# MINERS' JOURNAL,

## AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"I WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH, AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SUBJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE —DR. JOHNSON.

WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, AGENT FOR THE PROPRIETOR, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA.

VOL XX SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12 1844. NO. 41.

## MEDICINES

### DR. STEELLING'S PULMONARY SYRUP,

*The Great Panacea for Consumption!!!*

ALSO Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, Croup, Scarlet Fever, Measles, difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Breast, and all other diseases of the Lungs.

CONFIRMED.

Extraordinary cure of Asthma, by Steelling's Pulmonary Syrup, attested to by Capt. Samuel R. Bunnell, merchant of Potter's Creek, Monmouth County, New Jersey, the father of the unfortunate young sufferer.

POTTERS CREEK, June 6th, 1844.

Dr. STEELLING—Dear Sir:—I have the pleasure of being able to state that my daughter, who had been suffering under severe Asthma for 5 or 6 years, has been entirely cured of that painful disease, by the use of six bottles of your Pulmonary Syrup. She was when first attacked with that complaint, only nine years of age, and suffered with it beyond all description, for the period of near six years, having an attack about every three or four weeks. It was to all appearance, confirmed and immovable—we tried many medicines without any relief whatever. About this time, we heard of the superior efficacy of your Pulmonary Syrup and determined to give it a trial—we procured a dozen bottles of it; the first bottle relieved her very much, and by the time she had taken six bottles, she was perfectly cured!!! It is now three three years since then, and she has not had the slightest attack of the Asthma. She suffered so much when laboring under those attacks that we could hear her breath distinctly over the whole house—she was frequently near suffocating, and we had quite despaired of her recovery.

I give you the above statement of facts, that others who may be afflicted with this awful disease, may make use of the same means, and we feel assured that with the blessing of Providence, they will find permanent relief. Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL R. BUNNELL.

*A loud voice from Philadelphia!!!*

Read the following strong testimony in favour of Steelling's Pulmonary Syrup, given by the Rev. V. O. Douglass, Pastor of the Mariner's Church, Philadelphia.

PHILADA., July 10th, 1844.

Dr. Steelling—Sir:—I feel much gratified in being able to say to you, that the Pulmonary Syrup you sent, has been used by several persons with great success.—The first person who took it, had been confined to her bed for some time with a severe cough—after taking one bottle, she was almost entirely cured. A Sailor was greatly distressed with a cough, and could not find nothing to relieve him—He took one bottle and called to say that he was *entirely cured*!!!—A member of my Church, was taken with the prevailing influenza—He took six of your Antibilious Pills, and a bottle of Syrup, and felt almost entirely restored to his wanted health. While at Woodston, N. J., a short time since I found Mrs. S. W. labouring under a *severe cough*, and scarcely able to sit up through the day—I felt confident that the Syrup would relieve her; accordingly I sent her a bottle—within a few days, I heard that she was greatly benefited, and in a fair way of a speedy recovery! I can truly say, that almost every one that has taken it, has been more or less benefited, and I can cordially recommend it to all who are in any way afflicted with a cough. Yours &c., O. DOUGLASS.

The following is from a distinguished Counsellor at Law in Bridgeton, N. J.

BRIDGETON, December 8, 1841.

Dr. Wm. Steelling—Sir:—It gives me pleasure to have it in my power to bear testimony to your invaluable Pulmonary Syrup. For several years when any one of my family has been afflicted with a Cough, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza &c., &c., we have used it with very beneficial effects—It has invariably afforded relief. In October last, I was attacked in the night, with a continued paroxism of coughing—a dose of the Syrup immediately stopped the cough, and before I had finished the bottle, I found myself completely cured. The cause of philanthropy, most certainly owes you a debt of gratitude for the acquisition of a medical compound skillfully prepared, pleasant to the taste, containing so many excellent properties, and made accessible to all, rich and poor, by its reduced price. Your Obedient Servant,

ISAAC WATTS CRANE.

*Disinterested Testimony!!!*

Extract of a letter received from the Rev. Wm. Heilig, Pastor of the Lutheran Church, [illegible], Pa. [illegible], Jan. 10 1842.

Dr. Wm Steelling—Sir:—I take pleasure in informing you that I have been much benefitted by the use of your PULMONARY SYRUP—my throat which has been sore, for better than two years, and which was considerably inflamed, when I saw you last, has been greatly relieved—I think by using a few more bottles, a radical cure may be effected—I can therefore recommend it to all, who are similarly afflicted.

Yours Affectionately, WM. HEILIG.

Samuel Swan, Post Master at Evesham N. J. who is upwards of seventy years of age, was cured of a severe Influenza and relapse by a few bottles of my Pulmonary Syrup.

Samuel Small, of Pemberton, N. J., states that his wife who was nigh unto suffocation with a cough, was restored to sound health by the free use of my Pulmonary Syrup.

The wife of Reuben Mason, Crosswicks, N. J. was entirely cured of a cough of near THREE YEARS standing by my Pulmonary Syrup.

Elizabeth Dubois, of Phila. who was subject to a cough of three years standing, also spitting of blood and who could get no relief from the many medicines she had used, was relieved by one bottle of my Pulmonary Syrup.

Rev. W. A. Rey, Baptist clergyman, Imlaystown, N. J. states that Mrs. Fanny Emley, aged upwards of seventy, had been afflicted for several years with a most distressing and alarming Cough and had used many medicines without relief, has been almost entirely cured by three bottles of your Pulmonary Syrup—she thinks another bottle will be effectual.

Rev. O. Douglass, Pastor of the Mariner's Church, Philada. gave a bottle of my Pulmonary Syrup to a lady who was confined to her bed with a Cough, after taking which she was almost entirely relieved. He also gave a bottle to a sailor who was greatly distressed with a cough, and could find nothing to relieve him—after taking which he called to say that it perfectly cured him. Mr. Douglass, moreover says that a member of his church who was labouring under severe Influenza was cured immediately by six of my Antibilious Pills and a bottle of my Pulmonary Syrup; also that while on a visit to Woodstown, N. J. recently, Mrs. S.W. of that village, was scarcely able to sit up through the day, from a severe Cold, he sent her a bottle of my Pulmonary Syrup, which gave her immediate relief.

