Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 11.

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. STORER,	15. JAMES D. PAYTON,
4. JOHN P. VERREE,	16. J. K. DAVIDSON,
5. B. MCILVAINE,	17. Dr. J. McCULLOCH,
6. J. W. FULLER,	18. RALPH DRAKE,
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. DAVID ALTON,	23. CHRIST. MEYERS,
12. MARTON C. MERCER,	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.

WOODWARD ON FOREIGNERS.

The Locos are prating at a terrible rate because General SCOTT expressed some Native American sentiments ten or twelve years ago, and which, owing to the change of circumstances which induced their avowal at the time, he has since openly corrected, as every honest and candid man would do.

And yet this same Locofoco party, who are moving heaven and earth, and using every means, holy and unholy, to wheedle the foreign vote of the country into the support of their Presidential candidates, are now inconsistent and impudent enough in Pennsylvania to ask the same foreign vote to elect GEORGE W. WOODWARD to the Supreme Bench of the State—a man whose hostility to foreigners has for years been proverbial—who, in the Reform Convention, in 1837, moved to instruct a committee to report a clause to *amend* the Constitution so as to *prevent any foreigners*, who might arrive in the State after the 4th of July, 1841, *from acquiring the right to vote or hold office in the Commonwealth.* This was his position then and he has never been known to change it. He not only introduced the above motion, but made a flaming speech in its advocacy, which may be found in the printed proceedings of the convention, and from which the following extract is taken:

"Sir, I appreciate as much as any man living, the many political rights and privileges which I, in common with the people of the United States, are now enjoying; but it is my honest impression that we do but squander those privileges in conferring them upon every individual who chooses to come and claim them. He knew that a great portion of those who came among us from foreign countries, consist *frequently* of the *worst* part of the population of those countries, that they are *unacquainted* with the *value* of those privileges, and that, therefore, they *do not know* how to value them. I think that in thus conferring them indiscriminately upon all, we are doing injury to our liberties and our institutions; and I believe if the time has not come, it will *speedily*, when it will be indispensably necessary either for this body, or for some other body of this State, or of the United States, to inquire whether it is not right to put some plan into execution *by which foreigners should be prevented from controlling our elections, and how leating our American citizens at the polls.*"

Mr. WOODWARD, the author of these sentiments, now heads the Locofoco electoral ticket, holds the commission as Judge of the Supreme Court, by appointment from Gov. Bigler, and has just been nominated as the candidate for that office. We want to see consistency in this matter. If they will abuse Gen. SCOTT for sentiments he has long since changed, why honor Judge WOODWARD, who expressed similar opinions and still entertains them? We say, *still* entertains them, for it was no longer ago than last Fall, he wrote a letter attempting to justify his previous position, in which he used this language,—

"Who would complain of my proposition? Certainly no foreigner then in the country—none on his way to this country—none who should choose to come before the 4th of July 1841—for none of these were to be excluded from anything—either a residence or political privileges amongst us. Nor could those who should choose to come after the 4th of July, 1841, complain, for they would have had nearly four years' notice that *they were not to share in our political privileges.*"

Fair play is a jewel—we mean to hold these Locofoco lovers of foreign votes to practice what they preach.

WHIG DOCTRINE IN N. HAMPSHIRE.

THE RELIGIOUS TEST DENOUNCED!

The New Hampshire Religious Test business has been a thorn in Locofoco sides ever since the opening of the campaign—it haunts them most tormentingly. They positively hate to hear the subject mentioned, and every imaginable subterfuge has been invented to shirk the naked truth of their responsibility for the retention of this odious and disgraceful feature in the New Hampshire State Constitution. But the facts of the case prove too strong for them—it is useless to "kick against the pricks." The record of the votes throughout the State, on this question, stands as ineffaceable and indisputable evidence against them.

In addition to this we have a recent declaration of Whig sentiment in New Hampshire, denouncing the Religious Test in the most public manner. On the 1st inst., a Whig State Convention assembled at Concord, to nominate a candidate for the Governor, and form an Electoral ticket. A series of resolutions were also adopted, among which is the following, which clearly vindicates the Whig party in New Hampshire from any participation in the paternity of the Religious Test there, and stamps the accusation of Geo. M. Dallas, and others, to that effect, as grossly false:

Resolved, That we believe it to have been the design of the founders of the government to make America the asylum of the oppressed, but never to the subversion of its distinctive character—that it be the refuge alike from religious and political oppression, and that within its boundaries civil privileges should be unabridged by religious opinions; therefore we, THE WHIGS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, ARE, AS WE ALWAYS HAVE BEEN, DECIDEDLY IN FAVOR OF BLOTTING THE RELIGIOUS TEST FROM OUR STATE CONSTITUTION.

