POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, June 22, 1844

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.

THE POOR MAN'S BILL.

Those who are compelled to labor, ought to bear in mind that the Tariff is emphatically the *poor man's tax*—it restricts to him regular employment and good wages, which is his capital—and just in proportion as the duties are reduced, so in proportion does his wages go down. Think of this working-men, before you aid in supporting men who will rob you of your only capital, the wages of labor.

Opinions of James K. Polk on the Tariff

"I AM IN FAVOUR OF REDUCING THE DUTIES "TO THE RATES OF THE COMPROMISE ACT, "WHERE THE WHIG CONGRESS FOUND THEM ON THE 30th OF JUNE, 1842."

[Pamphlet Speech at Jackson, Tenn., April 30, 1843.

"THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WHIG "PARTY AND MYSELF IS, WHILST THEY ARE "THE ADVOCATES OF DISTRIBUTION AND A "PROTECTIVE TARIFF—MEASURES WHICH I "CONSIDER RUINOUS TO THE INTERESTS of the "COUNTRY AND ESPECIALLY TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PLANTING STATES—I HAVE "STEADILY AND AT ALL TIMES OPPOSED "BOTH."

[Sarde Speech, published by himself.

"MY OWN OPINION IS, THAT WOOL SHOULD "BE DUTY FREE."

[Congressional debates, Vol. 9, page 171.

"*Mr. Healy, (Locofoco) to-day, in the House, announced unceasing hostility to the present TARIFF, on behalf of the Democratic party. He declared that Mr. Polk was opposed to it, and that they only wanted a Democratic Congress and a Democratic President elected, to repeal it.*"—[Speech in Congress June 4th, 1844.

☞ A number of articles intended for this paper, have been crowded out.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The Piazza in front of the Pennsylvania Hall, has been enlarged and greatly improved within a few days, which gives the appearance of this excellent Hotel, increased attractions.

Our friend Mr. *Daniel Hill*, has also greatly improved the front of the Pottsville House, and fitted it up in the interior for the increased accommodation of travellers. He has made the addition of two parlors in connexion with other improvements, which will add to the comfort of those who favor him with their custom.

There are but few towns in the State that can boast of as many fine Hotels as we have in Pottsville and Mount Carbon.

In our columns will be found an advertisement of a new Coal Breaker, or Cutter, invented by *Richardson*, of Philadelphia. It has been described to us as possessing advantages superior to any now in use—causing less waste, and less labor than any other of the inventions. Not having seen it ourselves, we cannot vouch for the truth of these assertions—but we understand the proprietor will erect one in this region shortly, when our operators will soon decide the question at issue, with regard to its utility and the saving properties it is alledged it possesses.

BLACK BAND ORE.—A specimen of Black Band Ore, which answers the description of the Scotch Ore, as described by Mushet, has been left at this office. It was taken from the Tunnel of Mr. Thomas C. William's Colleries, on Mine Hill. We learn that Mr. Roberts, Mining Engineer, is now in this region, engaged in searching, for the purpose of satisfying himself whether it exists in large quantities or not. A specimen of the Ore is now in process of analyzation in Philadelphia.

FOURTH OF JULY.—This National Jubilee is rapidly approaching, and very little preparation has been made so far towards celebrating it in a proper manner. Can't an oration be gotten up for the edification of our good citizens.

Mr. Daniel Hill intends serving up a sumptuous Dinner at the Pottsville House, for the friends of Clay, Markle and Frelinghuysen, and those who choose to join them. Mr. H. gives capital Dinners, and we would advise all epicures to subscribe. A subscription paper has been left at this office.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for July, has been received. The contents are varied and of a high order. A gem, "The Waving Moon," by Bryant, will be found on our first page. The embellishments, four in number, are superb—particularly the "Germantown Battle Ground," and The "Cave-in-Rock on the Ohio." How the leading Magazines, containing the embellishments which now grace each number, can be afforded at 25 cents per number, is a mystery to us. For sale at this office.

☞ Congress closed its session on Monday last at noon, leaving a large number of Bills which had previously passed the Senate, lie on the table untouched. Among the number is the Bill reducing the rates of postage, which passed the Senate about six weeks ago. All parties called for the passage of this Bill, but the destructive character of Locofocoism forbade its passage in the House, because it was calculated to relieve the community. "The people expect too much from Government," was the declaration of one of their chiefs, a short time since, and in accordance with this principle, no doubt, action on the Bill was withheld.

MOUNT CARBON AND PORT CARBON RAILWAY.—The Contractors, Messrs. Collins & Kerns, have about 100 hands engaged in grading the above Road. They intend putting on a large number of hands, and expect to have the grading completed about the 15th of September next.

