

Here's a Chance for the Locofocos to make money if POLK is a PROTECTIVE TARIFF MAN!! \$1000 REWARD.

THE LEADERS of the Folk Party in this county, and also in the State, assert that James K. Polk is in favor of a Protective Tariff, and also in favor of the present Whig Tariff, passed in 1842. Every honest and intelligent man in the whole country knows that these assertions are untrue, that it is a cowardly and dishonest imposition upon the people to assert that James K. Polk is friendly to the present Tariff, when the following extracts from his public speeches prove that he is not only opposed to the Bill, but only last year advocated its repeal.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD will be given to any Locofoco, by the undersigned citizens of Schuylkill County, who will prove that the following extracts quoted, are untrue. And we hereby appoint Judge CALVIN BLYTHE, of Philadelphia, and JAMES K. POLK himself, as Commissioners to receive the Testimony, and if they assert that the extracts are untrue, we are ready to pay the money on their award.

James Sillyman, jr., George N. Eckert, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1844

Jeremiah Reed, Daniel Hill,

A. B. White, John Bannan,

James B. Levan, Daniel Shollenberger,

John T. Werner, Joseph Morgan.

Extract from a Speech, addressed to the people of Tennessee, by James K. Polk, dated Columbia, May 17th, 1843:

From the subject of the Tariff, I have but little to add to what I have heretofore declared to the public. As you have observed my course, know that I have at all times been opposed to the "protective policy." I am for laying such moderate duties on imports, as will raise revenue enough when added to the income from the sale of lands and other incidental sources, to defray the expenses of Government economically administered. I am in favor of a Tariff for revenue, and opposed to a Tariff for protection.

WINCHESTER, May 29, '43. To the People of Tennessee: The object which I had in proposing to Gov. Jones, at Carrolville, on the 12th of April last, that we should each write out and publish our views and opinions on the subject of the Tariff, was, that our respective positions might be distinctly known, and understood by the people.

Clay having avowed himself in favor of the present Tariff, and Polk in favor of its repeal, and the restoration of the Compromise Bill; we give below the average amount of protection, the two bills will give on the following items: Present Tariff Bill, per cent. Compromise Bill, per cent. Shoemakers, Clay gives you 60 Polk 20 Hatters, Clay gives you 55 Polk 20 Tailors, Clay gives you 50 Polk 20 Blacksmiths, Clay gives you 45 Polk 20 Tanners, Clay gives you 40 Polk 20 Ironmasters, Clay gives you 35 Polk 20 Wool men, Clay gives you 40 Polk 20 Cotton do, Clay gives you 40 Polk 20 Glass do, Clay gives you 120 Polk 20 Paper do, Clay gives you 80 Polk 20 Carpet weavers, Clay gives you 45 Polk 20 Farmers on wool, Clay gives you 40 Polk 20 On spirits, Clay gives you 155 Polk 20 On wheat, Clay gives you 70 Polk 20 On beef & pork, Clay gives you 120 Polk 20 On Cheese, Clay gives you 70 Polk 20 On Coal, Clay gives you 80 Polk 20

These opinions were announced by me, at public meetings in Alabama, Georgia, Charleston in South Carolina, and in Virginia. Your friend and ob't servant, H. CLAY, MA. FRANK J. COPE, PA.

ASHLAND, June 29th, 1844. My opinions, such as they are, have been given as freely expressed at the South, as I ever uttered them at the North. I have every where maintained, that in adjusting a Tariff for revenue, discriminations ought to be made for Protection; that the Tariff of 1842 has operated most beneficially, and that I AM UTTERLY OPPOSED TO ITS REPEAL.

cept three voted, against the Bill, of the 35 whigs who voted against its passage, twenty were the strongest friends of protection in the House, but they voted against the Bill because the Land Distribution clause had been surrendered at the dictation of John Tyler. The balance were southern whigs who were then opposed to a Protective Tariff.

