POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 28, 1844

IMPORTANT. IMPORTANT.

Let very citizen bear in mind, that it is not only his oberest but his date, to purchase every thing that he san at home. By pursuing such a course, he encourages this mechanical industry of his own neighborhood, which the prosperity of every tewn and city mainly depends—and besides, every dollar paid out at home, berness, circulating medium, of which every citizen degrees more or less benefit, in the course of trade. Every foliar paid for foreign manufactures purchased a bread, is entirely lost to the region, goes to enrich those who de not contribute one cent to our domestic instituess and engresses our own citizens. ses 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 lax-kascures 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 effabor.

pinions 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 JOID OF JUNE, 1842."

[Pamphlet Speech at Jackson, Tenn., April 3d. 1943. PAMPHIEL SPECH AL JACKSON, Tenn., April 24, 1813.

"THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WHIGHTHE 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 FLANTING STATES—I HAVE "STEADILY AND AT ALL TIMES OPPOSED "SOTHER"

, [Same Speech, published by himself "ME OWN OPINION IS, THAT WOOL SHOULD {Congressional debates, Vol. 9, page 174.

"Mr. Henly, (lesofaco) to-day, in the House, announced constaining hostility to the present TARIFF, on behalf of the Demarratie party: He declared that Mr. Polk was epposed to thand that they only wanted a Democratic Congress and a Democratic President elected, to repeal it.—
[Speech in Congress June 4th, 1841.

Messra. Clarkson and Hughes' discussion has been printed in pamphlet form, and is for sale at this office, price 2 cents per copy.

MEETING IN WEST PENN.-We hope at many of the Whige as can make it convenient, will attend the meeting in West Penn this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Let there be a full turn out.

IT CLAY CLUB.-It is desirable that there should be a full attendance at the Club Meeting at Hill's, on Thursday evening next, as it is the last regular meeting of the Club before the State

REWARD or \$1000 .- On the fourth page of our paper will be found a bill offering to give \$1000 to any Locofoco who can prove that James K. Polk has not declared himself hostile to the present Tariff, and in favour of its repeal. We know our Locofoco friends are fond of fingering the cash-and here is a fair opportunity of receiving one thousand dollars, provided they can prove these extracts ere incorrect. Until they do that, how dare they assert that James K. Polk, or the party is in favor of the present Tariff.

ATTENTION WHIGS .- We hope that every whig will arrange his business so as to be at home on the day of election. Every one can do so, if if he strains a point a little. It is important that not a single whig vote should be lost. A word in time we hope will be sufficient.

GREAT CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA .- We observe by the papers, that the Whigs of the City the sale of the public works, gives a clear indicaty of one in the Senae, which they have not had the Great Convention. Daniel Webster will be there, and Gen. Markle, is also expected. It will be another Baltimore affair.

Since the above was in type, we learn that Gen. Markle, will positively be at the Convention-

M' Our Miscellaneous readers will bear with ne for a fow weeks longer, when we will make up for all the deficiencies in that department of our paper. Politics is the all-absorbing question at present.

SENATOR .- The Conferees of this Senatorial District met on Tuesday last, and nominated STEPHEN BALLIET, of Carbon County as the Whig candidate for the Senate. He is very popular in Carbon County, and is well qualified for the Station. He is engaged in the Iron Business, and is a very strong advocate of the present Tariff, and Land distribution. He ought to be elected over Judge Rahn, who we know is opposed to the present Tariff, and only a few weeks ago made a speech against it at Landingville.

We regret to learn, that the water is so low in the feeder to the Union Canal, below Pinegrove, that the transportation of Coal from that region to market, has been entirely suspended for the present. Our friends must push for the Rail Road connecting that region with the Reading. Road at Schuylkill Haven. That will give them an outlet throughout the whole year, and remedy all these difficulties.

PFFECTS OF THE TABLET ON THE COAL TRADE.-In 1842 only 90,000 tons of Anthracite Coal were received at Boston. One of the largest dealers in this business has assured the editor of the North American that the quantity shipped to Boston within the last three months will reach eighty thousand tons, within ten thousand tons of the quantity received during the whole year in 1842. This is a fact which ought to commend itself to our miners and laborers,and those who will persist in supporting a party, who are determined to destroy the Turiff, if they obtain the power, will deserve all the misery and suffering which the repeal of the bill would undoubtedly bring upon them.

NEW COAL BREAKER OR CUTTER .- Mr. David Chillas has crected at his mines at Port Carbon, one of Mr. Richardson's- Coal Cutters, which will be in operation in the course of a few days. The power used is a six horse engine. We have not seen it, but learn that it works something similar to a flax-breaker.

PRANE's-We have received from Mr. Samuel Riland, of Wayne township, twelve apples of an enormous size, each measuring thirleen inches in circumference—they are rousing "Coon" applesand we shall name them "Clay Pippins."

A CUBIOSITY.-We have received from the Surden, at Young's Cottage, a bunch of yellow Tomatoes, fifteen in number, all closely united on wie stem. This is a great season for vegetables and " Coons."