☞ Col. Stone, in his second, letter completely demolishes Bishop Hughes. He refutes satisfactorily every position the Bishop assumed, and leaves him nothing to stand on. We think the Bishop will find it more prudent hereafter to eschew politics and attend to the other duties appertaining to his office.

☞ We cannot reply to the Harrisburg Telegraph. A paper that would knowingly pen a deliberate and wilful falsehood against a portion of the party to which they *profess* to belong, we will enter into no controversy with. The Conferees endorse all we have stated.

PORTER DEFEATED.—The Supreme Court have decided unanimously that the election under which the present Canal Commissioners hold their office, is legal, and have dismissed the subject.

The Cars from Philadelphia have arrived very irregularly for several days past. Can't the evil be remedied?

HENRY CLAY'S OPINIONS ON THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The following extract is from the speech of Mr. Clay, in the Senate of the U. S. on the 21st January, 1842, in reply to Mr. Woodbury, on the Treasury Note Bill—*reported for the Washington National Intelligencer:*

EXTRACT FROM MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

"*Carry out then, said he, the spirit of the Compromise Act. Look to Revenue alone for the support of Government. Do not raise the question of Protection, which I had hoped had been put to rest. There is no necessity of PROTECTION FOR PROTECTION.*"

The above is from the Locofoco *alias* Tyler Organ of this Borough—and is going the rounds of the Locofoco presses. We need hardly state that it is a base fabrication—it originated with a locofoco member of Congress from Indiana, whose name we do not recollect,—was pronounced a forgery on the floor of Congress, and proved to be so—and the member was publicly branded as a base calumniator, which he pocketed quietly.—Now all those who are acquainted with the circumstances, and continue to circulate it, are no better than the base calumniator who originated it. No such report of Mr. Clay's speech appears in the National Intelligencer of the date mentioned—his reported speech is entirely different. So much for that slander.

Next follows an extract from the celebrated Georgia letter, which may be a correct extract for all we know, and on which, it is well known the Locofocos Linge all their arguments, that Henry Clay had abandoned his protective principles. It is as follows:

☞ *I never was in favor of what I regarded a high Tariff. No more Revenue should be levied than is necessary to an economical administration of the Government.*—Mr. Clay's letter to Mr. Merriweather of Georgia, Oct. 2, 1843.

The above extract is in accordance with the principles Henry Clay has ever professed. He has always opposed a high prohibitory Tariff, because such a bill would necessarily lead to a diminution of revenue and *direct taxation*. He has always been and is now in favor of levying sufficient duties to defray the expenses of the General Government—he is in favor of raising the whole revenue of the Government from duties on Foreign goods, and removing the Land Fund from the National Treasury. This is set forth in his letter declaratory of his principles, dated Ashland, Sept. 13th, 1842, to a citizen of Philadelphia, wherein he declares himself in favor of "an adequate revenue (for duties) with fair protection to American industry." This is all the protection that Henry Clay asks—this is all the protection the Democratic Whig party asks, and we defy the whole Locofoco party to produce a single sentence from any of Henry Clay's speeches or public acts, with regard to the American System, which conflicts with the opinions expressed in the above extract. Henry Clay is the open advocate of the Tariff of 1842, and in favor of distributing the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, thus throwing the Government on duties alone to defray its expenses. James K. Polk has avowed himself opposed to both these measures. *Then how dare the Locofocos assert that James K. Polk is as good a Tariff man as Henry Clay?* So much for the Georgia letter.

The next is the following extract:

[From the Savannah Republican, the leading Clay paper in Georgia.]

☞ "*We deny that Mr. CLAY, or the WHIGS of Georgia, whose Candidate he is, seek for the establishment of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF, but Mr. Clay adheres to the principles of the Compromise Act.*"

Whether the above is correct or not, we do not know—if it is, which we doubt, it must have been published a long time ago; because all the Whig Senators and Representatives from Georgia, and the above mentioned paper, are among the open and avowed advocates of the Whig Tariff of 1842. They have nailed it to their Banner, and they are marching to victory under its broad and ample folds.

The next extract is as follows:

"Let every Farmer, every Mechanic, every Working man, read the following remarks of HENRY CLAY, made in Congress in 1819, and then say whether they can give him their support; and let every wife and every daughter read it, and see the slander cast upon them. Henry Clay said:

"IF GENTLEMEM WILL NOT ALLOW US TO HAVE BLACK SLAVES, THEY MUST LET US HAVE WHITE ONES; FOR WE CANNOT CUT OUR FIREWOOD AND BLACK OUR SHOES, AND HAVE OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS WORK IN THE KITCHEN!!!"

The above extract is also a forgery.—No such language is found in any of Henry Clay's reported speeches, and he has himself, in a recent letter to the Hon. John White, of Kentucky, over his own signature, denied that he ever made use of such language or entertained such sentiments.—And we believe that the American people will coincide in opinion with us that Henry Clay's denial is better authority than the columns of any locofoco party paper published in the country.

