# Miners' Journal.

**Saturday Morning, Oct. 11.**


**DEMOCRATIC WHIG PROTECTION AND INDUSTRIAL STATE TICKET.**

FOR GOVERNOR,
**WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON,** *of Armstrong.*

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
**JOHN STROHM,** *of Lancaster.*

**JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.**
RICHARD COULTER, *of Westmoreland,*
JOSHUA W. COMLY, *of Montour,*
GEORGE CHAMBERS, *of Franklin,*
WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, *of Philadelphia,*
WILLIAM JESSUP, *of Susquehanna*

**County Ticket:**

*Judge*—CHRISTOPHER LŒSER, Orwigsburg.
*Associates*—SOLOMON FOSTER, Pottsville.
ISRAEL REED, Barry.
*Assembly*—Col. J. S. STRUTHERS, Schuylkill.
THOMPSON A GODFREY, Tremont
*Prothonotary*—WM. GARRET, Orwigsburg.
*Register & Recorder*—Col J. P. HOBART, Pottsville.
*Treasurer*—CHAS. DENGLER, Schuylkill Haven.
*Commissioner*—WM. STERNER, Minersville.
*Director of Poor*—G. DREIBELBIS, E. Brunswick.
*Auditor*—ABRM SCHWENK, L. Mahantongo.

## OUR COUNTY TICKET.

It is so generally conceded that the Whig County ticket is of such an unexceptionable character, that we have hitherto considered it superfluous to speak of the qualifications of its individual members. Never before, perhaps, in the history of the County, has there been presented by either party a ticket, which has seemed to meet with such universal approbation. It gives entire satisfaction and, from what we know of the sentiments of the people, is certain to receive a general support. It will assuredly elicit a full party vote, besides receiving a strong lift from the opposition.

CHRISTOPHER LŒSER heads the list of nominations, as candidate for the Judgeship—the most important and responsible office now in the gift of the people. He is one of the "oldest inhabitants" of the County, well known, and a favorite, both as a citizen and a Lawyer. He is the oldest member of the Bar. His nomination was solicited by nine-tenths of his brother members, if not by all, and even his present political opponent volunteered, at one time, to withdraw his own name from the ticket, if LŒSER should be nominated against him. We do not know that he has a personal enemy in the County, although *professionally*, he has often proved himself a most formidable adversary. He has seldom meddled with politics, though always a consistent and honest member of his party. As a Lawyer, he is acknowledged to have no superior at our Bar, and in other essential requisites he is alike pre-eminently qualified for the post for which his friends design him. We may add that, knowing his abilities and the reputation he sustains throughout the entire County, we have no fears for his election.

SOLOMON FOSTER and ISRAEL REED, the Candidates for Associate Judgeship, are also competent and responsible men. Their character for honesty, integrity and every other qualification to fit them for their respective posts, is too well known to need any recommendation at our hands.

Col. STRUTHERS' popularity in the County, as exemplified in his election, and his unimpeachable course in the last Legislature, are sufficient guarantees of what will be the result, in his case, in the coming contest.—A man who has once occupied so prominent a position before the public, as a place in our State Legislature, seldom escapes without censure from somebody; but we believe even his political opponents, generally the severest critics, have failed to discover a question to quibble about in the character, either public or private, of our friend Struthers.

T. A. GODFREY is a talented but modest man. His knowledge of the business of the County and the wants of the people, besides his very general acquaintance with the public affairs of the State, bespeak him as a most excellent representative. He is universally esteemed among the people, and will no doubt receive a large vote from the opposition, in the section of the County where he resides.

WILLIAM GARRET understands the business of the office for which he is nominated—a very essential requisite—and is in other respects peculiarly fitted for the post. He will undoubtedly make the best Prothonotary that could be selected in the County. He is a mechanic—a tailor by trade—rather stinted in this world's goods, and has a large family to support. His capabilities for the office are well known and appreciated—he must necessarily carry with him an overwhelming vote.

Col. JOHN P. HOBART—we hardly know how to speak of him. There is nothing we can say, however complimentary, that could make him more favorably known to the people of Schuylkill, than he is already known. As an honest, upright intelligent man; as a most exemplary citizen and with all the business qualifications to render him a capital officer, we are confident he stands unimpeachable and without an equal in the County.

CHARLES DENGLER comes next for Treasurer. From circumstances well known to our citizens, Esq. Dengler, when a candidate two years ago for this office, did not receive the full vote of his party in Pottsville, and was very unexpectedly defeated. No such causes however, can now operate against him, and we hope to see Pottsville "toe the mark" in the Squire's favor this time. He has nothing to fear in other parts of the county. He is an old resident, and the people know him to be just the man for the place.

GEORGE DREIBELBIS is the present Director of the Poor. He has uniformly discharged the duties of his position, without giving the slightest cause for complaint. He is popular, as an individual—the people seem satisfied with him, as an officer, and we have no doubt they will re-elect him to the place he has so well filled.

ABRAHAM SCHWENK we are not personally acquainted with, but from the reports of him that reach us, through those who do know him, we are persuaded he will make a valuable officer and would not suffer the funds of the County to be uselessly expended.

In the above ticket, presented for the support of the people of the County, we have every necessary qualification, for the efficient discharge of the duties of the respective offices. We need good men in responsible situations—the welfare of the County, and the prosperity and happiness of the people depend, in a great measure, upon the proper management of our public affairs. Not a finger can be raised to lay aught to the charge of one of these candidates, either in his public or private capacity, to disqualify him for election. In their success, every portion of the County is fairly represented—no objection can be raised in this respect, and we honestly believe, no set of officers could be selected, that would give more general satisfaction to the entire mass of our population.

There is no need to call on the Whigs to do their duty—we are sure they will give their undivided support to a ticket, so universally approved; but we appeal to every voter in the County, whether he be Whig, Democrat or of any other party, to examine the respective tickets presentented for your suffrages—examine the qualifications of the several candidates and, if you are honest in principle and regard the good of the County; as every loyal citizen should, above all other considerations, we have no fears for the manner in which you will cast your votes—our ticket is sure to carry, by an overwhelming majority.

## FORGERY! FORGERY!!

We lately announced to our readers, that the Locofocos were circulating forged Proclamations in some parts of the State, making the most infamous and perverted statements, relative to the public affairs of the Commonwealth, over the *forged signatures* of Gov. JOHNSTON, and Mr. Russel, Secretary of State. It was at first distributed among the people in Proclamation form—their own papers were positively ashamed to copy it. But we perceive some of them have laid aside what little of conscience and public decency remained, and now, this infamous, barefaced *forgery of the highest official document in the State* appears endorsed in their columns!

We do not mention it for the purpose of counteracting any injurious influence it may exert toward the Whig party, in the coming election, but simply to show the unprincipled means resorted to by the opposition, to further their political aims. They can make no votes by it, for we can hardly conceive a man so unlearned or so ignorant, who could not detect the falsehoods and designed deception so grossly evident in its connection. The day of retribution is near at hand.—Such glaring and desperate measures must disgust the more sensible portion of their own party, and will sooner or later receive the universal condemnation they so justly merit.

## WHAT HAVE THE FARMERS and the Country Gained by the Tariff 1846?

### EXPORTS OF PRODUCE.

The following is the Official value of Produce exported from the United States in the following years:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1843 | $3,923,083 |
| 1844 | 11,187,972 |
| 1845 | 9,729,202 |
| 1846 | 19,260,332 |
| 1847, year of famine | 56,977,395 |
| 1848 | 25,096,703 |
| 1849 | 25,518,458 |
| 1850 | 15,297,390 |

The present year, it is supposed, the exports of produce will be less than in 1850.

It will be observed that the exports of produce from this country to Europe was less in 1850, under the Tariff of 1846, than it was in 1846, when the Tariff of 1842 was still in operation—for our readers will recollect that the Tariff of 1846 did not take effect until the latter end of 1846. The produce exported in 1847 would have gone ahead under the Tariff of 1842, also, if we had had it to spare, because there was a famine in England and Ireland. But now that the famine is over and crops plenty, the exports have fallen off to what they were previous to the Tariff of 1846.

To carry out the delusive expectations, which were created by the extraordinary demand for American produce during the famine of 1847, Mr. Walker, the author of the Tariff of 1846, in his report of that year, estimated the value of exports as follows:

ESTIMATED EXPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1848 | $222,508,350 |
| 1849 | 226,958,999 |
| 1850 | 188,115,056 |

Now the official statements show that he exceeded the actual results by more than *six hundred million of dollars* for this short period of three years. And here are the figures,

ACTUAL EXPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1848 | $132,924,124 |
| 1849 | 132,662,950 |
| 1850 | 134,900,265 |

Let us recapitulate, so as to present the facts more distinctly and connectedly:

| | |
|---|---|
| Aggregate of estimated exports of Secretary Walker for the years 1848, 1849 and 1850. | $1,041,582,399 |
| Aggregate of official statements for the years 1848, 1849 and 1850. | 499,501,741 |
| Actual decrease on Mr. Walker's estimate | $542,052,658 |

It was by such contrivances as these that the honest industrial masses were persuaded to embark their capital of labor and money in agricultural pursuits, decasioning thereby a great overproduction, which has resulted in the present decline of prices and pressure. Wheat now commands little more than 70 cents a bushel, and flour between $3 and $4 a barrel. If the farmers would learn the cause of this ruinous depreciation, they may easily find it in the operation of the tariff of 1846.

Now, either one of these two things must be true—either Mr. Secretary Walker, (Locofoco) put out this statement purposely to deceive, in order to inspire confidence in a measure, which he knew would operate disastrously to the interests of the country, or else the tariff of '46 has disappointed its framer and other friends, by falling short of the favorable results, anticipated for it, by over SIX HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS IN THREE YEARS! Either horn of the dilemma condemns it—whether it was adopted through ignorance or wilful deception, it is equally unjust and proves, of itself, that it ought to be repealed.

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Col. BIGLER has declared himself in favor of the Tariff of 1846. If he is elected, it will be proclaimed at Washington that Pennsylvania sanctions the Tariff of 1846. If with a Locofoco majority in the House of Representatives, last year, of only about 8 or 10, and with all the appeals of the Manufacturers, Miners, Iron Men, and all who were suffering under this British Bill, could not effect a modification; what chance will there be for a change in the next Congress, with a larger majority of Locofocos? None at all—they will look upon Pennsylvania, as safe for them at the next Presidential election, and Free Trade will reign triumphant. But Pennsylvania makes the President; and if JOHNSTON is re-elected, it will be proclaimed as a condemnation, on the part of Pennsylvania, of the Free Trade Policy; and Locofocoism, for the sake of securing the spoils, will be forced to give Pennsylvania Protection, with a view of securing her vote at the Presidential election next year. They know *that if they lose Pennsylvania, they will fail in electing their candidate for the Presidency.*

Voters, think seriously on this subject before you deposit your ballot. The result of this election in Pennsylvania will exercise a wonderful influence for good or evil.

BIGLER IS AGAINST PROTECTION.
JOHNSTON IS FOR PROTECTION.

Can a man honestly be in favor of the Protective Policy, and at the same time vote for those whom he knows will oppose the measure? We again beg of you to think seriously upon this subject before you vote.

## SHAMEFUL NEGLECT.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* states, that the credit of the State has been dishonored, in consequence of the State Treasurer not transmitting funds to meet payment. We presume Gen. BICKEL, the Treasurer, is too busy in electioneering in Schuylkill county, to attend to his duties at Harrisburg.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

*Shamokin, Sept. 30th, 1851.*

BENJ. BANNAN, ESQ.—DEAR SIR:—Will you be pleased to extend to me the privilege, occasionally granted other subscribers of the *Miners' Journal*, and favor me with an insertion of the following remarks on a subject to which "I am tied by indissoluble bands of affection and duty, and will cheerfully partake in its fortunes and fate." It is possible that I have chosen the unpopular side of the question, but I happen to be one of those "men behind the age," whose choice is regulated, after due deliberation, according to convictions of *truth and justice*, and not of *expediency*. This may in part be owing to the fact, that

"I was a peasant born and the farmer's cot
Contained my cradle. By my infant ear
The uncultured words which peasants speak, were drunk,
'Till my tongue caught and uttered them.
In my youth I toiled with peasants, bearing, as they came,
The heats of August and the winds of March.
The thoughts which peasants think were mine, though
Some touch of learning may have rubbed away
A little of its rust. I hope my mind
Smacks of the peasant still."

"I cannot dress
My face in smiles, when my heart bids me frown:
I cannot pay respect, when my heart says
The man's a villain. In my soul I loathe
The smoothe hypocrisy which, icelike, keeps
A surface never ruffled by a storm;
Nor do I like his valor, who can see
The foe at work beneath his citadel
With the best will to batter it, and yet
Retain his temper and extend the hand,
Instead of pointing the Artillery."

In the *Miners' Journal* of the 27th inst., I find a notice under the caption—"WHIGS BEWARE" "FALSE PETITIONS AFLOAT" &c., cautioning Whigs against signing or in any way meddling with certain petitions addressed to Congress headed "FOR PROTECTION." "*The people are taxed for the support of Government, and the Government is bound by every sense of honor and duty to protect the people;*" and concluding with a request to "pass a law imposing on all imports from other countries, whether raw materials or manufactured articles, of such as can be produced in our own country, a specific tariff of a proper definite sufficiently high to protect those of our own country against foreign competition, and a capitation of $250 per head on all future emigrants coming to our country, so as to place the American born workingman, and those of foreign birth, now here, on an equal footing with the Capitalists engaged in the various departments of trade and thereby protect all equally against the competition of our foreign rivals."

As I claim the paternity of that petition, I feel, as every parent should some interest in the welfare of my child. The reasons given in the body of the petition why such a law should be enacted are briefly as follows, viz:—As ours is a *people's government*, based upon the universal suffrage of the citizens, therefore the citizens should be intelligent, or as our political father GEO. WASHINGTON has expressed it, "*in proportion as the structure of Governments give force to public opinion, it is necessary that public opinion should be enlightened*," and in order that people may become "enlightened" it is necessary and proper that the laws of this *people's government* should be based on the principles of justice and equity, so as to afford an equal opportunity to each one of *the people* to procure the means of enlightenment, which means "the almighty dollar" the world over; and as a large majority of the people of any country must necessarily be producers, or in other words working men, who by the work of their hands provide means of subsistence, not only for themselves and families, but also for the subsistence of those who do not produce, and as the vote of him who works, counts as many in the ballot box, as the vote of him who does not, therefore it is necessary that working men should be enlightened, lest like the blind Sampson they pull down the temple of our Republic, and not only bury themselves, but the millions in its ruins. Hence it is necessary for the preservation of our liberties, that labor should be rewarded; and it is evident to every candid mind that will examine the subject, that the market price of labor is regulated on the principle of supply and demand as every other commodity of trade, whether it be bushels of wheat, yards of cloth or tons of iron or Coal. You say that "the Whigs go in for Protection at all times, but as for the imposition of a tax upon foreigners, come to this country, but as does time the Whigs do not endorse. Then I ask what parties do "the Whigs go into protect?" Is it only Capitalists engaged in manufacturing, by high specific duties on foreign manufacture. Certainly the Whigs will not claim for a law of this kind the merit of affording any protection or incidental protection to American working men, by giving an increased demand for labor in erecting and carrying on the manufacturing establishments fostered by this tariff on imported articles of foreign manufacture and if only affords an incidental protection until the increased demand for laborers is supplied by foreigners who enter our ports tariff free. Now we will suppose Congress would enact a tariff law, imposing high impost duties on all articles of import except iron and coal, we might in the case suppose that the capitalists engaged in manufacturing iron and mining coal would be incidentally protected with equal propriety that the working man is supposed to be protected in the other case. This last tariff law would give direct protection and encouragement to the capitalists in the manufacturing establishments except that of iron, and mining coal, but the capitalists engaged in manufacturing iron and mining coal we might suppose would be incidentally protected equal with those engaged in other branches, by the increased demand for iron and coal in the construction and operation of the protected manufacturing establishments. But this doctrine I presume "the Whigs do not endorse" either. Then I shall maintain that if to protect a home commodity it is necessary to impose a specific tariff on a like commodity of import, it follows that the principle holds good in the element of labor, and in order to protect the American, whether "in the manor born" or one of foreign birth now here, it is necessary to impose a capitation tariff on foreigners who come hereither. Now I cannot conceive the necessity of "cautioning unwary Whigs against being entrapped into the support of an unpopular measure" of this kind.—The petition does not ask Congress to impose a capitation tax on foreigners now in this country, but only on those who are now in Europe and should come to this country after Congress may have enacted such a law, and I was surprised, in reading this notice of caution to "unwary Whigs" that it had become more unpopular to legislate for the benefit of the people now in this country than for the people residing in Europe. "Are you certain that you have not conceived an erroneous impression in regard to this matter? Those naturalized citizens with whom you seem desirous that the Whigs should be popular, have solemnly and before God renounced their allegiance to all foreign potentates and powers, and sworn fealty to this, their adopted country and government, and would you, by implication, suspect them of perjury, in supposing that if "unwary Whigs" should think proper to petition Congress to enact laws for the benefit of the people in America instead of those in Europe, they would regard it with displeasure? Well it may be that you are right. Be certain and keep them in a good humor or they will not vote as you want them, but you may lash "unwary American Whigs" with perfect impunity, "they stand up to the rack fodder or no fodder;" at least such would appear to be the opinion in certain quarters, but I do not believe it yet that there are many Whigs who need a conscience keeper and will heed the "caution"—who lack sufficient independence and moral courage to do their own thinking, their own voting, their own fighting and their own signing petitions.

Very Respectfully,
KIMBER CLEAVER.

We publish the above letter, in accordance with our usual custom of permitting every person, who feels himself aggrieved by our remarks, to be heard through the same medium, provided his communication is couched in proper language.

The writer says he was born in a farmer's cot. There is nothing singular in that—a great many people, and honest men too, were born in farmers' cots in this country. Some make excellent citizens, good Legislators and enlightened Statesmen—and others form erroneous opinions, are frequently wrong in their views of public affairs, and by pursuing a single idea, are often led to extremes, in advocating a single measure, although honest and sincere in their motives. Such is frequently the case with enthusiastic reformers.

The writer avows himself as the author of the Petition in question—we are glad of it—because unscrupulous Locofocos charged its circulation upon the Whig party. We still continue to caution all Whigs, and we now include all the friends of humanity against signing such a petition.

We agree with the writer that it is important, in a Government like ours, that the people should be intelligent—and if we had the making of the laws, we would first provide for the education of every man, woman and child in the country, and after giving ample time for educating them, we would enact another law prohibiting every man from voting who was not sufficiently instructed in the Principles of our Government, and who could not read and write. These are our views on *that* subject, and they will probably be endorsed by the writer.

The writer says he is in favor of Protection—so are we—but the position that the writer assumes, that by levying duties on foreign manufactures, produce, &c., we protect *capital only*, and not the working classes, unless a tax of $250 a head is levied on emigrants who arrive in our country, is as erroneous as it is unjust and inhuman. It is not true that levying duties on foreign manufactures protects capital only. Capital always protects itself, and always will—all laws are made generally to protect the poor from the power of capital—and capital always produces the most when wages are low, and the people oppressed—it is then that the "*almighty dollar*" resumes its sway, oppresses the weak and enslaves the poor—it is then that money passes from the many to the few—and it is then that splendid fortunes are made by capitalists out of the sacrifices of property, the necessities of the working classes and the men of small means. The Whig policy is not to put a tax on emigrants—but to levy a duty on the manufactures, produced by the cheap labor of Europe, with a view of keeping up the price of labor here, and giving plenty of work to our citizens in the production of similar articles—or in other words, working up our raw material, and consuming our produce, instead of the raw material and produce of Europe. By so doing we give employment to all our people, and keep up the price of labor—and in keeping up the price of labor, we give the ability to the laborer to consume nearly twice as much of his own products, and the products of others, that he would, if wages were low, and employment uncertain.

The products of labor constitute the wealth of the country—the wealth of the country is increased just in proportion as the price of labor increases—and the ability to consume is increased in proportion as the wages are increased—and it is also lessened in proportion as wages are lessened. Moreover, it is a notorious fact that when wages are high, the consumption, man for man, increases in a greater ratio than the production. This was the great secret of the unexampled prosperity that reigned throughout the country, under the operation of the Tariff of 1842, which gave employment to all who chose to work at good wages, and increased the consumption of the country beyond the ability of the production in manufactures, and thus created a market for our produce at home. This is the Whig policy, and instead of levying a tax of $250 a head on emigrants, under the operation of that policy, we have found it necessary to send to Europe, and hold out every inducement for Miners to emigrate to this country, to mine our Coal, dig our Canals, build our Railroads, &c., who, while they become producers, without interfering with our own laborers, are at the same time much larger consumers of our produce and manufactures than they were of British manufactures and British produce with low labor at home.—Under protection, emigration, in a national sense, is an advantage instead of a disadvantage to the country. We have no room to discuss this matter in its political aspect at present.

To tax emigrants for the purpose of preventing their ingress to this country, would not only be unjust and inhuman, but selfish, oppressive, and contrary to our professions, as a free and enlightened people, and in direct violation of the spirit of our institutions. What! the United States, the cradle of Liberty and the home of the free—the asylum for the oppressed and down-trodden of all nations—the beacon light of Freedom whose rays of light and liberty penetrate the darkest clouds of Despotism—whose spirit is wafted to the farthest corners of the earth, rousing the fallen energies of the victims of tyranny, and kindling the deathless fires of ambition in their bosoms—we who are represented as a liberal, intelligent, and truly republican people, wrap ourselves about with the blessings of enlightened freedom, and refuse to admit others to the scene of their enjoyment!—Shall we, who have tasted of the pleasant fruits of the tree of liberty, forbid others even reclining under its shade? Shall we, who have grown up as a vigorous and great people under the stars and stripes, the emblem of human emancipation from the chains of despotic rule, deny their shelter and protection to others, less fortunate for being born on a foreign soil? Oh, the selfishness, and cold, hard heartedness of such a policy! Shame to those whose narrow souls will admit a no larger view of the universal brotherhood of mankind!

While we write, the news reaches us of the expected arrival of Kossuth, the Hungarian Patriot, and already there is a project on foot among our Eastern citizens, to raise a contribution of $100,000, from private subscriptions, to be presented as an evidence of our appreciation of his services in the cause of Freedom, and an earnest of the welcome, with which the people of the United States everywhere greet so devoted a friend of Liberty; while the President, in approbation of the liberality of the people, has ordered a national salute to crown the magnanimity of the anticipated welcome.

The theme is fruitful—we could write columns without exhausting it, but our required attention to other matters of more immediate importance, forbids us saying more at present.

☞ Because, when men receive good wages, they do work as a hand or as constantly as they are compelled to do under other circumstances, while, at the same time, consumption is not diminished, but is rather increased.

## DESPERATION

Gen. Bickel, State Treasurer, has been making an electioneering tour through our County. It is said he told some very strange stories, but at the same time he was compelled to admit that he signed the statement in Gov. Johnston's Proclamation, declaring under oath, that $650,000 of the State Debt had been paid off since April 10th, 1849.—JOHNSTON was elected Governor in October, 1848.

☞ Why don't the Locofocos publish this Proclamation? Are they afraid to let the people see the truth? Although an official document, containing the gratifying intelligence to tax-payers, that our immense State Debt is being reduced, not a single Locofoco paper in this county, and none, we believe, in the State, has published this Proclamation. We again repeat, why don't they do it?

## "THE ALMS HOUSE GUARDS."

Do the Miners of Schuylkill remember what the *Spirit of the Times*, a Locofoco newspaper in Philadelphia, called them, when they visited that city in a Torch Light Procession, in October, 1848? "THE ALMS HOUSE GUARDS"—do you recollect that? *Now*, the *Times*, with its kindred prints, that abused you then in the foulest language, would willingly change their tune to any kind of salt-soaping, that would wheedle you into a vote for Bigler. Be on your guard against such friends about Election times.

## THAT CIRCULAR.

The "Taylor Whig Circular," was no go. It was rather too flimsy a disguise, and too soft a document to send to any intelligent people. The vote in Congress, 95 Locofocos against Protection, and all the Whigs, except 2, from North Carolina for Protection, gives the lie direct to all such documents.

## THE HON. ROBERT J. WALKER,

The author of the Tariff of 1846 is in England, receiving the congratulations of the Lords and Nobility of the Kingdom, for having recommended the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, and substituting the British Bill of 1846 in its stead.

## SET 'EM UP

California has raked down one BIGLER by giving several thousand majority for his Whig competitor for Governor—we expect to see Pennsylvania knock the pin-feathers out of another, next Tuesday.

## TURN OUT! TURN OUT!

The most important of all things now claiming attention, fellow Whigs, is, THAT EVERY WHIG VOTE IN THE STATE BE POLLED. Do not, we beseech you, as you desire success, neglect to rally the LAST MAN. Rain or shine, fair weather or foul, spare no pains to

**POLL EVERY VOTE**

in your several districts. There is no way of calculating the importance of a single vote. If you are defeated, remember you are destined to suffer INCREASED TAXATION, and all the ills of Locofoco State rule. Turn out, then, fellow Whigs, and exert to the utmost your noble energies to get the lukewarm and indifferent, the old and decrepid, TO THE POLLS. The loss of ONE VOTE may give the ascendency in the State to our opponents, and thereby put a stop to the wise and salutary measures of GOV. JOHNSTON. Remember this then, and

**POLL EVERY VOTE.**

at whatever trouble or expense. This is the great matter now to be attended to—the crowning act of all our labors.

## VOTERS OF SCHUYLKILL,

REMEMBER that a modification of the Tariff, affording increased duties on Coal and Iron was rejected in Congress last session by EVERY LOCOFOCO, BUT FIVE, VOTING AGANST PROTECTION, AND EVERY WHIG, BUT TWO, VOTING FOR IT!!!—See Journal of the House, Saturday September 17th, 1850.

REMEMBER that WM. F. JOHNSTON has reduced the public Debt of Pennsylvania—SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE THOUSAND, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO DOLLARS AND NINETY-EIGHT CENTS, ($659,122 98)—See Governor's Proclamation, April 10th, 1849, with the signatures of A. Russel, Locofoco Secretary of State and Gen. Bickel, Locofoco State Treasurer, testifying, *on oath*, to the above Statement.

REMEMBER that John A. Gamble and Israel Painter, LOCOFOCO Canal Commissioners, recommended that "infamous tax on Coal;" and all similar suggestions have invariably originated from that party—not one can anywhere be found coming from the Whigs.—See Journal of the Revenue Commissioners, pages 17 and 32.

## JUDGE CAMPBELL

The editor of the Sunbury *American, a Locofoco paper*, writes from Philadelphia under date of Sept. 29, 1851, as follows:

"The Judiciary election is still more complicated. It is pretty certain that Judge Kelly (democrat) will beat the regularly nominated candidate. Judge Kelly's nomination was defeated by the friends of Judge Campbell. The election of Judge Campbell is looked upon here as extremely doubtful by his own friends. In the city and county he will be beaten from 6,000 to 8,000 votes.—It is a fact that I have met with but two or three democrats, out of at least twenty, who are in his favor, and these were trading politicians. One indeed, replied to me that the intelligent democrats, and those who thought they knew more than their neighbors, were generally opposed to him. His utter incompetency is here a matter notorious and undoubted."

☞ So it appears that the Locofocos intend cutting Judge Campbell pretty strongly in the city and county.

## WHIGS!

Remember that in every well-contested election, that has taken place in Pennsylvania within the last fourteen years, ONE VOTE IN EACH SCHOOL DISTRICT, in the State, would have CHANGED THE RESULT. See, therefore, the importance of getting out EVERY VOTE.

## BIGLER AT HOME.

A gentleman, from Clearfield a few days ago, offered to bet $100, that Johnston would get a majority in Clearfield County, the home of Bigler, and which has heretofore given from 400 to 450 majority for Locofoceism.

# Local Affairs.

☞ *Young Men's Whig Association.*—Thompson's Hall Oct. 5th, 1851.—The Association was called to order at the usual hour by Geo. Daniel Lauer, President.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The Secretary read a letter from Morton McMichael, informing the Association that he would address the citizens of Pottsville, on Monday, the 13th inst. Letters from O. H. Wheeler, and G. L. Traugh, Esqs., were also read.

G. H. McCabe, Esq., of Tamaqua, addressed the Club, calling upon the Young Whigs to be active and faithful, and promising them success. He gave a cheering account of the prospects of victory, at Tamaqua, and called upon the citizens of Pottsville to do their whole duty on the 14th. His address was listened to with hearty cheers.

Mr. Bancroft, Esq., of Danville, was then introduced. He exposed the inconsistent, and, in some cases, the desperate means resorted to by the Locofocos in the present contest. From a personal acquaintance with BIGLER, he honestly believed him incompetent for the duties of the post he aspired to. His manner of canvassing was anything but fair and honorable. His views on some of the leading questions of the day were equivocal and even contradictory in different parts of the State, and in a recent speech he had the impudence to charge the death of the lamented Gorsuch upon Governor JOHNSTON.

Mr. B. then alluded to the forged Proclamation—it originated in New Holland, Fulton county, but, like many other Locofoco humbugs, it had exploded without doing any damage. Mr. B.'s accounts of the result that may be expected from the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna, were most flattering—JOHNSTON will receive quite as full a vote in that quarter, as he had in '48. Mr. B. lately visited Clearfield county, (BIGLER'S home) and he was assured from undoubted authority that he (BIGLER) would not get his party vote *there*.

On Motion, the meeting adjourned, with six rousing cheers for the Speakers.

WM. L. WHITNEY, Secretary.

☞ *New Attraction.*—Our young friend Heaton has lately removed his Watch and Jewelry establishment to the corner of Market and Centre Sts. The stand is a capital one, both for convenience to the public and personal advantage to the Proprietor. He has a full assortment of both the useful and ornamental," and that, too, of the first quality and latest style. Mr. Heaton is a young man recently started in business, but has ever manifested an industry and enterprise that always merit encouragement. Those who need articles in his line should give him a call. He will be found accommodating, and always glad to see his friends. Read his advertisement, in another column, and judge of his outfit for yourselves.

☞ *What we are doing.*—The Whigs have held large and enthusiastic meetings almost every evening during the week; in the towns in this vicinty. Large delegations have always attended from Pottsville. On Thursday evening there was a glorious demonstration at Port Carbon. Among the several excellent speakers present, Hon. Charles W. Pitman addressed the meeting. He will also address a meeting at Pinegrove this afternoon, at Tremont to-night, and at St. Clair on Monday evening. Morton McMichael, Esq., of Philadelphia, will speak at the meeting, to be held in Pottsville on Monday evening. Be up and doing, friend—a few more days and with active efforts on your part, a glorious victory is assuredly ours.

☞ *Literary Society.*—The Hall was crowded on Wednesday evening. Col. Patterson's lecture was truly eloquent, yet practical and most comprehensive. Subject, the elements of American character. We regret to say that he has declined its publication—our readers lose a very rich treat. Gen. Clement lectures next evening. There is no need to insist upon our citizens turning out—the meetings are always well attended.

☞ *Arrived.*—Welch's Circus is in town, as almost every body knows, for, we understand, there was a general turn-out yesterday to "see the elephant." They exhibit this afternoon and evening. Go early, for there is sure to be a rush.

## HUZZA, HUZZA, THE MINERS RISING.

SUNG BY THE JUNIOR WHIGS OF POTTSVILLE.

*Air—Old Dan Tucker.*

From Pottsville, at the dawn of day,
The Whigs set out on their joyous way,
With flags unfurled—our mountains rung,
With the merry notes of the songs we sung.
CHORUS—Huzza, Huzza, the Miners rising,
Huzza, Huzza, the Miners rising,
Huzza, Huzza, the Miners rising,
For JOHNSTON, and its not surprising.

First, from old Blythe, there came a swarm—
If their valley's cold, their hearts are warm—
Their flags were floating, light and free,
For JOHNSTON'S name brings Victory.
CHORUS—Huzza, huzza, the Miners rising, &c.

From Minersville, the brave and true,
Shook from their garments the dew,
And swore they were uncommon set yet,
For they boast the star that never set.
CHORUS—Huzza, Huzza, the Miners rising, &c.

Tamaqua next passed in review,
They were a noble, happy crew,
They made the valley, hill and plain
Re-echo with their shouts again.
CHORUS—Huzza, huzza, the Miners rising, &c.

The Schuylkill boys are wide awake,
They come from valley, hill and brake,
And the song they sing, where'er they roam,
Is, huzza for JOHNSTON, SCOTT and STROHM.
CHORUS—Huzza, huzza, the Miners rising, &c.

We have seen poor Francis take the gag,
And jump astride a Free Trade nag,
But we'll believe his trash no more,
Since his orchard Speech in forty-four.
CHORUS—Huzza, huzza, the Miners rising, &c

Judge Palmer, once put in the licks,
About the Tariff of forty-six—
And George M. Dallas did proclaim,
A traitor—now he is the same.
CHORUS—Huzza, huzza, the Miners rising, &c.

'Tis strange the Locos have forgot—
They swore, George Dallas he was bought
By Free Trade men, and British Gold—
We fancy now the Party's sold.
CHORUS—Huzza, huzza, the Miners rising, &c.

Now here's to JOHNSTON and JOHN STROHM,
Bill and his Raft may stay at home,
On Tuesday next he'll hear the roar.
Of the breakers, up Salt River's shore.
CHORUS—Huzza, huzza, the Miners rising, &c.


ALL MEDICINES should be prepared by a Physician. Dr. J. S. ROSE'S Celebrated Family Medicines, prepared by himself, at his Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. J. S. Rose is an honorary member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, and graduated, in 1820, from the University of Pennsylvania, under the guidance of the truly eminent Professors, Physick, Chapman, Gibson, Chaz. James, and Hare—names celebrated for Medical science—and having had daily intercourse and consultation with those distinguished physicians, respecting diseases of all kinds, and the proper remedies therefor, and being solicited by thousands of his patients to put up his preparations, he now offers to the public, as the results of his experience for the past thirty years, the following Valuable Family Medicines, each one suited to a specific disease:

Expectorant or Cough Syrup, for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Lung diseases. It cures Consumption when taken in time. In 50 cents and $1 bottles.

Alterative or Blood Purifyer, for Scrofula, Old Eruptions, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or a Constitution impaired by the use of Mercury. $1 per bottle.

Carminative Balsam, for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Bowel Complaints, and Dysentery. 25 cents.

Vermifuge or Worm-Killer, a safe, sure, and reliable expeller of Worms. 25 cents.

Alterative or Family Pills, for Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and Indigestion. 25 cents

Golden Pills, for Falling of the Womb, Female Weakness, Debility, and Relaxation. 50 cents.

Female Pills, a valuable remedy for Female complaints. Superior to Hooper's Pills. 25 cents.

Rheumatic Compound, an internal remedy for Rheumatism, either acute or chronic. 50 cents.

Dyspeptic Compound, a sure cure for Dyspepsia, as thousands of persons can testify. 50 cents.

Magic Liniment, for Rheumatism, Tooth-ache, Sprains and all pains of the body. 25 cents.

Tonic Mixture, for Chills, Fevers, and general debility. A never failing remedy. 50 cents.

*Compound Extract of Buchu, for all diseases of the* Kidneys and Bladder. 50 cents.

Croup Syrup. This remedy is never known to fail, and has saved thousands of children. 25 cents.

Hair Tonic, to prevent Baldness, &c. Highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick. 50 cents.

Astringent Compound, for Spitting Blood, Flooding, and all Bloody Discharges. 50 cents.

Nervous Cordial, for all Nervous conditions of the System, Neuralgia, &c. &c. 50 cents.

Pile Ointment; will cure in from 12 to 16 applications. 50 cents.

Eye and Tetter Ointments. Sure remedies. 25 cents.

Eye Water and Strengthening Plasters. Superior to all others. 25 cents.

For sale at B. BANNAN'S Bookstore.

ERYSIPELAS, OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are an easy, safe and certain cure for Erysipelas, because they purge from the body those poisonous humors which are the cause of St. Anthony's Fire and every other malady. From four to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken once in twenty-four hours, at night on going to bed, will in a short time make a perfect cure of the most obstinate attack of Erysipelas; at the same time the digestion will be improved, and the blood so completely purified that all kinds of inflammation and pain will be driven from the body, and health and vigor will be given to the whole frame.

*Beware of Counterfeits.* The genuine is for sale by T. F. BEATTY & Co., J. G. BROWN, and D. N. HEISLER, Pottsville; and by the Agents given in another column. Wholesale Office, 169 Race Street, Phila.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH COUGHS, Colds Whooping Cough or any Pulmonary Affections, would do well to procure some of Hughes' Expectorant. It is a safe and speedy and certain remedy. See Advertisement in another column.


## POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE JOURNAL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat Flour, bbl. | $5 00 | Dr'd peaches pair'd. | $7 00 |
| Rye do do | 3 50 | do do unpar'd | 1 75 |
| Wheat, bushel | 85 a 90 | Dr'd apples paired | 1 25 |
| Corn, do | 70 | Eggs, dozen | 13 |
| Oats, do | 40 | Butter, lb. | 18 |
| Potatoes, do | 55 | Shoulders, do | 8 |
| Timothy seed, do | 2 25 | Hams, do | 9 to 10 |
| Clover do | 5 00 | Hay, ton | 14 50 |
| | | Plaster, do | 5 00 |

OBITUARY.

DIED, on the city of Philadelphia, on Tues