For sale in Pottsville, by JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

July 13 2—

### Reduction Fourfold in Prices,

*Or Nothing if the User is not Delighted with it*

AN article that every Family must consider indispensable, when they know its power and value, and which has heretofore been sold too high to reach all classes, has now been reduced Fourfold in price, with a view that rich and poor, high and low, and in fact every human being may enjoy its comforts; and all who get it shall have the price returned to them if they are not delighted with its use. We assert, without the possibility of contradiction, that all Burns and Scalds, every external Sore, old or fresh, and all external pains and aches, no matter where, shall be reduced to comfort by it in five minutes—saving life, limb, or scar. No burn can be fatal if this is applied, unless the vitals are destroyed by accident. It is truly magical, to appearance, in its effects. Enquire for "Connel's Magical Pain Extractor Salve." Price 25 cents, or four times as much for 50 cents, and ten times as much for $1.

All country merchants are requested to take it to their towns on commission, as the greatest blessing to mankind that has been discovered in medicine for ages. This is strong language, but you may depend its power will fully justify it. Sold at Comstock's Branch House, No. 2 North 5th street, Philadelphia, and by

J. S. C. MARTIN, in Pottsville.

Feb. 17 7—ly.

### Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE

Of Health.

NO MEDICINE has ever been introduced to the American Public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged, than the above named

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

To descant upon their merits, at this late day, would seem to be wholly unnecessary, as very few indeed who read this article, will be found unacquainted with the real excellence of the medicine. But if further proof were wanting to establish the credit of this singular remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the country has been so

SHAMELESSLY COUNTERFEITED.

Ignorant and unprincipled men have at various places, manufactured a spurious pill; and in order more completely to deceive the public have made it in outward appearance to resemble the true medicine.—[illegible] people could never pass off their worthless trash, [illegible] for the assistance of certain misguided storekeepers, who, because they can purchase the spurious article at a [illegible] rate, lend themselves to this monstrous system of imposition [illegible] excellent Pills, will therefore be on their guard against [illegible] Agents in Pottsville, and remember the only genuine [illegible] ville, are Messrs. T. & J. Beatty. [illegible] keepers have been appointed Agents for the sale of

The following highly respectable store [illegible] FOR WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY,

and of whom it is confidently believed the genuine medicine can with certainty be obtained:

T. & J. Beatty, Pottsville.
Bickel & Hill, Orwigsburg.
Aron Mattis, Mahantango.
J. Weist, Klingerstown.
Jacob Kauffman, Lower Mahantango.
Jonas Kauffman, do
John Snyder, Friedensburg.
Featheroff, Drey & co. Tuscarora.
William Tagert, Tamaqua.
John Maurer, Upper Mahantango.
M. Terrider, West Penn Township.
Caleb Wheeler, Pinegrove.
F. Schuyler, &co. East Brunswick Township.
C. H. DeForest, Llewellyn.
E. O. & J. Kauffman, Zimmermantown.
Bennett & Taylor, Minersville.
George Reifsnyder, New Castle,
Henry Koch & Son, McKeansburg,
Abraham Heebner, Port Carbon,
John Mertz, Middleport.
Samuel Boyer, Port Clinton.
Shoemaker & Kauffman, Schuylkill Haven.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The only security against imposition is to purchase from the regular advertised agents, and in all cases be particular to ask for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. Office devoted exclusively to the sale of the medicine; wholesale and retail, No. 169 Race street, Philadelphia.

Remember, none are genuine except Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Feb. 2[illegible]

## NEW YORK.

THE CHEAPEST PASSAGE AGENCY IN THE UNITED STATES.

### Joseph McMurray's Splendid Line of Packets

FROM Liverpool, London, Dublin, Londonderry, Cork, Belfast, Waterford, Newry, Colerain, &c. to New York, or Philadelphia.

This Line consists of the following Vessels, which leave New York, on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16, 21st and 26th of each month; and one every five days from Liverpool, to New York:

| | |
|---|---|
| George Washington | United States, |
| Garrick, | Patrick Henry, |
| Sheffield, | Roscius, |
| Independence, | Virginia, |
| Siddons, | Ashburton, |
| Stephen Whitney, | Sheridan, |
| Adirondack, | Scotland, |
| Russell Glover, | Echo, &c., &c. |

In connexion with the above, and for the purpose of affording still greater facilities to passengers, the subscriber has established a regular line of first class New York built, coppered and copper fastened ships, to sail punctually every week throughout the year.

In addition to the other accommodations, which are superior to those of any other line of Packets, Mr. McMurray has sent Mr. Richard Murphy, well known as a benevolent and kindhearted gentleman, to Liverpool at his own expense, to take care of his Passengers, and see that they are not imposed on. Mr. Murphy, also gives emigrants directions, on landing in New York or Philadelphia, so as to guard against imposition.

For the accommodation of those desirous of sending money to their friends, drafts will be given on the following Banks, viz: On the Provincial Bank of Ireland, payable at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cork, | Limerick, | Clonmel, |
| Londonderry, | Sligo, | Wexford, |
| Belfast, | Waterford, | Galway, |
| Armagh, | Athlone, | Colerain, |
| Kilkenny, | Balina, | Tralee, |
| Enniskillen, | Monaghan, | Youghal, |
| Banbridge, | Ballymena | Parsonstown, |
| Downpatrick, | Cavan, | Lurgan, |
| Dungannon, | Baudon, | Ennis, |
| Ballyshannon, | Strabane, | Skibbreen, |
| Omagh, | Mallow, | Dublin, |
| Cootehill, | Kilrush, | |

Scotland—The City Bank of Glasgow.

England—Messrs. Spooner, Atwood & Co. bankers, London; R. Murphy, Waterloo Road, Liverpool, payable without discount, in every town in Great Britain.

For further particulars, apply or address (if by letter, post paid)

JOSEPH McMURRAY, 100 Pine street, corner of South street, New York.

P. W. BYRNES & Co. 36 Waterloo Road, Liverpool.

Persons wishing to pay Passages for their friends, or forward their money, and want their business attended to promptly and expeditiously, will please apply to the subscriber, at the Miners' Journal Office; who has been in the business for the last three years, and who has not yet lost one cent for those for whom he has done business.

BENJ. BANNAN, AGENT FOR JOSEPH McMURRAY.

