THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, 1842.

Job Printing Office.

The subscriber has procured the necessary type, presses, &c. and has attached a complete Job Printing Office to his Establisement, where all kinds of Cards, Pamphlets, Handbills, Checks, Bills of Lading, &c., will be printed at the very lowest rates, and at the shortest notice. Being determined to accommodate the public at the very lowest rates, *at home*, he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

Printing in different colors executed at a short notice.

Card Press.

A Card Press has been added to the establishment, which will enable us to execute Cards, of almost every description, at very low rates.

B. BANNAN.

Important.

Let every citizen bear in mind, that it *is* not only his *interest*, but his *duty*, to purchase every thing that he can at home. By pursuing such a course, he encourages the mechanical industry of his own neighborhood, on which the prosperity of every town and city mainly depends—and besides, every dollar paid out at home forms a circulating medium, of which every citizen derives more or less benefit, in the course of trade. Every dollar paid for foreign manufactures purchased abroad, is entirely lost to the region, goes to enrich those who do not contribute one cent to our *domestic* institutions, and oppresses our own citizens.

☞V. B. Palmer, Esq., No. 104, South Third Street, Philadelphia, is authorised to act as Agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

The Press—Duty of our Citizens, &c.

The Press of a country is always the great lever which moves and governs the political destiny of that country. It has been and always will be a powerful engine either of good or evil, and in accordance with the spirit which guides it, so will be the character of its influence. When directed towards the attainment of high and worthy objects, it becomes a mighty ally in the cause, and sweeps on almost resistlessly to the accomplishment. But when its influence is prostituted to evil purposes—when the conductors of a paper, actuated solely by an itching desire for pelf, pander to the depravity and ignorance of a community by the publication of vile tales of infamy or well wrought political sophistries; then, indeed, does it become a fearful and dangerous enemy to society, and one which, it extended, would sap its moral and political health entirely away. We have spoken heretofore our views in relation to the duty of the Press, and we repeat that its object should be to elevate the mental and moral character of all within its influence, and not to debase it by inculcating through its pages vice and error. Every honest man in society should therefore avoid and destroy by every means in his power the circulation of a paper which is injurious to his interests. In each community a number of persons can be found who derive their political opinions solely from one newspaper; this arises from want of leisure to peruse or inability to procure others. If then the articles contained in such paper are wrought with studied sophistry, how incalculable is the extent of evil which it might effect. To prove to our readers the immense influence the Press has in swaying the public mind, we would merely direct their attention to the South. Some of the most intelligent Southerners have acknowledged that the South needed a Protective Tariff equally with the North, and that they had suffered to a greater degree than the North from the want of one. This opinion, however, only exists among the most intelligent and thinking class; the rest are all Free Tradists, and why? because all the Southern papers are Free Trade papers, advocating the theory, and filled with arguments to sustain it. The people having access to no other papers, and never hearing any arguments in opposition to free trade, become thoroughly imbued with the doctrine, and in Congress whenever the Southern vote has been given it has latterly, invariably been opposed to the Tariff. With us in the North it is different; we find papers advocating both principles, and we consequently find a difference of opinion in the community. As a number of the Northern papers, professing to be in favor of a Tariff are *sub rosa* the most violent free trade advocates, it is therefore highly necessary that each man should examine carefully into the consistency of the paper he takes, and by comparing its tone with the principles he professes, prove to himself the policy of retaining it. How seldom is this done; we could cite numerous examples in our own region to show the inconsistency and folly of men in this respect—we know a number of instances in which men, who are avowedly and in fact, strong Protective Tariff advocates, have neglected to take a paper well known as the untiring friend of that measure, and have given their patronage to a licentious, destructive Free Trade print in its stead. This thing ought to be no longer; the determination of every man in the Union should be to support that paper which supports and advocates principles beneficial to his interests, for by giving his influence and patronage to an enemy, he ranks with him, and aids him in accomplishing his own ruin. Men, who give their support to papers professing principles contrary to their own, have no right to complain if those principles gain the ascendancy, for they have been the partial instruments by which it was accomplished. Let our citizens then, encourage those who labor for their interests, and the virtue and intelligence of society will yet be preserved. If, however, they give their support to the enemies of our institutions, error will continue to prevail, an unhealthy state of feeling will always exist in the public mind, and legislation upon the great and leading measures of the country, however beneficial they may prove to the people, will always be unstable, vacillating and uncertain.

Cheap Books.—A further supply of the 12½ cent edition of Boz's Notes will be received by the cars to-day.

Pauline, a Tale of Normandy, a thrilling story, by A. Dumas, translated from the French, price 12½ cents. Just received and for sale at this office.

Also No. 2 of the cheap publication of Harry Lorrequer, illustrated, price 25 cents.

The Antiquarian, being No. 3, of the cheap republication of Scott's Works, price 25 cents.

The Coal Trade.—To give our readers some idea of the extent of the Schuylkill Coal Trade, we observe by the Philadelphia papers that the number of vessels that arrived in the Schuylkill alone, in search of coal for the month of October, amounted to 336, viz; 32 sloops, 2 barges, 218 schooners, 19 brigs.

Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.—The first lecture of the course will be delivered by Mr. Rubens Peale, on Monday evening next, at the Town Hall. The subject of the Lecture will be the Oxygen and Hydrogen Gases. Admittance to single Lectures 12½ cents.

No further arguments are required on our part to prove the vile reputation of the Ledger. The publishers have relieved us from that duty by proclaiming it themselves in their paper on Tuesday last. Its *character* for indecency and blackguardism is now fully established.

Foreign Goods.—The United States consumes more English Manufactures, according to population, than any other nation in the world. See first page.

Party.

In our daily intercourse with the world, we occasionally have violent tirades against party—party feeling—party influence—party spirit, &c. Now in all free Republics, parties must exist, indeed they are actually necessary to the safety of a republic. With two parties in a country, nearly balanced in influence, the institutions of that country are safe; one party is always a check on the other, and is ready to take advantage of, and magnify any fault or extravagance in its opponent, for its own advancement. Still, however, parties may become an evil, by the abandonment of principles for men—having an eye to party strength rather than the good of the mass; this is sometimes done, and when persisted in, *that* party becomes a faction, and is dangerous to the community; public opinion should then rise in defence of the commonweal, and deprive such a party of its strength before it has an opportunity to do injury to the country.

No one can with the slighest shade of truth, accuse the whig party of adhering to men regardless of principles. On the contrary, in every instance where men have proved faithless to their principles, the party has cast them out as renegades to their trust. Having in view the good of the country, as well as the sanctity of their principles, they sanction the retrogression of none whom they have elevated to power, but as his bitter opponents they raise the hue and cry against him, and hunt him out of the ranks at once. The moment John Tyler proved recreant to the principles upon which he was elected—he was denounced as unworthy of their support—and the whole power and patronage of the General Government, (which could easily have been retained by sacrificing the one term principle, and pledging the party to support him for re-election) was given up in preference to the great leading measures of the whig party. And notwithstanding the exalted position Henry Clay now occupies in the affections of the great mass of the whig party, where he to abandon the principles he has ever professed, he too would be at once abandoned by those who are now his warmest advocates. This is whig consistency! dare any one deny it? and can any one bring like proofs in favour of the Loco Foco faction? No!!

The Weather.—We have had quite a *spell* of cold unpleasant weather; in fact, all kinds of weather—rain, hail, snow, and sunshine. Winter is fast approaching, and he has given us a gentle foretaste of his coming. Chaste Dian has been bestowing occasional peeps upon this nether world again—we fancy she will find but few sleeping Endymions to become enamoured of her caresses. Oh these degenerate times! Our young men prefer their warm, comfortable feather beds to wandering in groves on cold chilly nights, talking poetry or apostrophising the moon. Now-a-days we take more rational methods of enjoyment, and let Diana reign on in single blessedness, while we watch our home-fire blazing brightly, or wheel up the table to take a comfortable rubber at whist: and then during the long and would be tedious winter, we have our little gatherings, our soirees and our Lectures, where we forget all the cares, toils and troubles of life, as we see happiness reflected from the young, bright and joyous faces around us. Let the storm howl around us as it may, we have our enjoyments, and in this land of glowing Anthracite we defy all kind of bitter blasts "when the wind blows, he is a fool who sits down to cry in the blast;" common sense would wrap his cloak around him and bid him walk merrily on through the storm.

Hon. E. B. Hubley.—The report that the Hon. E. B. Hubley, of this county, has agreed to join the "corporal's guard," on condition of his receiving a snug berth, has crept into the Philadelphia papers, where it is publicly stated that he is to be placed at the head of Indian Affairs. The knowledge he obtained of the *Kickapoo* language at Harrisburg, it is supposed has sufficiently qualified him for the station. We should like, however, to be informed when this sudden conversion took place. It is a matter of great surprise to some of his political friends in this quarter. In July last, Mr. Hubley made a speech at the locofoco meeting at Orwigsburg. It was the first public speech we had ever heard from Mr. Hubley, consequently listened with considerable attention—and we can assure our readers that it was a tissue of abuse of John Tyler and his administration from beginning to end—we recollect particularly his declaration that the country never could prosper until John Tyler was turned out. To this declaration we subscribed, and gave him credit for it at the time. Now, we ask if the gentleman entertained such views of John Tyler *then*, how can he justify himself before the public *now*, in accepting office under him, and agreeing to support so profligate and corrupt an administration?

Another Rioter Convicted.—Mr. Birney, of Minersville, was tried last week at Orwigsburg, found guilty, and sentenced to six month's imprisonment, and the costs of prosecution, which, we learn, amounted to about one hundred dollars. This is the second person engaged in the riots in July last, who has been tried and sentenced. The trial of several others has been continued until next court.

Will those friends of the dear people who urged on Mr. B. to a violation of the laws of his country, by countenancing and supporting the rioters, now step forward and pay the costs of prosecution, and support his family during his incarceration? We rather think not. They are always ready to *use* them to accomplish their base political purposes—but their love for the dear people does not extend quite so far as that, particularly after elections. Mr. B. whilst lamenting over his fate in prison, might, with a great deal of propriety, exclaim, "Save me from my friends."