A PARENT'S VENGEANCE.—An auctioneer by the name of Low, in St. Louis, seduced the only daughter of Mr. Edward Ford, of the same place, and enticed her from her home. The father, in an intense state of agitation, met Low in the street, and inquired after his daughter, and what course he was going to pursue. He refused to give him any satisfaction—but retorted by telling her father "to go to h—." He immediately drew a pistol and shot Low in the forehead. At the last account he was alive, but not expected to recover. Mr. Ford immediately surrendered himself to the public authorities, and several gentlemen stepped forward and entered bail for his appearance in the sum of $5000.

APPOINTMENTS.—The U. S. Senate rejected the nomination of Mr. Green of New Jersey, as Secretary of the Treasury, and afterwards confirmed the nomination of Judge Bibb, of Kentucky, for said office.

Senator Tallmadge, was unanimously confirmed as Governor of Wisconsin.

The nominations of Messrs. Walworth and King, to supply vacancies in the Supreme Court, were laid on the table—which of course prevents the President from making any appointments during the recess. A number of others were disposed of in a similar manner.

The Albany Argus says the Whigs are the Native Party. Well, what of it, if they are. They have always stood by and advocated the best interests of their country,—and if that course entitles them to the appellation of *Natives*, they certainly can have no objections to the name. If we mistake not, it was but a short time ago, the Argus declared that the Whig party was the foreign or British party. What has brought about so sudden a change in their tone? Are they the foreign party now? They must be if they are not a Native party.

DOCT. ECKERT.—As there are several persons actively engaged, in an underhand manner, circulating reports that Doct. G. N. Eckert is very unpopular—that he has been before the people on several occasions, and every time run behind the Ticket: In order to correct these false impressions we publish the following: Doct. Eckert was run twice for the Legislature in Schuylkill County, *against his wishes and inclinations.*—The first time was in 1837, when the Locofoco majority was about 800 in the county, and his friends had no idea of carrying him. The following is the official vote on that occasion:

For Assembly—	Daniel Krebs,	1,372
"	George N. Eckert,	1,286
Majority against Eckert, only		86

The following is the vote in the Pinegrove district where the Doctor resides:

	Eckert,	167
	Krebs,	63

In 1841, immediately after the treachery of John Tyler, an apathy prevailed in the Whig ranks, and it was found difficult to bring our voters out for Governor. The Whigs formed a ticket, and they prevailed on Doct. Eckert to lend his name to the party for said purpose. When called upon he at first declined running, but afterwards stated that if they thought the use of his name would be of any influence in bringing out the votes, he would surrender his private feelings and they might use it. They did use it, and the following was the vote for Governor and Assembly:

For Governor—	David R. Porter,	2,408
"	John Banks,	1,415
	Porter's majority,	993
For Assembly—	C. M. Straub,	2,223
"	Geo. N. Eckert,	1,554
	Straub's majority,	669

Vote in the Pinegrove District—

For Governor—	Porter,	196
"	Banks,	97
For Assembly—	Eckert,	148
"	Straub,	144

Is it not a burning shame—yes, is it not the asest ingratitude, thus to attack one of the most enthusiastic Whigs of Schuylkill county, whose time and purse has been devoted, for the last four years, to the establishment of that great and leading measure, the Whig Tariff of 1842, and whose statistics, collected and arranged by him, during that time, have been made the basis of a large number of the Tariff speeches made in Congress in support of it.

MORE TESTIMONY.

Polk against the Tariff:

Since Polk's nomination, the Nashville (Tennessee) Union, published at his place of residence, and the acknowledged organ of Polk and Jackson, holds the following language:

"We wish it borne in mind, that the oppressive Tariff of 1842, has been condemned by every true Democrat, and by none more decidedly than Mr. Van Buren. THAT ITS PROVISIONS ARE VIEWED WITH ADHORRENCE BY GOV. POLK AND ALL HIS FRIENDS WE NEED NOT REPEAT!"

Our readers must recollect that the above has been promulgated since he has been nominated, with his approbation, of course. In addition to the above, at a ratification meeting held in Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Elwood Fisher, one of the most prominent Locofocos in that city, made use of the following language:

"The Whigs accuse us of not being willing to go before the people upon our principles—of being afraid to avow our naked principles and discuss them fairly and openly, unaided by the gunpowder popularity of a Jackson, or the secret power of a magician. We have now nominated a man who is neither a hero nor a magician, *a citizen comparatively undistinguished, beaten twice in his own State in the Governor's canvass, but a man out and out for free trade, openly and unconditionally opposed to protection, as inexpedient and unconstitutional.* We nominate a man as the exponent of our principles—we fight on our principles, and we expect to conquer on our principles, without any extraneous aid."

