The Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA.

Saturday Morning, August 26.

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

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
JAMES POLLOCK, OF NORTHUMBERLAND;

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE DARSIE, OF ALLEGHENY;

FOR SUPREME COURT:
DANIEL M. SMYSER, OF NORTHAMPTON.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
HENRY S. MOTT, of Pike County

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset County.

FREE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR,
DAVID POTTS, of Chester.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE R. RIDDLE, of Allegheny.

SUPREME JUDGE,
WM. M. STEPHENSON, of Mercer.

AMERICAN TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
BENJ. RUSH BRADFORD, of Beaver County.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
BLOOMF'LD M. SPICER, of Bucks County.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
THOMAS H. BAIRD of Washington County.

AMERICAN UNION TICKET

ASSEMBLY
JEREMIAH WINGERT, PINEGROVE;
JACOB RIEGLE, LLEWELLYN.

PROTHONOTARY
JOHN P. HOBART, POTTSVILLE

REGISTER & RECORDER
BENJ. F. KETNER, SCHUYLKILL HAVEN

COMMISSIONER
JACOB KREBS, POR CARBON

AUDITOR
ISRAEL REED, BARRY.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
EVAN J. THOMAS, WAYNE.

WHO SHALL BE GOVERNOR!

COME, LET US REASON TOGETHER.

The time is not for words. Six weeks from next Tuesday the voting must be done, and the preliminaries ought now to be settled without any unnecessary waste of time. There are four candidates for Gubernatorial honors—three of these directed toward one and the same end, the overthrow of the corrupt party that supports the fourth. But while they wrangle for the championship of Reform, he carries off the prize!

If any one of these three parties—the Whig, the American or the Free-Soil—is able, single-handed, to meet and conquer the common enemy, then the object of our present writing is forestalled. Let that party hold to its candidate, and, regardless of the course of the other two, let it go forward and triumph with him as its standard-bearer. But which is that lucky party? The Free Soilers are not—that's certain. Their average vote for the whole State, last Fall, was but a little beyond 3500; and allowing that doubled or *trebled*, if you please, because of the Nebraska outrage, and it is still but as a drop in the bucket in an aggregate vote of some 365,000 (the last Gubernatorial vote.)

Are the Whigs strong enough to be independent of outside "aid and comfort?"—Those in doubt need not travel far to satisfy themselves. The political records of the State disclose the weakness of that party against the Spoils-men, backed by the foreign, and especially the Roman Catholic, influence, in unmistakable characters. How many Governors or other State officers in the history of the Commonwealth can the Whigs claim? And these few exceptions, the adventitious circumstances considered, only confirm the general rule that the Whigs, as a distinct party, are in the minority in Pennsylvania. This has been tested, and, alas! too often, proved to be true; and we know no reason why they should be reckoned any stronger now than usual, but on the contrary, with the Temperance movement and the reputed Know Nothing excitement, there is just cause for supposing they are more feeble than ever—though still, doubtless, the strongest power of the three at present opposed to Biglerism.

Next and last, can the Native Americans muster force enough to elect Mr. Bradford, without the help of Whig or Free Soil votes? Their entire vote, on the State ticket last Fall, was less, on the average, than 9000; and that was an unprecedented figure for them to reach. True, the advent of Know Nothingism is hailed and heralded in an overwhelming acquisition to the American ranks; but admitting that mysterious craft to be "some," we shall presently show that they are not so all-powerful, the State through, as they generally have credit for. And besides, will the two organizations work together? Who knows? *Our* idea of the Know Nothings is that, though advocating essentially the same principles as the original Native-Americans, they nevertheless constitute a different and distinct party, and that they form their own tickets and support their own candidates without regard to the nominations of their public prototypes or any other outside influence. This seems to have been the case in Philadelphia at the last municipal election, when certain Native candidates, who as far as the public could see, possessed all the requisites for success, were discovered after the smoke of the battle had cleared, standing in the field with scarcely a corporal's guard to share their defeat. So in the success of candidates in various places, that were not publicly known to be running, the inference is the same;—that the Know Nothings are *not* controlled in their choice of tickets by the open voice of the Native American party. And moreover, from the same data the question very naturally arises, whether the ranks of the Natives proper have not been thinned by the inroads of Know Nothingism, and whether they really, *per se*, possess even the strength they had a year ago. But, be this as it may, it is clear that Mr. Bradford is destined to remain in old Beaver for the next three years, if this change of residence depends upon Native American votes alone.

