

Montrose Democrat.

J. B. McCOLLUM, A. J. GERRITSON, Editors. MONTROSE, PA., Thursday, October 29, 1857.

He was spirited and energetic, and finding that the people he had about him, were disposed not only to ridicule, but to take advantage of his ignorance of country life, he discharged most of them, and worked himself. This, too, went hard. Many times he sat down and wept over the folly that had brot him to this plight. Then his wife really began to be miserable. At first his mind was occupied in the arrangements that were going on in his new home. This and the novelty of the scenes around diverted her attention for a time. Then the birds came and chirped so merrily; and the frogs in the lily pond, not far distant, gave tokens of wonderful glee in the evening. Besides, the forest was getting on their summer dress; and the high shooting leaves, and budding flowers, were gaily and longer. When these things failed to rouse the drooping spirit, books were resorted to for diversion. Still, weariness came, and yet more weariness came; and finally, birds, trees, flowers, and books ceased to charm. Later they became tiresome, and Mrs. Fletcher could think of nothing but the privileges the society and friends she had left behind. Her wild, wild home became abhorrent. She was homesick, and wept bitterly.

She said it, that in a short time, Mr. Fletcher exhausted most of his means, on his farm. The gaudy bubble that flitted before his eyes, when leaving the city, had vanished, and left him a sadder man. It was now evident the farm would not yield him a living. So gathering up what was left, he returned to the place of his nativity, where he was provided with a clerkship, by a relative.

This adventure is a reality, and the trials of the Fletchers were only a little less than those of the Lincoln.

Now suppose Mr. Fletcher had no relatives in the city, to find employment for him, as in the case with many who go there. What would have become of his family in such a contingency? They must live. Perhaps, at first, he would have resorted to questionable means to secure this; then step by step from guilt to crime. Yes, it is want of employment—necessity, which drives two-thirds of those who go to ruin, to the vortex of despair, before they indulge in wrong doing; and had they employment, they would become tolerable, many of them good citizens. And, by neglecting agriculture, government has indirectly aided in producing a fearful amount of crime; and until the philanthropist and economist are alike alarmed for its safety. For, if farm labor was made attractive and remunerative, the idlers of our cities would be drawn to it. If the government would give farms and bounty for improving, establishing agricultural schools, and experimental farms, dignity and success would accrue to those who embark in it. The Fletchers who sought a livelihood in it, and brought capital, enterprise, and taste with them, need not sink for want of knowledge of agriculture, or be driven out by the indolence of an unlettered neighborhood. The beneficial results of such a procedure, on the part of government, can hardly be estimated. The products of the country would double in five years, and crime would almost cease. Instead, government gives the land to soulless corporations, to speculate on. This keeps back improvement, and increases wealth in the hands of a few, and produces corruption among these, and discontent among the many.

Besides, government expends millions in making Commerce profitable, and has long given bounty to manufactures, thereby drawing capital and enterprise into these pursuits. Why not do so in respect to Agriculture? It will afford employment to all the idlers in the land; and who can estimate the good that would flow through it to the nation, if all those were tilling the soil? And all that is necessary to draw them into it is for government to do for it as it has done for commerce and manufactures. Why not do this? The influence of agriculture on society, is better than either of these industrial pursuits, and for this reason too, it deserves every encouragement man and government can give to it.

But when we look at it, as an element to human society, and remember that all must sink without, and that all human progress depends upon it, it is amazing that men and government are so blind to the true interests of the nation and humanity, as to overlook the benefits of this calling, or weaken it, by advancing the interests of others. As all depends on this, all should strive to elevate it.

But no, this great essential, this health-giving, elevating, and laborious employment, fraught, as it is, with so many blessings to all, must be a rack and cruel torture to the Lincoln, and a hideous deformity to the Fletchers. No, the privations of the one, in opening a wilderness, are not enough to deter; and when, by reason of insurmountable difficulties, he cannot pay for the land, it must be sold away from him—improvement, and all—the money taken to advance commerce. And the other can have no return for capital exhausted in efforts to raise the farmers' profession. This is not only untrue, but it is outrageously unjust. Not only crushing in its effects on agriculture, as a pursuit, but invoking ruin on the country at large. Oh, when will men and government be wise!

