Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, September 29.

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY OF THE COUNTRY
The People Demand its Restoration

READ THIS.

Our Own Workshops, Our Own Coal Mines, Our Own Iron Works, and Our Own Industry.
NOW AND FOREVER!

CREED OF THE PARTY.—Resolutions adopted at the Democratic Whig State Convention, recently held at Harrisburg:

"Resolved, That Protection to the Industry of the People is one of the first duties of Government; that the true interests of the State and Nation are best promoted by placing the manufacturer—mechanic, and laborer, side by side with the agriculturalist—the days of the greatest prosperity for the Country have been those when domestic labor has been protected, unnecessary and excessive importation of foreign fabrics prevented by a proper tariff of duties, and, in our opinion, such results have not followed the tariff of 1846, and can never be promoted by its continuance.

Resolved, That, as Pennsylvanians, we can never submit to see our iron manufactures thrown idle, our mines of coal rendered valueless, our laborers and citizens unemployed, our capital destroyed and business paralyzed, to try any further experiments on the Locofoco theories of Free Trade, when we are taught by all past experience that poverty and want must be the consequence of importing from other countries those articles which we can better manufacture within our own borders."

PROTECTION TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
HENRY M. FULLER, of Luzerne.

STATE SENATOR,
O. H. WHEELER, of Carbon.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
NICHOLAS JONES, East Brunswig.
LAWRENCE F. WHITNEY, Pt. Carbon.

COUNTY TREASURER,
CHARLES DENGLER, North Manheim.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ABRAHAM BOUGHNER, Tamaqua.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN W. HEFFNER, Wayne.

AUDITOR,
THOMPSON A. GODFREY, Tremont.

Resolution adopted at the recent Democratic Whig County Meeting held at Orwigsburg:

"Resolved, That in the great battle to be fought in the next Congress, in repealing the British Bill of '46, and restoring the Protective Policy of the Country on a permanent basis, which will secure to the laborer a just reward for his toil, and the only measure within the reach of Government to protect him from the injurious and blighting effects of the low labor of Europe, all eyes will be turned upon Schuylkill County, the great centre of the Coal business of the State. If she works well in the great work at the ensuing election, and fall from the proud position she occupies not only in this State, but in the whole Country, of having redeemed the State and the Union from mirule and corruption, we would be taunted with having abandoned the advocacy of a Tariff of Protection, and the obstacles in obtaining this decidedly *American* measure would be increased fourfold in a Congress, which, from present appearances, parties will be nearly equally balanced."

AND THEN READ THIS!

Be Work Shops of Europe in Preference to those of the United States!

THE CREED OF THE PARTY.—The following resolution was adopted by the recent Locofoco Free Trade State Convention held at Pittsburg, and set forth as the creed of the Party:

Resolved, *That the practical workings of the present Revenue Laws clearly demonstrate their superiority over those which immediately preceded them*, thus proving facts, that which was logical in argument, is sound in principle, and practical in its effects. All systems which give bounties to particular interests to the detriment of the great Industrial classes of the Country—which seek to aggrandize a few at the expense of the many—are a clear violation of those principles of Democracy which proclaim to all equality of rights."

FREE-TRADE STARVATION TICKET.

Canal Commissioner—JOHN A. GAMBLE.
State Senator—CHAS. FRAILEY.
Assembly—M. WEAVER, Wm. J. DOBBINS.
County Treasurer—F. B. KERCHER.
County Commissioner—MICHAEL FRITZ.
Director of the Poor—THOS. QUIN.
Auditor—LEWIS REESER.

Resolution passed at the recent Free Trade Locofoco County Meeting, held at Orwigsburg:

"Resolved, That we have full confidence in the leading measures of the late Administration of the General Government, under the guidance of James K. Polk, the broad basis of which has secured to the American people a proper respect among other nations of the world, while its sound policy is now spreading wealth, prosperity and blessings upon millions of freemen, with profusion."

Those who desire our Coal and Iron imported from Europe, idleness, low wages and the order system, of course will vote the Starvation Ticket. The friends of Industry, good wages and cash payments, will of course vote the Ticket pledged to the support of American Industry.

WHIG MEETING TO-DAY.

The Whigs and Tariff men of Middleport and vicinity, will hold a meeting this afternoon, at that place. It will be addressed by Hon. JAMES COOPER, and Hon. C. W. PITMAN. Come one, come all, to the meeting, and listen to the words of truth.

THE PEOPLE AROUSED.

The Whigs and friends of Protection had quite a spirited meeting at Patterson, in this County, on Saturday evening last. It was ably addressed by Hon. Chas. W. Pitman, and J. C. Neville, Esq., of this Borough. The utmost union and harmony prevailed, all being conscious of the great work soon to be performed. They will be out on the second Tuesday of October!