The Sarah Ann Furnace, in Lancaster county Pa, is now in successful blast, with anthracite

SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS. The Sale of the Main Line of the Public Works us, by an act of the Legislature, last winter referred to the people: Another important question was added to the many interests comprehended in the issues of the present campaign, and another duty devolved upon every voter, in discharging

which at the ensuing election he will vote either directly for or directly against his own pocket, This question is vitally connected with his pecuniary interests and cannot be separated from them. t is simply this: Shall the honest and hardworking Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers, who now pay the aggregate of these two millions of dollars of interest on our state debt, rid themselves of

The Locofoco papers, and the Shunk party genrally throughout the State, are taking strong and active ground against the sale of the Public Improvements, thus clearly identifying themselves in inciples with the Sharks and Cormorants, who or six years past have been preying upon the body of the people. The State government has been long enough in the hands of selfish and reckless plunderers. For six years a system of plundering has been carried on without a parallel in the annals of any State in the Union. Government officers have made it their grand object to enrich themselves by robbing the people. Investigation and enquiry have placed this truth beyond quesion-it is not and dare not be denied-base political mendicants have accumulated wealth in offices, upon small salaries, by appropriating money wrung in the shape of taxes from the hardearnings of the people; while the interest of the State debt has gone unpaid, and the credit of the State has suffered at home and abroad. The public works, which should have been a source of

sale of these improvements gives ample assurance that if they succeed they will fill the offices with the very men, or men like those, who have pon the labour of the people. If they succeed the interest upon the State debt, now two millions. will; we venture to assert, in a very few years be augmented to five or six millions, which the people will be taxed to pay. We repeat, for we wish to be understood and remembered; the PUB. LIC WORKS NEVER HAVE YIELDED AND NEVER WILL YIEDD, while under Locofoco management, ONE CENT to the treasury, but have for the last five or six years been held up as a reward to corrupt officers who have plundered the treasury and squandered TWELVE MILLIONS of the people's money. It is therefore, the plain policy of the State to get rid, as soon as possible, of her Canals and Rail-Roads. Whether she shall or shall not, is to he determined at the next election. In this question the people have a direct, a personal and pecuniary interest. Shall they vote against themselves, and their own pockets, by voting for FRANCIS R. SHUNK, a Locofoco office-holder of 30 years standing; the Secretary of State while the notorious lumber business was transacted; the man who, with a knowledge of all the circumstances of fraud and plundering which plunged the State into a debt of FORTY MILLIONS

see—the people never act against a clear conviction of interest. IMPORTANT.-Francis R. Shunk, was charged in Pittsburg, with having declared that if objec tions were made to the use of the Bible, in our Public Schools, it ought not to be used. In reply to this charge, Mr. Shunk has published a letter in the Pittsburg Manufacturer, in which the

offices; carefully husband the resources of the

State, and relieve the Parmers, Laborers and Me-

ceanics from a too oppressive taxation. We shall

following important sentence occurs, admitting the charge to be true, under his own signature : "In conversation, I have no doubt said, because IT IS MY OPINION, THAT IN SCHOOLS WHERE THE PARENTS OF THE CHILDREN DIFFER WITH REGARD TO THE USE OF THE BIBLE AS A SCHOOL BOOK, IT IS WELL, RATHER THAN MAKE THAT HOLY BOOK AN OCCASION OF UNHOLY STRIFE, NOT TO INSIST UPON ITS USE FOR THIS PURPOSE. For the religious colucation of children, belongs to their parents and their Sabbath School instructors, and is not in common ertrusted to the School masters, whose scholars gen-

erally belong to various denominations." It is well known that one of the demoninations of christians, do object to the use of the Bible in the Schools, and therefore the Protestants must surrender the Bible, at the dictation of few, who object to it-that is the minority must rule the majority. The Governor, it must be borne in mind also, has the appointment of the superintendent of Common Schools, which officer exercises a general controlling jurisdiction over every Pub. lic School in the State of Pennsylvania. It is to be inferred, therefore, from the opinion of Mr. Shunk as expressed a bove that if elected to the office to which he aspires, he will appoint a Superintendent of Common Schools disposed to accede to the wishes of his friends who now feel so deeply solicitious for his success, and whose votes

he seems so anxious to obtain. Since the publication of this letter, we see it ansounced that in the West, they are raising Polk, Dallas and Markle Poles, so great is the dissatisfaction created among his former friends, by the avowal of such sentiments.