March 2 9—

### New Shovel Factory.

THE subscriber respectfully calls the attention of our Merchants and others, to his supply of

SHOVELS and HOES,

manufactured at his new Establishment, in New York which are equal in quality, if not superior to those obtained from abroad. His prices will be as low, as an article equal in quality, can be obtained elsewhere. He therefore solicits the patronage of the friends of Home Industry.

Messrs. Clemens & Parvin, are Agents for the sale of my Shovels in Pottsville and vicinity, who will execute all orders left at their Hardware Store:

JOSEPH ALLEN.

New York, Aug. 7. 14—

### WILLIAM MUIRHEED, MERCHANT'S HOTEL, 41 Courtlandt Street, NEW YORK.

August 25th 34—

### SPLENDID BIBLE.

HARPER'S *ILLUMINATED AND NEW PICTORIAL BIBLE*. To be completed in 50 numbers, at 25 cts. per number.

This great and Magnificent Work will be embellished with Sixteen Hundred Historical Engravings, exclusive of an initial letter to each chapter, by J. A. Adams, more than fourteen hundred of which are from original designs, by J. G. Chapman. It will be printed from the standard copy of the American Bible Society, and contain Marginal References, the Apocrypha, a Concordance, Chronological Table, List of proper Names, General Index, Table of Weights, Measures, &c. The large Frontispieces, Titles to the Old and New Testaments, Family Record, Presentation Plate, Historical Illustrations, and Initial Letters to the Chapters, Ornamental Borders, &c., will be from original designs, made expressly for this edition, by J. G. Chapman, Esq., of New York; in addition to which there will be numerous large engravings from designs by distinguished modern artists in France and England—to which a full index will be given in the last number.

The great superiority of early proof impressions from the Engravings will insure to those who give their names at once, the possession of it in the HIGHEST STATE OF PERFECTION. To be completed in about 50 numbers, at 25 cts each.

The subscriber has been appointed Agent, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to this Bible, in Schuylkill County, where a specimen copy of the Work can be seen. B. BANNAN

January 6, 1—

### NEW CASH DRY GOOD, FANCY AND TRIMMING STORE,

IN THE ROOM FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY CHRISMAN & RICHARDS, IN CENTRE STREET.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Pottsville and the public in general, that he has just opened a fresh assortment of the newest styles of goods, consisting of

*Silks, Lawns, Alpacas, and Balzarines.*

with a variety of fancy goods. Also a new and splendid style of

*Prints, Silk, Thibet Alpaca and other shawls, Blue, and Black Cloths of a superior quality.*

He has also on hand,

*Sewing Silk, Spool and Patent Thread of the best quality, Gloves and Hosiery, Straw Leghorn, Gimp, Braid and other styles of Fancy Bonnets, by the case, doz. or single Bonnet, Men's and Boy's Leghorn Hats.*

All of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Apr. 20 16 ly— JOSEPH MORGAN.

### New Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscriber informs his friends, and the public, that he has opened a NEW CHEAP CASH STORE, in the Building in Centre st., recently occupied by B. T. Taylor, a few doors above Mortimer's Hotel; where he will constantly keep on hand, a general assortment of the best quality of

| | |
|---|---|
| *Dry Goods,* | *Groceries,* |
| *Queensware,* | *Boots and Shoes,* |
| *Provisions,* | *Hats and Caps,* |
| *Cedar Ware,* | *Tobacco & Segars, &c.* |

Embracing every article generally kept in a Dry Good and Grocery Store; All of which he is determined to sell as low, as they can be purchased here, or elsewhere. By strict attention to his business, he hopes to receive a portion of the patronage of the public.

Call and examine for yourselves. EDWARD HUGHES.

April 13 15-6mo

### OH, WHAT ATTRACTION!

Lippincott & Taylor,

HAVE just returned from the Cities of New York and Philadelphia with a Superlative assortment of

*Fancy American, French and English Cloths Cassimeres and Vestings,*

which are of the very best material ever offered to the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity, and which will be sold at prices to suit the purchaser, together with a full assortment of Fancy Stocks, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, &c., to all of which we invite the attention of our customers and the public generally, at LIPPINCOTT & TAYLOR'S Merchant Tailors, Corner of Centre and Mahantango Street, Pottsville.

August 31, 1844. 35—

DUFFIELD'S HAMS.—A few of those justly celebrated Hams for sale by T. & J. BEATTY

July 27 30—

## PROTECTION.

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

### The Franklin Insurance Co., OF PHILADELPHIA, Capital $400,000, Paid in

*Charter Perpetual,*

CONTINUE to make Insurance, permanent and limited, on every description of property, in town and country on the usual favorable terms. Office 163½ Chestnut Street near fifth Street.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.

DIRECTORS,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Charles N. Bancker,* | *Samuel Grant,* |
| *James Scott,* | *Frederick Brown,* |
| *Thomas Hart,* | *Jacob R. Smith,* |
| *Thomas S. Wharton,* | *Geo. W. Richards,* |
| *Tobias Wagner,* | *Mordecai D. Lewis.* |

CHARLES G. BANCKER, Sec'y.

The subscriber has been appointed agent for the above mentioned institution, and is now prepared to make insurance, on every description of property, at the lowest rates. ANDREW RUSSEL.

Pottsville, June 19, 1841, 25—ly

### OFFICE OF THE Spring Garden Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company having organized according to the provisions of its charter, is now prepared to make Insurances against loss by Fire on the mutual principle, combined with the security of a joint stock capital.—The advantage of this system is, that efficient security is afforded at the lowest rates that the business can be done for, as the whole profits (less an interest not to exceed 6 per cent. per annum on the capital) will be returned to the members of the institution, without their becoming responsible for any of the engagements or liabilities of the Company, further than the premiums actually paid.

The great success which this system has met with wherever it has been introduced, induces the Directors to request the attention of the public to it, confident that it requires but to be understood to be appreciated.

The act of Incorporation, and any explanation in regard to it, may be obtained by applying at the *Office Northwest corner of 6th and Wood sts.*, or of B. BANNAN, Pottsville.

LAWRENCE SHUSTER, President.