The Ledger is now Tyler's official organ in Philadelphia. *Their* boasted independence was only worth *thirty dollars*, the price paid by the Administration in its purchase by transferring to its columns the List of Letters from the North American. We know of no paper in Philadelphia, so well calculated to be a "Traitor's Organ" as the Ledger. Give them the thirty pieces of silver, and they would defend the treason of Benedict Arnold, and endeavor to prove that he was a persecuted patriot.

Delaware.—The whigs have carried little Delaware, notwithstanding the crowing of the Locos to the contrary. Kent and Sussex have elected the whig tickets—and New Castle has gone for the Locos. The rain prevented the whigs from carrying this county also. Rodney, whig has been elected to Congress.

Some of the Locofocos feel disposed to crow because they did not loose New York, a state which they carried last fall by upwards of 15,000 majority. If it will be any gratification to that party, we will merely state that the recent election proves to a certainty, that New York will be lost to them in 1844, if not before.

A meeting of the business men has been called in Reading, for the purpose of considering the propriety of taking Relief notes, and notes of Country non-resuming Banks, at their par value, for goods, and in payment of debts.

The County Commissioners have appointed Jacob Kaercher, Esq., Clerk, in the place of Maj. Downing, recently elected Register and Recorder. There were upwards of twenty applicants.

Picture of Loco-focoism in New York.—Mike Walsh, a prominent Locofoco in the city of New York, and Capt. of the Spartan Band, gave the following account of the Locofoco nominating Committee of Tammany Hall in a recent speech:

"To effectually succeed in their operations it is necessary that the said majority be composed of fellows who would betray their Country and their God (if it were possible) for ten dollars. This accounts for Wooldridge being on at that time, and being so intimate with certain public functionaries, who are indebted to him and others of his mental and moral calibre for their situations and knowledge of rascality. All the honest men on that Committee voted for me, and all the bribed thieves and ragamuffins voted against me. Three of the latter have been since sent to the State Prison for burglary; eleven to the Penitentiary for petty thefts; three committed suicide; one lives round the Tombs, by swearing men were in Ohio when they committed crimes in this city; another died of delirium tremens on the Five Points; nine have been convicted and fined for playing thimbles on race courses; Wooldridge and the balance, being too craven and cowardly to commit any open crime, are yet at large, in consequence of certain services they perform for the guardians of the law."

The public meeting which was called to confirm the nominations of the party, struck the name of Van Dyke off the Ticket, and substituted that of Mike Walsh.

The Wooldridge alluded to above is the editor of the Whip newspaper, and has recently been sentenced three months to the Penitentiary also. This beautiful picture of Locofocoism is drawn by one of its own members.

New York Election.—As we predicted in our last, the election in this State has resulted in favor of the Locofocos, although we have gained two members of Congress in the city of New York, where we expected only one. This makes the Congressional representation in the city of New York equal—there being two whigs and two locos elected. In the city upwards of 40,000 votes were polled, and the majority for Bouck, for Governor is 2080. The majority on the balance of the Locofoco ticket is only about 1000. Two whig members have been elected to the Legislature in consequence of the split caused by Mike Walsh.

In Queens and Suffolk counties the locos have elected their members of Congress by a large majority.

Richmond county has given a Loco majority of 200; in 1840, whig 13.

West Chester county goes for the Locos by about 900 majority. Albany gives a whig majority of about 500. Last year 286 on the other side.

Rockwell 600 Locofoco majority. It is reported that Reansalear county has gone for the whigs.

The whig vote in the River counties is small. They did not turn out. In our next we will present our readers with the general result.

Rates of Taxation.—We observe by the Philadelphia papers, that the following rates of Taxation have been agreed upon by the Assessors of the city and county of Philadelphia. We publish it for the purpose of comparing the rates with those established in this county, where the taxes are enormous, and ought to be reduced to keep pace with the downward tendency of every thing else:

1st Class—		Merchants, professional men, and gentlemen of leisure,	$2 00
2d Class—		do do	1 00
1st	do	Employing Mechanics,	50
2d	do	do do	30
		Journeymen Mechanics,	25
		Laborers,	20
1st	do	Clerks,	50
2d	do	do	30
		Employing Farmer,	50
		Laboring Farmers,	20
		Pleasure carriages, horses,	1 00
1st	do	Working horses,	40
2d	do	do do	20
		Horned and neat cattle,	40
		do do do	10

The assessors have also agreed to assess real estate 25 per cent. less than last year.

W. A. Langworthy, a very influential gentleman of Rochester, New York, who has been the candidate of the party *for* the Legislature, has renounced all connection with the Locofoco party of that State, since their open avowal of Free Trade in opposition to a Protective Tariff. He recently made a speech before a Clay Club in Rochester, in which he declared that, though up to the present contest, he had acted with the Loco Focos, *he can go them no longer*. The Democrat says:

"He deems their Free Trade doctrines not only anti-Republican, but destructive to the Industry of the country—blasting to the hopes of the American Mechanic and Laborer—and unworthy the support of any man who wishes to see Home Labor prosper. He declared his unequivocal adhesion to Henry Clay and a Protective Tariff, and his remarks were received with cheers which made the welkin ring again."