Horriste.-We learn that the body of young man, a native of Germany, was found in the bushes near the Canal at Port Clinton, on Tuesday last, in a state of nudity, partially eaten by the hoge. His clothes, a blue frock coat, linen pants and a vest lay at his side. He arrived at Port Clinton on a lime boat, a few days before, and being without means to indulge his propensity for drink, it is supposed that he was attacked with a fit, and died where he was found-The remnant of his remains were gathered in box and buried at the spot where they were wund. Our informant states that he never wants to witness another such a horrible scene again—and all the should sentence the offender to the extreme term

race-Intemperance.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

At the last Locofico. County Meeting, held a Orwigsburg, on the 29th of July, they refused to pass a resolution in favor of the present Tariff, but substituted one, recommending just such a Tariff, as James, K. Polk recommends. Here is the resolution, as published in the proceedings in the Emporium of August 3, 1944-read it for

Resolved, That we are in favor of a Tariff, that, a the language of James K. Polk, will afford of the whole union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce and navia portion of the heavy burden, or shall they fasten it upon themselves, and continue to groan and sweat under the continually accumulating wheat under the continually accumulating 1842, in which he asserted "that the principles of the Compromise Act, generally should be ad-hered to, and that especially a maxium rate ad-caloren of duties, should be established, from which there should be as little departure as pos-

> Now we assert without fear of contradiction that if the leaders of the Locofoco party in Schuylkill County, were in favor of the present Tariff, they would have embraced this opportunity, to have proclaimed themselves in its favor, at their County Meeting-but not having done so, proves that they are hostile to the measure, their verbal

assertions to the contrary notwithstanding. The Tariff that James K. Polk recomm s the substitute of the Compromise Act of 1833 for the present Tariff. On our fourth page, the eader will find the amount of Protection that bill gives, contrasted with the Protection given by the present Bill, which HENRY CLAY HAS PLEDGED HIMSELF TO SUPPORT.

ENGLAND IN THE FIELD .- The article we pub lished last week, showing that the manufacturers in England had subscribed a half million dollars evenue, have never yielded one cent to the Treas. to circulate free trade tracts in this country to aid ury. The opposition of the Shunk party to the election of James K. Polk, has created quite a sensation in this region. The firms that have subscribed the money are well known by a number in this quarter, and who know from their generbeen plundering the Treasury and growing rich al course that they will do every thing to prostrate when it was found that C. W. Pitman, J. W. the manufacturers in this country. In confirmation of that statement, we copy the following from the Baltimore Clipper, a neutral paper :

A Startling fuct .- We have it from an indisoutable source, that an agent of an English iro iron manufacturing establishment stated a few days since to a dealer in hardware, of this city that he had received positive instructions from his principals in England, to use all means in his power to procure the repeal of the present Tariff. The agent resides in New York, and will comply with the instructions he has received. So here a preof positive of English interference with ou tic concerns. British gold will be lavishly spent to influence affairs in this country; and British agents will roam through our land, to cheat and deceive our people into the support of British edge that British agents are at work, under instructions from their employers, to procure the repeal of the tariff, will be sufficient to stimulate the American people to its support.

VICTORY! VICTORY!!! THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA WHID!-The Whigs have achieved a great triumph in the election of Declouet to the State Senate over Mouton, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignaof Mr. Morse, elected to Con. tion of Dollars, never condemned the plunderers, and the greatest contests that has ever taken place gress. Declouet's majority is 76, after one of who by sanctioning the opposition of his party to in Louisiana. This gives the whige a majorand County of Philadelphia, have resolved to close tion of the course which, if elected, he will purfor years. They now have both branches of the selves and the State, vote for Gen. JQSEPH

MARKLE, a man whose whole past life gives as SCHUTCKILL COUNTY .- We have the most surance that his future course will be governed by motives patriotic and noble; that he will carry on mocratic majority upon the Congress ticket it is said will not be less than fifteen hundred and complete a thorough reformation in all the

The above is from the last Harrisburg Union,and is just about as true as the publication made get from 12 to 1500 majority in this county. Dr. Holmes opposition to the Land Distribution, has sealed his fate in Schuylkill-and we can assure our friends in the other counties, that his majority will not exceed six hundred in this county and may full considerably short of that. We speak knowingly on this subject. Since the difficulties in this county have been adjusted, we do not be lieve there are a dozen whige who will vote against the re-election of Mr. Ramsey.

One Hundred Thousand Whigs assem bled in Grand Council at Boston last week. Daniel Webster presided. The Whigs closed their places of business, and the city presented almost the appearance of Sunday-only here and there a shop open. The characteristics of Lofocoism, is destruction and demoralization-it never builds up the industry of the Country, but fosters every thing that is calculated to sap the foundations of our Institutions.

The last Citizen Soldier contains a shameal libel upon the citizens of our region. There is not one word of truth in the assertion that a serious disturbance is anticipated in the coal disrtict. cathing is quiet here, and no person dreams of an outbreak. We advise the "Citizen" to be a little more careful hereafter how they promul. gate statements affecting the character of our citiens without any cause.

DOMESTIC COUNTERPANES.—We stepped in Messra. Beatty's store, a few days since, and xamined a beautiful Cotton Counterpane, woven by our townsman Mr. George Eaton, in Market street. It is really a beautiful article, and are sold at the low rate of \$3 50 each. Mr. Eaton deserves encouragement from our citizens, for his enterprize and good workmanship. We learn that these Counterpanes will out wear the Mersailles, which ost double the money,

HUZZA FOR SCHUTLKILL. The news frem very part of Schuylkill County is of the most heering character. Gen. Markle is gaining round every days and our whole ticket gives entire satisfaction. The men are all competent for the different stations for which they have been selected, which is not the case with regard to the andidates selected for Assembly on the ticket of our opponents. They do not possess the requisite qualifications and ought not to be elected.