The Whigs of Tamaqua and vicinity, also held a meeting at that place on Wednesday evening last. It was quite large and enthusiastic, and was ably addressed by Hon. James Cooper, and others. We are glad to perceive such a spirit of action abroad among the people. It is a good sign—at once indicative of success, and leaves but little hope for Free Trade Locofocoism—the scourge of this Region!

OUR PROSPECTS.

From every portion of the county, we have the most cheering news with regard to the prospect of success of the Whig Ticket, at the next Election. Changes are daily taking place among the People, in favor of the Ticket and Protection, and from present indications, the Locofocos will receive a more terrible whipping than did Santa Anna at Buena Vista. All that is wanting to make our victory still more glorious than any we have yet gained, and to sound the death knell of Locofocoism and Free Trade, is a full Whig vote. Arouse, then, Whigs of Schuylkill county! duty calls you on, and the prospects are such as to leave no doubt of success!

COL. STRAUB AND THE TARIFF.

The Locofoco paper, of this Borough, is endeavoring to prove that Col. Straub is a Tariff man. The same paper in 1844, declared that George M. Dallas was a Tariff man also; but Geo. M. Dallas, when he was elected to office, went for Free Trade, and destroyed the Tariff of 1842.—So it will be with Col. Straub:—if he should be elected he will go with his party, in favor of Free Trade, and use all his influence in favor of the British Tariff Bill of 1846. There can be no doubt upon this subject. The *Emporium* advocates the "Starvation Bill," and at the same time advocates Col. Straub. Now, is it not singular that the Emporium should be in favor of Free Trade and Starvation to the Workingmen, then advocate Col. Straub for Sheriff, and at the same time tell the people that Col. Straub is in favor of Protection. This looks too much like Satan rebuking sin.

By the bye, since the Emporium has espoused the cause of Col. Straub, he ceases to be an independent candidate for Sheriff. That paper has linked him with the "DALLAS TREASON" and no friend to Protection, we care not to what party he may belong, can now vote for him. George M. Dallas, Col. Straub and the Emporium, all advocated the Tariff of 1842,—and when elected to office, all turned against it, and advocated the Free Trade, Starvation British Tariff of 1846, and we think they had better all go to Europe, or cease advocating Europe measures to the destruction and prostration of our industry.

OUR COUNTY TICKET.

The Whigs of Schuylkill county never had a better and more popular ticket presented to them for support. Our Candidates will come up to the Jeffersonian requisites—all being "honest, capable and faithful," and when soliciting the Whigs of Schuylkill county, to elect a Ticket, of which we may all feel proud, we have reason—relying as we do, upon their well known adherence to the principles of our party, and when we revert to former occasions, when the Victories gained by them in Schuylkill county, thrilled the heart of every Whig in the State—to believe that they will as one man, from now until the 2d Tuesday of October, enlist themselves for service in behalf of the Whig Ticket, and each man consider himself, a volunteer in the cause, and work for its success, as though the triumph depended upon his individual exertions. In this manner, we can again be successful; we can elect our *whole* Ticket; for nothing short of the whole Ticket will do. We ought to make a clean sweep, and the larger majority we give for the Ticket, the greater weight will our decision have upon the final settlement of questions which are to be agitated in the next Congress. Arouse to action, then, Whigs and Tariff men of Schuylkill county; go to work; vote the Whig Ticket, the whole Ticket, and nothing but the Ticket.

"THE COMBAT DEEPENS."

As the election day approaches, the interest of the contest increases. This is right. We want to see a general stir among the people on election day—for the issues involved in the present struggle are of the most momentous character—and upon the result will, materially, depend the happiness and welfare of the people. It is not merely the election of favorite individuals for which we are struggling, but it is an issue between remunerating prices and low wages; between protection to home labor and encouragement to foreign manufactures; between a tariff for protection and free trade; between freedom and slavery; between a Whig policy of the government and Locofoco misrule.

Farmers, mechanics, miners and working men of Schuylkill County, are you preparing yourselves for the trial of this issue? Will you lay aside party predilections and sustain your own true interests by supporting Henry M. Fuller for Canal Commissioner, who is the friend and advocate of the protective policy? Or will you vote for John A. Gamble and have his election heralded abroad as a free trade victory? If you have made up your minds to rally in support of your own interests and those of the State, instead of following party leaders who would reduce you to a level with the laborers of Europe, you need but make an energetic effort to secure a full vote, and your triumph will be certain and complete.

THE "PIG IRON CLAMOR."