☞ ACCIDENT.—The Reading *Gazette* mentions that on Tuesday, of last week, a Mr. Patton, formerly of Pottsville, was upset in a carriage-drive, in that place. One of the wheels of the vehicle grazed the side of Mr. Patton's head, as he fell, and cut off one of his ears as entirely as if it had been done with a knife. Further than this he sustained no injury.

THE LOCO MEETING AT READING.

The Democrats held a meeting at Reading, last Saturday, as "all the world" knows—so their party papers would have us believe. But, unfortunately for their veracity, and most unfortunately for the thunder of the party, "all the world" doesn't know any such thing, and, therefore, we volunteer our services, to inform a portion of it of this important fact.

The Philadelphia *Argus* and *Pennsylvanian*, we observe, quote the gathering at twenty or thirty thousand! Preposterous. Several Democrats of this place, who were present—the most rabid party men, too—estimate the number at 5000—7000, none pretend to go higher than the latter. A correspondent of the *Ledger*—of course, a partizan writer, who would naturally represent the highest possible figure—says 9000. Well, take it at that, and

"What a fall was there, my countrymen"

Why, with the flaming parade of the anticipated presence of so many big guns, Buchanan, Bigler, "Young America," Governor Lowe, Bissel, Hallett, &c., &c., and in the very heart—the Gibralter of Pennsylvania Democracy—what might "all the world" *not* have expected? If they cannot raise a big Locofoco meeting in Berks county, where, under heaven, can they raise one?

The plain English of the matter is, the meeting was a failure. They intended to get up an immense—an overwhelming meeting, whose numbers would sound perfectly terrible abroad and fairly "astonish the natives" out of their boots. But, confound their stupidity, the leaders, no doubt, tho't, the natives would not appreciate the feast prepared for them, and, accordingly, gave themselves no trouble about it. We say again, the meeting was a failure. The great bulk of the five or seven or nine thousand, (we honestly believe there were not four) who visited Reading that day, came for pleasure and manifested very little concern for the meeting, while the county was not at all represented—with the exception of three solitary districts, no attempt was made to get up any political show whatever. We speak by the card. The fare on the Railroad was reduced to Excursion prices, and the people in Philadelphia, (for it was thence the great influx arrived) both Whigs and Democrats, took advantage of the low fare and pleasant weather to treat themselves to an airing. It was that sent the pretty respectable (there were many Whigs among them) deputation from this place.

We obtrude this notice thus at length upon our readers, just to show up the exaggerating propensities of the opposition about their meetings—they will not tell the truth; and having done that, we drop the subject *instanter*.

LOCOFOCO DECEPTIONS.

Deception No. 1.—The people of this County all remember how the Locofocos, with Frank Hughes at their head, exerted themselves in 1844 to prove that POLK was a better Tariff man than HENRY CLAY, and how that two years after, when the party administration had firmly established itself in power, the Whig Tariff of '42 was repealed, and, through the treachery of GEO. M. DALLAS, the British law was substituted: and every one but too well remembers the prostration of our Iron and Coal interests, and the general breaking up of the manufacturing establishments of the country, that immediately followed this unhallowed act of Locofoco rule. This was Locofoco deception No. 1.

Deception No. 2.—Last Fall the same game was played. On the stump Frank Hughes, everywhere throughout the Region, told the people most positively we should have a new Tariff if Bigler were elected, and his toadies croaked in the same strain.—Bigler was elected, and Congress, with a Locofoco majority of sixty-nine on joint ballot, adjourned after a nine months' lazy session without affording us any relief. The Tariff resolutions passed in the State Legislature last winter, were hardly read even in the lower House at Washington, and we are now just where we started—no better off than before. This is Locofoco deception No. 2.

We appeal to the common sense of our citizens—shall such men, who make politics their trade, who gain fat offices by their lying tricks, and live at their ease at the expense of the people they have made tools of, and laughed in their sleeve to see them so easily duped—shall such men cheat you to your face again? Why, a man who has thus shamelessly abused public confidence as this Locofoco nabob has, should hardly be allowed to speak in public again. Put no more trust in such false promise-makers.—We have but one hope left to secure a new Tariff and that is in a Whig Congress.—PIERCE is an avowed Free-Trader—so is CASS and other of his leading satellites, and there is no chance for Protection from them.—Let us have a Whig administration, backed by a Whig Congress, and a Protective Tariff will be the sure result.