More Onexs.—The Locofocos attempted to raise a pole at Tremont on Saturday last. It broke down before it was half up, and spoiled two valuable speeches. Where's Amos Kendall ?

During last week, the Recorder of N. York septenced three Locofocos to the penitentiary for illegal voting at the last Charter election; he gave notice that in all similar convictions hereafter, he effect of that demon of destruction to the human of punishment fixed by law, instead of only three

A subscriber has requested us to publish the following: We comply with his request, merely remarking, that we cannot recognize any man as a Tariff man, who is opposed to a distribution of the proceeds arising from the sales of the Public

Mn. BANKAN I am desired to ask you, to publish the annexed correspondence between Dr. Holmes, and Messis. Hoffa, Hobart and Smith, on

the subject of the Tariff. Yours, &c. A TARIFF MAN. September 27th, 1844

Pottstille, Beptember 25th, 1844. Da, A. Hounes-Sir-Being a candidate be ore the people of this Congressional District, for seat in Congress, we desire to know from you explicitly, your views upon the subject of a Proective Tariff. We believe that the present Tariff Act, has acted very beneficially for the best interests of the Country. Would you in the event of your election vote for its repeal, or are you in favor of its remaining as it is ?

With high respect, PHILIP HOFFA. JNO. P. HOBART, HORACE SMITH.

Dr. Holmes' Answer.

Pineproce, September 27th, 1844. Messis. HOFFA, HOBART AND SMITE :- GEN-TLEMEN-Your letter of the 25th inst., is at hand. In reply, I will briefly say, that I have always been decidedly favorable to the protective policy-Its existence I believe to be identified I am respectfully, your obedient servant. with the best interests of all classes; the Agriculturist, the Manufacturer, the Mechanic, the Miner and the Laborer.

I believe the Tariff of 1842, to have answered the expectations of its friends. It is a Protective Tariff Bill, and as such, I shall always feel bound to support it, and oppose its repeal, either in pri-With great respect, vate or public life.

A. HOLMES. A Convention of the Conferees of this Senatorial District met on Tuesday, September 24, at the house of Mr. C. Conner, of Mauch Chunk, Roseberry, and Jas. B. Levan of Schuylkill Co. and C. G. Von Tagen, Charles Snyder, and E W. Harlan, of Carbon Co., were present, the other counties of the district not being represented. Mr. C. G. Von Tagen was then chosen President, and C. W. Pitman, Sec.

The following resolutions were passed nously:

Resolved, That the number of Conferees to be chosen by each of the counties comprising this Senatorial District, to represent the respective counties in convention, we will leave open for future arrangement. Resolved, That STEPHEN BALLIET. of

East Penn township, Carbon Co., be the Senatorial candidate to represent the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe, and Pike. Resolved, That we will use our utmost exertions to secure the election of Stephen Balliet to

the Senate, hnowing as we do, that he is well qualifica to discharge the duties incumbent upon the office, and therefore conflially recommend him to our fellow citizens, for their support at the coming election.

C. G. VON TAGEN, President. C. W. PITMAN, Sec.

GIVING IT UP .-- On Wednesday last, the Flag on the "Polk Pole" in this Borough, was display. ed at half mast, on the receipt of the news from Louisiana—thus acknowledging that the Party is dead. They are already preparing for the voyage"-and in order to accommodate our disconsogratifying intelligence from this county. The life friends, we publish the following information for their especial benefit :

A. Trip of Sorrow. The slow steamer Loco foco, Polk Captain, Dallas engineer, Tyler pilot. will start on a long passage up Salt River, in the in the same paper last year, that Umberger would early part of November next, The party expect to settle in Texas. X P. M. V. B. we regret to say, has refused to supply them with cabbages for the voyage, in consequence of some failure on their part to comply with former contracts. Salt river takes its rise in New Hampshire and empties into Texas-all along shore and a dreary, dull, stupid, disagrecable river it is.

B. S.—No Clay man will be allowed to take passage, at any price.

WAGES AND THE TARIFF.

The Locofocos having asserted that the tariff has not increased the wages of labor, Mr. Winthrop, of Boston, in a letter to a gentleman in Virginia, dated August 8, 1844, submits a table of the average wages paid in two of the Merri-mack Mills in the month of June, of five successive years, as follows:

Year. Per week. Per day Per mo. 1840, Females,\$1 92 Males. 80 cts. \$20 80 1841, Females, 2 87 Males, 1842, Females, 2 30 77 u. 20 02 21 84 Males, 1843, Females, 2 16 70 4 20 54 Males, 1844, Females, 2 34 Males, 871 4 22 66

Mr. W. selects the Merrimack Mills because there has been no change, either in the cloth o the speed, during the whole term, and the comly : but they furnish a fair sample of the whol

Mr. Winthrop submits a statement, equally au thentic, exhibiting the comparative rates of wages in four of the principle manufacturing estabshments in New Hampshire, during the month of May, in the years 1844 and 1844.