The Washington *Union*, the organ of the late Administration, treats the People of Pennsylvania in the most contemptuous manner, in styling the present cry of the masses against the Tariff of '46 as the "Pig Iron Clamor." The following is an extract from that journal:

"The causes of this periodical "pig iron" clamor raised by the iron masters of Pennsylvania, are now so transparent that it has become disgusting to the community. It is now understood to be the cry, not merely of grim, insatiable avarice and political desperation, and deserves and should receive the contempt and rebuke of the intelligent people upon whom it is designed to operate."

Such, says the Pittsburg *Gazette*, of a few days back, is the tone of contempt with which the leading organ of the Locofoco party, at the seat of government, speaks of the great interest of Pennsylvania; an interest only second to that of agriculture, and one which concerns the livelihood of thousands of our citizens, and the prosperity of all. The "periodical pig iron clamor," of which the *Union* speaks, is as just and proper an appeal to the justice of the People, the source of all power, as any ever made by any interest in the Country. Any man who will deny that the Furnace men of Pennsylvania are suffering from the effects of the Tariff of '46, and are brought to the very verge of ruin, is wholly ignorant of what he is writing, or a political knave. Our Rolling Mill proprietors do not feel the pressure so greatly, as the immense reduction in the price of pig iron has enabled them to reduce their iron to the free trade standard, with less loss. But to the Furnace men the Tariff of '46 has proved disastrous to the utmost degree. Notwithstanding this, and that they only met together in the exercise of their proper rights, to lay their grievances before the people, they are charged with "insatiable avarice" and "political desperation," by the organ of the Locofoco party. Let these things be remembered at the ballot boxes. Pennsylvania has read Locofocoism one lesson, for its shameful deceit in regard to the Tariff, and another will be necessary them that she is in earnest in the support of her vital interest.

THE FRENCH MINISTER.—The French Minister, M. Poussin, recently dismissed, is at present in New York, where he will remain until he hears from France. The correspondence between him and Mr. Clayton, relative to the late difficulty with regard to the man Porte in Mexico, and his tobacco, and the salvage due Com. Carpender, of which we published an account last week, has been published; and at once establishes the propriety of the course pursued by our government in dismissing him. The letters of Mr. Clayton, are respectfully and courteously written; while M. Poussin, does not hesitate to give vent to his feelings, and reflects strongly upon our government. No difficulty between the two nations can, however, arise. The Washington correspondent of the *Daily News*, states that the excitement about the affair with the Minister, is dying away. The facts being all understood, the public mind has become satisfied, and is looking out for something new. It is asserted that Mr. Poussin exceedingly regrets the course pursued, and further, that he has authorized a gentleman friendly to him, to make all apologies to the President and Mr. Clayton, for his conduct. The very prompt course taken by our Government will show France as much of Buena Vista as she will like to see at one exhibition, and probably learn her a lesson that may be very useful. In all our foreign relations, Gen. Taylor has exhibited qualities of mind and traits of character, which show that he is exactly the man to be at the head of Government.

UNLESS the People of Pennsylvania elect a majority of Whig members to the Legislature, all the efforts of our Executive to reform abuses; to reduce the State debt; curtail State expenses; and restore our good old commonwealth once more upon its pristine basis; will prove abortive. Arouse, therefore Voters of the Old Keystone. Refer to the doings of the present State Administration; look at the reduction of the State debt over $100,000; the creation of a Sinking Fund; the payment of the State interest in gold and silver, and the contribution of upwards of $600,000 towards the avoidance of the Inclined Plane and the completion of the North Branch Canal; and see whether the people should not aid such an Executive to carry on the work of reform.

THE BUTLER DIVORCE CASE.—The *Pennsylvanian* states that the Court of Common Pleas has decided in favor of the petitions of Pierce Butler, asking for a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler. The decision was made on Saturday last; the divorce is absolute, and gives to each entire freedom, as if no marriage had ever taken place.

THE IRON INTEREST.

It has been the duty of all nations capable of producing iron, to protect this great interest. As early as 1740, Sweden established a bank to promote this production, by lending money upon the ore at 4 per cent; and the Bank of Stockholm still receives iron as security for loans. With these facilities, the trade soon established itself upon a firm footing; and as late as 1805, Sweden understood England in the iron market, notwithstanding the immense mineral resources and advantages of the latter kingdom. This was under a duty of two pounds per ton. In 1806, the duty in England was raised to five pounds one shilling sterling. It was gradually increased, till, in 1819, it reached seven pounds eighteen shillings and sixpence. In the interval, the production of pig iron had increased from 258,000 to 581,267 tons; and English capital, instead of being withdrawn to Russia and Sweden for their benefit, was distributed among English farmers, English furnacemen, English colliers, English laborers, and remained in the County to swell the aggregate of English comforts and English wealth. Under the operation of this benignant and just protection to home labor, the English production of 258,000 tons in 1806, was swelled to the enormous amount of 1,500,000 tons in 1813. Within the fifty years preceding 1841, the production of Coal in England had increased from 600 tons a year, to 35,000,000 tons; and the manufacture of iron from 13,000 to 1,578,260 tons of pig metal. Reflect for a moment on the advantages which accrue to labor in every department of human industry from this vast increase in production and manufacture. It is not too much to say, that the development of her coal and iron, within the last half century, has been the source of greater benefit to England than all the other branches of her productive industry united.