And now fellow citizens, a few words concerning your duty to your own Agricultural Society.

I do not say too much, when I tell you that it deserves your liveliest sympathies, and most earnest support. It has the prejudices, bickerings, and jealousies, of short sighted ignorance, to contend with; I doubt not, and every intelligent man of the county, whether farmer, mechanic, merchant, lawyer or doctor, owes it to himself and his country, to hold it up by every means in his power. For, just in proportion as the farmer is intelligent, enterprising and prosperous, every other division of society, enjoy the comforts and luxuries of social life. And this is one of the instrumentalities intended to advance this calling, though weak at present, and remote in its influence; yet its tendency is to this end. Above all, aid in making labor attractive, and do your utmost to draw the charms of learning around the tiller of the soil. By so doing, you do more to place on a firm basis our free institutions, than any thing else you can do. Oh, help to raise the farmer to a high social position, we need his beautiful intelligence, his stern integrity, and sagacious intellect, to aid in guiding over the quicksand shoals, and rocks, which threaten on either side our ship of State.

These little county Agricultural Societies, have many inherent difficulties to contend with; and, as often happens in other movements, most of the obstacles come from those who are to be benefited by these organizations. Some of them are started by liberal persons in other callings; and the false training we have, prompts us to attach interested, and sometimes sinister motives, to the public spirit which is thus striving to build us up. Farmers will not start these societies, yet unwisely accuse others for doing it for them. This is impolitic, and is positively wrong. It reminds me of the lame boy who went out with a healthy brother to get apples to eat. Now the apples were on a large tree, and clearly out of reach of the cripple; but he would not agree that his brother should go on the tree, and shake down fruit, because he (the cripple) saw that when up in the tree his brother would have a chance of getting some choice apples for himself. So the lame boy would do without apples, rather than his enterprising brother should have a few better ones for himself; and this is just the kind of wisdom farmers display when they find fault with men in other callings for their efforts in behalf of Agricultural Societies.

Then farmers sometimes complain because premiums are not properly awarded. This is not right. For giving premiums is but a small object in comparison with the great end in view, in standing Agricultural Societies. Matters done up in hurry by their usually are at our fairs, most occasionally result in mistakes; but do not withdraw your support from it, because of these unavoidable errors. When your County has an experimental farm, and fails held on it, these mistakes will not occur. Then the judges like the other officers, and the fixtures, will be permanent. Careful investigators into the merits of all articles presented for competition, and judicious decisions, will follow, and thus all move in harmony. Look over minor defects then, farmers, and press forward to a useful purpose, your Agricultural Society.

Yours, farmers is the great business of life. The world's hopes rest on it. It came from Paradise with man, and was consecrated to his use. It is God's allotted task, and it has blessed man in its inception, and it has blessed him in its growth; and will bless him in its perfection. Be hopeful then, and while the physical man is adorning God's handiwork, filling up the valleys with manna, and covering the mountains with sweetness, let your mental faculties soar upward; and onward, towards those fountains of truth and light "which make glad the city of God."

THE STOPPAGE OF THE MILLS.—THE OPERATIVES RETURNING TO IRELAND.—THE NEWBURYPORT CORRESPONDENT OF THE BOSTON TRAVELER writes on this subject as follows: "We are gratified to learn that every effort will be made to keep our cotton manufacturing in operation, and that, if accommodations are extended by the banks, they will not stop during the winter."

"According to the census of 1850, there were in the New England States 300,000 operatives engaged in manufacturing cotton and woolen goods; in New York 200,000; in Pennsylvania 150,000; and in all other States, 300,000."

Quite a number from our Irish population are returning to Ireland. By industry and economy many of them have acquired means, and in view of the favorable condition of the old country, start off with the determination of spending the remainder of their days at their early homes.

FINANCES IN THE IRISH PROVINCES.—The St. John Leader of the seventeenth says: "A very large number of merchants in this city have memorialized the banks to suspend specie payments, and it is thought by many more than probable that the banks will do so in self defence. At present there is a steady drain of specie to the United States, where it is at a premium, and while this drain continues—and it is likely to continue—the banks are compelled to withdraw from circulation all the paper that comes to them."