No one of the three can, therefore, dispense with the services of the others on Election day, and success lies *only* in union. The character of the contest and the object to be attained make this feasible enough—the main division being as to who shall be the standard-bearer for the united forces, and as a matter of course, Mr. Bigler's successor in the Gubernatorial chair. As we have before declared, we will extend our cordial support to whichever is eventually selected, (and that that *will* be done, we are perfectly persuaded, from the good sense of the several parties interested); but our decided preference is that Judge Pollock should be the man, for good and satisfactory reasons, as we shall proceed to show—hoping, at the same time, that all parties will lay aside their petty partizan jealousies, and meet the discussion with a frank, honorable spirit.

1st. Because he possesses all the qualifications of a *popular candidate*. His name is already associated with the public affairs of the State and the nation. His ability to perform the duties of the office he aspires to is not questioned, while his patriotism and integrity are as universally conceded. He is liberally endowed, both by nature and education, with those indescribable characteristics that at once command respect and enlist the sympathies. Besides the unanimous support of his party, he will "take" with *the people*, that indefinable mass who acknowledge no particular partizan affinities, but whose vascillating votes determine the result of elections.

Mr. Bradford (for the present, we will leave out of the question the Free Soil candidate)—Mr. Bradford, though—doubtless as honest and perhaps as capable, is neither so well known, nor does he possess the same *popular* peculiarities as Judge Pollock.—Aside from party attachments, the latter, merely *from reputation* and personal popularity, could command infinitely more votes than Mr. Bradford.

2d. Because his election would vindicate the principles of Americanism just as well as that of Mr. Bradford, and would be hailed equally as an American triumph. No one can honestly doubt but that Judge Pollock is thoroughly *American*; and his official career would, doubtless, bear the impress of his innate convictions on that subject. As a mark of how he is appreciated at home, on one vital principle, we may mention that he is an active member of the Milton Bible Society, and some time ago was made a life member of the American Bible Society, by a voluntary contribution on the part of the ladies of that place.

3d. Supposing that the principal part of the support, peculiar to Mr. Bradford, comes from the Know Nothings, it must be remembered that they are only strong where their special adversary, a foreign Roman Catholic population, is present. In the mining or manufacturing portions of the State, or along the line of public works, there is generally a full supply of foreign-born citizens, of whom a goodly portion, if not the great mass, are Papists. In such places Know-Nothingism will always be found to flourish. The stimulus, the fuel of its existence is ever at hand. But in agricultural, and the country districts generally, which comprise a vast body of the voters of the State, no such influences exist, and they are, for the most part, bold of any such political power. This should be particularly borne in mind when the respective strength of these two gentlemen is balanced—the one backed by the Whigs of the State, who polled 178,009 votes for Johnston in '51; and the other by the Native American party and (so reputed) the Know Nothings.

4th. The view of these two candidates taken by the Democratic papers is at once decisive as to which is the stronger man, and Bigler's more dangerous opponent. To read their praises of Mr. Bradford, and their cajoling advice to his political friends to support him, and him only, one would think "the leopard *had* changed his spots," and that they had taken the *American party* specially under their wing. On the other hand, they constantly abuse Mr. Pollock, and use every device to underrate his chances of election. They know and fear Pollock. Bradford, they imagine, they have the shadow of a chance of whipping. Hence the game they are playing.

CONCLUSION.—Bigler will certainly be reelected, if Pollock and Bradford both run, and thus divide his opponents; but if united, either can achieve a glorious victory—but it must be a perfect, universal union of the two parties.

Which, then, can best effect this union—most easily, and most *surely? Pollock, by all odds.* His own is the bigger party, o begin with (let Mr. Bradford's friends show to the contrary if they can); and he can more readily command the great mass of the American strength, including the Know Nothings, than can Mr. Bradford the Whig vote of the State. While the Anti-Nebraska men and the Temperance party will give him their full votes with implicit confidence.

Let Judge Pollock, therefore, for the best of reasons, be *the Union Candidate and the next Governor of Pennsylvania!*

DISFRANCHISEMENT.

A WORD TO PROTESTANT ADOPTED CITIZENS.

The *patent* Democracy, as the avowed opponents of the American movement, are forever prating about the outrage of distranchising adopted citizens, and employing other fallacies equally unfounded and contemptible, to compass their selfish ends. Their real object is not the good of our alien population, but simply to secure their votes. They think not one whit the better of them, than do those whom they thus vilify; nor do they entertain any higher regard for their acquired rights.