20,000 MAJORITY

FOR SCOTT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A pretty high figure, says one, but we can do it, boys, by going to work effectually.—The people are all for SCOTT—the spoils-men, and those who expect themselves or their friends to benefit by the crumbs of office, support PIERCE for that object only. Thousands upon thousands of honest, patriotic citizens of the Democratic party will either quietly vote for SCOTT or stay at home—*they will not vote against him.* You can depend upon that. It was only the other day that an active, influential German Democrat from Berks county declared, in substance, to one of our citizens, that he had read of SCOTT for the last thirty years—that he knew him to be honest and patriotic, because his own *party papers* so pronounced him, and he never heard anything against him until he was nominated for the Presidency. "I will not," he candidly continued, "vote for PIERCE, because I never heard of him before—it I do not vote for General SCOTT, I will stay at home—*I will not vote against him.*" These are the honest and praiseworthy sentiments of hundreds of thousands right-thinking Democrats in the country, who know that in voting for SCOTT they are not voting against the principles of Democracy, for SCOTT is the greatest defender of Democratic principles and Democratic institutions, now living in this country; yet, fellow-citizens, for the last forty years he has carried a quarter of a pound of British lead in his body, which was deposited there while in the act of tearing down the British flag and trampling it under his feet.

☞ AT THEIR DIRTY WORK AGAIN.—A citizen from the German districts in our county states that the Locofoco leaders are circulating among the Germans that General SCOTT is a Catholic. Here, in the Coal Region, they are trying to convince the adopted citizens that he is a Native. Aren't some of the Locofoco leaders a little too mean and contemptible for the support *of any decent* and honest citizen in the community?

☞ NEXT MONDAY (13th), the Whigs of Baltimore are to celebrate the battles of North Point and Chapultepec, by a Grand Mass Meeting—it is expected to be one of the most splendid gatherings of the canvass.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Court* has been in session during the week. The most interesting cause has been the Pardon case of MICHAEL MURPHY—we have explained it at length before. Gov. JOHNSTON granted him a pardon, before trial, for an assault and battery upon JOSEPH S. SILVER—the latter's counsel contend it was obtained by a misrepresentation of the facts and is therefore invalid. The trial at issue now is to determine the right of the Court to question the validity of such an Instrument. The case is the more interesting from its being the first of the kind on record.

P. S. The Court decided, yesterday morning, that the validity of Pardons could be examined; when the trial was immediately commenced, as to the validity of the particular Pardon in question.

The following proceedings are from our regular reporter:

[REPORTED FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

☞ *Court of Quarter Sessions.*—The Court met at 10 o'clock, Monday, September 6th, and after transacting the usual business, such as appointing officers for the week, &c., they adjourned at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of giving an opportunity to the Loco Focos to hold a County Meeting at the Court House. The meeting was quite a spirited affair, and adjourned at 4 o'clock. There was but little business transacted in the evening, in consequence of there not being any of the parties ready for trial, witnesses, &c. being absent.

On Tuesday, it was pretty much the same thing, parties not being anxious for trial, and the Democratic Whigs being determined to have an opportunity to reply to the speeches made by the Loco Focos on Monday. The business of the County had to stand aside, both on Monday and Tuesday, and it was not until Wednesday morning that a full head of steam was raised. The first case called was the

Com. vs. Robert Reed—Larceny on oath of Jno Maguinis. Ignored and the county pay the cost.

Com. vs. Simpson Wallizer—Assault and Battery, on oath of Gotlieb Weist. The Grand Jury after considering the merits of the case, returned it Ignoramused, and directed the defendant to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Emeluie Sitler—Larceny, on oath of John Felton. There not being sufficient evidence before the Jury, they returned the bill Ignoramus.

Com. vs. John Gillaspie—Rape, on oath of Maria Gehret. True bill. This was the first Jury trial, and occupied the attention of the Court for two days. Gillespie, it appears by the evidence, was one of the respectable band of villains known by the name of the Schuylkill Rangers. After hearing all the evidence in the case, the Jury found him guilty in the manner and form as he stood indicted. John will have to remain in our prison for some time, until he has an ample opportunity to repent the amusements of his youth.

Com. vs. James Johnson—Larceny, on oath of J. W. Ruebright. True Bill. James not having any defence, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced accordingly.

Com. vs. William Dean—Assault and Battery, with intent to commit a Rape, on oath of Robert Kopling. True bill. Jury Trial. This was a contested case, but the Commonwealth failing to make out a good case, the Jury returned a verdict of not guilty, after long speeches from the Attorneys, and the county to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Martin Casey—Assault and Battery, on oath of Margaret Condran. The Grand Jury returned the indictment not a True Bill, and the Court directed Margaret to pay the costs or give security in ten days.

