Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, August 16.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, *of Armstrong.*

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOHN STROHM, *of Lancaster.*

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

RICHARD COULTER, *of Westmoreland,*
JOSHUA A. COMLY, *of Montour,*
GEORGE CHAMBERS, *of Franklin.*
WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, *of Philadelphia,*
WILLIAM JESSUP, *of Susquehanna.*

THE LEDGER CAUGHT AT LAST.

Working men read and reflect.

We have always looked upon the Philadelphia *Ledger* as one of the greatest enemies the working men had to contend against.—Its specious but unsound articles against the Protection of American Industry, written frequently with ability, but very flimsy in argument, are well calculated to deceive the unreflecting, but like James Buchanan and his friend Col. Bigler, they have left the "cat out of the bag," in their train of argument, and they now stand exposed in their true colors. In reply to our recent article on Protection, they make use of the following *startling language.* It openly advocates the Buchanan doctrine of *ten cents a day*, in language that cannot be misunderstood. Here it is, we quote it word for word:

"Panic has followed panic—revulsion has succeeded revulsion—banks have shocked trade—credit has been convulsed—and the whole social fabric has often tottered on the brink of anarchy—and still the desire for a paper currency has been acting to us a blessing, because it enhances *prices* of everything; these high prices, *crippled industry*, by allowing the cheap labor of foreign lands to supply us with every species of manufactured goods. We create the evil, that we may foster industry, and then cry out for *more* of the same evil—and strive on our neighbor, to make up for what loss we may sustain by "paper." IF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be required per diem, on the paper system, to pay the wages of a laborer, that could be worked for ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS *on the specie plan*—and that difference is caused by the *high prices* engendered by excessive issues of paper money—which breaks down the factory—who is to blame? the country, the government, or the paper money?"

It says, abolish paper money, or curtail it to the actual specie basis, and ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will pay the wages of a factory *per diem*, that on the present plan it requires ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.—The position the *Ledger* takes, is correct, abolish Protection to American Industry and reduce the Paper currency to the specie plan; (that is a dollar of specie for every paper dollar issued,) and the manufacturer or Coal operator can pay wages with *one hundred dollars*; that now requires ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS to pay. But, *working men*, are you willing to have your wages thus reduced? That's the question. But then they will tell you "Why it makes no difference to you—everything else will come down in the same proportion, and you can buy just as much at the low rate of wages then, as you can now—everything is inflated by paper money, and Protection keeps the price of what you consume high." This is their argument. Now let us examine and show how this will work in practice:

In the first place, flour and provisions are to a very slight extent, the product of labor—their production depends, in a great measure, upon the soil, and the seasons—labor may come down to 10 or 20 cents per day, and a failure in the crop may raise flour up to $10 per barrel, but labor does not go up with it.—Tea and coffee we import from abroad—this is the product of the soil also, and our low labor here does not effect the prices. Drugs and Medicines are also principally obtained from abroad, and prices are not effected, they would remain the same whether our labor is high or low. So with many other articles. Some Clothing would be effected in price by low labor at home, and a few other articles, but at least three-fourths of the articles that enters into the consumption of a laborer would not be cheapened in price. Farm-labor now averages only from $6 to $10 a month and found in provisions.

A laboring man, with the present currency, and some protection, receives $1 a day, which for 300 working days, gives him a year $300. Deduct the duty off of one-fourth of what he consumes, say 40 per cent, the average of the Tariff of 1842; which the *Ledger* says the laborer is taxed by protection, for argument sake only, but which we deny, making $30. Leaving for the laborer $270. Now abandon Protection and reduce the currency to the specie plan, and labor will go down to 40 or 30 cents a day, say 25 cents, the *Ledger* goes down to ten cents,) and it gives him for 300 days $75. Now add what the *Ledger* says he would be taxed by Protection and the present currency $30, and it gives per year $105. Still showing a loss of $165 per annum to the laboring man, (which is more than half his capital,) by adopting the *Ledger* plan.

Working men, examine into this subject, it is of vast importance to you.

But then the *Ledger* professes to be a great friend to the working classes, and always advocates their interests—why would they do so? asks one. Simply because it is their interest to advocate these doctrines—they are rich—love money like all rich men, and can save from 20 to $22,000 per annum, if they could persuade the people to adopt their plans, as the following will show:

The *Ledger*, according to their statement, consumes annually 31,500 reams of paper.—If this quantity of paper could be cheapened 50 cents a ream by reducing the price of labor, they would save on 31,500 reams at 50 cents a ream, $15,950. Reduction on the labor of their hands, say $3,000. Increased value of the profits of the establishment, by enhancing the value of money as you reduce the quantity, say $4,000, making a saving of $22,950.