A great question now presented to the American people is, whether the United States Government, shall foster and encourage the domestic iron trade—so as to realize from it a portion of the vast advantages that the agriculture and labor of other countries have realized from the protective policy; or, whether this great interest shall be entirely abandoned to foreign countries, leaving us dependent on foreign skill and labor for the manufacture of our cannon balls, our bayonets and musket barrels. The great fluctuations in English prices render it impossible to prosecute the trade successfully, under a system of *ad valorem* duties. If the home manufacturer cannot calculate whether the foreign article is to pay a duty on a price of five pounds or a price of ten—it is evident enough that there can be no safety or stability in the home manufacture.

—[*Washington Republic.*

THE LOCOFOCO WRITERS bite a file in their assaults upon Old Zack, the brave old pilot at the head of affairs. See with what forecast, prudence and patriotism, he has acted in the affair of the steamship sold to the German Government—in the matter of recognizing the independence of the late Republic of Rome, and the later Republic of Hungary—in the matter of providing law and order for California, and succor for the emigrants from the United States to that Country—in the matter of the Indian outbreaks along the line of the Rio Grande, and also in Florida—and in regard to the contemplated descent upon Cuba, and more especially in the late dismissal of the French Minister, who insulted our Government. Ever prompt, ever cool, ever ready, the glorious Old Chief will faithfully guard and protect the honor and interests of the country, in spite of all the outrageous calumnies and ridicule the Locofoco press can heap upon him.

Local Items.

THE CONCERT. The Concert, of 300 children, under the charge of Prof Kemmerer, in the Presbyterian Church, on Monday evening last, was very largely attended. The children, arrayed very prettily every one holding a bouquet of flowers, and sending forth their sweet and juvenile voices, made the evening pass very pleasantly.

NOT HEARD OF. We are informed that Geo. H. Hughes, of Port Carbon, whose singular and mysterious disappearance, we noticed, week before last, has not been heard of since. Every effort has been made to ascertain the whereabouts of Mr. H.; but all have proved unavailing.

COURT PROCEEDINGS. The Court of Schuylkill county, September term, was brought to a close, on the 21st inst.—The following were among the cases disposed of:

John Lewis, was convicted of Riot and Assault and Battery. It appears that Lewis in company with some men and boys, assembled at R. Johnson's house, in St. Clair, a short time since, to serenade a newly married couple. They produced a terrible noise, and kept it up until late in the morning, and besides the annoyance, insults were offered to some of the ladies of the house. Defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and undergo an imprisonment of ten days in our County Jail.

In addition to the above case of Riot and Assault and Battery, there were a number of others of a similar character, disposed of, all however, being of a trifling nature.

The case of Laughlin Quigly, of this Borough, has been tried. It will be remembered by our readers, that this individual was arrested a few weeks ago, at the instance of our Town Council, in consequence of having written a threatening letter to Mr. Taylor, our Chief Burgess, in which he threatened to destroy a certain house, if an individual whose name we published at the time, were not removed. The authorship was proved upon Quigly; he was sentenced to pay a fine of $50, to be confined in the Jail of Schuylkill county for three months, pay the costs of prosecution, and give bail in the sum of $500 to keep the peace.

Philip Langan was fined $25 and costs, for keeping a Tippling House, at East Delaware Mines.

Ellen Price and Susan Darlymple, whose conviction of keeping a disorderly House, we noticed last week, have been sentenced to pay a fine of $10 each, the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of 3 months in the County Jail.

ACCIDENT FROM FIRE ARMS. Accidents, resulting from fire-arms, fall under our notice almost daily. A few days since, as we are informed by the Tamaqua LEGION, Cornelius Macafee, while in the vicinity of Messrs. Heilner and Morganroth's Powder Mill, in that place, in company with others on a sporting excursion, was shot obliquely in the breast, passing up under his arms and lodged underneath the shoulder pit. His gun being cocked, he placed the butch upon the ground, and reclined upon the muzzle; and, upon changing his position to give a comrade an opportunity to shoot, the gun was discharged—the whole load of shot taking effect as we have described. The wound was not considered fatal, but he will probably remain a cripple.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS. The Schuylkill county Troop, Capt. Geo. C. Wynkoop, and the Pottsville National Light Infantry, Capt. Frank Pott, left this place early on Tuesday morning last, for Gratztown; Dauphin county, to join in the Encampment, at that place. On the following morning, Gen. Wynkoop, and Staff, also left, destined for the same place.

