defeat of the enemy at Fort George will not be forgotten. The memorable conflict on the plains of Chippewa, and the appalling night battle on the heights of Niagara, are events which have added new celebrity to the spot where they happened, lightening the majesty of the stupendous cataract by combining with its natural all the force of the moral sublime.

* * * * * * *

And so long as the beautiful and sublime shall be objects of admiration among men—so long as the whelming waters of Erie shall be tumbled into the awful depths of Niagara—so long shall the splendid action in which *you* have had so *conspicuous* a share, endure in the memory of man."

KOSCIUSKO'S OPINION.

In a letter written by him to a friend in 1815, he spoke of Gen. Scott then in Europe as follows:

"Be pleased to convey my compliments to Gen. Scott, and especially for his victories in Canada.—I hope the Americans will follow his example—his COURAGE, his ENERGY and his VIRTUES."

SCOTT AT TAMMANY HALL.

On September 17th, 1818, the anniversary of the seige of Fort Erie was celebrated at Tammany Hall, and Gen. Scott was selected to preside. The following toast was offered by the heroic Col. Croghan, and drank with all the honors:

"Major-Gen. Winfield Scott.—The soldier's boast.—his country's pride—in battle a roaring storm—mild as the evening sun in peace."

GEN. JACKSON'S CONFIDENCE IN SCOTT.

In 1832, Gen. Scott was selected by President Jackson as a confidential agent of the Government to proceed to Charleston, and there uphold the laws and power of the Government, at the same time that he sought to conciliate the excited Nullifiers. Gen. Lewis Cass, then Secretary of War, in his official instructions says:

"He (President Jackson) has FULL CONFIDENCE in your JUDGMENT and DISCRETION. * * * You are at the liberty to take such measures as *you* may think prudence and a just precaution requires."

GEN. CASS'S OPINION.

After Scott had in 1832, composed the Black Hawk difficulties on the frontier, and negotiated important Treaties with the Sacs and Foxes and Winnebagoes, Gen. Cass, then Secretary of War, offered the following tribute to his services on his return:

"Allow me to congratulate you, sir, upon this fortunate consummation of your arduous duties, and to express my entire approbation of the whole course of *your* proceedings, during a series of difficulties requiring *higher moral courage*, than the operations of an active campaign under ordinary circumstances."

GOV. MARCY'S JUDGMENT.

After his pacification of the Canadian frontier, on his return, the Legislature of New York, gave him a public supper, at which Gov. Wm. L. Marcy, presided, when the following toast in his honor was drank:

"The SOLDIER, who has ever made the law of the land his supreme rule of action, and who, while he has always fulfilled its utmost requirements, has never, in a single instance, transcended its limits."

VAN BUREN'S CONFIDENCE IN SCOTT.

When a military negotiator was required to pacify the difficulties on the Canadian frontier, and yet it found necessary, to give the British "gun for gun and more,"—and also when the Maine Boundary dispute threatened War, President Van Buren, leaned on the strong arm of Old Chippewa, and selected him above all others for these delicate and responsible duties.

SCOTT ENDORSED BY THE GLOBE.

The Washington *Globe*, the bitter political organ of Jackson's and Van Buren's Administrations, in the Canadian troubles declared, June 6th, 1838:

"Gen. Scott, on the Northern frontier, will be in the midst of scenes familiar to him, and the public have an earnest in the character he established then, that EVERY THING will be done that PRUDENCE, COURAGE and SAGACITY, can do to maintain the PEACE and HONOR of the country."

DR. CHANNING'S OPINION.

This eminent and world-known New England divine, after his removal of the Cherokees, declared:

"To this distinguished man belongs the RARE HONOR of uniting with MILITARY ENERGY and DARING the spirit of a PHILANTHROPIST. His exploits in the field, which placed him in the VERY RANK OF SOLDIERS, have been obscured by the PEREE and POTAGE GLORY of a PACIFICATOR and a friend of mankind. * * It would not be easy to find among us a man of PURER FAME."