L. KRUMBHAAR, Secretary.

DIRECTORS,

| | |
|---|---|
| Curwin Stoddart, | Robert L. Loughead, |
| Joseph Wood, | George M. Troutman, |
| Elijah Dallett, | Samuel Townsend, |
| P. L. Laguerenne, | Charles Stokes, |
| George W. Ash, | Abraham R. Perkins. |

May 11, 1844, 19—

The subscriber has been appointed Agent for the above Company, and is now ready to make insurances on all descriptions of property at rates much lower than usual, varying from $2 50 on the $1000 to $10 per $1000 annually. The rates perpetually on stone and brick Buildings in good locations is only 2 per cent—and if the Company should prove to be a profitable concern the persons insuring in it partake of the profits without incurring any risk. The charter is the same as those of the Insurance Companies in New England. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

B. BANNAN.

### Medicines! Medicines!!

Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Camomile Pills,
do do Soothing Syrup for children.
Baron Von Hutcheler's Herb Pills,
Doct. Goodie's Female Pills,
Doct. Wm. Evan's Fever and Ague Pills,
Doct. Hunt's Botanic Pills.
For Dyspeptic persons, Hunt's Botanic Pills, are said to be superior to any medicine ever yet offered to the public.
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Sherman's Cough Lozengers, price 25 cts per box.
Hewe's Nerve and Bone Liniment,
Indian Vegetable Elixir,
Balm of Columbia,
Jayne's Hair Tonic,
Brigg's Russian Cosmetic,
Falch's Indian Vegetable Pills,
Leidy's Sarsaparilla Blood do
Linn's Chinese, do
Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic do
Moffat's Vegetable Life do
Wilson's Anti-Dyspeptic do
Jayne's Expectorant,
Jayne's Carminative Balsam
Swaim's Panacea,
Jayne's Vermifuge,
Swaim's Vermifuge,
Linn's Temperance Life Bitters,
Roof's Founder Ointment,
Heyle's Embrocation,
Yeager & Albright's Botanical Health and Life Preserver,
McMunn's Elixir of Opium,
Becker's Eye Salve,
Thomson's Eye Water,
Cholorine Tooth Wash,
Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash,
Sherman's Worm Lozengers,
do Cough do
Wistar's Cough do
Sherman's Camphor do
Peter's Vegetable Pills,
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,
Bedwell's Tetter Ointment,
Hay's Liniment,
Welch's Tooth Ache Drops,
Spohn's Head Ache Remedy,
Tomato Pills,
Lee's Windham Bilious Pills
Henry's Calcinea Magnesia,
Bedwell's Green Ointment
Keyser's Pills,
Universal Plaster,
Weaver's Worm Tea, and Salve,
Steeling's Pulmonary Syrup,
Brewster's Pectoral Mixture,
Judkin's Ointment,
East India Hair Dye,
Sarsaparilla Syrup,
Dr. Anderson's Scot's Pills
Hooper's Female Pills,
Balsam of Horehound,
Rowand's Tonic Mixture for Ague,
Climax Syrup for Dysentary, warranted,
Roof's Ring Bone Cure, for horses

A fresh supply of the above medicines, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of J. S. C. MARTIN.

April 6, 11—

### D. LEIDY'S Sarsaparilla Blood Pills.

THE ONLY PILLS in existence containing Sarsaparilla in their composition.

*They* purify the Blood and Fluids of the body, and cleanse the Stomach and Bowels from all noxious substances that produce disease.

*They* are composed entirely of vegetable Extracts, (free from mercury and minerals) which make them the safest, best, and most efficacious of any other pills in existence.

*Several thousand certificates* of their efficacy have heretofore been published, and their sales *are increasing annually* by thousands. *More than One Million* boxes have already been sold since their introduction.

*MORE THAN 100,000 BOXES* have been sold in Philadelphia alone, the past year; thus showing that in the place where they are manufactured they have a reputation, greater than any other pills—which arises from the fact that Dr. LEIDY *is well known at home as a regular Physician*, and his pills are consequently employed with greater confidence than any other; in addition to their own efficacy.

*Quality* and not quantity is a valuable attribute belonging to them; one box doing more good than two to four of others.

Be advised, therefore, when necessity requires to take none other than

*DR. LEIDY'S BLOOD PILLS.*

Try them! (*they cost but 25 cents a box.*) Try them! So well satisfied will you be of their good effects, you will never take any others. After you have tried all other kinds, *then try* Dr. Leidy's Blood Pills, the difference will soon be discovered. No change of diet no restraint from occupation, or fear of catching cold need be apprehended; young and old may take them with equal safety.

Principal Office and Depot, Dr. Leidy's Health Emporium, No. 191 North SECOND street, near VINE, (sign of the Golden Ball and Serpents) Philadelphia.

Also, by Klett & Co., Wetherill, & Co., W. Dyott & Sons; A. S. & E. Roberts & Co., and city Druggists generally.

Also by P. Pomp and J. Dickson, Easton, J. F. Long, Lancaster, and most respectable Druggists and Storekeepers in the United States.

Also at J. G. BROWN'S (late W. T. Epting's) Drug Store, Centre street, Pottsville.

May 18, 20—

### ICE CREAM.

THE subscriber informs his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish parties and families, with Ice Cream, made from pure Cream, at any and all times.

MINERAL WATER.

He also has a fountain of pure Mineral Water, to which the attention of the public who are fond of this wholesome beverage during the summer, are invited. He warrants it to be equal to any procured elsewhere. Also bottled Mineral Water, for sale by the dozen.

Thankful for patronage heretofore received, he hopes by attention to please, to continue to receive a liberal share of the patronage of the public.

June 29 26— JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

[illegible]'S School for the Flute. [illegible] for the Violin. [illegible] complete Instructions, [illegible] music, price 30 cents [illegible] BANNAN [illegible] Agent.

HOWE'S [illegible] Containing each new and [illegible] gether with about 150 pieces of [illegible] each, just received and for sale by [illegible]

June 29 26—

## WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

There is, ladies and gentlemen, a mighty power in local associations! All acknowledge it, and all feel it! Those places naturally inspire us with emotion which in the course of human history have been connected with great and interesting events; and this power over all ingenious minds never ceases, until frequent visits familiarize the mind to those scenes.

There are in this vast multitude many who, like myself, never before stood on the spot where the Whig Army of the Revolution, under the immediate command of their immortal leader went through the privations, the sufferings, and the distress of the winters of 1777 and 1778! The mention of Washington,—the standing on the ground of his encampment—the act of looking around on the natural scene which he and his officers then occupied and beheld, naturally carries us back to the scenes of the Revolution and to one of its most distressing and darkest periods!