Thus putting $22,950 in their pockets, by adopting their plan and the measures they recommend. But says one, by diminishing the currency, their business would be diminished also. Not so, they are strong, and competition from weaker papers would be broken, and they would monopolize the whole field, and they cannot reduce the price of the paper below the present charge, one cent.

Now we do not condemn the *Ledger* for advocating such doctrines, because, they shape their course in favor of *their own interests*—but is it not a shame that the working men should be appealed to and made to destroy their own, dearest interests?

We repeat, examine the subject well, and if we are in error, correct us. But if we are not, decide at once and never vote for a man or a party that advocates Free Trade with Europe and a *hard money currency*, because, all of you who have crossed the ocean well know that the *harder* the currency is in the different countries of Europe, the lower the wages are.

A word to those who own a House and lot on which they have paid $500 and owe two, three or four hundred. No Protection to American Industry and a *hard currency* would reduce the value of this property to less than the amount owed on it, and the person who holds the Mortage or the Sheriff would step in and take it for the amount of the debt, and what you have paid you lose, and your home also.

If Buchanan's, Bigler's and the *Ledger's* plan is to be carried out, we would advise every person who has a home and owes something on it, to advocate the passage of the Homestead Exemption Law, because it would be an up-hill business for any working man to support a family and buy a home at 10, 20, or even 25 cents, wages a day.

LOCOFOCOISM UNMASKED.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

Some of the Locofoco leaders are gradually unmasking their designs, and some of the faithful are in great perturbations that the secret should be divulged so soon by the more honest and candid, who despise the shallow artifices practised by some of the small-fry politicians to deceive voters. James Buchanan and his supporters Col. Bigler and the *Ledger*, have already spoken. We now give below a synopsis of the remarks made at a Locofoco meeting held in Reading last week, by Peter Filbert, Esq., a lawyer, and one of the leading members of the party:

"The meeting was opened by a speech from Peter Filbert, Esq., of an hour's length, marked for ability and candor, but most unfortunate in its design and effect. He admitted that the public debt was created during the administration of Governors Shultze, Wolf and Porter; but defended the actions and motives of the Democratic party by assailing the leaders and Governor Wolf as having been selfish and dishonest in the extreme. He declared that the Democrats were deceived and cheated in his election, and by his administration swindled into a public debt now amounting to forty millions of dollars. This bold declaration was received with great indignation.

On the subject of the tariff, he was equally clear and candid, to the great annoyance of the sharpers and intriguers. They, as he was proceeding in his blunt way, were heaping curses and imprecations upon his devoted head. He said the protective policy, in all its forms and bearings, was an out and out Whig measure, in which and with which, the Democratic party had neither part, lot, nor sympathy; that the keen and far seeing statesmen of the South understood and comprehended the science and true policy of this Government, much better than the Northern speculators and capitalists, and consequently fought the question of protection most manfully for upwards of twenty years; that the *heart* of the Democratic party in the free States always had and always would beat in unison with the Democratic free trade of the South, of which the lamented Calhoun was the head and front; that the greatest difficulty in the Democratic party of the free States consisted in the fact, that a portion of the party (the laboring men) inclined strongly towards the protective system, which had heretofore prevented the party from incorporating the system of free trade as a cardinal principle of their faith, and which was neither more nor less than the total abolition of the Custom Houses and the Revenue officers, and a resort to direct taxation for Governmental expenses, and to that it would and must sooner or later come; *and if by it all the iron works, coal mines, and factories would be closed up and abandoned, and the laborers thrown out of that kind of employment, still his country would be benefitted by it, and it would enable the foreign manufacturers, with their cheap labor and superior skill, to furnish the consumers with the article at low prices, and thereby prevent the accumulation of wealth and the consequent growth of a hom aristocracy*—in other words, it would equalize the property in point of property to a greater degree than under the operation of the protective policy. In fact, it would make and keep the people more *democratic*. He said the promulgation of these views might, and probably would, startle many of his democratic hearers; nevertheless, it was true and democratic doctrine, and as such, every democrat was bound to proclaim and sustain it, indentify himself with Whig policy. He also asserted, with equal boldness, that the recent and present agitation of secession and disunion by the aristocracy of the South, under the pretence of self defence against Northern interference with slavery, was the old issue, in a different garb, of free trade in the South and protection in the North; and that the democracy of the free States were now, as formerly, on the side of their Southern brethren.

He regretted that time and strength did not allow him to enter more fully into detail of the views so generally expressed, but congratulated his democratic friends with the promise of continuing the discussion between this and the election in October, and concluded, to the great relief of the leaders, who had been annoyed almost to death.