Net wages of Girls per week, after paying \$1,45 Jackson county, May 1843 1844 " I843 Vashua county 1.57 **I844** Amoskeag county, " I848 . I844 Stark Mills **I843** I844

Mr. Winthrop also It will afford you a good commentary on the dea that these m nufacturing establishments are carried on by wealthy capitalists, at the expens of the other, and more especially the laboring classes, to examine the following table, exhibiting by whom these very Merrimack mills are owned. 46 Merchants and and Traders,

52 Individuals retired from Business 80 Administrators, Executors, Guardians, and rns:ees 23 Lawyers, 😘 18 Physicians, 3 Literary Institution 15 Farmers, 40 Secretaries, Clerks, Students, &c. 45 Manfacturers, Mechanics, Machinists, &c.

68 Females.

in the actual employment of the company, by whom stock to the amount of \$60,000 is owned. So much for the Lowell manufactories. Accounts from St. Helena, state that no rain nad fallen at the Island of Ascension for fifteen months! All the springs are dried up, and the inhabitants were obliged to cruise off the Island in essels, to catch rain-water for consumption.

Among these latter 45, are included individuals

We learn that the Locofocos are making some garbled extracts from Henry Clay's speeches, and intend publishing them in a Bill, and offering \$2000 reward that the extracts are correct. We hope they will not neglect putting into the Bill the following letter from Mr. Clay, in reply to the Committee, appointed at the Locofaco meeting. held in Dickinson township, Cumberland county,

number of Democratic citizens of Cumberland co., addressed letters to Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk, in re-lation to the Tariff of IS42. Mr. Polk thought it prudent not to reply, while Mr. Clay answered the munication promptly and as follows:

Ashland, 9th September, 1844. Gentlemen:—I this day received your letter, ad-ressing two inquiries to me—Ist. Are you in favor of the Tariff act of. 1842 - and 2d. Would you, if elected, support that act as it is, without modification, or would you be in favor of modify-

I have so often, gentlemen, expressed my opinion in favor of the tariff of '42, that the only regret I feel is that you should deem it at all necessary to request any renewed expressions of it. Nevertheless, I take pleasure in complying with your request, in saying that I am of opinion that the opquest, in saying that I am of opinion that the op-eration of the Tariff of I842 has been eminently, salutary; that I am decidedly opposed to its repeal; that I should regard its repeal as a great national calamity, and that I am unaware of the necessity of any modification in it. I am therefore opposed alike to its repeal or modification. A fixed and staple policy is what the country now most needs, and I sincerely hope that the tariff of I842 may be maintained, and thus afford a security for that desideratum.

Messrs. Miller, Lynch. Donaldson, Moore, Sellere Blyler, Snyder, Peller, and Myers.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT. We copy the following from the Peensylvanis Carlisle) Statesman, the organ of the "Democraof Cumberland county. It will be observed hat while the editor reprobates the course pursued y his friends in Dickinson township, he administers a just rebuke to the organs and leaders of his party who have attempted to deceive and misleud he public. If any of our locospico readers questio the authenticity of the following, they are invited o call at our office where they can see, at any time, the paper from which it is copied: From the Pennsylvania Statesman of the 19th inst

The Dickinson Proceedings.