The difference between the friends and the enemies of this movement is that the former, hearkening to the voice of the early fathers of the Republic and alarmed at the growing political power of the foreign Roman Catholic influence, under the *native* demagoguism of the country, are frank enough to acknowledge their fears, even at the risk of offending and losing the favor of a large and worthy portion of our emigrant population, and to avow their intention to remedy an evil so manifest and so serious; while the latter indifferent, in view of the spoils of office, toward the danger threatened our country's best institutions, endeavor to prostitute these emigrant aids to keep themselves in power. But the adopted Protestant citizens of the country understand and appreciate the difference of *honesty* and *motive* in the parties for and against this movement; and hence in this County, last Fall, and other places, many of them supported the out-and-out Native ticket! We cannot give a clearer view of this point than by introducing the following remarks from the Albany *Spectator*—it says:

"An effort is being made in more than one quarter, to unite the adopted Protestant population of this country, against the present American movement; but this we are confident, can never be done, for it is a movement entirely against Roman Catholics, whether foreign or native-born, who hold an allegiance under priests, and bishops, to a foreign temporal and spiritual despotism, hostile to the genius and working of our government, and holding all Protestant governments and people as heretical, and as much deserving of extermination as murderers and highwaymen. We have no more intelligent and firm defenders of our free institutions than Protestant adopted citizens (and let them understand that such is the sentiment of all true Americans) who are ever ready to extend to them the right hand of fellowship, and to assure them that they are one with them in upholding all the free and tolerant institutions of this country, against the intolerant Jesuitical Roman Catholics, who so long as they call them selves Irish and German, and not American citizens, have no right to enjoy blessings and above all to occupy any of the offices of this American Protestant country.

In corroboration of this merited tribute to the worth of the class of adopted citizens alluded to, we need only, without any intention to flatter or to play the political sycophant, point to the many prominent and wealthy residents in this County, who, tho' born in other lands, accepted the extended hospitalities of our free Republic, and have not essayed to abuse the privileges guaranteed them. They are not brawlers at our election polls, nor emulous for changes in our ancient and revered institutions; but they are noted for attention to business, quiet and law-abiding, and stand foremost in all works of moral reform. And yet, strange as it may seem, many of these, though by far the best portion of our alien population, have not taken out their naturalization papers.—We observe the same anomaly in New York city, where the Commissioner of Jurors lately made the following statement to the Board of Aldermen:

Of the persons registered who have not yet become citizens of the United States, there are over three thousand, who have been residents of New York for periods varying from ten to forty years, mostly Englishmen, engaged in business here, holding real estate, and enjoying the protection of the laws in their persons and property, but who avoid the performance of jury duty by reason of not having perfected their citizenship. There are also over 6000 persons whose names are found upon the registers, chiefly merchants, who are non-residents of this county, though doing business here and enjoying the like protection, who, by reason of their non-residence, escape from jury duty.

This is the same excuse given by this class of our population. They derive from our laws, they say, all the protection they need for their persons and property, and they enjoy all the benefits of a good government; and at the same time they escape certain of the most unpleasant duties it imposes.—From which we deduce one important though lamentable fact, that many of the best portion of our emigrant population do not perfect their citizenship; and hence the country loses their *healthful* political influence, while that of the opposite character is exerted with full force, almost without an exception.—Where will you find an unnaturalized Roman Catholic foreigner?

But to return to this Locofoco outcry about disfranchisement. It is utterly without foundation, and is but the pretext for a hypocritical cant by fawning politicians. The American movement contemplates no change or withdrawal of the rights of citizenship already conferred. Emigrants who have legitimately become citizens can still enjoy their privileges as such; and no attempt will in any way be made to interfere with them. The object is only to throw better safeguards around our national liberties for future generations. The insidious growth of political Jesuitism in our midst has alarmed the people, though we fear not so much for ourselves as for our children. Catholicism has openly threatened that if she ever gets the upper hand in our government, there will be an end to our civil and religious freedom; and her monstrous assumptions of power, of late, have excited the fear lest she put this illiberal, unchristian and anti-republican threat into execution. Protestant aliens are equally interested with the native population in checking this attempted usurpation on the part of the Popish Hierarchy. They should remember that, if we fail, *their children*, as well as ours, must bear the oppressor's yoke. The following dialogue reported in a letter from Pittsfield, Mass., to the Philadelphia *North American*, sets this matter, in a few words, in its proper light:

Two gentlemen of high standing, one an Englishman and the other a Scotchman, said to me, these Know Nothings have hit upon the right, and the only safe principle. The Englishman said, "I go for it, for the sake of my children. They are American born, and I endorse the 'Know Nothings' for their security and protection." The Scotchman was equally earnest. "These" said he, "are my views, long entertained." The Englishman said, "in my country no foreigner, from any nation, can become a citizen, with the right of suffrage, without a special act of Parliament. And yet," said he, "foreigners do not feel that they are living under any disabilities. They are protected in the rights of property, and in all their business relations, and their social position accords with their moral and intellectual worth.