To show the effects of this honest and unexpected speech upon the wire-workers and office hunters, it is simply necessary to glance at the sequel of the proceeding. At the conclusion of Mr. Filbert's speech, *Carl Gak*, Esq., an old, steadfast democrat, residing some twenty miles from Reading, and a man of some considerable intelligence and power of speech, appeared upon the stand and continued to address the crowd in German. Not knowing what course the old gentleman would pursue, and fearing a similar speech to the one just concluded, and that, too, in the German language, and therefore with greater effect upon the audience, he was, before he had given utterance to a dozen words, commanded to stop, which he treated with contempt, and proceeded with his remarks; whereupon he was seized from behind by some present, who attempted to pull him from the stand, which he resisted by laying hold upon the railing in front; when others commenced rapping his knuckles with sticks until his fists opened, and, yielding to a sudden jerk, he fell violently on the floor, upon his back and was dragged through a narrow door into the room in the rear of the stand, squealing, kicking, scratching, and thumping his head upon the floor, altogether resembling and imitating very much the action of a dying pig in a slaughter house, and breaking up the meeting, amid cursing, swearing, and the most hideous imprecations over his dying corpse, in a general uproar and confusion.

Working men of Schuylkill, do you hear that—these Locofoco free traders want to get their foreign goods, foreign coal, foreign iron, &c., very cheap, and what little work they get done, they want you to do it at the *European hard money rates*. How very kind and considerate. Can't you throw up your caps and hurra for them? Their leaders will *swear that they love you*, that is, your votes, and when they get them and abolish the Custom Houses—admit European Iron, Coal and Goods free, and your labor goes down to the Buchanan, Bigler, and *Ledger* standard, they will tell you, we couldn't help it, the party done it, and now we must go in for it—it was just so with the Tariff of 1842, some of us tried to save that, but Dallas turned Traitor, and now we have swallowed it whole, and some of us are growing fat upon it—it gives the Lawyers business, even if some of us did die a little, in declaring Polk a better Tariff man than Clay.

ORGANIZE, ORGANIZE.

To command success in the coming campaign, it is essentially necessary, for all the Whigs, in every ward and township to effect a complete organization.

The Locofocos are at work and with their usual duplicity, they are bringing before the people false issues which they recterate as truths and which must be contradicted.

Their Free Trade Candidate, William Bigler of Clearfield County is now canvassing the State, and in place of acknowledging that, he neglected the interest of the state, while in the Senate of Pennsylvania, he endevours to dodge the question, as his party generally does when cornered.

By his own statement, he was in his place in the Senate when the Fugitive Slave Bill passed, in 1847, and has now the hardihood to charge upon W. F. Johnson a dereliction of duty in not signing the Act, providing for the repeal of that law which he and his coagitators *framed and passed* without a dissenting voice.

If the Faithful were to call him the *sleepy* candidate, and acknowledge that he knew nothing about what was going on in the Senate, we could forgive them, but to shout hymns of Praise about a man who by his own showing neglected to enquire into the merits of a Bill of such importance as the Fugitive Act of 1847—betrays a spirit of sycophency which the people of Pennsylvania will never submit to.

Let the friend of Wilmot beware, the storm of October next will raft him if not to the head waters of Salt River, it will raft him and his raft, down the Susquehanna, to the "Salt Sea."

☞ WHIG MEETING.—There was a large enthusiastic meeting of the friends of W. F. Johnston, at the House of Sandy Jeffries in the borough of Minersville, on Thursday evening last. Speeches were delivered by J. C. Neville and D. G. McGowan, Esqrs., of Pottsville. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed during the meeting and they adjourned with twelve cheers for W. F. Johnston and the Whig ticket, to meet again upon Thursday evening, August 21st at the House of Evan Evans, at which time James H. Campbell, Esq., and others will address the meeting.

☞ THE "JUNIOR WHIG CLUB" will meet at Thompson's Hall, Wednesday Evening, August 20, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

[*For the Miners' Journal.*]

THREE CHAPTERS.

NOT FOUND IN THE OLD OR NEW TESTAMENT.

A Biography of certain Politicians in Schuylkill Co.

CHAPTER III.—Concluded.

16th. Now when the shouts of the Winnebago's had ceased, Strange, who is called Palmer, arose, and in a loud voice exclaimed, "Behold how good and how *pleasant it is*, for Brethren to unite together and divide the spoils. Yea, it is like the precious salve, with which '*Dr. Sorber*' annointed mine eyes in 1834, when I was in the darkness and ignorance of superstition and Whiggery. Then, Brethren, I was blind, but when the oil of office was poured upon mine eyes, I immediately saw the commission of a Justice of the Peace, and the extended arms of David and James, alias, jemmy, and others, open to receive me in their embrace. At that hour I exclaimed in the fulness of my heart, '*once I was blind* but now I see' that noble Paper, called the *Emporium*, advocating principles which will advance *my* interest and the interests of my friends.