STILL MORE.—A ratification meeting was held in the Edgfield, (Calhoun's) District, in which they put forth the following declaration:

"Mr. CLAY's first effort in the Senate of the United States was in favor of Internal Improvement, and his first great speech, made on his second election to that body, as early as 1809, was in favor of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF, which won him that title of '*Father of the American System.*' His subsequent career has proved his *consistency* upon all these points, on which, and many others of import, the Democracy of the whole country are at issue with him. Shall such a man, professing such principles, be made President of these United States? Let the Democracy of the country, from Maine to Louisiana, in one universal acclamation respond, Never! Never!"

Hear this, ye slanderers who assert that Mr. Clay talked *against* Protection when lately in Carolina!

The following resolutions were passed at the same meeting:

"*Resolved*, That in James K. Polk we recognize an able, bold advocate of immediate Annexation of Texas, and a firm and consistent *opponent of a Protective Tariff*, Assumption of State Debts, and Abolition; and that, *therefore*, we cordially approve of his nomination, and pledge ourselves to his support.

"*Resolved*, That the Tariff Act of 1842 is liable to all the objections we have heretofore made to the constitutionality and expediency of the measures of the Federal Government for the Protection of Domestic Manufactures, with the aggravation that it was a gross breach of the faith plighted to us in the Compromise of 1832; and that we regard the time and measure of our resistance to this act as matters to be settled upon our own views of expediency, in no wise to be hindered by our *opposition to the Federal Government.*"

These gentlemen thoroughly understand the question. They go for Free Trade, Texas and Nullification—therefore for James K. Polk.

After these avowals of the principles of the immediate friends of James K. Polk, is there a locofoco to be found in the country brazen-faced enough to declare that James K. Polk is as good a Tariff man as Henry Clay. If there are, we must confess that they will put Old Nick himself to the blush.

Alteration of the Naturalization Laws.—It is now pretty certain that this question will enter into our next Congressional Elections. As soon as it comes up, we are prepared to meet it, and will array ourselves in favor of increasing the term to 21 years—the same length of time a male citizen is compelled to reside in this country before he is entitled to the privilege of voting.

MASS MEETING.—A second Baltimore Convention, in point of numbers, was held at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday last. Upwards of 20,000 persons were present. John M. Clayton presided, who made a thrilling speech, giving a history of the passage of the Compromise Bill. A number of other distinghished gentlemen were present.

OUR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—THE ARRANGEMENT.—We publish below the following correspondence, which fully bears us out in what we stated with regard to the arrangements made with the Conferees. As the Conferees from Dauphin and Lebanon promised to promulgate the arrangement when called upon, we hope they will do so without any hesitation. The plea set forth by one that the arrangement was made in their individual capacity, *and not as Conferees*, avails nothing. Even admitting this quibble, it would be just as binding on themselves and Mr. Ramsey, (for whom they acted as friends) as if it was made *as Conferees.* But the arrangement *was made in Convention*, after it was organized—and we cannot comprehend how they could act in any other capacity than Conferees while in session. The Correspondence however speaks for itself:

To the Conferees of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill counties:

GENTLEMEN:—

The undersigned, citizens and voters of the 14th Congressional district,—in order to settle a point which has been strenuously asserted by some and as strenuously denied by others, respectfully request you to answer the following questions:—Were any arrangements made at the last meeting of the Conferees with reference to the claims of the respective counties to the next Congressman, and if so, what were those arrangements?

By communicating the facts in the case, you will greatly promote the harmony of the whigs in the district, and oblige the subscribers.

Very respectfully, yours &c.,

N. M. WILSON,
ORLANDO DUFER,
HENRY JENKINS,
JOSEPH BOWEN.

Pottsville, June 12, 1844.

To N. M. WILSON, and others, Whigs of Schuylkill county,

GENTLEMEN:—Your communication of the 12th inst., has just been received, and we, who were of the Conferees to whom your note is addressed, hasten to give you a statement of all we know in relation to the arrangements about which you enquire.

But in order that you may have a correct view of the whole subject, it will be necessary to give you somewhat of a history of the circumstances which led to the necessity of the arrangements which we regard as having been made at the conference referred to.