In September, the battle of Brandywine had been fought,—in October, that of Germantown—and in Christmas, a little before the severity of the winter set in, General Washington repaired here, and put his army into huts for the winter. He had selected the spot with great care, for the protection of his army, with as great judgment for the protection of as large a portion of the country as he could—the British, troops being then in possession of Philadelphia.

We see, then, the Whig chief of the Whig Army of the Revolution, as it were, before us! We look back, and see him surrounded by his military friends distinguished not less for their social virtues than for their bravery in the field! Anthony Wayne was there—that great and good man! His bones your country holds! (Here Mr. Webster's voice faltered considerably.) Green was here—and Knox—and Hamilton!—and at that anxious moment in order to keep alive the connexion between the civil authority and the army—(for be it remembered now and at all times, that Washington and his army always acted in submission to the civil authority) a committee of Congress was here—Dana, of Massachusetts, Gouverneur Morris,—and that worthy gentleman who was afterwards Governor of your Commonwealth,—Mr. Read!

And, now, gentlemen, I could not depict,—I could not describe,—I could not trust my own feelings in endeavoring to describe the horrible sufferings of that Whig Army! Destitute of clothing,—destitute of provisions—*destitute of everything but their trust in God, and faith in their immortal leader*, THEY WENT THROUGH THAT WINTER! (Here several ladies shed tears.) And the grounds now around us, particularly contiguous to the Hospital are rich in Revolutionary dust! Every excavation, as often as the season returns, produces the bones of Revolutionary officers and soldiers who perished by disease brought on by want of food, want of clothing, want of everything but that boundless sympathy and commiseration for sufferings which he could not alleviate, that filled the bleeding heart of their illustrious leader! And, long after peace went by, General Washington declared, at his own table, that it was no exaggeration—it was the literal truth that the march of the army from Whitemarsh to take up their charters at this place, could be tracked by the blood on the snow from the unshod feet of Revolutionary soldiers!

Now, therefore, the associations of this place cannot be passed by without impressive consideration and deep and solemn reflection! And when we, as Whigs professing the principles of that great Whig leader and that Whig army, come here to advocate and avow those principles to one another—and when we, professing to exercise our power, transmitted to us by them, for the security of that liberty which they fought to establish, let us bring ourselves to feel in harmony with the scenes of the past. Let us endeavor to sober and solemnize our minds! For, if I have any apprehension of the condition of things under which we have met here, it is a condition of things that should sober and solemnize our minds! I feel, and all should feel that there is an impending calamity before us! And if we would avert that impending calamity, it is only to be done by a serious and manly course! And by the blood of our fathers which cries to us from this hallowed ground—by the memory of their many virtues and brilliant achievements—by the sad story of their terribly intense sufferings—by the blessings of that blood-bought inheritance of liberty which they suffered and died to obtain for us, we are called upon to perform the important duty that lies before us in the present crisis—to perform that duty fearlessly—to perform it promptly, and to perform it effectually!—(Cheers.)

It is under this feeling, my friends, that I come here to-day; and it is under this feeling, that I intend to speak plainly and manfully, as man should speak to man, on the important duties which are incumbent on us all. (Cheers.)

We are on the eve of a general election, at which the people are to choose a President and Vice President of the United States. It is the great action of man in carrying on his own plan of self-government! But the circumstances connected with this election render it peculiarly interesting, and of more importance than any Presidential election has ever been! There are two candidates in the field—Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, and Mr. POLK, of Tennessee. I shall speak of them both with the respect to which their character and position entitle them; and at the same time with that freedom and candor which ought to be observed in discussing the merits of public men, especially those who are candidates for the highest offices in the gift of the people.

Mr. CLAY has been before the country for a long time—nearly 40 years—over thirty years he has taken a leading and highly important part in the public affairs of this country—he is acknowledged to be a man of singular and almost universal talent—he has had great experience in the administration of almost all our public affairs—he has served for many years with wonderful judgment and ability, in both Houses of Congress—of one of which he performed the arduous and difficult duties of its presiding officer, with unexampled skill and satisfaction—he has performed most important services to his country of a diplomatic character, as the representative of this government in Europe, at one of the most trying periods of its history, and most ably conducted to a satisfactory conclusion a very delicate and troublesome negotiation—he has exercised the duties of the Department of State with consummate and unexampled ability! He is a man of frankness and honor—of unquestioned talent and ability, and a man of noble and generous bearing! [Repeated and enthusiastic cheering frequently interrupted Mr. Webster during the above remarks on Mr. Clay, and continued for some minutes.]

Mr. POLK is a much younger man than Mr. Clay. He is a very respectable man in private life—he has been in Congress—was once Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and once Governor of the State of Tennessee. (Laughter.)

Such are the candidates before the country for its choice; and it will not be invidious to say that in point of character and talent, and standing before the country and the world, there is no sort of comparison between the two men. (Cheers.) And it is for the people to choose between them. And if they prefer one who is secondary to one who is first rate, such preference can only be ascribed to one of two causes. If they prefer Mr. Polk to Mr. Clay, it will be either because so strong is party attachment, that they will vote for any man that may be nominated by their party, independent of any other consideration whatever; or it will be because his measures, principles, and opinions are such as they approve; whilst the measures, principles, and opinions of Mr. Clay are such as they do not approve.

I suppose that the existence of parties in a republican government cannot be avoided; and to a certain extent perhaps the existence of parties may exercise a wholesome, restraining, and necessary influence upon the rulers under such form of government. But I still think that when party spirit carries men so far, that they will not enquire into the men and measures that are placed before them, for their sanction and support, but will only enquire to what party they belong—that is a state of things which is dangerous to the stability—the perpetuity of a free government. (Cheers.)

It has been said that party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. And this is true. Because of all inventions dangerous to liberty—of all inventions calculated to subvert free institutions and popular forms of Government—of all inventions calculated to supply a bandage to bind the eyes of man, the invention of party and party spirit, is the most effectual. And I will ask you all to talk to your neighbors—to reason with them—to ask them the question—and you will find when you come to bring them to it, that they purpose giving their votes to Mr. Polk, because Mr. Polk is of their party, and Mr. Clay is of the other party. (Cheers and cries of "That's too true.") Because you will find it true when you come to ask them, if many who propose to vote for Mr. Polk do not desire to see all his policy defeated. This is very evident, because we find men, leading men of our opponent's party, and many of them connected with the public press, have publicly expressed themselves dissatisfied with the nomination—and they have issued their manifestoes to that effect, wherein they advise the people to do as they intend to do, that is, support Mr. Polk for the Presidency, but support those men for members of Congress, that will defeat his policy. (Laughter and cheers.)