The Troop returned early yesterday afternoon.

TO BE ENLARGED. We understand it is the design of the proprietor of the American House Hotel in this Borough, to enlarge the House, by an additional building of 60 feet front, to run back the distance of the present building.

SANDS & CO.'S CIRCUS. This Circus will visit our Borough, on Monday, the 8th inst. It is said to be one of the largest establishments in the country, and its Equestrians are among the best in the country. There are connected with this Establishment, 10 Camels, and two Elephants, and other matters of an attractive character, which will, no doubt, draw forth those who are fond of amusements of this kind.

SPALDING & ROGERS' Circus, will visit our Borough, on Tuesday next, and give two Exhibitions. This is also considered a good Circus.

GAS PIPES. Mr. Jacob M. Long, has taken the contract to lay the Gas pipes in our Borough, in connection with a large number of service pipes. The work has already commenced, and judging from Mr. L.'s experience in business, and enterprise, we are led to infer that it will not be long before he shall have performed his duty, by which we shall be enabled to have Gas introduced into all quarters of our Borough, if desired. We stated last week that some of our citizens had, in order to be ready for the article, made all the necessary preparations by having the fixtures introduced, under the direction of Mr. L., who deserves credit for the zeal he has manifested in this enterprize.

GRATZTOWN ENCAMPMENT. The Encampment at Gratztown, this week, is not so well attended as was anticipated. We understand that six or seven Companies, constituting altogether a body of about 150 men, are in attendance. The Encampment is under the command of Gen. Wm. H. Keim of Reading; and will close, we believe, to-day.

FIREMANS' BALL. The "Good Intent" Fire Company, of this Borough, will give a Ball, at the Town Hall, on Friday evening next. The proceeds are to be applied to the use of the Company for necessary purposes. It will, no doubt, be a pleasant affair.

NEW COLLIERY VENTILATOR.

Among the many contrivances for colliery ventilation which have been called into action by the number of awful fatal colliery explosions which so rapidly succeed each other under the present systems, there is one by Mr. William Brunton, which is said to be exceedingly simple, is capable of removing all explosive gases from a mine to which it is applied. It is a machine, we are informed, without valves, or separate moving parts, all the friction consists in that arising from a foot pivot working in oil, when at rest it offers no impediment to the air ascending from the pit, is not liable to derangement and inexpensive. It may be driven by a steam-engine or water-wheel, and by it any degree of ventilation is rendered certain, regular, under visible inspection, and certain control. The current may be greatly increased during the night, or other period when the pit is not working, and thereby prevent that stagnant and dangerous state of the air now so prevalent during suspension of work. It also possesses the power by which the atmosphere of a colliery can, in a quarter of an hour, be subjected to an exhaustion equal to half an inch of mercury, and there by powerfully drawing out gas from the coal, and from the wastes and goaf ponds during the absence of fire or light, and, consequently, of danger from explosion, and also the power of restoring the equilibrium, and clearing the colliery of fire damp, before the men enter, by a more vigorous and energetic current of fresh air than has hitherto been attainable by the ordinary means of ventilation.

One of these machines is now ventilating the Gelly Gser Colliery, near Newport, and is giving the greatest satisfaction to W. Powell, Esq., as well as to all the Coal proprietors in the neighborhood, who have witnessed its working. The machine is applied to the top of the upcast shaft by a short tunnel, or air course, and the amount of rarefaction produced is indicated by a water gauge. In one experiment carefully made, 18,000 cubic feet per minute were propelled at the rate of 32 feet per second through an area of 9½ superficial feet, and afterwards through an opening of 4 ft. with a velocity of 70 ft. per second. We have not yet been favored with an exact mechanical description of Mr. Brunton's arrangement; but from the accounts received of the results of the machine, it appears highly efficient, and well adapted for the important purposes to which it is applied.—[*London Mining Journal.*

A DIALOGUE.

SCENE—*A Tavern not many miles from Donaldson.*

Lawyer—Well, Patrick, do you intend to support the Ticket of the great Democratic party this year? You have now had sufficient experience of Whig administration, to satisfy you, that they profess a creed widely different from the one they practice. They promise you plenty of work and good wages and cash payments—have they not deceived you—has not the reverse been the case.

Miner.—By me sowl, ye make time so many questions at one time, I don't know where to begin to answer; but I think ye wanted to know if I would vote the great Democratic ticket—by me soul, I am—I always votes for the men that I think 'll do the most good for the most people—isn't that what ye mean by Democratic.