Shameful Neglect of Duty.—Gov. Porter gave notice to the Attorney General, issued in a circular, in which it was declared that any Borough, City, or individual, issuing any shinplasters in violation of the act of Assembly, such corporations, and all those who take the notes, would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Notwithstanding the issuing of this circular, the Locofoco town Councils of Lancaster and Harrisburg are issuing whole baches of this illegal trash, under the very nose of the Governor, with impunity. We seriously ask, whether such a man is fit to administer and enforce the laws of the State.

The Lancaster and Harrisburg Borough notes of the denomination of fifty and twenty-five cents are increasing in circulation in this region, and unless a check is put to this circulation at once, they will drive all the specie change out of the Borough. Of this we may rest assured—and if our business men persist in taking them, let the people refuse to take them in change under any circumstances. They are illegal, irredeemable, entirely uncalled for, and the Prosecuting Attorney, under instructions from the Attorney General, is bound to prosecute every person who takes them.

Naturalized Citizens.—The New York Tribune states that upwards of two thousand persons were naturalized in that city, during the week previous to the election. Of this number a greater portion than usual, about 500, principally Germans, voted the democratic Whig ticket. The Germans are nearly all in favor of a Protective Tariff and a National Bank, and now since the Locofoco party has avowed itself in opposition to these measures, it is believed that they will hereafter in a body, vote in favor of the democratic Whig principles.

Patrick Dempsey, of Albany, New York, has publicly renounced all further connection with Locofocoism, in consequence of the Party, having, at the recent election in that State declared itself opposed to a Protective Tariff. He declares that henceforth, he will be found battling with the advocates of *American policy* and *American interests*, and for Harry of the West. The people can't be duped much longer.

Where's the Tyler Party?—In 1840 the Locofoco majority for Bouck for Governor, in the city of New York, was 2248. Since that period the *powerful* influence of Tylerism has been united to Locofocoism in that city, and the majority for Bouck at the recent election was 1986. Tylerism has done wonders.

Quick Work.—Dicken's Notes on America were received by the Great Western, reprinted in this country, and copies forwarded to Boz, by a vessel which sailed to England the following day.

All sorts of Items.

(Original and Selected.)

A correspondent desires us to suggest, to our business men, the propriety of taking relief and other notes at their par value only.

Four thousand copies of Boz's Notes were sold by one house in Philadelphia, one hour after they were issued.

Be on your Guard.—Two dollar checks on the St. Albans's Bank, purporting to be drawn by the Mechanic's Exchange Co., in New York, are in circulation in this neighborhood. They are a fraud.

Rare Chance.—One of the Providence papers says, that a young and pretty factory girl in that town has $2,000 cash, the product of her own industry.

Tennessee Legislature.—A bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt has passed the House by a vote of 39 to 29.

More Defaulters.—The cashier of the Branch Bank at Terre Haute, Indiana, has proved to be a defaulter to the amount of $2000. Small business for these days.

One of the New York Canal Commissioners is also a defaulter, and sloped for Texas.

It is said that President Tyler has got a *Spencer* that fits him admirably. It is warranted to wear two years, and then it will be ready for *turning*. It is an invaluable piece of stuff, and has been *turned* before.

Bread in London.—A London editor estimates that each inhabitant of that city consumes one hundred and eighty pounds of bread per annum.

A marriage is reported to have occurred recently, between a Mr. North to Miss West. It is expected that they will have some regular *north-west squalls* during the winter.

Silk.—The bounty paid on silk, from the Treasury of Massachusetts, this year, amounts to $3,351 51. This is about one-third larger than last year.

Three persons have become deranged in New England in consequence of the preaching of the Millerite doctrines.

The "Liberty party" have done a tall business in Ohio, at the late election. Their candidate for Governor received about six thousand votes; and by their means the Whigs lost two Senators and seven Representatives.

No doubt about it.—A western paper says, that young ladies who are accustomed to reading newspapers, are always observed to possess winning ways, most amiable dispositions, and invariably make good wives. Just so!

Despotism can no more exist in a nation, until the liberty of the press be destroyed, than the night can happen before the sun is set.

Flour at Pittsburg $2,75 a $3.

The New York Sun says:—"On the 20th ult., the U. S. Marshall arrested ex-Judge Jackson, formerly Postmaster at Bellville, Richland county, Ohio, on a charge of robbing the mail in 1839, and conveyed him to Columbus for trial.

Bleeding at the Nose.—Mr. Negrier states, that the hemorrhage may be almost instantaneously checked by raising the arm on the same side as that of the nostril from which the blood flows.

Webster says that he is a whig. It takes a lawyer to define his position. The whigs would not have known it, if he had not said it.

The Jackson (Mo.) Advocate contains an account of the horrid murder of Mr. John Byrd, of that vicinity, by his own son. The reason assigned by the boy, a lad of about 15 years of age, was "*alledged* ill treatment," and the refusal of his father to let him have the use of a gun, for which it seemed he had always entertained a particular desire!! Upon the confession he was committed to jail.

Odd.—Somebody has compared the black velvet capes, just now so fashionable, to the pall of an infant's coffin. The ladies wear them to keep them from *coughing*. Funny!