Com. vs. Jacob Gealer—Larceny, on oath of J. B. McCreary. True Bill. Jury Trial. After hearing part of the evidence, the Court directed the Jury to find a verdict of not guilty; there not being any positive evidence against the defendant

Com. vs. William J. Smith—Assault, on oath of Alexander Buch. Ignoramus and County for costs.

Com. vs. William Frey—Assault and Battery, on oath of Geo. Bland. Ignoramus and County for costs.

Com vs. Benj. F. Hughes—Assault and Battery, on oath of Geo. Bland. Ignoramus and County for costs.

Com. vs. Mary Edwards, Catharine Cadmore, Robert Teal, John Margraves—Larceny, on oath of John Evans. This action grew out of one of those dens of iniquity, which are strewed over the County of Schuylkill.

Mrs. Edwards keeps a house of ill-fame in St. Clair, and from Court to Court she has been indicted, but by some cause every time escapes. The prosecutor in this case lost some valuable property at her house, and believing that some of her inmates had it in their possession, brought his action but failed to convince the Grand Jury of the truth of his charge; they returned the Bill Ignoramus and May again escaped.

Com. vs. John Mohen—Malicious mischief, on oath of Peter Filbert. This was a case which had been continued from June Term, 1852. The Jury, after hearing the evidence and speeches from the Attorneys, found the defendant Guilty in manner and form as he stood indicted. The Court sentenced John to pay a fine of $25 and the costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Thomas Dornan—Forcible Entry and Detainer, on oath of Gabriel Fisher. True bill. Jury Trial. The Jury found the defendant not guilty, but ordered him to pay the costs of prosecution. Sentenced accordingly.

Com. vs. Martha O'Brian—Assault and Battery, on oath of John Canfield. Ignoramus. Court sentenced Canfield to pay the costs of prosecution, or secure them to be paid within ten days, and stand committed, &c.

Com. vs. Richard Macnamara—Assault and Battery, on oath of John Confield. Ignoramus and same day the Court sentenced John to the cost of the prosecution. These two prosecutions will, we fancy, make Mr. Confield more careful in the future how he brings suits against his neighbors—He has been taught a lesson through his pocket, which we hope will have a beneficial effect upon his future life.

☞ *Improvement at Swatara Falls.*—What great National question would every visiting party to the Falls (and there have been no few of them for the last two or three years) have unanimously voted in favor of?—"Internal Improvements."—Right, the first time. Well, we are happy to state that the "act" has been passed and the work will shortly be commenced. Through the representation of *our* (we mean the young, fun-loving folks') zealous friend, Mr. THOMAS PETHERICK, some days ago, Mr. CHAS. A. HECKSHER, of New York, President of the Forest Improvement company, very generously consented to the cutting of a commodious pathway from the main road to the Falls—from one-half to three-quarters of a mile long—and also to the erection of a shantee for the accommodation of Pic-nic parties, at the latter place—the whole work to be under Mr. P.'s superintendence, (we know it will be well done) and he, Mr. H., to foot the bill! The entire cost will, perhaps, be $100-$500.

Mr H., we understand, expressed also the pleasure it would afford him to join a Pic-nic party at the Falls, some day. We therefore, in anticipation of the "good time coming," take the liberty of extending him a special bid to an entertainment that shall be given there next 4th of July. It is rather early, to be sure, to be making preparations for that celebration, when the affairs of the last one are not yet settled, as its managers can testify, but the transgression, we are sure, will be excused as only the result of our enthusiastic gratitude and not attributed to any other motive.

We must not omit to mention the part taken in this matter by our townsman, Mr. WM. BROWN. He, in connection with Mr. PETHERICK, had agreed to raise the necessary funds for the improvements referred to by subscription, and was about putting the plan into execution, when Mr. HECKSHER generously relieved them of their liberal intentions.—Mr. B. is now working the mines in that neighborhood, on the Company's property. He informs us that the Company propose erecting a number of Miners' houses there, to form the nucleus of a town, which has already been named Tuckerville, in compliment to the President of the Reading Road.

☞ *Drowned.*—NEILL KELLY, a boy about 15 years of age, from Philadelphia, engaged as a Boat-hand on the Schuylkill Canal, was drowned in the Fifth Dock at Port Carbon, on Monday nigh last. It is supposed that in moving about in the dark, he accidentally walked over-board.

☞ *Horses Killed.*—Two fine horses, belonging to Mr. CHARLES BABER, of Port Carbon, were killed at Silver Creek on Monday last, by being run over by a runaway Railroad Truck.