This explains the relation of the American movement toward the present generation of aliens on our shores; and as to those who immigrate hereafter, there is no hardship in withholding that which they never enjoyed, while their children will be *entitled to all* the privileges of natives, "to the manor born." The denial of office-holding is a right which four fifths, if not nine tenths, of our native population voluntarily forego—and, according to the best opinions, are decidedly the better off for it. So that, in any aspect of the case, the alleged outrage upon the rights of adopted citizens, about which the patent Democracy are just now so blatant, is all a sham—a political ruse, got up to make votes, and without the least real substance.

A SEARCHING REBUKE.

NO DECLARATION.—Thus far the *Miltonian*, the home-organ of Judge Pollock, neither acknowledges or denies the allegation that Judge Pollock has become a Know Nothing.

The above specimen of editorial impertinence is from the *Mining Register*, a paper devoted to the support of the rotten, tottering *and discarded dynasty* of William Bigler, Governor of Pennsylvania. The *Register* prates continually in regard to the hopes and prospects of the "*disowned*" of the democracy, as if aiding to consummate his re-election; while many of his ablest coadjutors are breathing against it curses loud and deep, as doing him an injury hopelessly irreparable. The paragraph alleges that the *Miltonian* is the organ of Judge Pollock is barely untrue, and clearly shows to what a desperate extremity some men will resort to do the bidding of an unprincipled political corporeal. We assumed the control of the *Miltonian* to make an honest living as an independent type-stacker, and if the noble, magnanimous and tender-hearted Pollock himself was to interfere in our business, he would recoil before a determination to be independent in the government of our own affairs. But the Judge is too high-minded, too much above the demagogue, to interfere with any of the schemes that may be adopted either to secure his election or prevent his defeat.—His noble self-respect is the theme of every tongue, and the quiet dignity of his conduct changes troops of political enemies into warm personal and political friends.

As to his being a Know Nothing, we do not know neither do we care; but judging from his many virtues, integrity and cool-headed powers of mind, in connection with his great and growing popularity, we opine, and will venture the prediction, that he "knows something" far superior and of more importance than a score of the vile traducers of his well earned fame. The people hear you Mr. *Register*, and in October will answer your silly question in tones of thunder and rebuke.—*Miltonian.*

☞ PLAIN BUT WHOLESOME TALK.—The N. Y. *Evangelist*, (Presbyterian), lamenting the low state of morality in Congress and other legislative bodies among us, expresses the belief that,

"If the conscience that Christian men carry to the house of God could be carried to the polls; if the spirit which keeps watch at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Convention was called to order by appointing J. W. Muston, Esq., *President*; S. S. Smith, and M. Perning, *Vice Presidents*; and Emanuel Witwert, *Secretary*.

On motion, The committee then proceeded to business, and to receive the credentials of the delegates in attendance: The delegates of the different townships presenting their credentials, were admitted as delegates in the convention.

On motion of D. W. C. Cleaver, it was

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.

Whereupon the chair appointed the following gentlemen viz:—D. W. C. Cleaver, Joshua Potts, S. S. Smith, Jos. Scott, W. W. Tettsworth, and Dr. J. J. John.

The Convention then adjourned to meet again at 1 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The Convention met at 1 o'clock, agreeable to adjournment, and on the 12th: I thought it let Postmasters understand that you are not the only party who have occasion to wind fault with them. I think I have at present more cause to complain of negligence and carelessness in Postmasters and Post-officers, within a circuit of something less than a thousand miles, than they have to complain of the "trouble" given them by you, myself, or any other person; since that trouble forms a part of their duty, for which they are engaged and paid, faithfully to perform.—Rather more than two weeks since, I posted a letter, and about a week after, I posted another, in which I was enquiring, if regardless of me when either had been received. I was answered by other means that they were not. The letters were prepaid, and their loss has left a breach in the affairs into which they intended to introduce me to mend. I had thought it might have accidentally happened through the multiplicity of business at the Philadelphia office, but this complaint of "trouble" grows very suspicously—it seems to indicate that they are not over careful, and as the consequence my letters were lost. In short, I did not intend to suppose, that if they do not like to take the necessary trouble over your business with them, whom they know so well; they will not care to take the necessary trouble with mine: A STRANGER.

AMERICAN MEETING.

Mt. Calmel, August 17th, 1854.

The citizens of this place favorable to the cause of Native American principles met this evening in the School house.

The meeting was organized, by appointing Mr. NATHAN CLEAVER *President*; John H. James, *Vice President*, and John Vannell, *Secretary* of the meeting.