A gentleman of rank and fortune in Ireland, fancies one of his legs of one religion and the other of another. He frequently puts one of his unfortunate legs outside the bed clothes to punish it for its religious errors.

Tea.—About three times as much tea is said to be consumed in England, as in the U. States.

Domestic Creditors.—The Harrisburg Telegraph states that the "Domestic Creditors," were in attendance at the State Treasury on the 1st instant, in respectable numbers, to obtain 20 per cent. and interest. The payments were chiefly made in Erie and Berks co. Relief money.

The abolitionists at Boston attempted to hold a meeting on Monday night, but were prevented by a gang of rowdies.

One Watson was hanged a short time since in North Carolina, for shooting a neighbor's wife.—Watson had not much of a defence. He killed the woman, he said, because she was a witch, and had 'conjured' him.

A Mr. Stanton, at Toronto, Canada, recently recovered $100 damages against the proprietor of a stage in which he was upset and had his arm broken.

Another Heavy Forger Discovered.—There is scarcely a week passes but successful forgeries are discovered, perpetrated by those who have previously borne excellent reputations as men of business, or who have held responsible situations in mercantile houses. On Saturday a great ferment was caused among certain brokers of our city, by the discovery that a milkman, belonging to Greenwich, Conn., who was doing a large stroke of business, and was generally esteemed a man of great wealth, had swindled them to the tune of some $15,000 or $20,000, perhaps more, with forged notes, which they had shaved and discounted for him. Thirty-three of the alleged forged notes have already been discovered, amounting to the above named sum. We learn that twenty of the forgeries thus discovered are perpetrated in the name of O. Peck, and the remainder in the name of the brothers Mead, who are his near neighbors. We understand the financiering milkman confessed the forgeries to Mr. Peck, promised to make them all right, came down to the city, and has not since been heard from.—*N. Y. Express.*

Massachusetts.—It appears by public documents from the Treasurer's office, that the income of the State will exceed its expenditures by more than 27,000! besides liquidating nearly one hundred thousand dollars of our public debt! And notwithstanding we have had an extra session of the legislature, the expenses of the State administration are less than for several former years.—*Boston Jour.*

Later from Texas.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 29th says:—"We got the Houstonian yesterday, of seven days later than previous accounts. On the 14th, 800 Texans were at San Antonio, and Gen. Rusk was expected the next day with 500 more. By the 20th it was anticipated 2000 men would be ready to take up the line of march for the Rio Grande. We find no other news."

In a recent lecture before the Roxbury Lyceum, Mr. Adams examined the principles upon which the so-called "people's constitution" in Rhode Island was pretended to be adopted, and completely refuted them.

New York Election.

The New York Tribune, in speaking of the result of the election in that city, says:

The Whigs are beaten in this City, beaten in Kings County, and we suppose beaten in the State. The storm of yesterday, so violent in the morning, was against us; but the battle was nobly fought notwithstanding. The Whigs are disheartened, their opponents inspirited, when an Election opens with a tempest; but our men proved themselves no fair-weather politicians yesterday. Up to the close of the Polls we were led to believe, by the reports which reached us from most of the Wards, that a majority of the Whig County Ticket was carried. The returns which came in through the evening proved that we had been grossly misinformed. The Loco-Focos have carried the City by a handsome majority—nearly 2,000 for Bouck, and smaller majorities for the rest of their Ticket, Michael Walsh excepted, who is beaten by the perfidy of the wire-workers he has so graphically described, who printed the ballots with the name of M. H. Van Dyke, who had been proposed by the Nominating Committee, but rejected at the County Meeting, and Walsh nominated in his stead. Some of the party refused to submit to this, and voted for Walsh, so that we think neither is elected.

This election has proved strikingly the keener instinct of the commercial than of other classes in the pursuit of their interests. The question of Protection or No Protection to Home Industry for the first time entered directly into the canvass in this City. The Loco-Foco party here—as it skulked from doing elsewhere in this State and Vermont—as it still skulks from doing in Massachusetts and Connecticut—placed itself directly on the ground of absolute Free Trade. This position, boldly taken in direct hostility to the interests of the Mechanical and Producing Classes, has attracted to it the support of the Foreign Importing Interest of course, and with that the votes of a large number of Merchants, of Clerks, and almost the entire body of Seamen, who not unnaturally though mistakenly imagine that the Protective Policy is unfavorable to extensive Commerce. The Shipping Interest, though it insists on Protection to the utmost for itself—for Reciprocity in the Foreign and Prohibition in our Coasting and Internal Trade—yet fancies Free Trade in every thing *but* Shipping to be for *its* interest, and hundreds of votes have on this ground been transferred from the Whig to the Loco-Foco Tickets. On the other hand, the great Mechanical and Laboring Classes of our City, whose interest, whose prosperous existence is involved in the maintenance of a Tariff which shall be virtually if not expressly Protective, are slower in comprehending the introduction of a new element into our Political contests, slower in applying the test of self-interest to new questions as they arise, and slower in acting upon convictions of personal advantage. Thus we see the Whig candidates for Congress running behind in the Third District, or Commercial Wards, and generally where a local question has not operated in their favor. Thus we see the Whig vote diminished and the Loco-Foco increased, especially in the First, Second, Fourth, and Seventh Wards. We most undoubtingly believe that Commerce here mistakes its ultimate interest in the pursuit of an apparent immediate advantage, while it grievously overlooks the general good. But the evil thus incurred is in the nature of things but temporary. This controversy on Protection is now but commenced. If Commerce and Navigation place themselves deliberately in the attitude of demanding Protection yet conceding none to Production and the Useful Arts, the good sense of the larger number will in due time apply the proper corrective. For every Shipper who on this question abandons the Whig party, there will be ten Mechanics and Artisans attracted to its standard. We could never better afford to wait a year for public sentiment to ripen on so plain a point.