Table with columns: States, Whig votes, Locofoco votes, Yea, Nays, Vacancies. Lists various states and their respective vote counts for both parties.

The vote on its passage in the Senate stood Yeas 24—Nays 23. Only four Locofoco Senators voted for the Bill—Messrs. Buchanan and Sturgeon, of Penn'a—Wright of New York, and Williams of Maine. Messrs. Wright and Buchanan, both voted for it under a protest—stating that they were opposed to it, but the Government wanted revenue, and it was the best bill they could get at that session.

Table with columns: Yea, Nays, Absent. Lists the names of Senators and their respective vote counts.

The following is the vote in the House of Representatives on the test question during the last session of Congress, whether the Bill should be repealed or not. It will be observed that every whig from the North and the South, the East and the west, (except Mr. Schappell, from Georgia, who has since abandoned the whig party,) voted in favor of laying it on the table, while every Locofoco, except 28 voted against laying it on the table.

Table with columns: Yea, Nays, Absent. Lists the names of Representatives and their respective vote counts.

PERMISSION APPLIED. A gentleman from the northern part of Indiana, recently communicated to me a fact in regard to the preservation of apples which will be new to many of our readers, and valuable to all farmers. He says that, to keep apples from rotting, he has been in the habit of digging a shallow hole, dug as far from the tree as possible, and covering the bottom with cornstalks or straw, and the straw with dirt to the depth of about five or six inches. No cider is placed over them. As soon as the seven weather arrives, and the ground perhaps the apples themselves, become thoroughly frozen, straw is again placed over the frozen heap, and the whole again covered with a coating of earth. The object is to keep the fruit from freezing until spring and then to cause it to thaw very slowly.

THE SABBATH.—Senator Berrien of Georgia, was present at the Sabbath Convention recently held at Saratoga. In the course of some eloquent remarks expressive of his own regard for the Sabbath, as an institution of Divine appointment, he stated that upon the railroad from Savannah to Tennessee river, a distance of 350 miles, no car ever moved on the Sabbath; and that the steamboats passing between Charleston and Savannah, uniformly rested on that sacred day. He mentioned, also, that in Savannah it was formerly thought necessary that in that warm climate, they should have a Sabbath market; but that from increasing regard for the great interest of religion, they had the last year adopted the plan of having a Saturday evening market, which was found to be quite satisfactory; and he gave it as his solemn conviction, that nothing ever in a pecuniary point of view, was ever gained by Sabbath desecration, and that if this Divine institution should be universally honored, especially by young men, it would be the surest pledge of national prosperity and of the highest blessing Heaven could bestow.

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Hier ist eine Gelegenheit für Locofocos um Geld zu machen wenn Polk ein Beschützer Tariff-Mann ist!!

\$1000 Belohnung.

Die Anführer der Volk Partei in diesem County, und ebenfalls im Staat, sagen aus daß James K. Polk ein Beschützer Tariff-Mann sei und ebenfalls ein feige und unehrliche Betrügerei auf das Volk ist, zu behaupten daß James K. Polk, dmejegig en Tariffgünstig sei, wenn die folgenden Auszüge aus seinen öffentlichen Reden mit einem Male beweisen, daß er nicht nur dem Befehle entgegen ist sondern auch voriges Jahr dessen Widerruf verlangte.

Ein Tausend Dollar Belohnung wird von den Unterzeichneten Bürgern von Schuylkill County, demjenigen Locofoco gegeben werden, der beweisen kann, daß die folgenden Auszüge unwahr sind. Und wir ernennen hierdurch Richter Calvin Blythe, von Philadelphia, und James K. Polk, selbst, als Bevollmächtigte, daß Zeugniß zu empfangen, und wenn sie die Auszüge als unwahr darstellen, so sind wir willens das Geld nach ihrer Entscheidung zu bezahlen.

James Sillyman, jr., George N. Eckert, September 21, 1844.

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