In our paper of September 5th, we published part of the proceedings of a meeting of Democrats of Dickinson township, friendly to the tariff of 1842. On the second page of the present number will be found the conclusion of those proceed ings; appended to which are the letter addressed by the Committee to Mr. Clay, and the letter of that gentleman in reply. It will be seen that throughout these proceedings, the Tariff is regarded in the light of a Democratic measure; and the pport of the individuals concerned in the meeting is to be withheld from Col Polk. (if withheld at all,) on the ground that he is opposed to the Act of 1842. Mr. Clay's letter meets fully the views of these gentlemen—he has unequivocally ayowed himself to be the friend of the Tariff of 842, opposed alike to its repeal or modification; and even goes so far as to declare that he would regard its repeal as a great national calamity. In all this he is perfectly consistent with whin doctrine, which looks to 'protection' as one of the chief ends of government. But how is it on the other side? What kind of a figure do those gentlemen make, who, professing to be Democrats attempt to exact an anti-Democratic pledge from Col. Polk, and failing in their purpose, tu:n about and oppose him. It is clear and incontrovertible that the Tariff of 1842, is out and out, a whig measure; conceived and matured in whig congressional councils, passed mainly by whig roles; and lesigned, in strict accordance with whig principles, as much for protection as for revenue. Tariff of 1842, then, being a whig measure, how can men, professing to be democrate, object to Col. Polk because he is opposed to it? To do so is both unfair and inconsistent. If Col. Polk had responded to the interrogatories of the Dickinson meeting in the same spirit of friendship for the Cotton Weavers (women) who now the control of the Cotton Weavers (women) who now the cotton was a cotton with the cotton with the cotton was a cotton with the cotton was a cotton with the cotton was a cott Act of 1842 that Mr. Clay has done, what would have been the result? Why, most unquestiona bly, his abandonment by almost the entire Na ional Democratic party. He could not have tood a day as the leader and champion of Dem cracy after endorsing the most unjust and op ressive Act of the Whig Congress of 1812. He could no longer have been recognized as a demo crat—and, after the repeated expressions of opin lon against that act which he has given, which vere well, known to the Nutional Convention from whom he received his momination, and to he people to whose support that body recomme , a sudden change from hostility to friend ship for the Act of 1842 must have last him the respect as well as the support of the Democratic party from Maine to Georgia. Ho would have been looked upon as a changeling—as a man of weak mind or corrupt principles—as an ambitious spirant who was willing to make any sacrifice for he sake of office; and the exalted reputation which he had acquired only through the toil and sacrifi-ces of years, would have been blasted in a moment and for ever. Was this the condition to which the men of Dickinson desired to reduce the candidate of their party? We have a better opinion of them as they have done! The answer is plain acted under the influence of wrong impression They started out with the idea that the Tariff of 1842 was a democratic measure—that protection was a democratic principle. And how came they to labor under this strange delusion? Need any man ask the question? Why, tens of thousands of the honest democracy of Pennsylvania, are at this moment cherishing this same fallacy—and when they come to be convinced that Jaines K Polk is opposed to the doctrine of protection, like the men of Dickinson, they will desert him beuse they have been led to believe ion' was a democratic doctrine, and they will regard Mr .Polk's hostility to protection as an abanament of democratic principles. This is one of the bitter and blasting results of the deceptive and fraudulent course pursued by the so called Democratic Press of this Commonwealth; it is one of the poisonous fruits of that system of SO-PHISTRY and FALSEHOOD which without's solitary exception that we know of, has been reorted to by the travelling orators, and township drill sergeants and whippers in of the party. In-stead of avowing the true and long cherished principles of the party, showing their superiority over those of their opponents, and preparing the minus of the people to receive them as the genuine offthe Jeffersonian creed-LIKE BASE PHIEVES, these editors and orators, have thus ar spent the campaign in stealing scions from the whig nursery and endeavoring to engraft them on mocratic stocks. Thus has a FALSE issue been presented to the democracy by the men in whom they trusted, and whom the principle of gratitude for confidence generously bestowed, hould have made honest and faithful to the trust Time and again have we protested against the anti-democratic course pursued by the presses, or-ators, and leaders of the democratic party. We have admonished them of the weakness of their There are, in all, 390 proprietors, of whom there condemned the WICKEDNESS of the FRAUDS they were practising, and invited thom to return to the paths of 'truth and soberness.' But ou varnings and our admonitions have been met by

hot and proscriptive denunciations; and men who

have scarcely emerged from the swaddling clothes

of democracy, have presumed to talk learnedly to

us of the errors and impolicy of our position. Every where else the party candidate has been hon-

estly supported on party principles; and wherever

this has been faithfully and intelligently done, the

effect. It may be the parent of many such mar & ments and the end may be more disastrous that we imagine. Wherever the people have been DE-CEIVED in regard to the true sentiments of G ov. Polk, and the true principles of the democratic party, we must expect reaction the moment light dawns upon them, and the IMPOSITION is ex-posed. Such being the danger to be apprehended, we again appeal to the democracy of l'enusylva held in Dickinson township, Camberland county,
nia, to the democracy of our own county, to reject
who addressed him on the subject of the present
Tariff:

It will be remembered that some time since, a
to the principles of the Fathers which constitute
to the principles of the Fathers which constitute at once the ark of our political safety and the cov enant of our political peace.

In connexion with this matter, and to show the light in which the Taris of 1842 is viewed by the democracy of other parts, we commend to the attention of our democratic readers the annexed extracts from speeches recently delivered by the Hon. C. C. Cambreling and Benjamin Wiggins, Esq., at the great Democratic meeting in Castle Garden, New York. Mr. Cambreling, speaking of the whig Tariff of 1842, said:

'Now we have a revenue more than double that which is necessary for the purposes of Government. This year the Tariff has yielded thirty-five millions, eleven millions of which are surplus. Suppose the Tariff is not repealed, will not the see eleven millions be scattered among the states to corrupt them, or incite a spirit of over-trading, such as existed in 1836, and the consequences of which have been felt in 1837 and 1838! It must be so. The same cause will always produce the same ef-

Mr. Wiggins remarked: The question of the Tariff has been so fully and so frequently discussed, that I feel as if I need not occupy your time at present on that subject. I will simply remark, however, that I cannot conceive why any man should want to pay \$2 instead of \$I; under the whig protective policy, is not every man called upon to do this! Why should we raise forty millions of dollars when twenty millions. lions will answer our purpose! To this question, no plain democratic answer can be given.