You perhaps will recollect that Schuylkill county was the first to move in the organization of the whig party in the new Congressional district, and at their general county meeting held in July last, Conferees were appointed to meet Conferees to be appointed in Dauphin and Lebanon counties, at Jonestown, to place in nomination a suitable person to be supported in the district for Congress. That the Conferees thus appointed were left without instructions as to the person to be placed in nomination. The Whigs of the county believing that the Conferees coming from the three counties in the district, would be the most capable of fixing upon a proper person to be supported for this station, and that such a course would best tend to promote harmony and unanimity of action throughout the district. This liberal proceeding upon the part of Schuylkill county, was not responded to on the part of Dauphin and Lebanon counties, and they, as we supposed, with a full knowledge of the course taken by Schuylkill county, instructed their Conferees to vote for Alexander Ramsey. It then become a very serious question with the Whigs of Schuylkill County, whether their Conferees ought to go into conference on the subject of a nomination with persons whose hands were tied, and who had no power to confer on the subject, except in the mode instructed. These proceedings amongst other circumstances not necessary to mention, created a suspicion in the minds of many that there was a combination formed by some whigs in Dauphin and Lebanon counties, to oust Schuylkill from all participation in the representation—and which was likely to continue as long as the district continued, and created a very great degree of displeasure in the whig ranks of Schuylkill county, to an extent likely to ruin the prospects of the party in the district. This dissatisfaction having become pretty generally known prior to the meeting of the Conferees at Jonestown, the friends of Mr. Ramsey were actively engaged in healing the difficulty, and for that purpose communicated very freely with the whigs of Schuylkill county, and in order to satisfy them that their suspicions with reference to this combination were unfounded, and to induce the whigs of Schuylkill county, to go into Conference upon the subject of the nomination, distinctly said that the understanding was that Schuylkill county should have the next nomination to the next Congress, and that, was the terms on which they were willing to give their support to Mr. Ramsey, and the terms on which he, Mr. Ramsey, was to accept of the nomination. With these protestations on the part of the friends of Mr. Ramsey, we met the Conferees from Dauphin and Lebanon at Jonestown, and the same opinion was there given by all the Conferees there assembled, both from Dauphin and Lebanon counties. The Conferees there said that such an arrangement would be correct and proper with respect to the claims of Schuylkill county, and would be supported by them, and that such was the views of the friends of Mr. Ramsey, as far as they knew. Upon which assurances thus given, the Conferees from Schuylkill county approved of the nomination of Mr. Ramsey, and after which, upon Mr. Ramsey's visit to Schuylkill county, it was circulated amongst the whigs here that Mr. Ramsey had recognised the arrangement thus made, and had distinctly stated that he would give his support to a candidate from Schuylkill county for the next nomination in the district. The result of this arrangement was the election of Mr. Ramsey, and we are gratified to say, the signal triumph of whig principles in the district.

This is the substance of the arrangements in the district, as near as we can now recollect the same, and we have no doubt they will be carried out in good faith by the whigs of the district, and particularly by Mr. Ramsey and his friends. For we will not willingly believe that Mr. Ramsey, in whom we have found so able a Representative of the whig cause and its principles, would attempt an act that would inevitably destroy the flattering prospects of the whigs in the district.

Your obedient servants,

PEETER FILBERT,
JOHN BANNAN.

June 17, 1844.

June 18th, 1844.

Gentlemen:—In common with the other conferees, I have received your communication, and it affords me pleasure to be able to give you all the information in my power, in regard to the 14th Congressional Convention of 1843. In order fully to understand the proceedings of that Convention, let us glance at the situation of things as they existed prior to the meeting of the conferees. It is well known that the conferees from Schuylkill county went into the Congressional Convention *uninstructed* in any way whatever. That although the Whigs of Schuylkill county may have had a preference, yet their conferees had unlimited power to cast their votes for any person they saw proper. It is also an undeniable fact, that both the conferees from Lebanon and Dauphin counties were *instructed* by county delegate meetings, to support our present talented and worthy representative, Hon. Alexander Ramsey, as the choice of the Whigs of those counties, for their Congressional candidate. The Convention met at Jonestown, Lebanon County, on Saturday the twenty sixth day of August, A. D. 1843. Lebanon county was represented by Dr. George Reidenaur, Maj. John Bruner, and Samuel Beeker; Dauphin by Col. Geo. Hummel, Samuel T. Williams, and Samuel H. Clark, in the place of Thomas Wooley. As the Conferees from Dauphin and Lebanon were instructed, and we were not, we contended that we did not, and could not meet the Dauphin and Lebanon Conferees on equal ground—that the Convention would be merely nominal—that in fact the nomination had already been made by the instructions of the conferees from the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon. They refused to throw their instructions aside; we required some reciprocity of advantage for Schuylkill county, provided we supported their candidate, Hon. A. Ramsey. A number of propositions were made. At one time it was proposed that Schuylkill co. should have two terms out of the ten years for which the State has been districted. This was strenuously objected to. *At length it was mutually agreed, fairly entered into, and thoroughly understood by every Conferee in that Convention, that, provided the conferees from Schuylkill county would support the choice of Dauphin and Lebanon cos. for the Congressional Representative,* (viz. Hon. Alexander Ramsey,) *Schuylkill county should have the Representative for the next term.* This point settled, a Chairman of the Convention was nominated, when a Conferee from your county requested the Chairman to pause a moment, and stating that there might be some necessity before the coming fall of making known the agreement which had just been entered into, inquired of the conferees from Dauphin and Lebanon, whether they would give it publicity at any time they might be called upon to do so? They answered that they would. We then went into convention, and on the first ballot Hon. Alexander Ramsey was unanimously nominated. I give you these facts not from distinct recollection only, but from private memoranda, made at the time. Immediately after the Convention, the agreement was made known to our political friends, and to all who took sufficient interest in the nomination to make the inquiry. Upon the visit of Mr. Ramsey to Schuylkill shortly after the Convention, this agreement was spoken of in his presence, and given as a reason why Schuylkill co. would give him her united and warm support.