17. With that organ of deception and falsehood, (the cry of Democracy) have I not erected divisions in the wigwam of the Whigs, and by duplicity did I not defeat James whom the people delighted to honor for his services in Mexico.

18. As a Judge have I presided over the people with dignity? Where, I ask, can my equal be found? When my days are numbered on Earth, will not my Son arise to fill my place, and will not the Winnebago's have a leader of whom they may be proud. As a warrior, did he not smite Francis with a *Bill on Gas*, and where, I pray thee, can more Gas be found than with us?

19. Why then should I not speak? Am I not full of days and of honor? Have I not dwelt in the wigwam of the Whigs, and did I not offer to walk bare-footed to Mecca, so that Clay would be placed in the White House at Washington? *But I not forsake his side*, when he was nominated, and was I not one of the first to cry fraud and corruption against him when I received my 'Commission of Justice.'"

With these claims, should I not be heard in favor of my friends, and why should we forsake those who are our neighbors? Why should we not harken unto the voice of Harlan? Why should we not build up his house, and establish the Kingdom of the Winnebago's forever. For me, I will be unto him a father, and he shall be unto me a Son—nor will I take from him my support as I have taken my support from "*Samuel*." I will settle him in the ranks of the faithful, and publish his many virtues in the *Emporium*, and establish his power forever, and he shall become great in the wigwam of the Winnebago's!!"

20. Now when Charles, who is surnamed Frailey, heard these words of Strange, he exclaimed, "Strange, thoughts have this day entered into my head. Since the day thou didst enter the wigwam of the faithful, there has been contention, and for our iniquities we have been punished by defeat? The various offices of our County, have, by our unfaithfulness, been delivered into the hands of the Whigs, and our most faithful followers have been sent into captivity, and even now they are mourning in silence upon the sluggish streams of Salt River.

21 A little light hath cheered our hearts, by the nomination of Bigler, and Francis hath promised to place the spoils within our grasp, but now thou art arraying the faithful, one against the other, and thy Winnebago's stand threatening to smite their arrows in their hands. Arise, I pray thee, and take the hand of Francis, for lo! did he not also, at one time, belong to the wigwam of the Whigs—and did not Gov. Porter annoint his eyes with oil of Democracy, in 1845? Was not the present Deputy Attorney General and a ruler in our party from that day even unto the present.

22. Wherefore should we set "Samivel" and Harlan together by the *ears*; are not those *appendages of suffered longer than we can count Harlan?* indentify himself with Whig policy. He also asserted, with equal boldness, that the recent and present agitation of secession and disunion by the aristocracy of the South, under the pretence of self defence against Northern interference with slavery, was the old issue, in a different garb, of free trade in the South and protection in the North; and that the democracy of the free States were now, as formerly, on the side of their Southern brethren.

He regretted that time and strength did not allow him to enter more fully into detail of the views so generally expressed, but congratulated his democratic friends with the promise of continuing the discussion between this and the election in October, and concluded, to the great relief of the leaders, who had been annoyed almost to death.

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23. "The zeal of my house hath eaten me up," and the reproaches of them have now fallen upon me. But when I withheld my *substance* from the Building Committee of Pottsville, I was fearful of offending my *friends*, and when I opposed the removal of the Seat of Justice, I fancied that it would injure the value of my brother's property in Wiggeburg. I am now willing to *put on the sackcloth and ashes*, and serve for three years as Prothonotary, as a *punishment*, for my offences. Deliver me, Oh! Francis, out of the mire, and let me not sink; let me be delivered from them that hate me, and from the deep waters of disappointment let Harlan be plunged? Yea, let him be slain by the arrows of the faithful, and give me his scalp as a present for my Royal Family! Let his name be blotted out of the book of Locofocos—his dust buried, and not be numbered with the faithful. If this is not done, I will, yea, and my friends shall also, become a thorn in thy side, and we will pour our indignation upon all who oppose us, and we will give to our enemies gall to drink, and we will make the sons of the party shake and tremble at our wrath. But in peace, Oh! Kickapoos, do I put my trust; let me, therefore, receive the nomination, so that I may not be confounded, for I am poor and needy, but my friends are rich and powerful, and will repay even unto the uttermost farthing all the kindness which thou shalt bestow upon me."

24. Then Joseph, who is called Cake, answered and said, "Wo, unto those who decree unrighteousness, and that write lies which are published unto the world—they are the men who turn aside the needy from justice, and take the right from the poor of my people, that their '*widders*' may be their prey, and that they may transgress against the Winnebago's? Who is it that saith, is not my Princes altogether Kings? Is not *Samivel* as Jacob, and Kickapoo as Kercher? Is not Orwigsburg as Pottsville now under their sway. As ancient tribe hath found the kingdom of the faithful divided, will they not enter into the offices, even if it should be over prostrate forms of the Kickapoos? Will you not tread upon the Huntzinger's into the dust, and will you not stand up manfully in the cause of Harlan?

26. Will you not chase his foes, as the hunter chaseth the roe, and will you not thrust every man *through the pocket*, and every one that is found bound unto them, will you not slay with sword?—Behold, I will strip the Kickapoos of the spoils, and I will take their gold and silver from them, and I *will shave their noses*

Their homes shall be left desolate, neither shall any dwell therein—set upon the seat of office upon the *Hill*, *nor shall* Charles or Francis pitch their tents there, but the Winnebago's shall *lie* there, and their carcasses shall be full of cheerful creatures, and the spirits of the conquered shall be made to wonder forever around the deserted city. Even the city of the love of Samivel—and the Winnebago's all raised their war-cry and said, "They shall wonder," at Orwigsburg."

27. Now, when Francis, who is called Frank, and Charles, who is called Charley, and Frailey, who of late hath been called *Montour*, heard these words, they were sore afraid, and they counselled together for a longetime, as to what scheme they could concoct so as to hoodwink Joseph, Strange, and Robert.

28. At last Charles, who is called Moutour, said, "By the '*by the bones of my steed*' I have it"—and he turned unto the Winnebago's and unto them with a smile, "Why should we quarrel and fight amongst ourselves, and weaken our prospects of success by dissension? If we continue thus, who will believe our report, and to whom shall we turn for aid and assistance, upon the day of the Election? All we, like sheep, have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way, and we have laid the iniquity which was committed collectively for the good of the party upon individual backs.

29. There is none of us perfect, not one! I have sinned? Yea, I have sinned by neglecting my duties in the Senate of Pennsylvania? Strange hath sinned, and he hath paid the penalty? Joseph hath transgressed by wearing a *coat of many colors*, and Francis hath erred more than us all, in pledging himself to the Tariff of 1842—but why should we now recount the evils which we have committed, for they are as numerous as the stars of Heaven, let the past be forgetten, and let us, like consistent Locofocos, *forget and forgive*, so that we may dispose of the Whigs in October next. Let '*Samivel*' and Harlan push their claims before the people, and let the one who secures the greatest number of *friends*, be our candidate for Prothonotary," and many of the faithful said, "The words of the 'Senator with the horse' are good, and it shall be even as he hath said."

30. Now, when the voice of Charles was heard no longer, all the Kickapoos and Winnebago's arose to their feet, and there was great noise and confusion in the wigwam of the faithful!

31. Some said, "It shall be so," and others said, that it should not be as the man with the horse had said, and the friends of 'Samivel' and the friends of Samivel said, "Tremble, Oh! Kickapoos, for the day of your defeat draweth nigh," and the friends of Harlan retorted by saying, "That the glory had departed from the Kingdom of Jacob, and that he was now one of the dispised and rejected of men."

32. Now, it came to pass, that as the faithful and the Winnebago's were yet striving together, that 'Samivel' caught Harlan by the top knot, and Francis caught Robert by the collar, and Charley caught Strange by the ruffles, and the noise and confusion *ceased* even unto the chambers of the inhabitants, and the people were amazed at the onslaught, and the children cried Fire at the top of their voices in the streets.

33. Now, when Charles, who is called Charley, and who is willing to serve the people in the office of Judge, saw his friends engaged in such *manly sports*, he arose and ascended *unto the topmost story of a chair*, and when *he had* balanced himself, he cried in a loud voice, "Peace be still!"

34. Now, when they saw Charles exalted upon *the forum of Justice*, the noise and confusion ceased and he then spoke unto them, and said:

35. "Blessed are the faithful who have heavy fists, for they shall blacken their neighbors eyes.

36. Blessed are they that eat the bread purchased from the spoils of office, for they shall have no *poor friends*.

37. Blessed are the wranglers, for they shall succeed in our party.

38. Blessed are they which hunger after the loves and fishes, for they shall be filled.

39. Blessed are the Kickapoos, for they are a valiant tribe.

40. Blessed are they which are persecuted for *Samivel's sake and for my sake*, for they shall receive justice from the hands of him I am elected.

41. Blessed are ye when the Whigs shall revile you and persecute you, and call you Locofocos and all manner of names for the sake of your party.

42. Rejoice, and be exceeding glad, for great shall be your reward in the wigwam of the faithful.

43. Ye are the salt of the Earth, but if you fight and quarrel amongst yourselves, you will become henceforth good for nothing but to be cast out of the party, to be trodden under the feet of men?

44. Ye are the light of the world;" a speaker standing on a chair cannot be hid—there somebody exclaimed, "The Whigs have nominated 'Stophel,' who the people call Christopher, for Judge, and he has accepted the nomination)." This caused Charley to loose his balance, and one of the lights of the world was hid from the writer, and the *faithful* dispersed, saying one unto the other, "Oh! Charley," "Oh! Stophel."

But, lo and behold, the wonderful doings of the faithful, are they not written in a Farce called "The Disappointed Politician," to which the reader is referred for the continuation of this Biography

NARRATOR.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Scott and Johnston Club*.—The fifth stated meeting of this Club, was held at the House of D. Hill, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 12, 1851. The President, Jeremiah Reed, Esq., being absent, Vice President John L. Mennig, on motion, was called to preside. In the absence of the Secretary, John P. Bertram was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Committee on signatures was continued. James H. Campbell, Esq., in behalf of the Committee appointed to invite Gov Johnston, reported that they had addressed the Governor on the subject, and in his absence to the western counties of the State, had received a reply from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, stating that he had forwarded the letter to his Excellency, and expressing his opinion that the Governor would visit Schuylkill County at an early day A number of persons signed the Constitution and became members of the Club. B. Bartholomew, Esq., having been invited at a preceeding meeting to address the Club, and not being present, on account of extreme illness, D. G. McGowan, Esq., on motion, addressed the Club, in a spirited and eloquent manner reviewing the political course of Wm. Bigler, the candidate of our opposition, for the Gubernatorial chair, pointing out in glaring colors his inefficiency while a member of the State Senate, and his present inconsistency on the different questions of State policy. He was listened to with marked attention and interrupted by frequent rounds of applause

J. H. Campbell followed in his usual happy and forcible style. He portrayed successfully the deceitful course of the opposition, on the Tariff question, in 1844, and the *enormous fraud* practiced by their wily leaders upon a confiding people, and dwelt upon their present duplicity on the questions of the Union, and other leading measures, with evident success. The Club, on motion, adjourned to meet on next Tuesday evening, at the House of Capt Peter Wolf.

JOHN P BERTRAM, Sec. pro. tem

☞ *"Junior Whig Club."*—At the meeting of this Club, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 13, the following persons were selected to serve as officers for the ensuing Term:

O D. JENKINS, President
Vice Presidents:—F. M. Nichols, D. A. Smith, John Robins, J. P. Bertram, Robert H. Hobart, Levi C Lewis.
Recording Secretary:—J. T. Shearer.
Corresponding Secretary:—M. Edgar Richards.
Treasurer:—James Focht
Executive Committee:—Howell Fisher, William L. Whitney, Capt. Frank Pott, Lieut. T. Johnson, Michael A. Welsh, Wellington Klune, John C Cohoon, A. S Moorhead, Monroe J Harner

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Club

WHEREAS, It is the duty, as well as the privilege of all true Americans, to express, and to discuss publicly, on all suitable occasions, the principles by which they will be guided in the exercise of the Elective franchise, bequeathed to them by their forefathers. Therefore,

Resolved, That we will advocate and sustain the principles and doctrines of the Whig Party, believing them to be essential to the permanent prosperity of our Country: that judging from the past, we have a sufficient guarantee that so long as those principles are sustained by the people, the honor, credit, and prosperity of our glorious Old Keystone will be safe.

Resolved, That we approve of the course pursued by our talented Executive, MILLARD FILLMORE, upon all the great issues which have been presented, and we pledge ourselves to sustain him in executing the laws, and performing the duties required of him by the Constitution.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in our fearless, able, and efficient candidate for Governor, WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, and will use all honorable means to secure his re-election in October next.

Resolved, That we will give our undivided support to the whole ticket nominated by the Whig State Convention, being fully assured that by so doing we will secure to the State the services of men who are eminently qualified to discharge the duties of the office for which they have been selected.

Resolved, That we, the Young Men of Pottsville, are determined to support that party which will protect the interests of the Miner, Mechanic, and Laborer, and advance the general prosperity of the whole Country, and we pledge ourselves to remember the advocates of Free Trade upon the Second Tuesday of October next, at the Ballot Box.

☞ *Scott and Johnston Club*.—There will be a regular meeting of the Scott and Johnston Club, at the House of Capt Peter Wolf, in the North East Ward, upon Tuesday Evening next, August 16th, at 8 o'clock. Benj. Bartholomew, Esq., will address the meeting. We are pleased to see the Captain come out so determinedly in favor of the Whig party, and the Old Hero of Chippawa, which proves conclusively that the Military of Schuylkill County will nobly sustain the Chieftain, who led our army to Victory in the War with Great Britain and Mexico. We understand that the Captain intends enlarging his house for the better entertainment of the public. We wish him success, as he has deserved it from his urbanity and gentlemanly conduct since he became the Host of Gen. Scott's Military Head Quarters.

☞ *Masonic Procession*.—We have been requested to state that there will be an organization of a Masonic Lodge at Shamokin, Northumberland county, upon September 4th, at 10 o'clock A. M After the Lodge is organized, there will be a public procession.

The members of the "fraternity" in sister Lodges, of good standing, are respectfully invited to attend, Let there be a good attendance, the cause is a good one, and deserves success.

☞ *"Washington Artillerists."*—The members of this splendid and well-drilled Corps, will meet at their Armory, in Second street, on Monday, August 18th, at 1½ o'clock, for Parade.

This Company is increasing in numbers, and they appear determined not to be excelled in discipline by any of the numerous Companies in the County.

We wish them all the success their military enterprise deserves.

☞ *"Junior Whig Club."*—There was quite a large meeting of the Young Men, at Thompson's Hall, in Market street, on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of adopting a Constitution and By-Laws for their government—and also for the election of Officers. There never was a better feeling amongst the Young Men than there is at the present moment, and we fancy that the Rough and Ready boys of 1849 will be about in October next.

☞ *Howard, Earl, & Co.'s Express*.—In our last number, in noticing the changes which had been made upon this line, we should have stated that R. F. Weaver, was now the Superintendant, stationed at this place, instead of J M. Weaver. All persons having business with Mr. R F. Weaver, will find him always at his post, prepared to carry out their wishes to the very letter.

☞ *The Weather*.—The weather for the last three or four days has been excessively warm, but to-day a gentle breeze from the North has changed the scene, and now, while we are writing, the thermometer has fallen several degrees and the sky is clear, bright and beautiful.

TAMAQUA AFFAIRS.

☞ *Military*.—The "Tamaqua Artillerists," Capt. Reinhart, were Inspected on Tuesday evening last, by Brigade Inspector Krebs, and an election held the same evening, which resulted in the election of the following officers:—Captain, J. M. Reinhart; 1st Lieut. J. W. Kolb; 2d Lieut. D. C. Reinhart; 2d 2d John F. Boughner. They number 34 members.

☞ *The* "German Light Infantry" were Inspected on Wednesday morning. The following gentlemen were elected officers:—Captain, Lewis Beck; 1st Lieut. C. Miller; 2d Lieut. Frederick Goeffert; 2d 2d Frederick Shobert. They number 36, rank and file.

☞ *Capt. Lelp's* Company of Artillerists, will be ready for Inspection in two or three weeks. A Corps of Cavalry is also in process of organization.

☞ *Capt. Hesser's* Company will pay us a visit to morrow, (Friday.)

☞ *Temperance*.—Prof. Bryan, of Philadelphia, lectured this evening, on the subject of Temperance, to a large audience.

☞ *Fatal Accident*.—A German, who had been in the employ of Mr. Abraham Seltzer of West Brunswig township, for several years, was burned to death last Tuesday evening. He was filling a Camphine Lamp while burning; the fire was communicated to a bottle of Camphine in his hands, whichexploded, dreadfully burning him and causing his death shortly afterwards. Several persons who were in the room at the time, were badly burned.

☞ *Improvement*.—There has been much improvement in our Borough during the present season; many houses that are really an ornament to the town have been constructed, Broad street, the principle street, is with a few exceptions, lined with good houses, one of these exceptions is the shanty used by the Little Schuylkill Company for an office and passenger depot, for which latter purpose it is altogether unfit. The Little Schuylkill Company has always been distinguished for a commendable spirit of enterprize, yet it is singular that they have so long used this old shanty which is altogether unfit for the purpose.

NARRATOR.

JURY LIST.

TRAVERSE JURORS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST.

William Major,	Pottsville	John Reich,	Wayne
Daniel H Leib	do	Henry Hyer,	Schuylkill
Edward Yardly,	do	Jos F Taylor,	Minersville
Samuel B Florey	do	Jonas Bast,	do
Dennis Bradley,	do	Jacob Moyer,	Cass
Hiram Bigl,	do	Michael L nder,	Orwigsb'g
James Shoemaker,	do	Leonard Mertz	do
Jeremiah Seltzinger	do	Wm Kichner, Sr.,	S Haven
Jas B McCready,	Tremont	Richardson, E	do
Wm Leich,	do	Blythe	David Clover, Cass
Daniel Zerby	do	Jonas Kaufman,	Branch
Daniel Fritz	do	S Leininger,	E Brunswick
John H Districh	do	John Bolig, Jr,	West Penn
A Steinberger.	Blythe	Jno Eisenhauer,	Sr, Union

PETIT JURORS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH.

Alex Moorhead,	Pottsville	John B Gerber,	Norwegian
Wm C Leib	do	Geo. Saylor,	Wayne
F Sanderson,	do	Charles Springer	do
Nicholas Fox	do	Jacob Mennig	do
John B Patton,	do	John Snyder	do
Michael Mortimer	do	Amos Yerger	do
Decatur Herb,	U Mahanoy	Brainbridge,	E Norwe'n
Daniel Weiler	do	Abraham Snyder	do
Jacob March,	Tremont	W De Haven,	Minersville
Chas Densinger,	Blythe	Evan Evans	do
Isaac Morris	do	Jno Davis	do
Wesley Dodson	do	David Metz,	New Castle
Jonathan Yarnall,	Barry	Thomas Johns	do
Samuel Miller,	W Brun'g	George Allen	do
Daniel Hoyer,	do	C F Moore,	do
Peter F Ludwig	do	Michael Bressler	do
Thomas Berger,	Pinegrove	Yost Sassaman,	W Penn
Isaac Harter	do	Daniel F Seitzline	do
Peter Kremer	do	Jno Hammer,	Orwigsburg
Abraham Hoch,	do	Cass A Dohrman	do
Wm Bitton,	do	John Spencer,	Branch
Morgan Morgan	do	Daniel Heberling,	Porter
D Bertolet, Sr,	N Manheim	David Heberling,	Porter
Isaac Brunch	do	John Fisher,	S Manheim
Frederick Beck	do	A Loudenbrun,	Schuylkill

GRAND JURORS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH.

D G Yuengling,	Pottsville	Thomas Jennings	do
John Hopkins	do	Henry Hyer,	Schuylkill
J P Bertram	do	Jos F Taylor,	Minersville
Hiram Bigl,	do	Jonas Bast,	do
James Shoemaker,	do	Jacob Moyer,	Cass
Jeremiah Seltzinger	do	Michael L nder,	Orwigsb'g
Jas B McCready,	Tremont	Richardson, E	Brunswick
Wm Leich,	do	Wayne	Samuel Hunziger
Daniel Zerby	do	C F Moore,	Tamaqua
Daniel Fritz	do	Philip Umbolts.	Tamaqua
John H Districh	do	John Bolig, Jr,	West Penn
A Steinberger.	Blythe	Jno Eisenhauer,	Sr, Union

NOTICES.

☞ SCHUYLKILL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL Society will meet at the House of James Lentz, in North Manheim township, on SATURDAY the 30th *day of August, 1851, at 2 o'clock P. M. All who feel* the interest in advancing the agricultural prosperity are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ NOTICE.—There will be a public procession and an organization of a Masonic Lodge, in Shamokin, Northumberland county, September 4th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Brethren of the craft are shown in good standing, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ ODD FELLOW'S CEMETERY.—PERSONS desiring Lots of Graves in Odd Fellow's Cemetery, under the control of the Committee of Minersville Lodge, No. 29, Pottsville, will apply to John S. C. Martin, David K. Klock, Esq, or John J. Jones.

June 21, 1851 25-6m

☞ STRAY COW.—STRAYED AWAY from the subscriber in Mount Carbon, on Tuesday morning, August 12th 1851, a small lightly spotted red and white cow. White on the back under the belly and about the eides, had two small extra tits, the sides, neck and face were spotted white. White and red commonly mixed throughout, long tail, drooped neck and nicely pointed horns, about 7 years old. Any person giving information where she may be found, by letter or otherwise to Thomas Simpson, Pottsville, or Jacob Dentz, Mount J. Walsh, of the same place, will be reasonably rewarded

DENIS WALSH.

August 16, 1851. 33-3t

CARDS

ROBERT H. HOBART, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa. Office in Centre street, opposite the American House.

Aug 9, 1851 32-1t

DR. SAMUEL BERLUCHY, OFFICE, corner 4th and Mahantango streets, Pottsville—(the one lately occupied by Dr. Thos. Brady.)

Pottsville, March 15, 1851 11-tf

WILLIAM L. WHITNEY, ATTORNEY at Law, Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa. Office in Centre street, nearly opposite the Miners'