The most unfortunate feature of the question as now presented is the dishonest facility with which our opponents shape their creed to their position and the requirements of the local sentiment. If we could have had throughout the State the plain issue of one-sided Free Trade or Protection which the Loco-Focos were eager to make with us here, we should have carried New York by 50,000.—But, though the very genious, the fundamental principle of Loco-Focoism is in deadly hostility to any Protection of Industry or other legislation to promote or defend the interests of the People, yet in the Agricultural Districts we are every where cheated, juggled, swindled out of the advantages of our position on this great question by the impudent and lying pretensions of our opponents that *they* are favorable to Protection, in effect if not in terms, and even that the Whigs are its enemies! This cheat in the nature of things cannot answer but once.

We trust no Whig is discouraged, we know the majority are not disappointed, that, in a season of general reverses to the Whig Cause, and in the face of disastrous results in other States, we have not succeeded at this election. It was hardly to be expected that we should at the first effort, under such discouraging circumstances, demolish the 16,000 majority against us last Fall. We have only to wait now until Loco-Focoism shall undertake to *do* as it stands pledged to a majority of its supporters to do in regard to the Tariff and Internal Improvements, and not the State only but the Union will rise in overwhelming strength to re-enact the Revolution of 1840.

Let one thing be distinctly understood: In weal or wo, prosperity or adversity, hope or gloom, there is but *one* Whig candidate for President in 1844. No fortune can alter that—Mr. Clay himself will not be allowed to retire, should he wish it. For him and none other (he being alive) the Whigs will vote; and we have no doubt the result will prove the Loco-Foco success of '41 and '42 as hollow and unmeaning as those of '38 and '39. It needs, no exhortation to induce every Whig to be ready *for that* contest!

A voice from Silas Wright.—A merchant of St. Lawrence county, who resides in Canton, and who is a neighbor of Silas Wright, informs us that Mr. Wright was in his store a few days since, and conversed freely on the subject of the Tariff. In the course of the conversation, Mr. Wright said that the present tariff was a worthless and badly devised measure, and *that he should vote for its* Repeal. That is might last for a year or two, but it certainly *would be Repealed*! The same gentleman also informs us that Mr. Wright is constantly advising his friends in St. Lawrence county, not to engage in any manufacture predicated upon the continuance of the present tariff, since its *repeal is* certain!

The gentleman who gave us the above information was formerly a resident of this city, and is known to many of our citizens. If any locofoco doubts *our* statement, he can have it verified by calling on our informant in person.—*Troy Whig.*

The Constitutional Convention of Rhode Island has completed its labors, and submitted the result to an election to be held on the 21st, 22d, and 23d days of this month. All citizens who register their names seven days previous, and shall have paid $1 tax, or performed military duty during the year, are entitled to vote.

Wisconsin.—The Whigs have elected five members of the Council, and fifteen members of the House; and the Locofocos seven members of the Council, and ten of the House—giving the Whigs a majority of three on joint ballot in the Legislature.

POSTSCRIPT.

We stop the press to announce, for the information of our friends, and also for the gratification of our opponents, that we are pretty effectually *used up* in New York. Bouck's majority will probably exceed 8,000. We are not particular about giving our readers any reports this week.

Protection to Mechanics and Laborers.—We invite the particular attention of the working classes, (and who are not working men in this region, except the loafing politician who expects to live without work) to the following excellent article from the New York Tribune, on the subject of a Protective, not a mere revenue Tariff; It places the whole subject in so clear a light, that it cannot help but be understood by the most common intellect in the community. Read it carefully, and then ask yourself whether you are doing your duty to yourself and family, by advocating and supporting men, who are known to be opposed to *Protection* and support what they term a *revenue* Tariff:

Protection to our Industry.

Mr. Editor: I have read with much satisfaction your arguments in favor of Protection to the labor of our country by a just and discriminating Tariff. It is a subject which I fear is not sufficiently understood by a large proportion of our industrious mechanics, laborers, farmers, and in fact all the producing classes. Being myself a manufacturer, and from youth having daily toiled at my profession to procure the comforts and necessaries of life, I feel a deep and abiding interest in the welfare and happiness of my brother mechanics; and through your columns I wish to address them, not that I can speak to them in language more proper, or urge arguments better than you have advanced, yet I have some notions of my own that I am fully convinced are founded in truth, and I want to have them examined, and if they are erroneous prove them so, and I will cheerfully acknowledge my error.