Nor do your Conferees suppose there can be any difficulty, or misunderstanding about a compact so solemnly ratified, and from time to time acknowledged by the Whigs of the three counties. When called upon I have no doubt but that the Conferees from Dauphin and Lebanon will redeem the promise made in Convention, and I think the Whigs of Schuylkill have too much confidence in their present able Representative to suppose for one instant, he will allow his name to be used in violation of county faith. The warm friends of the principles you advocate, and the friends of union, of harmony, as well as champions of county pride, and county faith, the Whigs of Schuylkill would exceedingly regret the adoption of a course so fraught with injury to our sacred cause.

Most respectfully yours,

JAMES H. CAMPBELL.

To Messrs. N. M. Wilson, Orlando Dufur, Henry Jenkins, Joseph Bowen.

We feel gratified in publishing the following proceedings. Our friends in Minersville, have engaged in the good cause with spirit at last, and we hope that they will strain every nerve in their power to redeem their district from the blighting influences of Locofocoism, which unfortunately spread its black pall over them last year. They can give from 75 to 100 majority for Clay, Freinghuysen and Markle, if they will.

At a meeting of the Democratic Whig citizens of Minersville, held at the Washington House, on Tuesday evening, June 18th, for the purpose of *forming a Clay Club.* The following *persons* were chosen officers of the Club:

President,
CHARLES TAYLOR,

Vice Presidents,
WILLIAM DE HAVEN, HENRY ELLIS,
WILLIAM BISHOP, AUGUSTUS WHITMAN,
JOB CONSTANTINE.

Recording Secretary,
W. G. Hammekin.

Corresponding Secretary,
Abraham Trout.

Treasurer,
George Lawrence.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare and draft a Constitution and Bye-Laws, and that the Chair appoint the Committee. The chair then appointed the following gentlemen as a committee:—Daniel R. Bennett, M. G. Heilner, William De Haven, John Platt and N. G. Hammekin.

Resolved, That the meeting adjourn until Tuesday evening, June 25th, at 8 o clock, and that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Miners' Journal and Anthracite Gazette.

W. HAMMEKIN, Rec. Sec.

The Madisonian of the 15th inst., says:—

'For the information of our readers and to counteract the rumors put in circulation by the enemies of the President, and by some of his pretended 'good friends,' that he intended to withdraw from the contest, we are enabled to say, that no such intention is entertained.'

Should Tyler persist in running, and there appears to be no doubt about it now, poor Polk can hardly expect to carry a single state in the Union

The Philadelphia Ledger of Monday, says:—It is understood that the floating debt of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad has been funded. The loan has been taken by capitalists, part in England and part in this country. This arrangement will be highly satisfactory to the friends of the road, and to the holders of stocks and bonds, as the earnings, which are very large, will now be required for current expenses and interests.

EXTRA SESSION.—It is generally believed that Tyler will call an extra session of Congress in September, for the purpose of submitting his Texas Project to that body a second time.

This day, June 22d, is the longest day in the year.

THE RICH AND THE POOR.

As the Locofocos intend holding a meeting shortly and as this community, like others, is unfortunately cursed with designing demagogues, as well as Rhode Island and Geneva, who profess to be the dear friends of the people—prate about the rich and the poor, and who are endeavoring to sow discord and distrust between the employed and the employer, we publish the following workingman's speech for the occasion, which we hope will be read by every workingman in the region, and the *proper* application be made by them:

AN INCIDENT—THE LABORING MAN'S SPEECH.

From the Geneva (N. Y.) Courier.

"In conclusion, then, Mr. President, who are these aristocrats who walk upon their Turkey carpets and ride in their splended coaches, and whose purses are bursting with untold gold, wrung from the hard toil of honest, uncomplaining industry! Who, I say, are these rich nabobs that they should call upon us, the poor men of the country, to be taxed to swell the profits of their lordly manufactures?"

The occasion was a political meeting; the audience chiefly hard working men from an adjoining manufactory. The sentiment was received with a burst of applause, amid which the orator sat down.

'Mr. President,' exclaimed a voice in a note so distinct and peculiar as at once to draw the eyes of all to the speaker,—a slender man, with a thin and intellectual aspect, plainly but neatly clad,—'Mr. President, I am one of those oppressed *poor men* to whom the orator has referred. I desire to speak—may I be heard?'