The following notice from the President of the bank of New Brunswick, says the Morning News, was posted up in the news-room on Friday: "This bank will draw for moderate amounts in New York and Boston, payable to current funds." Also the following from the Manager of the Bank of British North America: "The Bank of British North America will draw upon New York for its current funds, for moderate sums, payable in current funds."

MR. BANKS ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.—The Honorable Mr. Banks, in his speech at Faneuil Hall, Thursday night, was quite original upon the causes of the financial crisis which has rendered so many of the banks in place, if Mr. Guthrie's plan of a tariff had been adopted, the crisis would not have come.

In the second place, if the late modification of the tariff had been effected a year earlier, the crisis would have been averted. In the third place, if the crops at the west had been forwarded to the sea board a few weeks before they were harvested, we should have had no financial crisis.

The "Western Reserve," so called in Ohio, is reported as giving a Democratic gain of nearly 6,000 at the late election. This has been the hot bed of fanaticism in times past.

Some of Wilmot's friends are claiming the increased majority for him in this borough as evidence of his popularity, Republican gain, &c.; but the fact was owing to the vote cast by those connected with the Normal School.

Late reports from Iowa change the supposed result for Governor—the "Republican" candidate being elected. Some of the opposition organs claim Ohio as theirs, but when we cut their immense majority of last year down so as to divide the State ticket, and elect about two-thirds of the Legislature, we are content to let them cry if they will. Bunker-Hill victories are terrible defeats, and our "Republican" friends have gained nothing more.

DAVE MUST COME HOME.—Yes, poor Dave must come back home, to be provided for in some way. The people refused to let him go to the U. S. Senate; they won't have him for Governor, so he must come home or starve. Had he clung to the judgeship he would not have been ready for a few years. But now he is off the bench, and we think will not find it so easy to get back again as he anticipated, or as it was the first time. No! we want a judge, not a mere political bully.—The elections for constables, supervisors, &c., come off in the Spring, and no doubt he can get some office with a little managing. Yes, Dave come home.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The Post Master's son at Pierceville, Wyoming County, has been held to bail in the sum of \$2,000 to answer the charge of robbing the Mail. It was suspected that there was something wrong between Springville and Nicholson, a letter containing money was therefore mailed at the former place, and after to learn the result. The mail was examined after passing Pierce, but nothing was missing, but after passing Pierceville the deacon letter was not to be found. The young man having opened the mail, was suspected, and fled to the woods, but returned towards night and was arrested and held to bail as above stated.

The rebuke administered to Wilmot & Co., on the 13th inst., is indeed the most significant on record. His friends vainly boasted that this district would give him a largely increased majority from that of Fremont last Fall. Instead of this he actually loses over 4,000 votes. In Allegheny, where he expected 4,500 majority, Packer nearly equals him, and the Democrats elect one member of Assembly and their County Commissioner. In Lancaster he is in a minority, and the Democrats elect one man on their County ticket. In Dauphin, which gave about 1,000 opposition majority last Fall, Packer leads Wilmot near 500. We might give more examples, but it is needless, as the same contrasts exist in all parts of the State. The Wilmot party in the State is not only defeated, but annihilated, wiped out; and again another year will assume a different form, but the tail of the serpent can never be kept concealed.

In 1854 Pollock was the "Union" candidate for Governor, being supported by the "Americans" and "Anti-Nebraska" majority. He was elected by nearly 40,000 votes. In '55 Nicholson was the "Union" candidate for Canal Commissioner, and was defeated by over 10,000. In '56 the "Union" electoral ticket, representing the Fremont and Union Fillmore parties (the same that supported Wilmot this Fall) was defeated by 25,000. In '57 Wilmot was nominated by the "Union" convention, and is defeated by the same little majority of 42,000.

If our "Union" friends can find any comfort in these figures they are welcome to it. All we can say about it is, if they wish all to be defeated, let them lose, and that result will universally follow. No class of politicians can ever be permanently successful, who barter away the doctrines they advocate for the prospect of success. The history of the opposition to the Democratic party proves this fact.

1846 vs. 1857. Our readers are requested to carefully peruse the extract from Wilmot's anti-Protective Tariff speech delivered in '46, also his Protective Tariff letter of '57. Comment at this time is unnecessary, his own record condemns him. Besides, the tariff question has not been forgotten by our people, they will remember upon what issue he was sent to Congress. We present his speech at that time that they may better recollect how entirely he opposed the very idea of "protection." By his Brown letter, it will be seen that he attempts to give the lie to his whole course in Congress. If his views had changed, he should have the manliness to say so, instead of trying to cheat the tariff men into his support as he did. How badly his game succeeded, the election returns fully testify. Our object in publishing these documents at this time is to give all an opportunity to coolly judge this arrant demagogue, who still has the audacity to claim that none of his views have ever changed upon any question—that he is in fact, the embodiment of Medo-Persianism itself. Let there should be any doubt as to the meaning of the Brown letter, we give a short extract from a speech delivered at Reading just before election, in which he repudiated his '46 doctrines, and advocated "Protection." The report is from his new found friends, who foolishly attempt to claim that he is and always has been an earnest advocate of "Protection."

He addressed the people from the balcony of the hotel in a speech upon the protective tariff and the American system. He showed conclusively where he stood upon the question, and he also exposed the slender covering his courage in 1846. This he did with a masterly hand. He silenced every tongue, and left an impression upon the vast assembly which must be favorably remembered as a glorious evidence of his great ability and an earnest sympathy with that class of his fellow citizens, who are unsparingly and bravely engaged in their struggle to free themselves and their interests against the ruinous policy of the Free-Trade Locofoco policy."

Pennsylvania Election—Official Returns.

Table with columns for GOVERNOR, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, and various counties. Includes names like Packer, Wilmot, Hazlet, Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Bedford, Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Carbon, Chester, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Elk, Erie, Forest, Franklin, Fulton, Green, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Pike, Philadelphia, Potter, Schuylkill, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Taylor, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming, York.

Recapitulation for Governor.

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Centre &c.—Andrew Gregg, Op. Blair &c.—John Greenwell, D. Luzerne, &c.—George P. Steel, D. Bradford, &c.—E. Reed Myer, Op. Tioga, &c.—Henry Southor, Op. Mercer, &c.—Albani W. Schofield, Op. Erie and Crawford—B. A. Finney, Op. Beaver, &c.—John R. Harris, Op. Allegheny—Wm. Wilkins, D. Edward D. Gazzam, Op. Westmoreland and Fayette—Jacob Turner, D. Armstrong, &c.—Trigg J. Coffee, Op. York—Wm. H. Welch, D. Democrats, 21 Opposition, 12 Democratic majority, 9.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Table listing representatives by district: Philadelphia City—J. C. Kirkpatrick, D. C. M. Donaway, D. John Ramsey, D. Geo. H. Armstrong, D. Philadelphia County—John Wharton, D. Oliver Evans, D. J. H. Askin, D. J. H. Donnelly, D. David E. McClane, D. Townsend Yearley, D. Joshua T. Owen, D. John M. Wells, D. Henry Dunlap, D. John M. Melloy, D. A. Arthur, D. John H. Dolner, D. James Donnelly, D. Delaware—Thomas Powell, D. Chester—Morton Garrett, D. John Hodgson, D. Elur W. Sharp, D. Carbon—A. H. Longaker, D. Josiah Hilliges, D. George H. Lutz, D. Backs—John Mangle, D. John H. Lovett, D. Northampton—Max Goepff, D. Joseph Woodring, D. Lehigh and Carbon—Charles S. Williams, D. Herman Rupp, D. Monroe and Pike—Lafayette Westbrook, D. Wayne—H. L. Stevens, D. Luzerne—P. C. Grimm, D. Steuben Jenkins, D. S. Samuel G. Turner, D. Susquehanna—Simon D. Chase, Op. Bradford—John B. G. Babcock, Op. Cullen F. Nichols, Op. Wyoming, Sullivan, &c.—Peter Eat, D. John V. Smith, D. Lycoming and Clinton—D. K. Jackman, D. Thomas W. Lloyd, D. Centre—Samuel Gilliland, D. Mifflin—Dr. —Bower, D. Union, Snyder and Juniata—Daniel Wilmot, Op. Thomas Hays, Op. Northumberland—Joseph C. Rhodes, D. Schuylkill—T. R. L. Egan, D. Charles Hipple, D. Michael Weaver, D. Dauphin—Edward Lauman, D. Wm. C. A. Lawrence, Op. Lebanon—John George, Op. Berks—Edmond L. Smith, D. Amos Welles, D. Benj. Nunnemacher, D. Lancaster—E. D. Roth, Op. Jonathan H. Roland, Op. Samuel H. Price, Op. Jos. D. Postall, Op. York—William M. Wolf, D. A. Hiestand Glats, D. Cumberland and Perry—Hugh Stuart, D. Charles C. Brand, D. Adams—Charles Will, D. Franklin and Fulton—James Nill, D. A. K. McClure, Op. Bedford and Somerset—Samuel J. Carter, Op. David Hay, D. Huntingdon—David Smith, D. Luzerne—Cherry, D. Cambria—G. Nelson Smith, D. Indiana—John Bruce, Op. Armstrong and Westmoreland—John K. Calhoun, D. Matthew Shields, D. Robert Warlen, D. Fayette—John Brier, D. Greene—William Kincaid, D. Washington—James Donahoe, D. John N. McDonald, Op. Allegheny, John M. Irwin, D. Daniel Negler, Op. J. B. Backhouse, Op. Nicholas Voghtler, Jr., Op. J. H. Hoxon, Op. J. B. Beaver and Lawrence—De Lora Imbrie, Op. George P. Shaw, Op. Butler—A. W. Crawford, Op. W. W. Dadds, Op. Mercer and Venango—William G. Rose, Op. C. Rauschild, Op. Clarion and Forest—William M. Abrams, D. Jefferson, Clearfield, &c.—Joel Spyer, D. N. P. Wilcox, D. Crawford and Warren—Robert P. Miller, Op. Thomas Struthers, Op. Erie—Warren Warner, Op. David Hinrod, Ind. Op. Potter and Tioga—Isaac Benson, Op. P. Williston, Op. Democrats, 69 Opposition, 31 Democratic majority, 38.

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A Protective Tariff Repealed. Extracts from Wilmot's Speech in Congress on the Tariff question, July 1st, 1846. "Democracy seeks not to dole out wealth of any of its legitimate advantages, it asks not to take from the rich man that which he has earned, but to increase by the partial enactment of the government; that no system of direct or indirect bounties be established by which a portion of the earnings of the poor be taken to swell the already overflowing coffers of the rich. Yet under the thin and flimsy disguise of protection to American labor, such a policy is attempted to be fastened upon the country: I WILL WAR AGAINST IT WHILE I HAVE BREATH."

A Protective Tariff.

It is urged by the protectionist that the "industry of the country" must be protected. This clap net phras, together with others, such as "home market," "protection against paper labor," &c., have lost their power over intelligent and reflecting men. It is that protection to the interests of the country which levies contributions upon nine-tenths of its labor to build up a favored and privileged class? The bold pioneer, who with his axe fearlessly encounters our heavy forests and subdues our rugged soil, makes a valuable and permanent conquest over nature for the benefit of man. He has added something to the world's stock, and made that which before was useless, subservient to the happiness and support of his race. Has he in his noble undertaking asked the bounties of government in his behalf? Has he come with greedy and selfish grasp, demanding from the public treasury a premium upon the land cleared by him, or upon the wheat and corn raised as the product of his labor? Sir, this man asks only protection from the spirit of rapacity and wrong. But, argues the protectionist, we desire to give the farmer a market for his surplus production. Give to him, then, the markets of the world—not seek to restrict him in his choice by a system of restrictive and prohibitory duties which leads to counter-vailing restrictions, and by its narrow and selfish policy renders those who would otherwise become purchasers unable to pay. But it is a home market which is to be given to the farmer. That is, by shutting him out from the markets of the world, and confining him to one, you place him completely in the power of those who control that market, either to sell at their prices or not sell at all.

"Another argument of the protectionists, and in my judgment, as fallacious as those I have already noticed, is that unless this restrictive policy is adhered to, all the money which is taken from the country to pay for our importations. If in any given year we should buy of England more than we sell her, we would pay the balance with the proceeds of the trade with some other country where we had sold more than we bought, or if the balance against us should be general, we would be compelled, by the laws of trade, to curtail our purchases the next or following year until the balance was restored. Under a sound currency, no nation can much overtrade before a self acting remedy will be applied. We cannot purchase unless we can sell. Nor can we for any length of time purchase a much larger quantity than we sell. Again: the precious metals are like any other commodity in the market; they are carried by commerce from one place to another, according as the demand for them may be, and their value at different points in the commercial world.

"But says the protectionist again, we are in favor of protecting American labor against the pauper labor of Europe. How, pray, do the half starved paupers of Europe injure the domestic manufacturer? They will not burn down his factory or derange his machinery. But he labors so cheaply, it is the reply, that the manufacturer at home must be protected from the cheaper article of his make. But why protected? Certainly not that he may sell the article cheaper still.

"No wonder that your Lawrences and Appletons are so zealous in their efforts to protect American labor. What gives to these men so deep and exclusive a sympathy with the mass? Is it for the laborer, they annually expend thousands in their efforts to move public opinion to their views? For him do they have tariff conventions and pass tariff resolves? Is it for him that they pension the brightest talents of the country to plead the cause of protection? Truly their interest in the laborer must be deep and sincere, that at such cost and trouble they seek to protect him against the pauper labor of Europe. I wonder if these men should have application made to them by a cargo of paupers fled from Europe to work in their factories at wages one half or one third less than they were paying American laborers, if their patriotism would not take fire at such an attack upon American labor! What say my friends upon the other side! Do most the manufacturers employ those who can hire the cheapest? I think they would not be seriously alarmed at the pauper labor of Europe presenting itself under such circumstances.

"It is only when labor comes over in the form of a cheaper rival, that protection to the laborer rises to the fever heat. His interest in the laborer rises and falls in exact ratio with his dividends. Sir, I have no faith in these hypocritical pretensions. Your lords of the spindle seek by every means in their power to depress American labor.

"Sir, believing, as I do, I cannot give me the influence of my voice, however humble it may be, in support of the tariff of 1812. I believe in just and oppressive; imposing heavy burthens upon the labor and industry of the country, for the purpose of building up a monopolizing and privileged class. I am opposed in principle to all partial legislation. I believe it at war with the spirit and genius of our institutions, and dangerous to the equal rights and liberties of the people. This government was established for the equal benefit and protection of all its citizens. If confined within its proper and legitimate action, its duties are simple; regulating our intercourse with foreign nations, affording protection to our person and property, leaving each to pursue that particular employment or branch of industry which he may deem most profitable, or best adapted to his tastes and habits. When it turns aside from these objects and seeks to build up one interest [which can only be done by depressing others] it ceases to be a just government—it becomes a tyranny unworthy of the people.

HON JAMES THOMPSON.—As an evidence of the estimation in which this gentleman is held by the citizens of Erie county, and their confidence in his integrity and impartiality as a Judge where he has been tried on the Bench during a judicial term, it is only necessary to refer to the vote cast in that county at the late election. The majority for Wilmot over Packer in 1850, while Judge Thompson comes within 65 votes of the mark cast for Joseph J. Lewis. Such a number of the regard of people, shows that they consider its recipient as worthy of a seat upon the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania.

\$250,048 worth of boots and shoes; \$264,238 of tanned skins, and \$80,980 of leather were exported from the United States to Canada the past year.

A Protective Tariff. Letter from the only '46 Tariff man in Congress from Pennsylvania—His unqualified opposition to unite with the friends of Protection. HANNSBURG, Sept. 23, 1857. DAVID S. DUNN.—Dear Sir,—I am deeply pained by the news that reaches me from your city. This sudden financial revolution threatens to carry down hundreds of your worthy and enterprising merchants and business men, bringing distress to their homes of comfort and affluence; and what by many is felt as a greater calamity, commercial dishonor and loss of credit. It is distressing and painful effects, however, will be upon the thousands of honest and industrious workmen, unexpectedly thrown out of employment and deprived of the means of support for their families.

It is truly a calamity calculated to excite the sympathy of the most selfish and insensible. I do not profess to be able to fathom all the causes, proximate and remote, of a disaster such as is now upon us. Doubtless excessive importations, overtrading, extravagant habits of living, and fluctuations in the currency have had much to do with it.

You will recollect that on our visit to the Gloucester Mills, we had some conversation upon the subject of the tariff policy of the country in connection with its influence upon American enterprise and labor. The events of the last few days have given to that subject an interest that did not then seem to possess. That the tariff policy of the government has much to do with the reversions that periodically convulse the country, is doubtless, true, intimately connected as that policy must ever be with all our financial and industrial interests. The very considerable reduction made in the tariff at the last session of Congress must have had a disastrous influence in bringing upon us the present state of things, as it stimulated greatly importations of living, and fluctuations in the currency. It is a great misfortune that our tariff policy cannot be wholly removed from the party conflicts of the country, and placed upon a permanent and responsible basis. Aside from partisan prejudice, there is not, I imagine, a very wide difference upon this subject among intelligent and reflecting men.

The policy of imposing prohibitory duties, of actually destroying the revenue upon a large share of its articles of commerce, for the purpose of protection, would hardly find an advocate at this day. An incidental revenue principle, is all that is asked of the required for our manufacturing interests, and this should be cheerfully and promptly extended. No one contemplates the policy of free trade and a resort to direct taxation as a means of raising revenue to meet the ordinary expenses of the government—certain it is that I never contemplated such a policy, I have always looked to our policy as settled in this respect—that the ordinary revenue to be provided by duties upon foreign importations, and I have ever favored the policy of such discriminations as would afford adequate and ample protection to American interests and American labor.

We have an immense revenue to raise. Already the expenditures of our government exceed the enormous sum of about fifty millions of dollars, and it is rapidly increasing under the pressure of the Democratic administration. In raising this vast sum, which is ample room for judicious and proper discriminations, to afford to our great industrial interest ample protection, and to American labor just and adequate reward. I have never intentionally violated this sound American policy, and would cheerfully unite to do, with the reasonable and judicious men of the country, in placing our tariff policy on a basis that for a fair and just measure of protection.

The great struggle in which we are now engaged, and in which my feelings are so deeply embarked is a struggle to maintain the dignity and rights of free labor against the degrading competition of the labor of the slave; and I am equally in favor of protecting our American labor against a ruinous competition with the cheap labor of the old world.

I confidently trust that you will weather this storm, and that years of prosperity will attend you in the noble enterprise you have thus far successfully sustained. Very respectfully, DAVID WILMOT.

THE DECIMAL SYSTEM IN AUSTRIA.—The Austrian government has decided to introduce the decimal system in its currency forthwith. New guilders (or golden) are to be coined, the hundredth part of which is to be called a "Dunt." One Dunt and one cent are to be coined, as are likewise one silver cent, of the value respectively of five, ten, fifteen and twenty-five Dunts. The copper Kreuzers being thus superseded will probably be shipped in greater abundance than ever to the United States.

SHARP SHOTS.—The Albany Argus says, the trade of free negroes, as a political commodity, must soon cease. We expect to announce among the bankruptcies in November, the following: Grovel & Co., dealers in human wool—suspended, owing to the short crop, and the fact that the clip on hand has no sale.

A TRUTH.—The people of Lancaster county have good reason to rejoice over the election of such a man as William Carpenter as Frothington. The official count of yesterday gave him twenty-one majority. This is a great triumph for a Democrat in a county that formerly gave six thousand opposition majority.

THE DEMOCRATS, at a meeting at Boston, passed resolutions laying the blame of the financial revolution on the Banks, and condemning paper currency altogether. The resolutions advocate the gradual abolition of all bills under ten dollars.

CHORS IN NEW YORK.—The crops of the State of New York this year are estimated at 26,000,000 bushels of corn, 14,000,000 of wheat, 30,000,000 of oats, 4,000,000 tons of hay, 1,000,000 hogs, 3,000,000 cattle, 40,000 tons of butter, and 25,000 of cheese.

RE-EXAMINATION OF MAYOR WOOD.—Fernando Wood was re-nominated for the office of Mayor of New York by the Democratic Mayoralty Convention, which met at Tammany Hall on Thursday evening. He received, on the first ballot, ninety-five of the one hundred and eight votes cast.

WE do our friends a service in calling attention to a medicine of such merit as Wistar's Balsam. We are all liable to coughs and colds, which cease to be dangerous and incurable is had to the Wild Cherry. None is genuine unless signed I. Butts.