Now I do not suppose that our free Government could long be supported by such a miserable crooked policy as this. (Cheers.) To elect Mr. Polk to the office of Chief Magistrate of this country, and at the same time to give him a Congress that shall defeat his policy. (Laughter and cheers.) To elect him to an office, wherein he is to be the guardian of the whole people—an office that has been filled by Washington—and an office that we had hoped always to see filled by men of Washington's principles, if not of his virtues—to select and elect a man to fill this office, and then to put him under guardianship in order to defeat his measures. (Roars of laughter and much applause.)

The case is a solemn one. It addresses itself to the conscience of every man, to see that he does not support, in any way, a man as a candidate for the Presidency whose whole course of policy and opinions he is utterly opposed to. And it comes to this: is there such a sense of the great duty which they owe to their fellow men, to their children, and to generations yet unborn—such a sense of the necessity of preserving unimpaired the benefits and efficiency of our free, our noble institutions—such a sense of the deep responsibility that rests on them at this important crisis,—such a sense of patriotism and integrity, that men will prefer their country to their party in the coming contest, or not! (Loud cheers, and cries of "There is, Mr. Webster, there is.")

I believe it, (Cheers.) And to take the other hypothesis,—if those who vote for Mr. Polk do not do it under the stimulus of party feeling, then it must be that they vote for him because they are opposed to Mr. Clay's principles. They may be supposed to say, "It is true that Mr. Clay is the most distinguished son of America, it is true that he has rendered infinitely more important services to his country than Mr. Polk—it is true that the country regards him with far more favor than his opponent—still his measures and principles, as he has avowed them, incline us to elect an inferior man, because we like the principles of the latter better, and believe that they will be more beneficial to the country. (Laughter.) Very well. If that case be made out, then you and I, and all Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, are bound to take Mr. Polk. (Laughter.) Because, if we suppose and believe that his principles and his measures will support our principles and our interests, and the interests of the country, and that Mr. Clay's principles and measures will not support our principles and our interests, and the interests of the country, then we are bound to take the second best. (Laughter and shouts of "hear.")

And this leads us directly to the enquiry, what are the measures, principles, opinions of the one and of the other, as submitted to the consideration and judgement of the American people. Now, gentlemen, there would be a stop to all republican government—a dead halt made by those who desire to see the prosperity of free institutions,—if we were to give up this first great principle, that electors are inquisitive enough to desire to know the opinions and sentiments of those whom they may elect to rule over them—intelligence enough to be enabled thoroughly to analyze those opinions and those sentiments—and then talent and candour enough to make the proper application of the knowledge thus acquired. If this great principle be given up, the substratum of popular governments falls to the ground. [Cheers.] I believe that there is intelligence enough to do this, and integrity enough to choose those whose principles are best calculated to effect the great objects which we have in view. [Cheers.]

There are two leading questions for our consideration in the very important contest before us. One is the protective system. This subject has been so ably and thoroughly discussed before you by men much more able to do so than I am, that it is not necessary I should dwell upon it here. It is a favorite measure with you—with us at home—and with all of our party. We deem it a most necessary measure—no that cannot under any circumstances be dispensed with—as being necessary to the comfort—necessary to happiness—the prosperity of all—and vitally necessary to the support and security of our institutions. [Much cheering.]

This brings us at once to the enquiry, what are the opinions which these two candidates hold upon this protective question; and it leads us first to ask what are Mr. Polk's sentiments thereon.

This is easily answered. It is notorious that when Mr. Polk was nominated, it was on account of his direct hostility to the Tariff of 1842. I had supposed that there was not a man in the Union—not a man who could read a newspaper, or was possessed of ordinary intelligence, who did not understand—who did not know—who was not morally certain that Mr. Polk was put forth as a strong uncompromising Anti-Tariff man—a warm friend and advocate of Free Trade! And that he was put forth by his party on those very grounds to run against Mr. Clay! The thing was not disguised with us. All his adherents in Massachusetts. New Hampshire, and Main avowed that he was strong Anti-Tariff man, and declared that on that very ground they would go that this doctrine was not popular in some parts of the Union, and they therefore resolved that he should come to us not in his true but in an assumed garb. And that he, who was the steady, regular, original enemy to protection, should be dressed and undressed, and undressed and dressed again, and exhibited in his new garments as a protectionist. (Shouts of laughter, in which the ladies joined.) I do not believe that Mr Polk after undergoing such a change—I do not think that he would still possess after donning his new and for him extraordinary garment—I think that the would not have that continuity of ideas which philosophers say constitutes "personal identity." (Shouts of laughter.) And indeed as far as I know anything of Mr. Polk, I don't believe that he'd consent to submit any such degradation—I do not believe that he would for a moment lend himself to the perpetration of such a deception! I believe he'd scorn it! And if he were here to day and the question were to be put to him—to be sure he'd look sober, and he would not like to make any answer—but if he was put to it, to speak or not, under the penalty of forfeiting the good opinion of all men, he would say directly and honestly, "I am opposed to protection—I came into public life opposed to it—all my votes, speeches and public acts have been in direct hostility to it—my setiments have undergone no change up to this hour in regard to it—and I expect to remain an uncompromising enemy to it, till the day I die." [Cheers and laughter]

This is strong language—but it is not stronger than Mr. Polk used, in stating his views last year, in the general discussion and controversy with Mr. Jones, in Tennesse, when they were rival candidates for the office of Governor of that State.—Tennessee had been a strong anti-tariff State; she had followed closely the lead of South Carolina on this subject. But the sentiments of the people had undergone a change; several of the most eminent men in the State, thought that the tariff operated beneficially even to Tennessee, and were satisfied that it immensely benefitted the whole country, and with true patriotism, abandoned all sectional prejudices for the general welfare. [cheers.] Mr. Polk remained on the old anti-tariff ground. He proposed to Mr. Jones, that they should write letters to the people, explaining their respective opinions, and fully discuss this great question in their approaching contest; and it is notorious that the contest was strictly tariff and anti-tariff; and in which Mr. Polk came off second best. (Laughter and cheers.)