Leave being granted, he proceeded as follows:

'Some writer has remarked that there is no man so humble in life, faithfully reported, but will afford some useful moral; and as an ounce of experience is worth a pound of theory, even my life may not be without its use. I am by trade a weaver. Six years since I was employed in a manufactory in Rhode Island. My employers were honest and intelligent, though wealthy men. They paid me fair but not high wages; these wages, however, were *punctually* paid, and my experience has taught me that a dollar in hand is worth twelve shillings in promises. I was industrious and frugal, and therefore contented and happy. My wages sufficed not only for my support, but also to accumulate a small surplus. I was pleased with my condition, and looked forward with the well-grounded hope to a happy future. About this time a speaker came among us, who used arguments precisely similar to those employed this evening. His views were novel, ingenious and striking. We were captivated with his theory. Before we thought ourselves well paid; we now imagined ourselves oppressed. Before we thought ourselves happy, we now began to think ourselves miserable. The exchange for me was a bad one, (for who would prefer misery and discontent to happiness and peace?) but I was too eager in the pursuit of the theory to regard its consequences.

'He told us that the distinctions of wealth and poverty were merely artificial, having their foundation in the superior wickedness or weakness of mankind, and wholly unsupported by reason or justice; that we were all alike God's children, and therefore alike entitled to share in his bounty; that the entire structure of society was wrong and needed reform; that wealth, as at present employed, was merely an engine of oppression; and that the main object of its possessor was to grind the face of the poor. We were fascinated with these views, and began to conduct accordingly. Our work began to be slighted, and our employers began to complain. Matters ran from bad to worse, until finally a general combination of the operatives (I being at the head) suspended the works. We were all of us discharged; others were employed, and in about four days the mills were again in active operation. I now for the first time discovered that a theory reduced to practice has its practical results; that though it may afford amusement for the fancy, it neither clothes a man's back nor fills his stomach; and that, so the best way of judging a tree is by its fruit, as the best way of judging of a theory is by its practical effects. I formerly knew myself happy; I now found myself miserable. I formerly was laying up money; I now was as rapidly spending it. So far, I had certainly not changed for the better.

'In a short time my surplus became exhausted; and as my name had become somewhat prominent as a reformer, I found it difficult to get work from any employer as all alike feared my influence and example.

'Poverty now stared me in the face, and though necessity be a hard school, fools, it is said will learn in no other. I determined to profit, if possible, by my experience, and set myself to consider my present condition, and its causes. I now remembered that the speaker whose arguments had captivated my fancy, practiced upon a very different theory from that he preached, that though he denounced wealth, no one was more obsequious to the rich; and though he sympathized with the poor he never would touch the cause of a poor man unless his fee (he was a lawyer) was paid in advance. I hence concluded that a man's acts are the best test of his principles, and that when we find a man preaching one thing and practising another, we may reasonably distrust both his doctrine and his sincerity. In my own particular, my theory had operated disastrously. It had reduced me from comfort to want, and had filled me with discontent, envy, and jealousy towards my more favored neighbors.

'What had happened to me might reasonably happen to all: and a theory, followed by such effects might fairly be pronounced unsound. But whether unsound or not, I reflected that it was folly for me to sacrifice *my* money, independence and comfort, *substantial* advantages, for a mere idea, the vague conception of another man's brain. We have heard, my friends, the rich denounced: but why denounce the *rich?* Suppose you or I, by prudence and industry, (as well we may,) attain to independence; are we therefore to be stigmatized aristocrats? Or, suppose we leave our property to our children, are *they* to be proscribed? And why should we who *want* employment, proclaim war against the rich, who alone can give it to us? Suppose *all* were as needy as ourselves; who is to employ us! and if no man employ us, where is our bread? But why denounce the tariff? It increases the supply! how then can it raise the price? It increases employment and the *wages* of labor: how then can it injure the laborer? If you have no tariff, the rich will buy whatever they want *abroad*, and employ *foreigners*: if you have a tariff, they will buy what they want at *home* and employ *you*. Which of the two do you prefer?

'Next to God, a man's first duty is to his family, and a nation's first duty to itself. Let the American Government look out for the American people, and leave the English Government to take care of the English people. We, my friends, practicing industry and frugality, should remember a few plain maxims, and we cannot well fail to be prosperous. We should remember—

'1. To judge of public men by the *effects of their measures*, not their professions. If the people have thriven under their administration, and there has been no corruption, extravagance, or public debt, it may be well enough to try them again; but if the people have *not* thriven under their measures, the people would be fools to try them again; for, what has happened once may happen twice; what is bred in the bone will show itself in the flesh; and a man's calling himself a Democrat don't make him one.