The President then stated the object of the meeting, to be the appointment of three Delegates to attend the Convention at Sunbury, Saturday 19th inst., for the purpose of choosing candidates for the county offices.

F. B. Potts then addressed the meeting on the subject of Native Americanism, which was soul-stirring and interesting, and received with applause.

The meeting then nominated N. Cleaver, J. H. James, D. Persing, John Vannell and Joshua Potts as candidates to attend the Convention.

On motion:—*Resolved*, That the meeting elect three from the above named persons by balloting. Jacob Kliner was appointed Judge and F. B. Potts, Teller.

After the votes were all polled and counted, the Judge pronounced N. Cleaver, J. James and Joshua Potts to be the candidates elect.

On motion, *Resolved*, The candidates are instructed to use their influence in favor of D. W. C. Cleaver for the office of Congress, and the balance of the county officers as they may deem best; after which J. Potts made some appropriate remarks relative to the claims and standing of D. W. C. Cleaver.

On motion, *Resolved*,—That the *Miners' Journal* and *Saturday American* be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Adjourned with three cheers for Native Americanism.

Signed by the Officers.

AMERICAN CONVENTION.

The delegates to the American Convention met at the Grand Jury Room, in Sunbury, Northumberland County, on Saturday the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Convention was called to order by appointing J. W. Muston, Esq., *President*; S. S. Smith, and M. Perning, *Vice Presidents*; and Emanuel Witwert, *Secretary*.

On motion, The committee then proceeded to business, and to receive the credentials of the delegates in attendance: The delegates of the different townships presenting their credentials, were admitted as delegates in the convention.

On motion of D. W. C. Cleaver, it was

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.

Whereupon the chair appointed the following gentlemen viz:—D. W. C. Cleaver, Joshua Potts, S. S. Smith, Jos. Scott, W. W. Tettsworth, and Dr. J. J. John.

The Convention then adjourned to meet again at 1 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The Convention met at 1 o'clock, agreeable to adjournment, and on the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

WHEREAS, The present political condition of our country loudly calls for an organization that will purge it of the stygian corruption of native demagoguism and foreign interference, and believing that a strict adherence to the principles of the American party are adapted to the Native American National Convention of 1845, and more recently by the Pennsylvania State Convention of 1st of March, 1853, is the only way in which the politics of the country can be purged of the vile and patricidal *Nuisance* of the times, of the early Revolutionists: Therefore,

Resolved, That for governor, state and county officers, we will give our votes to none except such as are known to be advocates of these principles; and as BENJAMIN ROSS BRADFORD, Simeon H. Baird, and BLOOMFIELD M. SPICER, for many known adherence and advocacy of those principles, recognized and accepted the organization for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner from the American State Convention, held at Harrisburg, March 1st, 1853, we will give them and them only our individual support.

Resolved, That the Conference this day appointed to meet an equal number of Conferees from Schuylkill county, for the purpose of selecting a person to represent this district in our National Congress, be instructed to vote for Kimber Cleaver, on first, last and every ballot.

Resolved, That as there are a number of volunteer candidates now in the field for the several offices of this County, and as many of those, as well as of the regular nominees of the other parties we know to be in favor of the principles we advocate, we think it inexpedient to make nominations in opposition to them.

The Convention then elected the following named persons as conferees of Northumberland county, to meet the conferees of Schuylkill county, at the public house of J. M. Egger, at Mt. Carmel, on Saturday September 2d, 1854, viz:—Dr. J. J. John, Nathan Cleaver, and P. M. Shindel.

The following Executive Committee were appointed by the convention, viz:—O. D. Wise, Matthias Persing, George Forester, Nathan Cleaver, S. S. Smith, Jos. Scott, and Abraham Hileman.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Executive Committee shall have the power to select candidates for county offices, and recommend them to be supported by the American party at the next October election; also to fill all vacancies that may occur in their body during the year.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the papers of this county, the *American Banner*, *American Watchman* and *Miners' Journal* be requested to publish these proceedings.

Signed by the Officers.

(COMMUNICATED.)

EXPLOSION OF FIRE DAMP.