☞ *A Welshman*, named REESE, was burnt by Fire Damp, at Mr. OLIVER'S mines, at West West, one day this week. His injuries are not serious.

☞ *Report of the Schuylkill County Female Bible Society.*—The general interest manifested in the Bible cause by the people of this County, their hearty sympathy and co-operation with this Society in its operations, have suggested to the Board the propriety of publishing the last report of their agent, Mr. S. S. KENNEDY, that the friends of the Bible may rejoice with us in the success which has so far attended our efforts. We also announce, with deep regret, the resignation of Mr. KENNEDY, who quits the office he has so ably filled, followed with the highest praises from the Board, elicited by the manner in which he has performed the duties assigned him. We feel that the report of his labors as here presented will be appreciated with satisfaction, and will be his best encomium.

To the Schuylkill County Bible Society.—With feelings of gratitude to God, who has mercifully preserved me during my labors among you, do I present this, my final report.

Four months ago I entered the service of this Society, and since that time I have endured the fatigue of constant travelling, and suffered all the privations of a homeless life, but through every peril, I have been brought in safety. With pleasure do I review my labors in this County; but this pleasure would be greatly increased could I inform the Society that the entire County was explored and the work completed. It is a cause of regret that I was obliged to leave so many families destitute of the Bible, after carrying it to their doors, and entreating them to accept it. Many spurned me from their doors, as if I were the vender of the vilest trash; but I had the consolation to know that I was "bearing precious seed;" though some may have fallen by the way-side and some in stony places, yet I have cause to believe that much fell in good ground, and will yet bring forth fruit.

The Society should also be encouraged by the success which has already attended its efforts.—Much has been done for those parts of the County which have been visited by your agent. Many dark habitations have been enlightened by God's word; many a wanderer brought back to the path of life; and many a penitent pointed to the Lamb of God. Seven hundred and fifty-two Bibles and Testaments have been disposed of. This is a means of doing good, which does not immediately show its results, but none can doubt that good will result from such a liberal distribution of God's word.—The four auxiliaries which have been organized will continue to afford material aid in the further prosecution of the work. May they continue as tributaries to the greater stream, until the entire County shall be fertilized by the water of life.

Places Visited.—Sharp Mountain, Port Carbon, Mill Creek, St. Clair, Mt. Hope, Wadesville, Belmont, Hubbyville, Eagle Hill, Cumbola, Bear Bridge, New Philadelphia, Valley Furnace, Silver Creek, Middleport, Kaskawilliam, Tuscarora, Whitfield's place, Stilford, Patterson, Brockville, Tamaqua, Jalappa, and that part of Minersville, north of the Railroad.

Statistics.—Whole No. of families visited, 2122
No. of families found destitute of the Bible, 707
do destitute families supplied, 88
do do do do by gift, 50
do Bibles given away, 63
do Bibles and Testaments sold, 689
do Bibles sold and given away, 752

S. S. KENNEDY.

Done by order of the Society,

JULIA H. LEVERING, *Secretary.*

Pottsville, Sept. 8th, 1852.

☞ *Democratic Whig Mass Meeting*, held at the Court House, Pottsville, Tuesday September 7th, 1852.

On motion of D. G. MCGOWAN, Esq., THOMAS A. GODFREY, Esq., of Tremont, was called to the Chair.

On motion, the following gentlemen were nomited for Vice-Presidents:—Samuel Sillyman, P. Edwards, Dr. Palm, P. Filbert, H. Koch, J. T. Werner and Ross Bull, Esq'rs.

On motion, Dr. J. T. Nicholas, G. Green and B. W. Hughes, Esq'rs., were appointed as Secretaries

On motion, Hon. JAMES COOPER was call upon to address the meeting, and spoke in his usual strain of eloquence for nearly two hours—BENJ. BARTHOLOMEW, Esq., next addressed the meeting.

The annexed resolution was submitted by D. G. MCGOWAN, Esq.:

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Hon. JAMES COOPER and BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, Esq'rs., for their eloquent and very interesting addresses to this meeting.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

☞ *Schuylkill County Vegetables.*—We have been favored with a splendid peach, grown in the garden of Mr. BARTON EVANS, at St Clair.—It measures *nine inches* in circumference and weighs half a pound. We have before seen peaches, like this, grown in Schuylkill county, equal in size and flavor to the finest productions of Delaware or Jersey, though unfortunately but few of them, and our trees last but three or four years.

Mr. J. PINKERTON sends us, as a curiosity, from his garden, Mahantango street, a Sun-flower, *three and a half feet in circumference and weighing four and a half pounds.* That beats all our previous experience in the Sun-flower line.