JOHN QUINCY ADAM'S OPINION.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered by the Old Man Eloquent in Congress:

"In an experience of more than fifty years in the public service, I have never met a man of more exalted virtues. He possesses higher claims upon his country as a pacificator than a warrior; the lustre of his services in preserving the peace of the country surpassing the brilliancy of his military achievements."

HENRY CLAY'S OPINION.

The Patriot Statesman, in one of his able speeches, thus noticed the achievements of the American Cortez:

"I must take this opportunity to say, that, for skill—for science—for strategy—for bold and daring fighting—for chivalry of individuals and masses, that portion of the Mexican War which was conducted by the gallant Scott as Chief Commander, stands UNRIVALLED either by the deeds of Cortez himself, or by those of any other commander, in ancient or modern times"

DANIEL WEBSTER'S OPINION.

The Sage of Massachusetts spoke as follows in the Senate on the 22d of Mar. 1848:

"I understand there is a report on the table from Gen. Scott, a man who has performed the most brilliant campaign on recent military record, a man who has warred against the enemy, warred against the climate, warred against a thousand unpropitious circumstances, and has carried the flag of his country to the Capital of the enemy, honorably, proudly, HUMANELY, to his own permanent honor, and the great military credit of his country."

OPINION OF THE PHILADELPHIA DEMOCRACY.

The following is one of the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Democracy of the City and County of Philadelphia, held in Independence Square, on the 12th of April, 1848, to rejoice over the victories achieved by our army in Mexico, at which Hon. John T. SMITH, presided. Andrew Miller submitted the resolutions, and Col. John W. Forney, Col. Thomas B. Florence, and Hon. Charles Brown were speakers:

"Resolved, THAT WE FEEL PRIDE AND SATISFACTION AT THE MILITARY SKILL DISPLAYED BY **MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT**, at the siege of Vera Cruz, and we tender to him, and the officers and soldiers and seamen under his command, *our hearty thanks* for the *distinguished* ability, discipline, and bravery, which have actuated and been displayed by every American volunteer and regular soldier in that memorable action; in which the Gibraltar of the new world has fallen before the Army and Navy of the United States of America."

THE OPINION OF THE UNION.

The Washington *Union*, of April 10th, 1847, spoke thus:

"We have taken the Gibralter of the Western Continent. The *gratitude and admiration* of a free people are due to Maj. Gen. SCOTT. In less than eleven months a succession of achievements has poured in upon us, which would grace the annals of any people under the sun."

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC ENDORSEMENT.

"It seems to us that the *merit* of Gen. SCOTT, in gaining the late astounding victories before Mexico, HAS NOT AS YET RECEIVED ITS FITTING TRIBUTE FROM THE PUBLIC PRESS. His political opinions must necessarily ever debar him from receiving the suffrages of the Democratic party for the Chief Magistracy of the Union. But his circumstance cannot prevent us from seeing that this great soldier has DESERVED EXCEEDINGLY WELL OF THE REPUBLIC, AND ACQUIRED A VERY STRONG TITLE TO THE REVERENCE AND GRATITUDE OF HIS COUNTRYMEN."—*Hartford Times*, 1848.

"We cannot bring ourselves to make any apology for what appears to us a JUST NOTICE of General SCOTT, on the score of his being a Whig. A sense of gratitude for his distinguished services in this war WOULD NOT PERMIT US TO SAY LESS. The fame of a victorious General cannot justly be held to belong to any party. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE WHOLE NATION."—*Hartford Times*, 1848.

☞ *The* New York *Courier and Enquirer*, whose editor was one of the earliest and and most active advocates of the nomination of Mr. Webster, now gives the following judicious counsel:

"The palpable course of Mr. Webster's friends, is to be true to their principles; and if they cannot have Mr. Webster for their candidate, they as Whigs, should vote for Gen. Scott because he is not only immeasurably the superior of Gen. Pierce, but because he is the nominee of the Whig Convention, and the very man of all others, that the Whigs of the whole country prefer if they cannot have Mr. Webster. To abstain from voting is virtually casting a vote for Pierce, against Internal Improvements, and in favor of British Free Trade."