This morning in Slope of Messrs. Packer, Douglas & Co., an explosion of Fire-damp took place, causing the death of one man and seriously injuring eleven more. It appears there were two explosions; how the first originated is at present unknown, it however caused but little damage, and most probably none were seriously injured by it. The second explosion was caused by a lighted candle or lamp being put through under a door, in order to give those on the opposite side a light—whose lights had been put out by the first explosion. The door was placed across the gangway which runs east and west at bottom of slope.—There is also a Tunnel being driven south from bottom of slope, and the men working there heard the first explosion and ran out of the Tunnel (which is driven in some 50 or 60 yards) in order to relieve any that were hurt; when they came to this door, it appears that it had been pressed too so tightly by the force of the explosion, that it could not be opened, and some manback in order to get a sledge to force it open; while they were gone one man being anxious to relieve those on the opposite side and give them light, dug under the door, and putting his light through, set fire to the sulphur that had been brought into the gangway by the first explosion, and thus in order to relieve others caused his own death and the serious accident that has happened. The man that was killed instantly killed, was Judge Stevens, Jr. Those seriously injured are Richard Eustice, Sr., Hugh Gallagher, John Garrey, Francis Williams, Owen Croxen, John Cadden, James Cadden, William Martin, Richard Martin, Philip Smith and William Davis.

NESQUEHONING, *August* 17, 1854.

Since the above happened, three out of the number have died, Richard Eustice, Sr., Hugh Garragher, and John Garrey. There is a fair probability of the rest recovering.

Messrs. Packer, Douglas & Co., have neither spared expense or trouble to render assistance and alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted. W. J.

P. S.—It may be proper to state that this is not published by the authority of the Company.

☞ *Military.*—At elections in their respective memories, on Monday evening last, the following companies were officered thus:

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.—*Captain*—James Nagle; *1st. Lieutenant*—D. A. Smith; *2d. Lieutenant*—John Hughes; *2d. Lieutenant*—Jas Reed; *Ensign*—Joseph Gilmour; *Treasurer*—D. A. Smith. The 1st. Lieutenant was re-elected—all the others are other new or promoted.

CONTINENTALS.—*Captain*—Frank Pott; *1st. Lieutenant*—Henry Lord; *2d Lieutenant*—David Brown; *2d. 2d. Lieutenant*—Wm. McK. Thomson. The last is a new officer, the others re-elected.

SCOTT RIFLES.—*Captain*—James Nagle; *1st. Lieutenant*—Richard Stout; *2d. Lieutenant*—Jas. Neice; *2d. 2d. Lieutenant*—Mark Bowlby. The Captain was re-elected, all the others promoted.

GERMAN CADETS CAVALRY.—*Captain*—George Wynkoop; *1st. Lieutenant*—J. M. Weihrill; *2d. Lieutenant*—James M. Beatty; *Cornet*—Israel Seitzinger. The Captain was re-elected—the others new or promoted.

GERMAN YEAGERS.—*Captain*—I. F. Alstadt; *1st. Lieutenant*—A. J. Right; *2d. Lieutenant*—M. Lemmers; *2d. 2d. Lieutenant*—A. Heger; *Treasurer*—T. Muller. All re-elected.

(FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.)

PORT CARBON AFFAIRS.

DEAR JOURNAL:—It affords us pleasure to announce the organization of a military company in our Borough, although we are opposed to all kinds of fighting and murder. As it is composed mostly of young men, they have all the discipline to learn—even Captain Allison has, and they appear to be doing this with a right good will (as they ought) to avoid the evil marks of those every evening, in order to get inspected about the end of this month, prior to receiving their rifles.

On Friday last, a mason who was engaged in building a work-shop for Wm. Gane, had one of his ankles severely sprained by the falling of the scaffold ten feet or more from the ground.

A party of young men who had been drinking, had a little miss here on Saturday night. As a matter of course, there will be some of this kind of sport at the coming election; but we hope that that will be about the last of these drunken frays, for they are certainly disagreeable in a Republic. But alack, many mistake this for freedom.

SINGULAR.—The whole square of buildings, where the Pennsylvania Exchange, is composed of Rum and Porter cellars, and *all* foreigners too!

Port Carbon, August 21, '54. NOVICE.

(COMMUNICATED.)

POST OFFICE MIS-MANAGEMENT.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—On reading your article entitled "A queer Delivery" in your issue of the 12th, I thought to let Postmasters understand that you are not the only party who have occasion to wind fault with them. I think I have at present more cause to complain of negligence and carelessness in Postmasters and Post-officers, within a circuit of something less than a thousand miles, than they have to complain of the "trouble" given them by you, myself, or any other person; since that trouble forms a part of their duty, for which they are engaged and paid, faithfully to perform.—Rather more than two weeks since, I posted a letter, and about a week after, I posted another, in which I was enquiring, if regardless of me when either had been received. I was answered by other means that they were not. The letters were prepaid, and their loss has left a breach in the affairs into which I intended to introduce myself to mend. I had thought it might have accidentally happened through the multiplicity of business at the Philadelphia office, but this complaint of "trouble" grows very suspicously—it seems to indicate that they are not over careful, and as the consequence my letters were lost. In short, I did not intend to suppose, that if they do not like to take the necessary trouble over your business with them, whom they know so well; they will not care to take the necessary trouble with mine: A STRANGER.