A beet, from the same garden, weighs 7½ lbs. and measures 20 inches in circumference. We have seen larger, though seldom—but we doubt whether its match can be produced so early in the season.

☞ *Dangerous Carelessness.*—The workmen now engaged in Mahantongo street, or those higher in authority, are criminally negligent for the manner in which their unfinished work is left during the night. On Tuesday night a carriage was broken above the Baptist Church, by running against a large stone, intended for the curb, left in the street, without a light or anything to warn the traveler of its dangerous position. There were also several large stones on the side walk above, alike unguarded. The crossing at 4th street on Thursday night was left open in a very dangerous condition—we wonder that no one broke his leg or neck there. The public are always willing to tolerate much present inconvenience for better accommodation in future, but there is a limit to such annoyances beyond which "forbearance ceases to be a virtue."

☞ *Burglary in Minersville.*—On Thursday night of last week, some burglars, very likely the same party that have lately been infesting our Borough, entered the Express Office of HOWARD, EARL & Co., at Minersville. They broke open some drawers and rifled them of papers, pocket-books, &c., and also unlocked the safe, but carried off only an old silver watch, worth about $3. A shoe-shop in another part of the town was entered the same night and a pair of shoes stolen. They also got into the office of RICHARD KEAR and decamped with a one dollar bill and some pennies found about the premises.

☞ *Run Over.*—A boy of this place, named HOPKINS, about 15 years old, was run over and instantly killed by a train of loaded Coal cars, at Norwegian street, on Monday last. He attempted to jump on, from the embankment on the upper side of the street, as the train passed, but by accident fell under the wheels. His body was horribly mangled, being almost severed in two. His parents have but recently removed to Pottsville, and the boy was for some time engaged in MILNES & SNYDER'S Foundry. It is a most sad bereavement to have a son at this age, just becoming a main support to his parents, thus suddenly snatched away.

☞ *Pottsville Manufactures.*—Capt. WOMELDORFF has just finished, at his Saddlery establishment in Centre street, a complete sett of double harness for JUDGE BELL, of Reading, to accompany the carriage recently manufactured by Mr. JENNINGS, of this place. Every part of the work is made in the most substantial manner, and at the same time most elegantly finished—silver-mounted, &c. The two essential requisites of carriage harness—lightness and strength—are here eminently combined. The Captain, in this job, has added another feather in the cap of Pottsville manufactures.

☞ *Mr. Geo. K. Smith* has sent us a sketch of a Ventilating Apparatus, for mines, described in a communication in last week's *Journal*. It can be seen and examined at this office.

☞ *Thomas Bannan*, son of JOHN BANNAN, Esq., of Orwigsburg, was admitted, on Wednesday last, to practice at the Courts of this County.

☞ *The Post Master General* has discontued the Post Office at Friedensburg, in this county.

☞ *Gibson*, the celebrated pedestrian, is now engaged in a most remarkable feat at the Mansion House in Hoboken, and one that has never been attempted by any person in this or any other country. He is walking 1250 miles in as many successive hours, 1250 half miles in as many half hours, and 1250 quarter miles in so many quarter hours. The whole time occupied is ten weeks, two days and ten hours. He is now going on finely in his fourth week, and is quite confident of success.

☞ *A German paper* states that 76,680 political prisoners are now in confinement in Europe, and that over 200,000 have fled to avoid like incarceration.

HOW TO AVENGE IRELAND.

IRISHMEN, READ!

Mr. John Costigan is one of the most prominent and influential Democratic Irishmen in Albany. At the recent festival of St. Patrick, in that city, he expressed himself as follows:

John Costigan, Esq., being called on for a sentiment, stated that he had quite recently read in the Tory London Times, the leading government organ of England, an editorial article on the consequence and effects of emigration from Ireland to America, from which he (Mr. C.) had transcribed the following paragraph, viz:

"When the Celt had crossed the Atlantic, he begins, for the first time in his life, to consume the manufactures of this country, and indirectly to contribute to its custom. We may possibly live to see when the chief produce of Ireland will be cattle, and English and Scotch the majority of her population. The nine or ten millions of Irish, who cannot be less friendly to England, and will certainly be much better customers to her than they now are."

Here, said Mr. C., is proof positive and undeniable, if any were needed, of the kind of love and affection which the British government bears to Ireland and Irishmen, and the confidence they entertain of holding the United States as the best market in the world for their manufactured goods. Although he (Mr. C.) had always favored and supported the doctrine of "Free Trade," and low duties on importations, avowals like the foregoing, made from various British sources, he frankly confessed, had worked a change in his opinion on the "Free Trade" policy, advocated so strongly in influential quarters. As an indication of his present views on that subject, he would ask leave to present the following sentiment:

"Protection to American Industry: The most legitimate and effectual punishment we can inflict on John Bull for his tyranny and oppression to Ireland. Let us have a tariff high enough to exclude the importation of all British manufactures."