Notion 1. The average value of the daily labor of the farmers and various mechanical professions and common laborers of our country, is not less than one dollar per day.

2. The average of the same kinds of labor in Europe does not exceed twenty cents per day.

3. When the foreign labor is put in competition with our labor, we are the losers at the rate of 80 cents per day.

4. Every man who earns one dollar per day, annually receives $313 00, which is equal to the interest on $5,217 at 6 per cent—his labor therefore is as productive as a bond and mortgage of the same amount, or the same sum invested in 6 per cent. stocks, and consequently is worth in bona fide capital $5,217.

5. Reduce the labor of this country to one-half the sum, say fifty cents per day, and the laboring man's capital is reduced to $2,608 50, and his income to $156 50.

6. However much you reduce the value of the labor of the country, (which is the poor man's capital,) you cannot reduce the value of the rich man's gold and silver, and bonds and mortgages, which are his capital.

6. The poor man's skill and industry combined with the rich man's wealth, have made our country the wonder of nations, and advanced us beyond all the nations of Europe, in diffusing among all classes the blessings of education, and surrounding each and all with the comforts and necessaries of life, who by their industry and economy are sure to participate therein.

7. We have all the materials in this country to make us rich, happy and contented. And to them labor and we shall be so.

8. These materials need no Protective Tariff; but the labor employed to render them useful and consequently valuable, requires protection.

9. In all communities where people are well paid for their labor, you will find them intelligent, virtuous and happy, with little or no use for poor houses and jails.

10. Every man, woman or child, who labors in a work-shop or factory, furnishes a given amount of capital to carry on the business of such shop or factory, and is in fact a partner jointly interested, receiving his or her daily share of the profits, instead of a dividend, at a future period, when the products of their labor shall have been sent to market and sold. For instance, I employ twenty men at an average of $313 for each man per year. The total amount is $6,200 per year. I invest in raw materials $10,000, and pay them $6,260 for assisting me in working these raw materials into some useful article, which when sold produces a profit of 20 per cent. which amounts to the gross sum of $19,512, including labor, materials, and the profits. Now take out the cost of materials, $10,000, the amount paid the twenty men $6,260, and I have left $3,252. Here you have the proportionate profits of employers and employed.

11. If I hire my men for twenty cents per day, I should want no Tariff for my business growing out of their labor.

12. The twenty men who work for me want a Tariff to protect them in their share of the profits of our joint labors—my materials being the product of our own soil and mines, are by nature protected.

13. The laborer in a factory in England, or France, when he leaves his employer, either for want of employment or any other cause, from necessity is obliged to enter the parish poor-house for support.

14. The operatives in our manufacturing establishments are always comparatively independent.

15. It is the duty of every laboring man to secure a high price for his labor.

16. And to do that, keep the cheap article out of market.

17. By voting for no man who is in favor of Free Trade, otherwise urging cheap labor, to the sure and certain destruction of our manufactures, and consequently a reduction in the value of every man's labor, or else no labor at all.

Thus, Mr. Editor, I have stated seventeen notions of mine, and if you like these I will send you the remainder, which are too numerous for one communication. If your Free Trade advocates can prove that my notions are the offspring of error, I hope they will do so, and thereby enlighten the minds of many of your numerous readers, who have adopted the same opinions of your friend.

Nov. 1, 1842. Tariff.

A Dreadful Scene.—The Chestertown, Md. News says: A few days since, the wife of Mr. Joseph Benson, in Cecil county, was found dead, lying on the floor, by her husband, on his awakening from a drunken sleep—that both husband and wife were addicted to intemperance, and were so reduced in circumstances, as to be compelled to live in a fish house on the beach. Benson was once a respectable man. The head and face of the wife were covered with blood, and there was evidence of an injury on the head, but whether from a fall or a blow, the Jury of Inquest could not ascertain, and returned a verdict of death from an unknown cause. All the information the Jury could derive was, from the surviving husband, in a state of intoxication. What added to the horror of the scene was the fact of an infant child endeavoring to extract nourishment from the breast of its dead mother, when its father aroused from his stupor.

A Whig State Convention in Tennessee has passed resolutions in favor of a United States Bank, and of Henry Clay as the champion of such an institution.

Philadelphia, Reading and Pottsville Rail Road.

The last Rail Road Journal contains a communication which presents the following data from the operations of the business of this road last year, when completed only as far as Reading. The writer remarks: "that the details here furnished in regard to the expenses of the working of this road afford the amplest evidence of the cheapness with which it can be operated, and its ability to compete with the Canal. It brings the miner in immediate contact with the dealer, and even consumer, whom he will always be prepared to supply, without regard to seasons, at comparatively low and steady prices, which heretofore have been encumbered with two many intermediate agencies and other clogs.

This Report goes to show—

1st. That this Road has been adjusted and repaired at a cost for 56 miles of $17,400, or $310 per mile per annum.

2d. That 31,500 through passengers were carried, including all expenses save repairs to Road and interest on capital, for 13,600, or 43 cents each.

3d. That 28,500 tons of merchandize and Road material were transported in like manner for 31,600, or $1 10 per ton—$62,600.