☞ HOW IT WORKS.—A Mrs. Sullivan prosecuted her husband, some days ago, in the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions, for an assault and battery, and at the same time complained that her husband was in the habit of frequently coming home drunk, and then abusing her; when Judge Kelly remarked to her that the law was now *strong enough to protect her from his abuse* and also from his drunkenness. He advised her to give notice to the persons who usually sold her husband liquor, that they must do so no more. If they continued the sale to him, then to prosecute them. The wife replied that she had no money to sue with.—Judge Kelly informed her that under the drunkard act, the Court had authority to direct any one convicted of selling liquor to a person after notice to the contrary had been given, to pay not more than $20 to the prosecutor, and he *would take care* that she should receive at least $10 from the person so convicted, for her trouble in bringing them to justice.

EDITORS TABLE.

IF A. R. can have patience with us, we will endeavor to publish his communication as early as possible; but, like many things of our own selection, it must give way to matters of more pressing importance for the present:

WE have received the first number of the XLIII volume of the London Quarterly. Its article on "The Electric Telegraph"—its invention, mechanical construction and mode of operation, history, extent of introduction, uses &c., will be read with great interest everywhere. "Queen Elizabeth and her Favorites" will refresh the lovers of history. It takes the middle course between those extreme writers on either side, who have undertaken to record her eventful life. These British periodicals are sterling works. Price of Blackwood or any 1 of the four Reviews, $3 a year; for any 2, $5; or all 5, $10. To be had at *Bannan's.*

PUTNAM for September is already out. It has for a frontispiece the portrait of the Author of "Swallow Barn" &c., Hon. J. P. Kennedy. Its list of contents is fat and particularly tempting.—The first paper is *apropos* to the times, "Our parties and politics." The remainder of its articles are, as usual, from the best contributors, and will rank with the first-class periodical literature of the day. To those who desire a capital monthly, fully worth their subscription money, we cordially recommend Putnam. Price $3 a year—to be had at *Bannan's.*

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Ninth Month, September—30 *Days.*

	SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRI.	SAT.
	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
Sun's rises	5.21	5.22	5.23	5.24	5.25	5.26	5.27
" sets	6.41	6.39	6.37	6.35	6.34	6.32	6.31
M'n sets	8.47	9.13	9.42	10.17	11.02	11.50	morn.

Moon's First Quarter—31st, 11 1m.

Saturday, 19th.—Bright and pleasant in morn. Somewhat cloudy in afternoon.

Sunday, 20th.—Fine and pleasant.

Monday, 21st.—Clear and warm.

Tuesday, 22d.—Oppressively warm. Atmosphere surcharged with heat and dust.

Wednesday, 23d.—Cool and cloudy with damp breeze in morn.

Thursday, 24th.—Warm, especially in the afternoon.

Friday, 25th.—Sun brightand warm. Hot breeze

☞ *Both* the Whig and Democratic County Conventions meet in Schuylkill Haven, on Monday next. The political mercury for the day there will doubtless be rather high.

☞ *The* Borough Public Schools opened on Monday morning last, after a vacation of six weeks. The attendance has been small during the week, and most likely will be for some time yet.

☞ *Improvement.*—Market Street has just been newly macadamized, and the surface of the stone covered with fine dirt. It makes a hard and level road.

☞ *A Gun.*—Last week we forgot to notice a gun of superior manufacture and finish, to be seen at Capt. Frank Pott's Hardware store, Centre street, opposite Market. The makers are French, "Pondevaux et Jussy, St. Etienne." It is a light double-barrel. The material of the barrels is a peculiar amalgamation of steel and iron, known as the "Damask twist," from the process of manufacture being similar. It is supposed, to that by which the celebrated Damascus blades were made. The locks are *perfect*, and of a most splendid finish, as indeed is every other part. Its price is $150! Game might taste "silvery" with such a fowling-piece, but there would be a satisfaction in shooting with a gun "as a gun." We commend it to the notice of sportsmen.

☞ *Now, do!*—The supply of water for the Borough is already limited, and with the continued drought it is fast growing beautifully less.—We, therefore, take it upon us to lay down some general rules for disposing of what little remains:

1st. Use all you can, so that your neighbors shan't get more than you.

2d. What you can't use conveniently, let run on general principles.

3d. Declare the dust intolerable, and have your windows washed at least twice a week and your pavement still oftener; at the same time considering it a pious duty toward passers-by, to sprinkle the latter morning and evening—giving special instructions to use freely on each occasion.