This sentiment was received by the company with most rapturous applause.—*Albany Argus.*

Mr. Costigan hit the nail on the head.—The Union deprived Ireland of the power to protect her own manufactures, and made her the helpless victim of the system which England and Locofocoism call free trade.—Before the Union under Irish protective laws, there were Irish woolen manufactures, Irish carpet manufactures, Irish blanket manufactures, Irish silk manufactures, Irish calico manufactures, Irish flannel manufactures, and Irish stocking manufactures. The British Parliament decreed their ruin and they are extinct. It decreed that Irishmen should buy these manufactures "in the cheapest market," meaning thereby, where they could, for the time being, be bought for that money [that is in England,] and that Ireland should raise breadstuffs and other agricultural products with which to pay for them. England was to be the great workshop, and the Irishmen were compelled to be its customers.—In short it fastened itself upon Ireland, by coaxing. The Locofoco party, whenever it has the power, and to the extent it has the power, adopts and promotes the British system. It insists that this country ought to look to England as its workshop, and in this way obtain the privilege of sending its grain across the ocean to be eaten, instead of having it eaten at home. The Whig party maintains the American Protective policy, the same policy precisely as Ireland maintained so long as it had power. Before the Union, the Irish Parliament imposed protective duties on many English manufactures, among others, a duty on English woolens; a duty on English calicoes and muslins, so high as to be nearly prohibitory; a duty on English silk; duties on English cotton yarn, cotton twist and cotton manufactured goods. Even in the act of the Union it stipulated for the continuance of the duties on woolens, and several other articles for twenty years, for the high duties on calicos and muslins till 1808, with a gradual reduction afterwards, till they should fall to nothing in 1821. The duties on cotton yarn and twists were in like manner continued till 1808, with a provision for their gradual reduction after that time, till they fell to nothing in 1816.

But when Ireland was deprived by British misrule of a home market for its farm products, and was forced to send them across the Channel to be eaten in England, the Irish growers became so poor that they were no longer able to be customers to the English workshop. The *Times* stated this fact in the passage quoted by Mr. Costigan: "When the Celt has crossed the Atlantic, he begins, for the first time in his life, to consume the manufactures of this country." [England.]

They are so plundered and impoverished under this system, that existence in Ireland is no longer possible. A depopulation of the island begins, which has taken off not only the natural increase of a prolific people, but left 1,695,330 souls less in 1851 than in 1841. They are flying from British Free Trade at the rate of a thousand a day; but the system pursues them over the waves.—Free Trade, by its organ, the *Times*, exults in the prospects of the day "when the chief produce of Ireland will be cattle:" and "the the nine or ten millions of Irish, who by that time will be settled in the United States, will be much better customers to England than they now are." The exile can no longer be made to wear a collar branded with the words, "Patrick, the Celt, born thrall of Cedric, the Saxon;" but Free Trade cries after him: "Patrick, the Celt, born customer of John Bull: Patrick, the strong worker, who can no longer extract food enough from his native fields to make him a desirable customer, but is suffered to cross the Atlantic to raise crops in the fresh fields of America, which he must exchange for the manufactures of the English workshop, and not at the workshop of his neighbor, any more than he did at home."

Is it not the strangest thing in the world that Irishmen should be satisfied with this; that they should be content to be more effectual tributaries to the wealth and power of their hereditary tyrants after escaping from the necessity of it, than before, that they should enrol themselves in such large proportions among the supporters of the British system, and give their strength to oppose the same national Protective policy in America, which Irish patriotism maintained while Ireland had a parliament of her own?

John Costigan at last sees the absurdity. His eyes are opened. The eyes of Irishmen in the old country are opened too. An association in Dublin, "*The Parent Board of Irish Manufacture and Industry*," is endeavoring to accomplish there by law, to diminish the sale of English fabrics, and to give the preference to their own. Irishmen in the United States can act much more effectively. They have only to co-operate with the large majority of native citizens, and establish the Whig protective system, to pull down the manufacturing and commercial supremacy of England in ten years—and for ever. It is for them to decide whether they will follow John Costigan in the cause of their native and adopted countries, or will continue the policy which makes them and their brethren at home the forced customers of England.—*The Plough, Loom and Anvil.*

PLAIN TALK BY A DEMOCRAT.