Lawyer.—Well, how do you like Whig times or Whig wages, and pay?

Miner.—By me sowl, I hav'nt had a chance to try them yet—I have been livin' in hopes that as soon as the Congress would mate—that they would put down these Tory laws that helps the British to starve us.

Lawyer.—So you are in favor of a Tariff to suit Schuylkill county, no matter how it might affect other portions of our country.

Miner.—I go first for myself and my family—next for my neighbors—next for my adopted country, and last for England.—Why, yes, I would like to have a Tariff that would stop the British Iron from coming into our markets, so that the Iron Works would start again—for then I know we could sell all the Coal we could get out, and then I should be able to get Whig wages, for then I could make the Operators hunt me, instead of me hunting them.—Then the Miners would have the power to protect themselves—but on the system you have got up for the last three years, and which is now grinding us poor Laborers, we can not get work, and when we do, we have to take what they choose to give us, and in such pay as they choose to give.

Lawyer—Are you so ignorant as not to know, that these Whig Operators that promised you so much before the last Election, are the very men that are oppressing you! Are they not now using their power to bring you to succumb to their will, or suffer for food, and the necessaries of life—do you not feel their oppression at this time.

Miner.—As to Whig Operators, or Dimocrat Operators, I don't care a fig what ye call 'em—they are all alike—they cant sell their Coal, and of course they wont give men pay for work that wont bring them any profit. But since ye're so much for an'yes on questions—do yese think the Tariff of '42 brought on this change; and if so, why did'nt the Operators begin this game until after the Tariff of '46 was passed and begin to operate.

Lawyer—Oh, this Tariff question is all a humbug. I dont go in for oppressing one part of our country to build up the pecuniary interests of another.

Miner.—Ah, that's you, my honey—we agree in that pint any how—I dont nether—I say give the South all the protection they want, and give us all the protection we want—and dont oppress the poor Laborers of this State, to play into the pockets of a set of lazy Slave-holders, dandies, and aristocracy of the South, for the mere political ascendency of any party—Hurrah for Dimocracy forever—Hurrah for the great Dimocratic party—we have had enough of oppression from England, so we dont want to make laws for her, or her Southern allies—we want them for the whole people—the majority of the people, who have the right as well as the might to make the laws of the land.

Lawyer.—Well, but this Tariff question has nothing to do with this election—we have only one State officer to elect, and the rest are all County offices, which have no connection with this subject. What do you think of Gamble for Canal Commissioner?

Miner.—I think if he's no better dimocrat than the rest of your Canal Commissioners he is not much—only think, *One million three hundred thousand dollars* spent last year by your *dimocrat* Canal Commissioners—I had to pay part of it mesel' jist the tother day to the collector—Oh save me from sich dimocrats.

Lawyer.—Well, you will vote for Col. Straub for Sheriff, any how—the Whigs you know have three candidates in the field, and as we have succeeded in keeping them all in the hope of being elected, by telling them they will get help from the democrats, we intend to show them a innouvre that will astonish them.

Miner.—Ah, what's that—sure I'd like to know.

Lawyer.—Why it is this—we have an understanding, that in the neighborhood of the other candidates, some democrats are to electioneer publicly for the Whigs, and then when it comes to voting, we are all to vote for Col. Straub.

Miner.—Ye may do as you plase about that, but I always said, honesty in politics, as well as any other kind of dalings. I am going to vote for Capt. Nagle, the working Captain. Straub has had office enough, and he ought to be satisfied.

Lawyer.—Yes, but Nagle ought to have waited a little longer and he could have been elected—besides, he's too young.

Miner.—He waited until the people brought him out—not so with your candidate for Treasurer; he was hardly home till he wanted to be Prothonotary, and now Treasurer—pray which is the oldest, Nagle or Kaercher, and who waited the longest?

Lawyer.—You ought to come back to the good old party—we have the power—we have had the government for twenty years, except a short interval—things have always worked well under the democratic rule, and the people will now, after having tried the Whigs a year, and seeing their folly, return to their principles.

Miner.—Faith, and I think the year of trial has just put the dimocracy in the notion to try them another, for after paying so much to the Canal Commissioners, Gov. Johnston's administration has done what you hav'nt done in your twenty years—paid one hundred thousand of the public debt, and if you give him a chance he'll pay more the next year, and more the next, and so on if you elect him again. Hurrah for Gov. Johnston and the true democrats. Principles: what are your principles; office, office, office; that's what your principles are, and ye think the poor ignorant Workingmen, can't understand ye—but that's where ye're out of it. I heard tother day that another of your democratic principles was nominated for Senator: principles; dimocrats; how very consistent in his political principles his honor has been. Don't you recollect how he tried to drive us out of the Court House at Orwigsburg—by me sowl I dont think he is a dimocrat.