'2. That it is most prudent to let well enough alone; and though ten shillings per day be better than six shillings, yet that six shillings is better than nothing.

'3. Finally, we should remember that employment depends upon the amount of capital and the activity with which it moves; and that a tariff increases the amount of capital by preventing its being drawn off to pay for foreign goods, as also the activity of that capital by embarking it in manufacturing enterprise, and thus circulating it through the country. As employment is a poor man's only capital, it surely stands him in hand to carry it to the best market.'

Here the speaker ceased. His observations were received in silence, and the meeting quietly dispersed without noise or any further remark.

Mr. Archer, U. S. Senator from Virginia, has declared himself in favor of so altering the Naturalization laws, as to require 21 years residence before the privilege of voting is extended to aliens.

All sorts of Items.

George Reader, a Mormon preacher, was arrested at St. Louis on the 31st ult., for attempting to pass counterfeit coin. In his pockets were found instruments for burning and finishing counterfeit coin, and a license for preaching, under Joe Smith's hand and seal.

John Tyler was committed to the county jail at Newark on Sunday last for vagrancy. It would be all the better for the country if he had been placed in the same snug quarters three or four years ago, for political vagrancy has certainly become a great national nuisance.

The receipts upon the Rochester and Utica Railroad during the first five months of the present year were $28,660 dollars, against $12,261 in the corresponding period of 1843.

The United States Senate has confirmed the nomination of Francis J. Grund, Esq., as Consul for Antwerp.

Upwards of 5,000 emigrants have landed at Milwaukie since the commencement of navigation this season, and the presumption is that the population of Wisconsin will increase the present year at least 25,000.

The Public Lands.—The sales of public lands during the last calendar year amounted to 1,639,674 acres, and produced more than $2,000,000, exceed the proceeds of sales for the previous year, by more than $600,000.

A Wheeling merchant thus advertises a new article in the hat line:

"The nap is short, the brim is wide,
A tassel—silk—hangs by the side,
A fine, cool look they bear withal,
For spring and summer, or the fall;
And the way they take's indeed suprising'—
Almost like Clay and Frelinghuysen."

PENNSYLVANIA—ANOTHER SIGN.—The locofocos of Kensington held a meeting on Monday evening at which the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It becomes every Democrat fearlessly to speak his mind in relation to the great question connected with the approaching Presidential *contest*;

Whereas, The Democratic party have *nominated Col. James K. Polk, of Tennessee*, for the Presidency, and ask for him the support of the Democracy of *Pennsylvania*.

Whereas, Col. Polk, we have recently understood, is opposed to the great interests of *Pennsylvania*, which is a proper tariff for the manufacturing, mechanical and laboring classes of our country;

Resolved, That this meeting being Democrats who supported MARTIN VAN BUREN in the year 1836 and 1840—first elected and in the latter defeated by the largest vote ever polled by the American people—deem it their duty to say to their Democratic friends, throughout the State of Pennsylvania, that they cannot support Colonel James K. Polk, at the approaching Presidential election to be held in this State on the 1st day of November, 1844.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, *Colonel Polk* cannot carry the *electoral vote of the State of Pennsylvania, and that his friends be immediately* requested to WITHDRAW HIS NAME from the present Presidential campaign, *unless they prefer defeat to* VICTORY.

The editor of a locofoco paper at Buffalo, called the Courier, has caught itself in a dilemma from which he will find it difficult to extricate himself. He undertook lately to talk large and to extend himself with particular amplitude upon the late United States Bank; saying, among other things, that "all the Senators and Representatives," who voted for the recharter of that institution, were "bribed and purchased by British Bankers and Brokers." George M. Dallas, now the loco foco candidate for the Vice Presidency, was one of the Senators who not only voted for the Bank, but *defended* the bill with great zeal and vehemence: even *daring* Gen. Jackson to veto it! Here is what the Carolinians call a fix,' sure enough; and a Whig paper, the Rochester Democrat, we believe, with a maliciousness of purpose that ought to subject its editor to punishment for "cruelty to animals," has the unfeeling impudence to call upon the Courier to say how it can very consistently support its candidate under such circumstances! The Courier, of course, continues mum and will probably be obliged to remain so; for what in the name of quiddity can it say? It ought to be some consolation to the Courier, however, that it has plenty of comrades in the same uncomfortable predicament. The Tariff friends of Col. Polk are quite as badly off too. What good reason can *they* give for supporting a man for the Presidency, who is "thrice sodden" in his hostility to a tariff? Who is pledged—doubly and trebly *pledged* against the policy for which the friends of American industry are contedig. *N. Y. Courier.*

A BIT OF FUN!—A story is related of an Irishman, who, having a large fortune suddenly devolve upon him, resolved upon making the grand tour of the Continent of Europe. After passing through France and Italy, and part of Spain, with scarcely any emotion of delight, he entered a village in the latter country