4th. That the machinery for engines, passengers and burden cars have been repaired at a cost on their value of about 6 per cent. per annum.

5th. That the consumption of oil and grease on the burthen trains for a distance of 116 miles has been at the fraction, per ton, of ⅔ of a cent.

6th. That the whole cost in wages, repairs, fuel, oil, etc., of an engine over this Road per annum, running daily has been about $4,000.

7th. That the average loads, net freight, down the Road, by one engine, have been 201 tons.

8th. ditto up the road, 129 tons.

9th. That the entire cost of running an engine 116 miles, including the train capable of accommodating 150 passengers each way, but of which the average number between Reading and Philadelphia was only 87 per day—43½ up and 43½ down, amounts to $18,84.

This last item shows how very cheaply passengers could be carried were it possible to obtain always *full loads*, as will be the case with coal, and which is justly grounded the claim of carrying this latter so cheaply, and so much to the astonishment generally of the unitiated part of the community.

Further economy also will hereafter be practicable on this road, in the fall of labor and every article necessary in the maintenance and repair of road and machinery. By opening to it the forests above Reading, wood, for which they have heretofore paid $3 per cord can be had for 2½; and while this is the case, it will be cheaper than coal, seemingly the most natural resort for fuel in this case, but which will remain for the present as a grand resort for it, as wood shall grow dearer, and when the most economical mode of burning coal will be better understood. It should be borne in mind that the expense of adjustment of the track would not be materially increased, by the addition of 10 to 15 trains at moderate speed to the 2 or 3 which have so far passed over it at high velocities, and that the item of $310 per mile would nearly suffice for at least the next 5 or six years, before which period few renewals could be required. This would only be the natural effect of good and efficient machinery well attended to and kept constantly braced up.

As a temporary and extraordinary measure, during the remaining half of the boating season on the Canal, to induce the trade to seek the Road more quickly, the rates on coal per Railway have been reduced to $1 per ton from Schuylkill Haven, and 1 10 from Pottsville, but so soon as this transfer is effected, these rates will revert to $1 50, and to 1 75 per ton, at which the road can easily retain the trade, and at which it will in due time be able to make remunerating dividends.

As an auxiliary to the Coal trade, and consequently to its extension on this road we may note the introduction of the large 200 ton iron Steam Barges with Erricson's propellers, by which the freight to New York and the eastern ports will be materially reduced. Already are these boats on the lakes and rivers of Canada, and they will soon be running between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, etc., through the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, capable of accommodating a boat of near 200 tons of the iron kind.—This revolution in inland coastwise navigation should be carefully noted."

Here is a beautiful thing from the pen of Mrs. Cornwall Baron Wilson:

The Head and the Heart.—'Please my lady, buy a nosegay, or bestow a trifle,' was the address of a pale, emaciated looking woman, holding a few withered flowers in her hand, to a lady who sat on the beach at Brighton, watching the blue waves of the receding tide. 'I have no halfpence, my good woman,' said the lady, looking up from the novel she was perusing with a listless gaze; if I had I would give them to you.' 'I am a poor widow, with three helpless children depending on me; *would* you bestow a small trifle to help us on our way?' 'I have told you that I had no half-pence,' reiterated the lady, somewhat pettishly. 'Really,' she added as the poor applicant turned meekly away, 'this is worse than the streets of London; they should have a police stationed on the shore to prevent such annoyance.' Such were the thoughtless dictates of the head. 'Mamma,' said a blue eyed boy, who was lying on the beach at the lady's feet, flinging pebbles into the sea, 'I wish you *had* a penny, for the poor woman *does* look hungry, and you know *we* are going to have a nice dinner, and you have promised me a glass of wine.' The heart of the lady answered the appeal of her child; and with a blush of shame crimsoning on her cheek at the tacit reproof his artless words conveyed, she opened her reticule, placed half-a-crown in his tiny hands, and in another moment the boy was bounding along the sands on his errand of mercy. In a few seconds he returned, his eyes sparkling with delight, and his countenance glowing with health and beauty, 'Oh! Mamma, the poor woman was so thankful; she wanted to turn back, but I would not let her; and she said, God bless the noble lady, and you, too, my pretty lamb: my children will now have bread for two days, and we shall go on our way rejoicing.' The eyes of the lady glistened as she heard the recital of her child, and her heart told her that its dictates bestowed a pleasure the cold reasonings of the head could never bestow.

Party Names.—The leading organ of spurious democracy of this city has exhibited considerable uneasiness, for several days past, because the Whigs perseveringly refuse to admit the genuine democracy of its principles. While we have any respect for truth or consistency, we certainly shall not admit the title of the Jackson-Van Buren-Tyler-Calhoun party to the character of democratic. It is a party which has changed and shifted its professions and practices no less than three times in ten years, upon the most important questions which agitate the country, and has fallen at last into doctrines diametrically opposed to the leading political maxims of Thomas Jefferson and his immediate followers. Now, upon what pretence beyond an impudent assumption carried on through three Presidential terms, such a protean party calls itself democratic, we cannot possibly divine. Its right to the name is about equal to that of a bullying squatter to any patch of private property on which he may chance to settle, and which he retains in spite of law and honor.—*Phil. North American.*