These are sound democratic truths which ought KNOWN THAT THE ELECTION OF JAS. K. POLK WILL BE THE SIGNAL FOR THE REPEAL OF THE WHIG TARIFF OF 1842, and all will be well. Attempt to DE-CEIVE the people, and all will be lost.

Wages of Labor .- We fully coincide with the riews expressed by the Baltimore Clipper, (an inlependent and fearless Journal;) in the following article, which we extract from that paper of yes

"The most inveterate opponent of the tariff will ot avow the sentiments, that the wages paid for Imerican labor should be reduced to the European standard-and yet such would be the re sult if the protective system should be abolished—that is, if the laborers in the United States can obtain employment at all, which is at least doubtful. We know that thousands were unemployed in 1842, when the duties were reduced to 20 per cent. who would have been glad to have accepted even the prices paid in Europe. Experience is a severe teacher, and we presume that none of our mechanics or manufacturers desire to have the lesson of 1812 repeated. If they do, they have only to lend their aid to procure the repeal of the present tariff, and they will again have the opportunity to take their fishing tackle to the wharves, to supply dinners to their families. The difference between the prices paid in Europe and in this country for labor of various kinds,

may not be generally understood—but the fact must be evident to all, that, without the tariff, the manufacturers and mechanics of the United States, cannot successfully compete with those of Europe, unless wages in this country be reduced to the European standard—that is, to the point of starva-We give below, a statement from a New York paper, which exhibits the American and Europe-

an prices for various kinds of labor—and we appeal to those engaged in the branches named, and ask them, whether they will consent to repeal the lows: tariff act, and to work for the prices therein nam-Cotton Weavers (men) who now get per day

33 cents, must work for 18 cents. Cotton Weavers (girls) who now get per day 30 cents, must work for 10 cents.

Silk Weavers who now get per day 50 nust work for 11 cents. Spinners who now get per lb. 10 cents must Ship carpenters who now get per day \$1 75, for 50 cents.

Brush Makers, who now get per ork for 20 cents. Hatters, who now get for silk hats 55 cents nust work for 25 cents Straw hat makers who now get \$1 per hat, must ork for 20 cents.

Paper makers (men) who now get per week 8, must work for \$1 75. Paper makers (women) who get per weck \$3 75 must work for 55 cents. Sail makers who now get \$2 per day, mus work for \$1 40.

work for 16 cents Shoe makers who now get per day \$1 30, mus vork for 45 cents. Tailors who now get per week \$9, must work Cabinet makers who now get per week \$10,

Cordage makers who now get per day \$1, must

ust work for \$4. Day laborers who now get per day 85 cents t work for 27 cents. Makers of Iron ware who now get per ton \$30, ust work for \$12. Thus, it will be seen, that mechanics and manu-

facturers, with all who depend for a living on ma-king, by labor, the raw materials into articles of use, must reduce the wages of their labor in the ratio indicated above, or quit the business. The destruction of the protective system leaves them no ther alternative. Next, let us see how the aggregate annual earn-

ings of several classes of the laborers would be af-fected. The number of persons engaged in each branch of business is taken from the census re turns of 1840. 4,464 cordage makers, who now get \$1,500,-000, would then get \$240,000-

4,726 paper makers, who now get \$3,432,000, ould then get \$750,360. The cotton weavers in the United States, who now get \$18,000,440, would then get \$5,950,-

The woolen cloth weavers in the United States. who now get \$4,800,000, would then get \$1,200,-

The Shoemakers in Massachusetts, who now get \$15,000,000, would then get \$5,400,000. The tailors in the United States, who now ge \$10,720,000, would then get \$8,320,000. The cabinet makers of the United States, who

now get \$9,360,000, would then get \$3,744,000. Mechanics read this list attentively, and then make up your minds, whether you will be for or against a protective tariff. On the one hand, you are offered employment and fair prices—on the other, idleness and ruin, or wages for labor, which will not give bread to yourselves and families .-Make your choice which you will have-the consequences will be felt by yourselves, and those who are dear to you, as well as by your country.

Good WAGES .- In the session of 1842, Mr. Shunk having failed for once of being elected clerk, Mr. Andrews, the clerk became sick, and Francis R. Shunk was employed to perform his duties which he did for five days, and for which he charged the people—out of mere love for them—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS See House Journal, 1842, vol. 1, page 847. Think of it, people of Pennsylvania. One hundred and fifty dollars for only FIVE DAYS. Just THIR-TY DOLLARS A DAY! This is what he cause is prosperous. But here in Pennsylvania, where the false issue was made, and Col. Polk held up to the people, AGAINST TRUTH AND took when he was a racre Clerk-what would sat HONESTY as the champion of Protection, and the friend of the Tariff of 1842, re-actions are already taking place, and will continue, unless isfy him if he were to become Governor, judging from the above circumstance! - Pennsylvania In telligencer.

whig principles are speedily abandoned, the shameful falsehood so often and so deliberately The last Upland Union, at Chester, Delauttered by the party presses and leaders recanted ware has a long article against the present Tariff! and genuine democratic principles once more em-What good friends of protection these Locofoco pa braced and carnestly propagated. The movement pers are . They praise Mr. Polk as a friend of in Dickinson Township, is considered by itself, but a small affair—and yet is will not be without existing Tariff as a plundering process.'



FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY VICE PRESIDENT.

THEO FRELINGHUYSEN: CLAY ELECTORAL TICKET, BRYATORIAL ELECTORS.

CHESTER BUTLER, of Luzerne.
TOWNSEND HAINES, of Chester REPERSENTATIVE ELECTORS. Joseph G. Clarkson, Philadelphia. John Price Wetherill, Philadelphia. 3 John D. Ninesteel, Philadelphia,
4 John S. Littell, Philadelphia county,
5 Benjamin Frick, Montgomery county,
6 Eleazer F. McDowell, Bucke co. 7 Samuel Shafer, Chester co. William Heister, Lancaster co. 9 John S. Heister, Berks co. 10 Alexander E. Brown, Northampton co.

11 Jonathan J. Slocum, Luzerne co. 12 Henry Drinker, Susquehanne co. 13 Ner Middleswarth, Union co. 14 John Killinger, Lebanon co. 15 Daniel M. Smyser, Adams co. 16 Frederick Watts, Cumberland co. 17 James Mathers, Juniata co. 18' Andrew J. Ogle, Somerset co. 20 John L. Gow, Washington co. 21 Andrew W. Loomis, Allegheny co. James M. Power, Mercer co.

23 William A. Irvine, Warren co. 24 Benjamin Hartshorn, Clearfield co. GOVERNOR.

GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE. CANAL COMMISSIONER.

SIMEON GUILFORD MAIN LINE. FOR THE SALE OF THE MAIN MINE.

CONGRESS. ALEXANDER RAMSEY. SENATE.

STEPHEN BALLIET. ASSMBLY, NICHOLAS JONES, DANIEL R. BENNETT.

CORONER. DANIEL H. STAGER. COMMISSIONER, BEORGE H. STICHTER, DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

LEVI MILLER, AUDITOR. JOSEPH WEAVER, Esq. TRUSTEES,

BERNARD YEAGER,

SOLOMON LEBENGOOD. The following is the Locofoco, Anti-Projective Tariff licket. That is, by supporting Jages K. Polk, of course they support his views with regard to the present Tariff, which, he (Polk in an address to the people of Tennessee, dated Winchester, May 28th, 1843, declares to be he ful-

"I had steadily during the period I feas a Representative in Congress, been opposed to a Protective policy, as my recorded votes and pul-I HAD AVOWED MY OPPOSITION TO THE TARIFF ACT OF THE LATE WHIG CONGRESS, as being highly protective in its character, and not designed by its authors as a revenue measure. I had avowed my opinion in my public speeches that the interests of the counand especially of the producing and especially of the producing and especially of the producing and especially and the restoration of the principles of the comp Tailffact of 1833."

Congress-AUGUSTINE HOLMES. Senate GEORGE RAHN. Assembly—GEORGE BOYER. JAMES TAGGART

Commissioner-PREDERICK BECK. Coroner-BLAIR McCLENACHES. Auditor-MICHAEL FRITZ. Director_SAMUEL BOYER. rustees-SETH LEYMASTER. BERNARD YEAGER

THE ELECTIONS OF 1840, We have been requested by several subsembers publish the returns of the Presidential Election this State, in 1840. They will be found be-

Van Buren.

PENNSYLVANIA.

2,353 3710 1480 1480 Allegheny 4.573 Armstrong, 1,744 Beaver, Bedford, 2,446 2,631 2,631 4,705 2,300 1,448 Bradford, Berks, 7.425 Bucks, 4,488 1,804 920 Butler, Cambria: Centre, 2,242 4,882 1,365 Chester Clarion 948 999 812 Clinton, Columbia 1,525 2,869 2,829 2,908 2,695 Crawford, 2,391 3,124 3,531 Cumberlan Dauphin. 2,187 2.061 3,136 3,146 3,145 3,145 1,145 3,035 Franklin 2,892 Greene, 2.010 Huntingdon 2,265 1,209 Indiana, Jefferson 592 Juniata, 1,043 Lancaster, 5,470 1,402 2,505 2,276 1,504 263 3,117 .2,450 4,119 Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, 278 2,336 Meicer, 1,426 415 3,168 1,269 Mifflin 1,447 Montgomery 4.869 Northampu 9,446 1,351 1,072 Northumberla 2,187 Perry. 1.970 1,655 135 180 1,891 1,660 1,660 2,423 Philadelphia City. 4.774 524 Pike. 2,184 765 Schuylkill Somerset, Susquehar 2,022Tioga, Union, 1 271 1.518 Venango, Washington, 3,611 929 4,149 827 675 Warren, Wayne, 1,188 4,704 4,382 Westin 3,792 144,021 York

143,672

Total,

Harrison's majority, 845.