☞ *The Democrats* have already charged Gen. Scott with being a "traitor," a "coward," a "swindler," a "fool," and a "liar." To all such charges we have no response to make, except forty years of glorious deeds—a life perilled for the independence and happiness of his country—a body riddled by British bullets—a character which had passed the ordeal of envy and malice, and received the endorsement of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison and Taylor.

☞ *The Good Cause Progressing.*—The St Louis *Intelligencer* states that several steamboats, running from that port have abolished the bars usually kept on board of packet-boats. Much good is said to have resulted from this in the additional safety of passengers, owing to the fact that no opportunity is afforded either to them or the officers of the boat to indulge in the spirit of recklessness resulting from the excitement produced by drinking.

☞ *Lieut. A. Marsh*, a decided Democrat, addressed the Scott Club at Whitestown, Oneida county, New York, and gave in his adhesion to General Scott. He said that he had loved him ever since he served him, and that Scott raised him up with his own hand when he lay wounded on the field.

☞ *Hard to Please.*—The Locos abused Henry Clay because he *fought* a duel: they are now abusing General Scott because he *refused* to do the same. Gentlemen fault-finders, tell us what will please you in this matter, so that in future conventions your tastes may be duly consulted.

☞ *The Bank Hating Party.*—The Legislature of Virginia last session was almost unanimously Locofoco, and during the session chartered *eighteen new banks*. With what a perfect hatred do not these Locofocos hate the rascally banks! Only eighteen gulped down at a single swallow!

☞ *After* General Scott's glorious victories in Mexico, Mr. Polk had him arrested. At that time a Locofoco President could very easy arrest his person, but the whole Locofoco party cannot now arrest his popularity.

☞ *The only* newspaper published in the United States in the Italian language goes for Scott and Graham, and it is said that such is the determination of the Italians generally in the country.

☞ *Senator Jones* returned to Washington from Tennessee on Saturday. He says there is no more doubt that Gen. Scott will carry Tennessee, than there is that he will carry Vermont.

☞ *Gen. Scott* was burned in effigy at Delphi, on Thursday night last. What do his old soldiers think of that? Je is all right. Go ahead, gentlemen.—*Lafayette (La.) Journal.*

☞ *The correspondence* of the New York *Tribune* gives it as a rumor in Washington, that Col. Benton is about coming out against Pierce and King.

☞ *Franklin Pierce* enlisted as a private in the Mexican war.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.* And remained *private* during its battles.—*Ex.*

☞ *Pierce Campaign Paper.*—The London (British) *Times* will be published as a Pierce Campaign paper until the election in November.

VISIT TO POTTSVILLE.—NATHAN LAKESFORD FOSTER, author of "*The Last of his Family, and other Poems*," proposes to call on the citizens of Potsville next week, with the fifth edition of this work, improved and beautified.

The Christian *Advocate and Journal*, of New York, says: "In view of his character as a Christian poet, we recommend his productions."

The Philadelphia *U. S. Gazette* says: "The different pieces bear upon them the impress of poetic genius and classic education."

The Baltimore *Patriot* says: "It would seem that the author's muse had inspired him with thoughts drawn principally from the pure fountain of Christian love." [September 4, 1852.] 36-1t

DR. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry, with the written signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper—the original and only genuine *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, was introduced in the year 1828, and has been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. For ten years it has proved more efficacious as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, in its incipient stages, than any other medicine.

Various conjectures and surmises have arisen respecting its composition; some physicians have supposed it to contain iodine, other ignorant pretenders say it must contain mercury, and to some such substance they attribute its singular efficacy. As such opinions are altogether erroneous, and calculated to prejudice many persons against it, we PLEDGE OUR HONOR that it contains nothing of this kind, or anything the least injurious; on the contrary, it is composed of the most simple substances, the principal of which are the extracts of tar and wild cherry bark, and the whole secret of its efficacy consists in the mode by which they are prepared.

SETH W. FO