A certain man, living not a hundred miles from Evansville, and who has invariably since he has been a man voted the Democratic ticket, lately declared to a friend of ours that he was not going for Pierce. When asked his reasons, he replied:

"Simply because I consider it an insult by any party to my independence and reason as a man, and to the intelligence of every Democrat, to be asked to vote for a man who has no earthly recommendation of ability or past services, and who is utterly unknown, when the party contains in its body such men as Cass, Buchanan, &c., &c. I intend for one to resent this. I voted for Polk because a party feeling took away my reason, and when the great CLAY was his opponent. If Heaven ever forgive me that, I will never be guilty of a similar thing again. SCOTT was fighting the enemies of his country when we were children, if not before we were born. Pierce is nobody, and he can't get my vote."

That's pretty plain talk, there's some truth in it. He is the representative of a pretty large class of Democrats.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal.*

☞ *Postmistresses.*—There are in the United States eighty-one women holding the office of postmaster, (?) thirty-one of whom are in Pennsylvania. Some of these are important offices.

☞ *Mechanism.*—The Zanesville *Courier* has been shown a miniature copper tea kettle made of a half cent piece, by Mr. Hercules Dodge, a young mechanic of that city.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

The new postage law, adopted by Congress, goes into operation on the 1st of October.—The substantial provisions are as follows:

Newspapers, periodicals, unsealed circulars, &c., weighing not over three ounces, to pay one cent each, to any part of the United States, or half that rate, where paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Newspapers, &c., weighing not over one and a half ounces, half the above rates, where circulated within the state of publication.

Newspapers, papers and pamphlets of not more than 16 pages, 8vo., in packages of not less than eight ounces to one address, to be charged half a cent an ounce, though calculated by separate pieces, the postage may amount to more.

Postage on all transient matter to be prepaid, or charged double.

Books, bound or unbound, of not more than four pounds each, one cent per ounce, under three thousand miles, and two cents over that distance. Fifty per cent. to be added where not prepaid.

Weekly newspapers free in the county of publication.

Bills for newspapers, and receipts for payments of monies thereof, may be inclosed in subscribers' papers.

Exchanges between newspaper publishers free.

Newspapers, &c., to be so enclosed that the character can be determined without removing the wrapper—to have nothing written or printed on the paper or wrapper beyond the direction, and to contain no enclosure other than the bill or receipt mentioned.

Or, the following table may be found still more convenient for reference. It represents the Newspaper law, as amended, prepared by the Post-Office Department and published in the *National Intelligencer*:

Quarterly Postage in Advance on Newspapers.

Weekly Newspapers (I copy only) sent to actual subscribers with in the County where printed and pub.	Daily	Six times a week.	Triweekly	Semi-weekly	Weekly.	Semi-monthly.	Monthly.
	Cts.	Cts	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	C
			free				
Newspapers & periodicals 1½ ounces in weight, when circulated in the State where pub.	23	19½	92	61	31	15	1
Newspapers & periodicals 3 oz. in wg't & under, sent to any part of the U. States,	45	39	192	13	65	3	11
Over 3 and not over 4 ounces	91	78	39	26	13	6	3
Over 4 and not over 5 ounces	1 36	1.17	58	39	19	9	4
Over 5 and not over 6 ounces	1.82	1.56	78	52	26	12	6
Over 6 and not over 7 ounces	2.27	1.95	97	65	32	15	7
Over 7 and not over 8 ounces	2.73	2.34	1.17	78	39	18	9

Subscribers to the *Journal*, after the 30th inst., *paying in advance*, will be supplied with our paper, in any part of the United States, *free of Postage*. This is more than the law requires, but we volunteer the offer.

☞ SPASMS BEFORE BRANDY.—The following anecdote was told of a very clever fellow, who had been somewhat frolicsome, but who had recently joined the Sons of Temperance. After becoming a "Son" he went to Mobile on business, and was taken sick there.—The physician called on him and after examining him, pronounced him in a very dangerous position, and prescribed brandy. The sick man told him he could not take it. The Doctor told him it was the proper remedy, but the patient told he would not take it.—The Doctor said he must or he would have spasms. "Well," said the Son of Temperance, "I will try a couple of spasms first!" He did not take brandy, nor did he have the spasms, but went on his way rejoicing.

☞ IMPORTANCE OF ONE VOTE.—It seems now settled that the Whigs have a majority of *four* in the lower branch of the North Carolina Legislature, and that the Locofocos have a majority of *six* in the Senate. Their majority in the Senate is given them by the pretended election of SHAW in the Camden district by *one* vote; and if, as now probable, Shaw should be able to take his seat, that *one vote* cast for