Lawyer.—Yes, but Judge F., is a man of talent and a good tactitian, he will be able to do more for our county than his competitor Maj. McM—

Miner.—Yis, the Major has done nothing for his country but go to Mexico and fight a little The Judge has been busily engaged at home serving the country.

Lawyer.—You are becoming a real rank Whig I now perceive.

Miner.—I am a fair honest Voter, and as such you will find lots of others at the next election, whom your dishonesty can no longer decave.

TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

THE subscriber invites the attention of Teachers and School Directors, particularly in Schuylkill Co., to the following new and improved School Books published by him, called

Ticknor's Columbian Calculator,
Do Youths' Columbian Calculator,
Do Table Book,
Do Columbian Spelling Book,
Do Practical Common School Mensuration,

which will be ready in a few days.

These Books are already extensively used in this County, and in so changeable a population as we have, it is desirable that the Books used in our Schools should be as uniform as possible; we therefore call the particular attention of School Directors and Teachers to this series, on the the commencement of the Schools this fall.—These Books have received the approbation of about 500 professors and Teachers, as the best works on the subjects on which they treat. ☞*They are also the cheapest Books in the market.*

Merchants, Teachers, School Directors, &c., supplied at the lowest rates, by the quantity.

B. BANNAN,
Printer, Publisher and Bookseller.

POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Wheat Flour, bbl.	$5 00	Dr'd Peaches par'd.	3 00
Rye do do.	4 50	do do unpar'd.	1 75
Wheat, bush.	1 12	Dr'd Apples, par'd.	25
Rye, do	55	Eggs, doz.	10
Corn, do	60	Butter, lb.	12½
Oats, do	40	Bacon, do	08
Potatoes, do	60	Ham, do	10
Timothy Seed,	2 50	Hay, ton,	15 00
Clover do	3 50	Plaster,	6.00

MARRIED.

On Sunday, the 23d inst., by the Rev. John Maddison, Mr. JOHN DENNIS, to Miss ANNA MARIA GEIGER, both of Mill Creek, in this neighborhood.

On Tuesday evening, 25th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hirst, Mr. HENRY BYRN, of Minersville, to Miss ELIZABETH ARKELL, formerly of Bristol, England.

On Thursday, Sept. 13, by the same, Mr. S. RICHARDS, to Miss ELIZABETH HOSKEN.

On Wednesday, Sept. 19, by the same, Mr. RICHARD LAXONS, to Miss NANCY DINSTHORNE, all of the Borough of Minersville.

On the 23d inst., by the Rev. T. S. Johnston, Mr. MATTHEW DEDOWELL, to Miss SUSANNAH KINSEY, both of Columbia Co.

DEATHS.

In West Branch Valley, on Monday evening last, ANNE FLOWER, daughter of Edward H. and Mary Easter Wheeler, aged 1 year, 10 months and 10 days.

In Schuylkill Haven, on the 23d inst., Mr. JEREMIAH HUGHES, in the 54th year of his age.

☞ PULASKI LODGE, No. 216.—A stated meeting of Pulaski Lodge, No 216, will be held on Monday evening, Oct. 1, 1849, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is desired.

☞ A Stated Meeting of the Mechanics' Savings Fund Association, of Pottsville, will be held at the house of Joseph Kline, Centre Street, on Monday, October, 1 o'clock, P. M., for receiving Dues and loaning the Fund. J. LOESER, Sec'ty.

☞ IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN—Schuylkill Tribe No. 2.—Stated meetings of the Society are held every Friday evening at Stichter's Hall. The members are requested to be in attendance, as business of importance will be transacted.

J. P. BERTRAM, Sec'y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

☞ RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—There will be preaching in the Tremont M. E. Church, on next Sabbath, 23d inst., in the morning at 10 o'clock; in the afternoon at 3, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken up throughout the day, to aid in the liquidation of debt on the Church.

W. L. LANCE, Sec. Board of Trustees.

☞ UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Services are held in the 2d story of Stichter's New Hall, every Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Rev. R. K. BRUSH, of Luzerne County, Pastor.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. —The following Resolution has been passed by the Vestry of Trinity Church, Pottsville.

Resolved, That in consideration of the sums contributed and to be contributed as donations to the erection and furnishing of the church edifice; the vestry do hereby set apart, and appropriate FIFTY EIGHT PEWS, which shall be, and remain free for all persons who may desire to worship in the Church. These pews are located as follows:

IN THE CENTRE AISLE.

North side, No. 111, 119, 127, 135, 143, 151, 159.
South side, No. 112, 120, 128, 136, 144, 152, 160.

IN THE NORTH AISLE.

North side, No. 1, 7, 13, 19, 25, 31, 37, 43, 51, 53 54, 55.
South side, No. 2, 8, 14, 20, 26, 32, 38, 44, 50, 52.

IN THE SOUTH AISLE.

South side, No. 56, 57, 58, 60, 71, 80, 86, 92, 98, 101, 110.
North side, No. 59, 67, 73, 79, 85, 91, 97, 105, 109.

DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Church every Sunday. *Morning Service* commences at 10½ o'clock. *Afternoon Service* commences at 3 o'clock. Evening service, on the first Sunday of every month.

☞ TRINITY CHURCH CEMETERY, AT MOUNT LAUREL.—The Vestry of Trinity Church, Pottsville, are now ready to sell burial lots and paves the large and beautiful plot of ground, near the junction of Market Street and the Minersville Road, which they have lately enclosed and laid out for a Cemetery. Applications for lots in the Cemetery can be seen, or Edward Owen Parry, Esq., Centre Street.

THE GREAT MEDICINE OF THE DAY: DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.—This medicine has the peculiar fortune of being recommended and prescribed by the most respectable physicians of the country, and only requires a trial to bringit into general use. It is put up in quart bottles, and is six times cheaper than any other preparation. Doct. Townsend is a physician of great reputation in Albany, N. Y. and the Physicians generally in that city prescribe it in their practice The following is a certificate from some of them:

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned Physicians o the city of Albany have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and we believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. H. PULINO, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. P. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846

Dr. Seymour, the writer of the following, is one of the oldest and most respectable Physicians in Connecticut.

Hartford, Ct., May 21, 1846.

Dr. TOWNSEND.—Dear Sir "Townsend's Sarsaparilla" finds a ready sale in Hartford—is highly esteemed by all who have made use of it, and we have reason to believe its good qualities will be daily appreciated by a discerning public. I have daily calls for it, and hope you will be remunerated for your exertions to render service to the afflicted. I am sir, your obedient servant,

HARVEY SEYMOUR, M. D.

☞ The General Agency for the sale of the Sarsaparilla is at Bannan's Bookstore Pottsville, where Druggists and others can be supplied wholesale at the Manufacturers prices.

NOTICE, is hereby given that the subscriber is determined to use all the means in his power, to put a stop to such trespasses, and to punish the trespassers.

EDWARD G. HARRIS,
Agent for the Trustees.

May 12, 20-tf

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

TO THE VOTERS OF SCHUYLKILL CO., Fellow-Citizens—At the earnest solicitation of my friends, I have concluded after mature deliberation, to offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY,

at the ensuing election.

I have never held office, nor ever before solicited office—but in this instance I feel bound to comply with the wishes of my numerous friends from all parts of the County, who have solicited me to run; and therefore desire to be elected. If, through their partiality I am honored with the office, I pledge myself that I will perform the duties impartially, and to the best of my ability. The only security I can give for the fulfilment of this pledge, is my conduct as a citizen residing among you. Your fellow-citizen,

JAMES NAGLE.

July 14, 1849. 29-tc

SHERIFFALTY.—To the Independent voters of Schuylkill county.—Having been seperadically urged by my friends in different parts of the county, in which I have resided for the last thirty years, to announce myself as a candidate for office, I have never yet presented myself as such, to the citizens of Schuylkill county. My numerous friends throughout the county have recently renewed their solicitations, and I have therefore resolved to offer myself as an Independent candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the next general election; pledging myself, should I receive a majority of your votes, to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.

Your fellow-citizen,

Pinegrove, June 23'49—25-tc] PETER FILBERT.

SHERIFFALTY.—To the FREE and INDEPENDENT voters of Schuylkill County:

Having been encouraged by numerous friends throughout the County, I most respectfully offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing General Election; should I prove so fortunate as to receive a majority of your votes, it shall be my constant aim to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. Your fellow citizen,

Apr7-15] N. M. WILSON, Pottsville.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY:—Friends and fellow-citizens:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the next ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your support.—Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your votes, I pledge myself to discharge the duties o the office with impartiality and fidelity.

Reespectfully, your fellow-citizen,

FRANCIS DENGLER.

Barry tp. May26'49. —22-tc.*

TO THE ELECTORS OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY:—Having been very frequently solicited, by generous friends, both by oral and written communications, to become a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing general election, I adopt this method of announcing to my fellow citizens that it is my intention to become a candidate. I am neither unmindful nor insensible of the fact, that to the generosity and liberality of the people of Schuylkill Co. I already owe a large debt of gratitude—which, in the event of my election, would be greatly increased; and the only means by which it could be liquidated or recipricated,