4th. Should the basins get so low, that it may be necessary to stop off the supply any part of the day; turn on the hydrant, when you go to bed, with a big tub under the spout, and let the water run, if it wants to. The tub will save appearances; you can scrub your basement, and drown out the rats, besides.

5th. The above directions carefully followed, give the first member of the Company you meet "pesse", because there is no water.

P. S.—It may be proper to state that this is not published by the authority of the Company.

☞ *Military.*—At elections in their respective memories, on Monday evening last, the following companies were officered thus:

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.—*Captain*—James Nagle; *1st. Lieutenant*—D. A. Smith; *2d. Lieutenant*—John Hughes; *2d. 2d. Lieutenant*—Jas Reed; *Ensign*—Joseph Gilmour; *Treasurer*—D. A. Smith. The 1st. Lieutenant was re-elected—all the others are other new or promoted.

CONTINENTALS.—*Captain*—Frank Pott; *1st. Lieutenant*—Henry Lord; *2d Lieutenant*—David Brown; *2d. 2d. Lieutenant*—Wm. McK. Thomson. The last is a new officer, the others re-elected.

SCOTT RIFLES.—*Captain*—James Nagle; *1st. Lieutenant*—Richard Stout; *2d. Lieutenant*—Jas. Neice; *2d. 2d. Lieutenant*—Mark Bowlby. The Captain was re-elected, all the others promoted.

GERMAN CADETS CAVALRY.—*Captain*—George Wynkoop; *1st. Lieutenant*—J. M. Weihrill; *2d. Lieutenant*—James M. Beatty; *Cornet*—Israel Seitzinger. The Captain was re-elected—the others new or promoted.

GERMAN YEAGERS.—*Captain*—I. F. Alstadt; *1st. Lieutenant*—A. J. Right; *2d. Lieutenant*—M. Lemmers; *2d. 2d. Lieutenant*—A. Heger; *Treasurer*—T. Muller. All re-elected.

(FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.)

PORT CARBON AFFAIRS.

DEAR JOURNAL:—It affords us pleasure to announce the organization of a military company in our Borough, although we are opposed to all kinds of fighting and murder. As it is composed mostly of young men, they have all the discipline to learn—even Captain Allison has, and they appear to be doing this with a right good will (as they ought) to avoid the evil marks of those every evening, in order to get inspected about the end of this month, prior to receiving their rifles.

On Friday last, a mason who was engaged in building a work-shop for Wm. Gane, had one of his ankles severely sprained by the falling of the scaffold ten feet or more from the ground.

A party of young men who had been drinking, had a little miss here on Saturday night. As a matter of course, there will be some of this kind of sport at the coming election; but we hope that that will be about the last of these drunken frays, for they are certainly disagreeable in a Republic. But alack, many mistake this for freedom.

SINGULAR.—The whole square of buildings, where the Pennsylvania Exchange, is composed of Rum and Porter cellars, and *all* foreigners too!

Port Carbon, August 21, '54. NOVICE.

(COMMUNICATED.)

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AMERICAN MEETING.

Mt. Calmel, August 17th, 1854.

The citizens of this place favorable to the cause of Native American principles met this evening in the School house.

The meeting was organized, by appointing Mr. NATHAN CLEAVER *President*; John H. James, *Vice President*, and John Vannell, *Secretary* of the meeting.

The President then stated the object of the meeting, to be the appointment of three Delegates to attend the Convention at Sunbury, Saturday 19th inst., for the purpose of choosing candidates for the county offices.

F. B. Potts then addressed the meeting on the subject of Native Americanism, which was soul-stirring and interesting, and received with applause.

The meeting then nominated N. Cleaver, J. H. James, D. Persing, John Vannell and Joshua Potts as candidates to attend the Convention.

On motion:—*Resolved*, That the meeting elect three from the above named persons by balloting. Jacob Kliner was appointed Judge and F. B. Potts, Teller.

After the votes were all polled and counted, the Judge pronounced N. Cleaver, J. James and Joshua Potts to be the candidates elect.

On motion, *Resolved*, The candidates are instructed to use their influence in favor of D. W. C. Cleaver for the office of Congress, and the balance of the county officers as they may deem best; after which J. Potts made some appropriate remarks relative to the claims and standing of D. W. C. Cleaver.

On motion, *Resolved*,—That the *Miners' Journal* and *Saturday American* be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Adjourned with three cheers for Native Americanism.

Signed by the Officers.

AMERICAN CONVENTION.

The delegates to the American Convention met at the Grand Jury Room, in Sunbury, Northumberland County, on Saturday the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock,