Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 9.

B. BANNAN, Editor and Proprietor:
C. LITTLE, Associate Editor.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT,

Of New Jersey.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,

Of North Carolina.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

JAMES POLLOCK, SAMUEL E. PURVIANCE,
ALEXANDER E. BROWN.

DISTRICT ELECTORS,

Districts.		*Districts.*	
1.	WM. F. HUGHES,	13.	N. MIDDLESWARTH,
2.	JAMES TRAQUAIR,	14.	J. H. CAMPBELL,
3.	JOHN W STOKES,	15.	JAMES D. PAXTON,
4.	JOHN P. VERREE,	16.	J. K. DAVIDSON,
5.	S. MCILVAINE,	17.	JOHN WILLIAMSON,
6.	J. W. FULLER,	18.	RALPH DRAKE,
7.	JAMES PESHINE,	19.	JOHN LINTON,
8.	JOHN SHEAFFER,	20.	A. ROBERTSON
9.	JACOB MARSHALL,	21.	T. J. BIGHAM,
10.	C. P. WALLER,	22.	LEWIS R. LORD,
11.	DAVID ALTON,	23.	CHRIST. MEYERS,
12.	MARLON C. MERCUR,	24.	DORMAN PHELPS,

THE WHIG TICKET.

COL.'S D. KREBS & C. M. STRAUB.

WHIGS, BE AT YOUR POST!

Next Tuesday, the people of Pennsylvania will again be called on to exercise their right of choice in the selection of State and County officers. The Election is an important one. A member of the Canal Board, Congressional Representatives and a Judge of the Supreme Court are to be chosen, besides the County officers. We beg leave, in consideration of the important interests at stake, to address a last appeal to our Whig friends throughout the County.

It has been universally conceded by both parties, since the nomination, that the men selected by the Whigs to represent our County interests are both able and worthy. The ticket throughout is unexceptionable. It must and will unite the whole strength of the Whig party, both from the peculiar fitness of the candidates for the respective offices they aspire to, as well as from the general satisfaction with which the complimentary distribution of the several selections has everywhere been received. They were certainly well and wisely chosen. There is not the slightest disaffection or schism of any kind in the party to interfere with the strength of the ticket and it only requires a full vote to secure a triumphant victory.

Our candidates are well known throughout the County, and wherever known they are respected. They are men of reputable standing, upright and honorable, both in private and public life. No one, be his political preferences what they may, can say aught against any one of them, by way of disqualification to his election. Beginning with our nomination for the State Senate, John HENDRICKS, down to the last man on the ticket, there is not one against whom a finger can be raised—they are all honorable, intelligent and universally respected citizens. It would be difficult to select a County ticket that would better, if as well, please the whole party or do more credit to the County, in the event of their election. This is no empty or boastful eulogium—it is what every Whig believes and what every honest man of both parties must acknowledge.

A few lines now about the Congressional candidates. So far, we have not said one word of disparagement to our opponents, nor do we intend to. If the character and qualifications of our own candidates can only be sustained by blackening and traducing those of our adversaries, we had rather have nothing to do with their support: but, thanks to the wisdom of our County Convention, that made the nominations, our men need no such backing up as that. Their good names speak for themselves, and we are sure they will not suffer by comparison with any others.—Our object is simply to present the rightful claims of the several candidates, and to show the duty and the *policy* of the Whigs of the County, in their support.

As we have before said, it were almost positive folly to expect the success of any Whig candidate for Congress in this District, strongly Locofoco, as the vote of last Fall showed it to be—hence the "better part of valor"—discretion—exercised by our Conferees in making no nomination. The main object of the Whigs now is to secure a Congress favorable to Protective principles.—Either Whigs must be elected or others, who, from their peculiar relations to partizan authority, will dare support those principles. This question, so vitally important to the prosperity of our leading interests, should overshadow every other in Pennsylvania, and compromise for a time our cherished party affinities. Col. KREBS presents himself as an independent candidate, pledged to the support of the Protective policy. This he is bound, under any and all circumstances, to advocate and support. It is his *interest* as well as his duty so to act; for failing to carry out his pledges, he not only forfeits his word, as a man of honor, but he irremediably destroys his political prospects with both parties. He is elected, if elected at all, as a Tariff candidate, and he must consequently act as a Tariff Representative; otherwise he falls with the bitterest denunciations from the party that elevated him to office and head, and certainly as little cared for by either of the leading political parties.—Besides, men thus chosen to office are not required to violate their pledges—it is understood they have certain peculiar obligations to fulfill for their constituents, and it were a downright insult to tempt them to so gross neglect of duty. Col. KREBS has, therefore, every incentive—gratitude, duty and self-preservation, politically considered—to render him faithful in his pledged devotion to Protective principles.

Col. STRAUB stands in a very different position. He has been nominated and is supported by his party—a party, nationally considered, one of whose prominent characteristics is opposition to the Protective policy and the earnest and practical advocacy of Free Trade doctrines. He is, therefore, equally bound to carry out their measures, the measures of the Locofoco party, without any distinctive regard to the sectional prejudices of his constituents or his own personal convictions. It matters not what promises he may make now, (we in this Region each but recently learned the value of Locofoco promises,) or how much the friend of protection he may declare himself here; as a member of the Free Trade party, and as a thorough-going partizan, he must necessarily fall in with the popular current of his new Free Trade members, and co-operate with them in their dominant party measures. This is only natural and, in some respects, it is right.

But we have another objection to Colonel STRAUB's election. He has already had a large share of public patronage—he has held several well-paying offices for a number of years, almost consecutively, and he is still in office. He has again and again solicited the votes of our citizens, on the score that each time would be the last he would ask any such favor, but as each succeeding term of office expired, the same electioneering pleading has been repeated, and now we may well ask, where is to be the end of this office-seeking? It must necessarily occupy several months yet, before the business of his present position is settled, and yet he is already before the people for new favors. Such instances of greediness for office, we hope for the credit of both parties, are rare—we doubt if the Col.'s case has a precedent on record in the State. It is but prudent there should be a limit to the extent of popular favor toward one individual, and we believe the people of this County will exercise a proper discretion in the present instance.

As to the candidates for the Supreme Bench and Canal Commissioner, one important suggestion applies with equal force to both—it is unsafe to give exclusive control into the hands of either party. Experience shows that the tendency to corruption, under such circumstances, is almost irresistible. The present mis-management of the Public Works of the State, denounced as it is by both Whigs and Locofocos, is a crying warning against delegating their entire control to one party. Mr. HOFFMAN is an active business man and, if elected, would no doubt prove of efficient service in developing the producing value of the State Works and in restraining and exposing the extravagance and corruption of his fellow members of the Board. It is just such a Canal Commissioner the people need to watch over and guard their property.

The hostility of Judge WOODWARD, (Judge BUFFINGTON, our candidate's opponent,) toward foreigners is notorious. We have previously published and commented on the fact that, in the State Reform Convention, in 1837, he introduced a proposition to exclude all foreigners from voting after 1841. He is, also, openly charged with having at one time said, after the trial of a certain cause, he "*wanted to have nothing more to do with Catholic witnesses and Catholic juries.*" This is testified to by two respectable gentlemen, who heard the remark from Judge WOODWARD's own mouth, Col. JAS. BURNSIDE, of Bellefonte, Centre County, and JAS. B. HUTCHISON, of Manayunk. No man, entertaining such prejudicial notions towards a large and worthy class of our citizens, is fit to assume the responsibilities of any important public station, much less to be chosen to a place on the Supreme Bench.

In conclusion, we have a word—and only a word—to say to the Whigs of the County, touching their duty on Tuesday next. Our prospects are in every way cheering. It is notorious that a favorable re-action toward the Whig cause has taken place in our midst, on account of the false promises and forfeited pledges of the Locofoco leaders last Fall—a general apathy, comparatively, pervades the enemy's camp. Now is the time to strike the fatal blow—let there be a full turn-out of the Whig vote throughout the County—union and harmony already prevail in our ranks—and the day is assuredly ours.

"HYPOCRITICAL CANTING."

Is the Tariff an "Exploded Idea"?

Among the topics introduced, and upon which the greatest stress was laid, by the Whig orators on Saturday last, was the tariff question. Ruin, devastation, and every other conceivable catastrophe was depicted in lifelike colors, and all, too, attributed to *Locofoco* policy. * * * No more need be said, we are sure, to intelligent thinking men, to establish the hypocritical canting of Whig editors and orators upon this question of protection. * * * The promises of Whig orators and Whig editors, they know go for just nothing at all, &c., &c.—*Register, Oct. 2.*

A young aspirant for Congressional fame once, in order to prove his boldness and at the same time display his eloquence, made a long and abusive attack upon the eccentric John Randolph. At the conclusion of this voluminous address, the hero of Roanake arose and, stretching his long, nervous arm towards the embryo orator, with a half inquiring, half contemptuous look, thus replied: "*Mr. Speaker, who is that?*"

Mere assertions, unsustained by facts, are as useless in politics as on any other subject. The Whigs are charged with everlastingly "canting" on the Tariff. True, we do have a good deal to say about it and; so long as Locofoco Free Trade continues to foster the manufactures of Europe to the direct neglect and ruin of our own, we shall have a fruitful subject of it; and, moreover, we promise to persist in our "canting," week after week and year after year, to the great annoyance of Free Traders and the Locofoco party generally, till that infamous doctrine is changed for the Protective policy—the true and only policy worthy of American advocacy.

We have, again and again, published statistics, taken from the official records, showing in the plainest and most undeniable manner the positive pecuniary loss to this country occasioned by the present Tariff, under which foreign goods, made by cheap European labor are imported and sold in our markets at lower prices than they can be manufactured here; thus crushing the business spirit and manufacturing enterprise of our people, and draining our specie to pay for imported goods, we could as well and, in some cases, better manufacture at home. And to back this, we have, week after week given instances of the breaking up of our Furnaces and Rolling Mills and various other manufacturing establishments all over the country, in direct confirmation of the ruinous effects of Free Trade. True, business has gone on, and moneyed men continue to invest their spare capital, here and there, in manufacturing establishments, hoping, either on the strength of Locofoco promises or in a change of public sentiment, for some speedy reform in our Tariff regulations; but it must be borne in mind than men will strive to make a living under any circumstances, and that our people are celebrated as the most active and enterprising population in the world; and no one, who cares to risk his opinion, will pretend to say that the present condition of our trade and manufactures and the prosperity of the country will at all compare with what it would have been, had they been properly fostered by Governmental protection.

This is a question of great national importance—it affects the most vital interests of the country and either one or the other system of Tariff regulations is radically wrong. Now, which it is we think the experience of the past five years has fully shown. We append a few extracts from notices immediately bearing on this subject that have lately appeared in our colums; and after carefully reading them, we want to know what honest man, with common sense enough to form an opinion, can call the Tariff an "exploded idea" or pronounce its advocacy "hypocritical canting." It will also be seen that we are not speculative theorists, but we speak by the book—here are the documents, examine for yourselves:

Effects of Locofoco Rule.—The Sheriff of Clarion county advertises that he will offer for sale on the first day of May, *sixty-nine* separate pieces of real estate, embracing NINE furnaces, several mills, and many well improved farms. The description fills nearly six columns of the Clarion *Register.*

Significant Facts.—Two of the iron works which carried off the premiums at the World's Fair, for iron, have ceased operation—Messrs. Forsyth & Son, of Chester co., and Moore & Hoeven, of Norristown. Messrs. Potts, of Norristown, whose iron received a prize medal of the same kind, continue in operation.

The Extensive iron works at Boonton, New Jersey, are to be sold at sheriff's sale, as we learn from the Newark *Advertiser.* They were commenced soon after the passage of the Tariff of 1828, and during their existence have paid out about $250,000 per annum for labor; afforded a market for 20,000 tons of coal annually, besides large quantities of provisions. They were capable of making from 6 to 8,000 tons of bar iron, or 100,000 casks of nails per annum, and had all the best facilities of power, machinery and transportation, but yet could not survive. The reason, it is needless to say, is to be found in the ruinous operation of the present Tariff.

More Free Trade Ruin.—The Workingmen's Nail Factory, of Phœnixville, Chester county, has closed operations, after holding out only twelve or fifteen months—the proprietors finding it impossible to sustain themselves, in competition with the cheap labor and low prices of the imported articles of British manufacture, sold in our markets. This establishment, it will be recollected, was started by the combined capital of a number of associated practitical workmen, having every advantage of a favorable location, good machinery and giving their work *gratis*, and yet the experiment has failed.—So much for Locofoco Free Trade policy (?)

Now, these are but a "drop in the bucket" compared with the number of similar notices we could insert, had we space for them; and we ask in justice to the question and for the information of a community loving and searching for the truth, where can any similar statistics or notices be found in the opposition papers, in support of their favorite doctrine? Can they give us figures to prove that the manufactories of the country—our Rolling Mills, our Furnaces, our Forges, &c., are in a flourishing condition? Or can they show us that the Export of our Breadstuffs compensates for the Import of Iron and other British goods now flooding our markets? Can they bring any one particular instance, from reliable authority, in which Free Trade has benefitted the country? No—not one word can they say, when it comes to *proof*—they can make broad assertions and cry out against Whig "canting," and pronounce Protection an "exploded idea" and all that, but it's all they can do.

One of the strongest arguments for the Tariff of '46, *in advance*, was the large increase of Exports from this country counted on. Locofoco logic reasoned thus,—"England may be the great workshop, from which we will buy our manufactured articles, but America shall become the great farm, from which British laborers must get their bread and meat—we will be the producers, they the consumers of Breadstuffs—they the producers and we the consumers of everything manufactured." Now, to say nothing of the impolicy of thus making our country subservient to British capitalists, the result, as actually developed since, shows that the plan was utterly fallacious and it has signally failed. In '47, Secretary Walker estimated the value of our exported products, for the three succeeding years, '48, '49 and '50, at $1,041,000,000, when the actual amount, as ascertained by official statistics since, was only $400,000,000 or near *six hundred and fifty millions of dollars*, in three years, *less* than Secretary Walker predicted. That was counting the country's "chickens before they were hatched" with a vengeance. Depend upon it, there must have been some "metal more attractive" than the country's weal to have so obscured the Secretary's prophetic vision, as to cause him such a mistake as this. And yet the party still stick to this monstrous doctrine! They openly advocate its continuance and their members in Congress vote to sustain it, notwithstanding that experience thus incontestably proves it wrong.

We have yet another table to submit to our reader's examination. We have, also, published it before, but it bears so strongly on the point, we cannot forbear its re-insertion. It is taken from the last Commerce and Navigation Report for 1851, as compared with similar statistics of 1850. It reads thus:

"The aggregate importations for 1850 amounted in value to $178,138,318; those of 1851, to $216,224,582. From England and her possessions in 1850 the importations were $85,117,477; in 1851 we find they had increased to $105,323,079—being an increase in a single year of $20,205,602.

The imports of Iron are as follows:

	1850.	1851.
Iron, pig, cwt.	1,497,487	1,344,990
" old and scrap, do.	202,090	167,905
" bar, rolled, do.	4,959,022	5,086,039
" bar, other, do.	294,132	408,973
" sheet, lbs.	23,904,226	33,525,689
" castings, solid, do.	2,896,936	479,357
" nails, do.	2,656,786	2,692,505
" chain cables, do.	10,990,355	11,286,932

Contrasted with this increase in the Imports of the country, we submit the following facts, exhibiting the action of the Tariff of 1846, in robbing our country of the precious metals to pay for manufactures of other countries, while our own are doomed to abandonment. The exports of specie from the port of New York to Europe for 1850 and 1851 are as follows:

Months.	1850.	1851.
January,	$90,361	$1,266,281
February,	278,703	1,007,689
March,	172,097	2,368,851
April,	290,407	3,482,182
May,	741,735	4,506,135
June,	880,434	6,462,362
July,	1,518,080	6,004,170
August,	1,441,736	2,673,444
September,	1,003,918	3,490,142
October,	1,421,328	1,779,707
November,	605,394	5,013,996
December,	1,208,760	5,668,225
Total	$9,082,948	$43,743,208

This shows an increase in 1851 of about $34,000,000 over that of 1850! So much for crippling home manufacturers, buying abroad, and contracting debts which demand immense amounts of coin, leaving the country very much drained of a specie circulation.

We thus lay these *facts* before the people and leave them to decide whether Whig advocacy of "this question of Protection" is mere "hypocritical cant." If after their consideration, they conclude otherwise and think that the present system is a wrong one and ought to be changed, we beg to call their attention to the only remaining remedy—a Protective Congress. This we must have before there is any hope of governmental Protection for our suffering interests. Pennsylvania is deeply interested in this matter and it is to her that the whole country will now look for the first step toward this much desired consummation, in pulling down the strongholds of Locofocoism. Let voters think of this, when they come to the polls next Tuesday, and remember the responsibilities they are under for the good of the nation.

DESPERATE.

A German Paper published in this Borough, on Thursday last, attacks Messrs. HAMMER and HENDRICKS, and charges them with being in favor of the Maine Liquor Law. For ourselves, we would remark that we never asked the question whether they were in favor of such a law or not—nor is it true that they belong to any Temperance Society, as far as we are aware. We have purposely refrained, and so have also the friends of Temperance, from raising Temperance issues in the present election, and it only shows the desperation to which our opponents are driven, when they drag in questions which they always *professed to deprecate so much.* Poor fellows, we really pity them—for they will be licked so bad, as one of their own party informed us the other day, that they will not know who "struck them."

☞ OLE BULL IN WILLIAMSPORT.—On the arrival of the great Norwegian Violinist in Williamsport, on the 20th ult., a large town meeting was called and a spirited reception given him. Complimentary resolutions were passed, and an intimation expressed of a desire to hear him play. Mr. Bull kindly consented and gave a free concert—of course, there was a crowd to hear him. The performace is represented to have been, like all his other entertainments, splendid. A citizen of the place, during his stay, presented him with a handsome span of horses.

☞ THURSDAY, the 28th inst., has been fixed for a grand Whig celebration at Valley Forge.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Agricultural Exhibition.*—The Schuylkill County Agricultural Society proposes to hold its *first Annual Exhibition* at the public house of Mr. JAMES LESSIG, in North Manheim Township, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th of October, 1852, to which all persons are invited everywhere who feel an interest in the subject.

The Society especially invites the Mothers and Daughters, and the Ladies in general, to attend the Fair, and solicits their contributions of taste and industry to give beauty and interest to the Exhibition.

List of Premiums:

For the best Milch Cow,	$1 00
" Second best do.,	2 00
" Best Bull,	3 00
" Second best do.,	2 00
" Best Heifer, 1 to 2 years old,	2 00
" " Calf, under 1 year old,	1 00
Horses.	
" Best Stallion,	5 00
" Brood Mare,	3 00
" Best Horse or Mare,	3 00
Sheep.	
" Best Buck, fine wool,	2 00
" " Ewe, do.,	1 00
Swine.	
" Best Boar, 1 year old,	2 00
" " Breeding Sow, 1 yr. old,	1 00
" " Lot of Pigs,	1 00
Poultry.	
" Best pair of Turkeys,	1 00
" " " Ducks,	1 00
" " " Shanghai Fowls,	1 00
" " " Jersey Blues,	1 00
" " " Cochin Chins,	1 00
" " " Any other breed,	1 00
Agricultural Productions of Field Crops.	
" Best Acre of Corn,	2 00
" " " Wheat,	2 00
" " Bushel of white Wheat,	1 00
" " " Yellow do.,	1 00
" " " Corn,	1 00
" " Acre of Potatoes,	2 00
" " Bushel of Potatoes,	1 00
" " Lot of Vegetables,	2 00
Agricultural Implements and Machinery.	
" " Best Plough,	2 00
" " Cultivator,	2 00
" " Harrow,	1 00
" " Subsoil Plough,	1 00
" " Horse Power,	3 00
" " Fanning Mill,	3 00
" " Corn Stalk Cutter,	2 00
" " Straw or Hay do.,	1 00
" " Lot and largest variety of Agricultural Implements and Machinery,	5 00
Ladies' Department.—Dairy and Household Manufactures.	
" Best 5 pounds Butter,	2 00
" " Second 5 pounds do.,	1 00
" " Needlework,	1 00
" " Knitting,	1 00
Ploughing Match.	
The Ploughing Match will take place on the 28th, at ten o'clock, A. M.	
" Best Ploughman,	2 00
" " Second do.,	1 00

Discretionary Premiums will be awarded for meritorious articles not enumerated in the above list.

Regulations of the Fair.

1. All the members of the Society, whose dues are paid, and all who shall become members previous to or at the Fair, will be furnished with badges, which will admit the person and members of his family to the Exhibition at all times during the continuance of the Fair.

2. Tickets to admit a single person 12½ cents.

3. All Exhibitors at the Fair must become members of the Society (excepting those exhibiting Machinery and Implements from a distance), and have their animals or articles entered at the Business Office.

4. All who intend to compete for premiums at the Fair should have their animals or articles on the ground without fail on or before the first day of Exhibition, and no animal or article entered for exhibition can be taken away before the close of the Fair, or no premium will be paid for the same.

5. Animals or articles entered for exhibition will have cards attached with No. as entered, name of article, name of exhibitor and residence.

The Address will be delivered on the 28th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. By Order of the Society,

J. S. KELLER, *Rec. Sec't.*

☞ *The Clay Monument.*—We observe that the handsome tribute of respect, now being erected in this place to the memory of HENRY CLAY, is beginning, as it deserves, to attract attention abroad. We copy the following complimentary notice from the Philadelphia *North American*:

"We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following description of the Monument about to be erected in the Borough of Pottsville. The design is drawn by F. HEWSON, Esq. The statute, a correct likeness of HENRY CLAY, to be furnished from the celebrated ornamental iron works of Mr. ROBERT WOOD, of this city, is of cast iron.

The model is being prepared by Mr. WOOD's principal artist and sculptor, H. WESCHE, Esq., a pupil of the distinguished Schanthaler and Cornelius, whose reputation obtained to a high degree of excellence in Europe prior to his engagement with Mr. WOOD, to whom he was introduced some three years since, by the highly celebrated Von Siebald, St. Martin near Boppare on the Rhein, who, in his flattering letter of introduction, congratulated the new world that Mr. WESCHE designed to devote his talents and active life to the promotion of the arts in this country:

"In a late visit to Pottsville, I was much gratified to witness the public spirit and noble patriotism evinced by the citizens of that place and surrounding country, in erecting a beautiful cast iron monument to the memory of HENRY CLAY, which is now being reared on a beautiful and commanding eminence, near the centre of the Borough.

"I made some inquiry of the persons who have charge of the matter, and learned that the design of the monument, as drawn by F. HEWSON, Esq., and adopted by the committee, is as follows:

"The statute is to be a correct likeness of the great Statesman, and made of cast iron, fifteen feet in height, and will stand upon a Grecian Doric column, also of cast iron, starting from a base or conglomerate rock. The whole height of column and statue 34 feet, (above the neat lines) being 133 feet above the side-walk, on Centre street, with the following inscription on the face of the monument:

"*In honor of*

HENRY CLAY,

"America's great Orator, Statesman and Patriot. This monument was erected by the Citizens of Schuylkill County, and bequeathed to their children, as a record of their gratitude for his illustrious services, which brought peace, prosperity and glory to his country."

A TRIBUTE OF AFFECTION

for his virtues which adorned his useful life, and won for his imperishable name the respect and affection of mankind."

"I also visited Monument Hill, and found the stone-cutters and masons busily engaged in laying the foundation, on which is to be reared this noble structure, and was informed that the cast iron work for the column was being made at the foundries in the Borough, and the statute was contracted for, and to be turnished at the earliest possible time, by Mr. ROBERT WOOD, from his ornamental iron works on Ridge Road, Philadelphia.

"And what was equally important, I was told that the funds necessary to its final completion could be most readily collected, the subscriptions being of small amount, in order to give all an opportunity of contributing. The merchants and workingmen are vieing with each other in making up the largest contributions from their mines and workshops.

"How gratifying such a spectacle is to the patriot, to see the working men of a community anxious to proclaim, by their united efforts in the erection of such mementoes, their gratitude and affection for one who has done so much to promote their own and the universal interest of mankind.—And, let me ask, where will you find more of this noble trait of character in the whole Commonwealth of Pennsylvania than among the citizens of Schuylkill County? So far as I have observed, others talk, while they act. If I am not mistaken, there has been no movement of the kind anywhere else in Pennsylvania, and yet the services rendered by that illustrious patriot and statesman to make Pennsylvania what she now is, and what she is destined to be, are sufficient to erect monuments to his memory in every county in the State.

"I was also shown a beautiful drawing of the ground and plan of the monument, which is intended to be lithographed and distributed among the contributors to this noble work, which will make a beautiful picture, alike worthy of the architect who planned the design, and the artist that sketched the view.

"In conclusion, permit me to say, in the example here set by the enterprising people of Pottsville, it will be gratifying to see other towns and villages following, until every county in the State shall point to her monument, erected to the memory of HENRY CLAY, America's brightest ornament and most honored son. E. D. N."

Philadelphia, August 15th, 1852.

☞ *Fatal Accident.*—An unknown man was killed on the Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road on Tuesday evening, at Stony Creek, in this County. He was, no doubt, a German, and from a French pass, which he had in his pocket, could have been but a short time in the country. This Pass would give him the name of KEMPH.—His clothes are also marked with the initials J. and K. He went from Schuylkill Haven the same morning on a Coal-Train to Hamburg, to get his clothes, which he had previously left there, and was returning with them on foot. He stood on one track looking at a train of Cars going down, when a single Locomotive coming up on the other track ran over him, a short curve in the road preventing the Engineer from seeing him until too near him to stop. Any information desired by his friends (if he has any) relating to the disposition of the body and clothing, can be obtained by enquiring at the office of the Coroner, Schuylkill Haven.

☞ *Steam Engine.*—

Fasten me down with an iron band,
Be sure of your curb and rein,
For I scorn the might of your puny hand,
As the tempest scorns the main.

J. WREN & BROTHERS take this opportunity of returning their kindest thanks to the business community, for the many favors shown to them, while discharging their duties as Founders and Machinists. All contracts and work entrusted to their care have been discharged with an eye to durability and also economy. We would now invite all those in want of machinery to our new works, fronting on Norwegian and between Railroad and Coal streets, in this Boro', known as the "Washington Works," where we are prepared to execute all orders in our line of business, with promptness and on the most reasonable terms. Having erected our works on the most improved plan, suitable for the demands of the Region, and after having paid close attention to the wants of the Coal Mining purposes, all our patterns for Steam Engines, Coal Breakers, Pumps, Rolling, Grist and Saw Mills, and every other kind of castings are made on the most improved plan, always keeping in view that to combine beauty, durability and economy, it cannot fail to give satisfaction to all parties concerned; as it gives scope to the mind of the ambitious and industrious mechanic and corresponds well with the purses of the intelligent community, in which he may labor. These have been our sentiments—they will be our motto still, and we bind ourselves that all work done at our establishment shall be of good material, and made in a workmanlike manner.

We shall be happy to receive the calls of our friends. They have always cheered us on by their encouragement—all we ask now is what we have tried to merit in days gone by. Conscious of the faithful discharge of our duties, we are satisfied to abide by the decision of that business spirit which is characteristic of the business men of Pottsville and the Coal Region.

JOHN Y. WREN,
THOMAS WREN,
JAMES WREN.

☞ *Cadets of Temperance.*—At a stated meeting of the Pottsville Section No. 41 C. of T., held at their Hall on Monday evening, October 4th, 1852, the following officers were elected for the ensuing quarter:—Charles Hay, W. A.; Richard Russel, V. A.; Henry C. Russel, S.; George W. Parvin, S.; Lebbeus W. Bosbyshell, T.; Franklin Lord, A. T.; David Fletcher, G.; John Harlan, Jr., U.; Charles Beck, W.; Charles A. Bosbyshell, A. W. Attest, L. W. BOSBYSHELL, *Sec't.*

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN AFFAIRS.

☞ *The publication* of the *Miscellany* will be discontinued after next week—the editors being about to engage in other business.—The Public School Board difficulties have been settled, and the schools opened last Monday under the superintendance of Mr. RUSH. They want more Female teachers.—A son of JOHN B. KEEFER, the Postmaster, a machinist, while chipping wrought iron, last week, was struck in the right eye by a piece, which threatens the loss of its sight.—Mr. M. M. SAYLOR's house was set on fire by a spark from an engine on Wednesday afternoon, but the flames were suppressed before doing much damage.

TO THE WELSHMEN OF SCHL. CO.

The following is a copy of a Pamphlet in Welsh, which has been circulated in Schuylkill county. A friend has translated the substance of it, which we publish to show what means are resorted to by the opposition:

The author of the Welsh Circular, to the Welsh voters of Schuylkill County, commences by asking who will be the next President? and after some preliminary remarks, admonishes his countrymen to search into the history of the two candidates.

He then goes on and gives the history of the Baltimore Convention, and says that after the delegates had done all that they could for their choice for a nominee, and after all had failed to make a suitable selection, they, as if the spirit of Washington had pervaded the whole assembly, and distinctly pointed them to Franklin Pierce, as the only man which could lead them to victory; and that immediately with one voice the whole delegation proclaimed him the man of their choice.

He then gives the pedigree of Pierce, and the character of Pierce's father, together with the character of the people of New Hampshire, but says nothing of the Constitution of their State.

He goes on and gives an account of his election to the Senate of the United States; the reason of his popularity in his own home and at the Bar; his true character; what sort of Soldier he would make; that Pierce joined the Army as a Private—his return home; that Daniel Webster gave a dinner to his friends on the passage of the Compromise; that he invited Pierce and that he gave Pierce a seat at his table that none other could fill, saying to him your heart is for the perpetuity of the Union.

He then talks of the election of Cincinnatus by the Romans, and he places Pierce and Cincinnatus on equal footing; if he makes any difference between the two, the preponderance is on Pierce's side, and he calls him *our Cincinnatus.* He then gives his manner of living, &c.

He then relates how William Rufus King, his honesty and amiability, how he was received by Louis Philippe and the respect shown him by that king; and that any one looking him in the face is ready to exclaim you will be the Vice-President!

General SCOTT, he says, is a great warrior acknowledged by all; that he is superior to Napoleon or Wellington, but that he is proud and haughty, that he is looked upon as such by the greatest of his own party; that having been so long accustomed to fields of blood, his humanity has left him and his feelings have been benumbed and his heart is hardened; in a word he is totally unfit in consequence of having been a military man for the Presidtncy of the United States; in proof of this he quotes King David and says that he was not permitted to build the Temple because he had slain thousands of his enemies, but that work was reserved for a man of peace, which was accomplished in the days of Solomon.

He then pronounces SCOTT as the most inveterate Nativeist, but says that he now professes great friendship to foreigners; he compares him to the chameleon.

He then introduces a letter dated at Washington Nov. 10th, 1844, signed by SCOTT, setting forth that he is a Nativist; to whom the letter is addressed, he does not say.

He goes on and talks about the falsehoods the Whigs circulate about Pierce.

He then says that the election takes place on the 2d of November; that the Whigs will ask for their votes, but he admonishes his countrymen not to put their trust in them; that their principles are adverse to the interest of the Welsh population—especially to those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows.

He then talks of the County election and calls on his countrymen to rally so as to defeat the Whigs, in order to dishearten them for the Presidential Election.

Col. STRAUB, he says, is a great and good man, an able advocate of the protective policy, full of the milk of kindness; that he gave 28 pounds of flour to a woman at Port Carbon; and that his name is always to be found at the head of charitable lists; in short that he is a pure philanthropist.

That Colonel KREBS obtained his nomination through chicanery and fraud, by a few disaffected Democrats, and relying principally on Whig votes to elect him; that he is a Native, and he calls on the Welsh to remember him at the polls; that Col. STRAUB is not as greedy as Col. KREBS, that he, STRAUB, does not ask for two offices at once, as KREBS does, and that Col. STRAUB always spends freely all he gets by office.

The Whigs, again he says, have mounted their hobby horse, (the Tariff) that there is no truth in them, and that they expect to elect KREBS by gulling the people, for KREBS, he says, never in his life-time advocated a Protective Tariff.

The writer of the above *Locofoco* pamphlet seems to have but a poor opinion of our Welsh population, and his labor is all in vain. The Welshmen of Schuylkill County are too honest and intelligent to be gulled and misled by such a tissue of nonsense and falsehoods as are combined in this lying Locofoco pamphlet.

☞ MURDER AT WILKESBARRE.—Reese Evans, a Welshman, murdered a clothier at Wilkesbarre, named Reese, on Saturday last. Evans had bought some clothing of Reese and enticed him across the river, under the pretence of paying him, when he shot him with a revolver and, this not killing him, beat him to death. He then took about $100 found on the dead body and made his escape to Carbondale, where he was arrested shortly after.

☞ ENTERPRISE.—Perhaps no stronger evidence can be adduced to the intrinsic value and unrivalled usefulness of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, than the fact, that in order to supply the demand the Proprietor has been compelled to build an immense block, occupying a large part of a square on one of our principal thoroughfares, five stories of which are to be occupied by his Laboratory for the preparation of Cherry Pectoral alone. As this article has now won its way to the public favor solely by its success in curing disease, this fact is some comment on its virtue.—*Lowell Adv.*

☞ *General Pierce's* grand-parents were Irish.—*Buffalo Courier.*

All Locofoco candidates get to be Irishmen or Dutchman, or get to have Irish or Dutch fathers or mothers, or at least Irish or Dutch grandfathers or grandmothers, just before election. The Locofocos, according to their own account, haven't offered us an Anglo-Saxon candidate during the last quarter of a century.—*Louisville Journal.*

THE TWO TICKETS.

Choose ye between them, Voters of Schuylkill.

FOR PROTECTION.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

JOSEPH BUFFINGTON,

Of Armstrong County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JACOB HOFFMAN,

Of Berks County.

Independent Tariff Candidate for Congress,

Col. DANIEL KREBS.

Senate,

JOHN HENDRICKS, Esq., of Tamaqua.

Assembly,

Gen. JOHN K. CLEMENT, of Minersville.
Hon. JACOB HAMMER, of Orwigsburg.

County Commissioner,

ISAAC STRAUCH, of North Manheim.

Director of the Poor,

DANIEL M. REBER, of South Manheim.

Auditor,

JOHN A. OTTO, of Barry Township.

Independent Candidate for Sheriff,

Col. JAMES NAGLE, of Pottsville.

FOR FREE TRADE.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,

GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Canal Commissioner,

WILLIAM HOPKINS,

Congress,

CHRISTIAN M. STRAUB,

Senate,

BERNARD REILLY.

Assembly,

SAMUEL HIPPLE,
JOHN HORN.

Sheriff,

NICHOLAS SEITZINGER.

County Commissioner,

GIDEON WHETSTONE.

Director of the Poor,

JOHN REICHARD.

Auditor,

JACOB FRY.

THE STATE WORKS.

Corruption of the Locofoco Canal Board.

From what we have previously said, our readers are pretty well informed of the gross corruption now prevalent in the Locofoco Canal Board and the late outrageous proceeding of leasing the Pennsylvania Railroad to a private company. A suit is now pending in the Supreme Court, on the application of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a *quo warranto* against the Canal Commissioners, to show cause, why they refuse motive power to the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and General MILLER, on the Columbia Railroad, and we shall be greatly disappointed if the history of the affair, upon investigation, does not show it to be as coolly concocted a piece of swindling rascality as ever even Locofoco brains devised.

The public works were designed to cheapen the facilities of transportation and promote our internal commerce. They were intended not so much to enrich the coffers of the State as for the encouragement of business enterprise and the general good of the people; and should they never pay one dollar *directly* into the public treasury, the object of their building may nevertheless be effected in the increased facilities of transportation and travel thus afforded our citizens.

The lease of the Pennsylvania Railroad by the Canal Board to Messrs. Bingham & Dock, a private Company, must, therefore, strike every honest citizen, looking to the general interests of the State, as a most unwarrantable act, and an outrage upon the legitimate rights of the people of Pennsylvania.

The Public Works, under Locofoco management, have already cost the tax-payers of Pennsylvania more than TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS over and above their receipts and original cost. They cost *every year* about ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS more than the revenue derived from them, and they will continue to cost millions more than is received from them as long as the present profligate and reckless system is adopted in their management.

Their control has been *exclusively* in the hands of Locofocos, for a series of years; and the outcry against their present mis-management is so general that even their own party papers bitterly denounce the Board.

Voters of Schuylkill, Whigs and Democrats, you are alike tax-payers—you are annually called on to contribute your pro