This is also rendered clear and positive by the occurrences at the Baltimore Convention, where Mr. Polk was nominated, and Mr. Van Buren defeated. Mr. Van Buren was not much of a tariff man, nor much of an anti-tariff man; he was not much of a pro-slavery man, nor much of an anti-slavery man, nor much of a decided man in any thing or on any question [Roars of Laughter.] He was not much for Texas, and he was not much against Texas! [Laughter.] He was not against the tariff, nor pledged up to his knees for a Tariff! How did he fare! He had a majority of the votes in the Convention, and was therefore put under the ban of the two-third rule, he could not get two-thirds of the votes, and after a course of proceeding which it would not become me to characterize in appropriate terms here, he was defeated, and Mr. Polk was chosen, the thorough anti-tariff and pro-Texas man!

This is all true! It is not more true that Washington and his army were here, and that the battles of Brandywine and Germantown were fought, than that Mr. Polk was brought forward, because he was anti-Tariff. [Cheers]. And if it had not been for his opposition to the Tariff and his advocacy of the Annexation of Texas, we should have never heard any more of Mr. James K. Polk, of Tennessee! [Shouts of laughter and cheers.] And yet I have seen banners floating in the air in this intelligent county of Chester—banners are floating in the air, on which are inscribed

"POLK AND DALLAS, AND THE TARIFF OF 1842!!!"

[Roars of laughter followed this, which lasted some minutes.]

Why, is there no shame in men! Mr. Polk openly avows that he is for reducing the duties on all imported goods to the level of the Compromise Act—to 20 per cent, on every thing—He says, 'Down with the Tariff!' And his friends here say, 'Polk and the Tariff for ever.' [Laughter and Cheers.] Is there no shame in men! Or do they suppose that they will be enabled to put such a veil of blindness over men's eyes, so that, if the cry be right, they take the leap, lead where it may! If men could be misled by such means—if they could be deceived by such a miserable juggle as this, I should despair of the practibility of popular governments! If a man can thus stifle the warning voice of his conscience, if he can throw aside his integrity and patriotism—if he can forget the duty he owes to himself, his family, his country and his God, for such a shallow device as this, how can he be worthy of being a citizen of this great, free, and happy country! [Tremendous Cheering.]

It becomes our duty then, to expose in every way and every where, this infamous juggle—let us put it down, and put it down at once and for ever! Let us declare it a fraud and a cheat! I declare it a fraud and a cheat; and if my voice could be heard throughout the whole of this country, I would say that whoever he is—if he be a man of common information and common knowledge, and comes to an elector of this or any other State, and says that Mr. Polk is in favor of the Tariff, that he means to cheat and defraud that elector out of the proper exercise of the elective franchise! [Cheers.] And after he has got him to go for Mr. Polk, he will turn his back on him and say 'what intolerable gulls *the people* are!' [Shouts of laughter and cheers.]

If this were not so serious a matter, it would be supremely ridiculous. But it is so serious a thing, that it excites our deepest indignation.—That men should try to get the honest votes of an honest community, for the support of men, and for measures which they know that honest community do not desire, (cheers.) We owe it, therefore as a duty to our neighbors, to go among them, and explain this whole matter to them and to undeceive them; and to read Mr. Polk's declarations to them [Cheers.] We owe it to them as a sacred duty—we owe it to them as we are all embarked in the same bottom—[cheers.] if they go down, we shall go down with them. [cheers.] we can't be happy whilst they are unhappy. [cheers] For reason, and philosopy, and experience and common sense, all teach that one portion of the community cannot prosper at the expense of another portion. [cheers.] Let us by every exertion possible, by the use of calm, sober, reasoning and fair argument, bring our neighbors who are of opposite opinions to ours, to see things in their proper light, and to induce them to give their support to those who are their friends, and the friends of the policy they desire to see perpetuated.

I shall not go into a discussion of the Tariff here. It is well understood in this section of country at least. And there would not be the slightest doubt in my mind of the result of the coming election in Pennsylvania, if the people could be made to understand what the issue really is [Cheers.] The Tariff policy is founded on this:—We have vast resources of natural wealth; by this, if properly protected and as a natural consequence properly and fully developed, we have the means of building up other vast sources of wealth, which will contribute not to the emolument of a few, as has been falsely asserted, but to the prosperity and lasting happiness of every class in the community. [Tremendous Cheers.] We are in a situation that does not require us all to be farmers, or all lawyers, or all mechanics. There must necessarily be another class that of manufacturers and operatives. And a system which shall create a demand for labor—which shall amply remunerate that labor—which shall thereby create such a wholesome demand for agricultural products, as to properly compensate the tiller of the ground for his toil, such a system which would enable the farmers to raise up their fine families, (those families which are uniformly the pride and boast of the country,) in comfort and happiness, and enable them to prosper and preserve all that is dear to them in the world—such a system ought to be pursued and no other. (Loud cheering.)

I am addressing here, I suppose, an assembly, a large majority of whom are engaged in agricultural pursuits. And I put it to the farmer to say, how does the Tariff affect him? There are many false prophets going to and fro in the land, who declare that the Tariff benefits only the manufacturer, and that it injures the farmer. This is all wrong.

Every farmer must see that it must be his interest to find a *near* purchaser for his produce—to find a *ready* purchaser, and a purchaser at a good price. [Cheers, and cries of certainly.'] Now, the Tariff supposes that if there be domestic manufactures carried on successfully, there will inevitably be those engaged therein to consume a large amount of agricultural products, who do not raise any. (Cheers.) A *new* class of consumers for the farmer's commodities—an *enlarged* class of consumers!—[cheers] Now if that general rule be false, then our policy is false. But if that general rule be true, then our policy is true. [Cheers.] If it be for the interest of the Chester farmer, that there should be many consumers, that the number could be largely increased of those who do not raise agricultural products, then our policy is true; and if it be not for the interest but for the injury of the Chester farmer that the number of those who consume but do not raise agricultural products, should be increased, then our policy is false. [Cheers.]

To illustrate this, I will here state an estimate that has been made with very great care, by a very intelligent writer—a friend of mine—in whose judgment I have the highest confidence. This estimate shows the exact state of things in this country in connection with the subjects before us. And before I go into it, allow me to say that the great wealth, the great happiness of the country, consists in the interchange of domestic commodities.

In illustrating this point, let us take the articles of bread stuffs. What do you do with it!—Who consumes it? What becomes of it? You send your flour to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, but where does it go to from there.—There must be an ultimate consumer. There must be a last man into whose hands the barrel must go before the hoops are knocked off. And where is he to be found? Why the great consumption of wheat flour in this country is in the east, where the great manufacturing interests are carried on! And in the districts where large and extensive mining operations are successfully progressing; and where the workers in wool, and workers in cotton, and workers in iron and the various metals, congregate. These are the classes who are the great and profitable consumers of the farmer's products, whilst they never compete with him in producing any. [Cheers.]

The amount of cotton imported into New England is very large, but the amount of bread stuffs imported into New England is still larger. Massachusetts raises only about 120,000 bushels of wheat flour in a year; this would not feed the mouths of the operatives of Lowell alone; and we have a great many other mouths besides these to fill up. (Laughter.) Mr. M'Duffie thought Massachusetts a poor country, because she did not raise enough food to supply her own inhabitants; when the commerce of the port of Boston alone, amounts to more than all the productions—(here the noise and talking on the stand, was so loud, as to drown the remainder of the sentence.) But the people Massachusetts, consume of imported flour 600,000 barrels annually. The balance of 480,000 comes from the other States. But here is the extract I before referred to:—

'Bread stuffs are a more valuable import into New England than cotton. Of flour, (wheat) we do not raise in Massachusetts, over 120,000 bushels of wheat, equal to 24,000 barrels of flour—about enough for the *Lowell* operatives. The balance comes from States out of New England. I should say we consumed, at least 600,000 barrels of imported wheat flour, and a large amount of maize, rye and oats. Maine may raise one half its wheat, but imports a large quantity of maize, oats, and rye—and New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, still more. Of sugar, we do not take any great quantity of Louisiana. It goes more to the middle, but chiefly to the Western states. Of tobacco, we are, in New England, large consumers; and our ships to Africa, and the East, find a market for large quantities, in small parcels. Of naval stores, we of course, consume immensely—for in Massachusetts, we have 550,000 tons of shipping; and in Maine, about 350,000 more; and in New England, the whole, about 1,050,000. We still a large quantity of turpentine for exportation to all parts of the world.

There is no population in the world, save in London, which have a greater consuming ability for the necessaries, comforts, and most of the luxuries of life, than the 800,000 people of Massachusetts; consequently, there is no population so advantageous to trade with. The Middle, and Southern, and Western States, have laid great stress on the Zoll Verein treaty, on account of reductions in duties which would not augment the sales of tobacco, cotton, &c., to the extent of $500,000. Now, the commerce which those sections have with Massachusetts—which Mr. McDuffie, ranks as one of the *poor States*, because we have but few exports to foreign countries—I say, the commerce which these sections, namely—South, and West, and Middle, have with Massachusetts, is of more value and of greater magnitude, than all the products of those sections sold the *the whole population of Germany*; and I will add to them, Russia, Sweden and Denmark.

What may be the amount of imports into Massachusetts from these sections, I cannot ascertain, but of grain of all kinds, it cannot be less, at average prices of the past five years, than $7,000,000; of cotton 180,000 bales, at $35 per bale, average of five years, $6,300,000—making $13,300,000 for those two staples. On reference to the returns of 1842, the last published—I find the domestic exports to the countries in question, as follows:—

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|---|---|
| Hanse Towns, | $3,814,904 |
| Russia, | 316,026 |
| Prussia, | 149,141 |
| Sweden, and Swedish West Indies, | 368,675 |
| Denmark, and the Danish West Indies, | 862,594 |
| | $5,511,430 |
| Add to Trieste, $748,479, | 748,179 |
| | $6,259,609 |

Commercially speaking, if this portion of the European population, amounting to at least 120,000,000, were to suspend their intercourse with the United States, it would be less detrimental to the states out of New England, than a cessation of intercourse with the poor state—as she is termed by many Southern men—Massachusetts, with her population of 800,000, (last census 737,000) and increasing, in spite of the great density of her population, at the rate of about 18 per cent. in ten years.

As to the other five New England states, I suppose the aggregate of their transactions with states out of New England may not equal the amount of Massachusetts transactions. This difference results from the nature of our products, and the superior amount of our capital, which, *per capita*, is greater than exists in any other state, and four times as great as in a majority of the states. Of course, such estimates are, in some measure conjectural, and partly based on facts which are before the country.

There never was a traffic carried on in a country, more advantageous to us, from its magnitude and its character, than the interchange of products between New England and the other states. We are large consumers. We *pay cash* for all we buy, in good money—while we sell on credit, and have last by bad debts south of the Hudson, within twenty years, more wealth than some of the cotton states who call us poor, are now possessed of."

Now, the question is, does this not illustrate the true policy of the county? To build up interests that shall contribute to the healthy employment and mutual happiness of each class, and thus benefit equally the whole community? And with this, knowing as I do that the whole sentiments of the people of Pennsylvania are in favor of the protective system, I leave the subject.—[Cheers.]

Now, there is another and a very important subject which I desire briefly to speak of. We are trying the great experiment of the success of popular government. Whether all these seventeen millions of people shall exercise so much intelligence, integrity, virtue and patriotism, as shall secure to this great country forever the blessings of a free, enlightened, liberal and popular government! [Cheers.] In the first place, we have laid at its base a Constitution—when we take into view all the circumstances connected with its origin and maturity—a Constitution unequalled in its scope and design, its construction and its effect, which secures the full enjoyment of all human rights alike to every one. [Loud cheers.] We are bound by a solemn duty to see that among the candidates for the high offices in the gift of a free people that we give our votes to such as venerate that Constitution and to none other. [Cheers.] The principles of our government are liberty and equality—established law—law and order—security for public liberty and private right—a general system of education liberally diffused—the free exercise of every religious creed and opinion—brotherly love and harmony! this last being considered peculiarly the characteristic of a happy people under a free form of government. [Cheers.] It is to preserve all these—to see that none are soiled in passing through the hands appointed to