MINERS' JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

I WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH, AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SUBJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE.—Dr. Johnson.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

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TERMS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION:

TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance—$2 25 if not paid within six months—and $2 50, if not paid within the year.

TO CLUBS:

Three copies to one address in advance, $5 00
Seven do do 10 00
Fifteen do do 20 00

Club subscriptions must be invariably paid in advance, and sent to one address.

TO CARRIERS AND OTHERS:

The JOURNAL will be furnished to Carriers and others at $7 per 100 copies, each in advance.

TO LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until arrearages are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

BANNAN'S STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured three Presses, we are now prepared to execute JOB and BOOK PRINTING of every description at the Office of the Miners' Journal, cheaper than it can be done at any other establishment in the county, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Large Posters, Hand Bills, Articles of Agreement, Bill Heads, | Bills of Lading, Railroad Blanks, Paper Books, Time Books, Order Books, &c.

At the very shortest notice. Our stock of JOB TYPE is more extensive than that of any other office in this section of the State, and we keep hands employed expressly for Jobbing. Being a practical Printer ourself, we will guarantee our work to be as neat as any that can be turned out in the cities. PRINTING IN COLORS done at the shortest notice.

BOOK BINDERY.

Books bound in every variety of style. Blank Books of every description manufactured, bound and ruled to order at short notice.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 4 lines, 50 cents for one insertion—subsequent insertions, 25 cents each. 3 lines one time, 25 cents—subsequent insertions, 12½ cents each. All advertisements over 3 lines for short periods, charged as a square.

[illegible rate table]

Half column for short periods as per agreement.

Business notices 8 each—accompanied with an advertisement, 5 cents each.

Advertisements before Marriages and Deaths, 10 cents per line for first insertion—subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line. Nine words are counted as a line in advertising.

Merchants and others advertising by the year, with changes, and a standing advertisement not exceeding 15 lines, will be charged, including subscription, $10 00. Space to the amount of four squares, with changes and subscription, 20 00

Without changes, at the rates designated above.

Advertisements set in larger type than usual will be charged 50 per cent advance on these prices. All cuts will be charged the same as letter press.

No Trade advertisements received from Advertising Agents abroad, except at 25 per cent advance on these prices, unless by special agreement with the publisher.

Marriages 25 cents each. Deaths accompanied with notices, 25 cents, without notices, no charge.

All notices except those of a religious character and for educational purposes, will be charged 25 cents for any number of lines under 10. Over 10 lines, 4 cents per line additional.

Proceedings of meetings not of a general or public character, charged at 4 cents per line for each insertion.

To facilitate calculations we will state that 328 lines make a column—164 lines a half column—and 82 lines a quarter column; 2352 words make a column—1176 a half column—and 588 a quarter column. All odd lines over each square charged at the rate of 4 cents per line.

Yearly advertisers must confine their advertising to their own business. Agencies for others' sale of Real Estate, &c. is not included in business advertisements.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
CENTRE STREET, NEAR DAN. HOOK, POTTSVILLE.

SAMUEL STROUSE has just opened a large stock of all kinds of Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Gum-shoes, &c. Among his stock may always be found Ladies' and Children's shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., of every variety. Also, Boots and Shoes suited for Miners' wear. Manufacturing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. Oct. 20, '55 42-tf

SHOES, BOOTS, TRUNKS AND Traveling Bags.

DANIEL SCHERTLE, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, and general wholesale and retail dealer, respectfully invites attention to his customers ... the large and substantial stock of ... Ladies' wear, Gentlemen's dress boots, gaiters, &c., together with the general assortment of boots, shoes, trunks and carpet bags which he has now on hand at his establishment.

One door above the corner of High and Centre streets, opposite the Watch House.

N. B.—Miners' Shoes and Boots made to order at the lowest prices, at the shortest notice, and manufactured from the best of materials. Everything in the Shoemaking line furnished with despatch, and warranted to give satisfaction. Try him, and you will not be disappointed.

Pottsville, April 5, 1856 14-tf

PLUMBING

GAS-FITTING, PLUMBING, &C.

SMITH & DOWNING, BURNT OUT on the 14th have re-opened an establishment for the above business in Silver Terrace, where they will be thankful for orders, and promise prompt attention and satisfactory work.

Pottsville, October 28, 1854 43-tf

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.

H. DICKINSON respectfully announces to the public that he has purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Moreton and Dickinson, and intends carrying on the plumbing business in all its branches at the old stand under the Pottsville House, where he hopes by attention to business, he may be able to merit a share of the public patronage. He will execute all work entrusted to his care as good, and as cheap as can be done elsewhere.

Give him a trial.

H. DICKINSON.

Pottsville, Jan. 5, '56 1-tf

FLOUR, FEED AND COMMISSION STORE, Corner of Railroad & Mill streets, Pottsville. Wholesale and Retail.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has taken the Flour and Feed Store heretofore kept by Bell and Mathers, where he will keep all kinds of Flour and Feed, of every description, which will be sold wholesale and retail at the lowest prices. He has on hand a good assortment of choice Family Flour. Feed of all kinds, such as Corn, Oats, Mill Feed, Hay, Straw, &c. &c.

He will also sell all kinds of Flour, Feed, &c., on Commission.

He respectfully solicits the patronage of the friends of the late firm and the public generally, feeling confident that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. ISAAC MAYER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD!

JOHN SILVER takes pleasure in informing his numerous friends and the public generally that he has left Mr. Stahin's Refectory, and taken that commodious Refectory in the basement of the Odd Fellows Hall, where he will be happy to wait on his friends and the public. He hopes by his past reputation for keeping a respectable establishment for twenty-five years in the same line of business, and a desire to please, will insure a continuance of their patronage. John Silver will also present to the public his every day's Bill of Fare, viz:

Raw Oysters in the Shell, salt or fresh, Stewed Oysters, Spiced ditto, ditto Salmon, Clam Soup, Boiled and Roasted Chicken, Fried ditto, fresh Fish, Spiced Lobsters, Fresh Crabs, Boiled Ham, Mutton Chops, Coffee and Toast, Spiced Tripe, Spiced fresh Fish, Sardines, Stewed Beef and Mutton, Catsup and Coffee, fresh Lobsters, Spice Clams, Smith's Philad'a XX Pale Ale, Yuengling's and Lauer's Pottsville Pale Ale on draught, and all kinds of Domestic Wines in bottles, &c. &c. JNO. SILVER.

Minersville, May 31, '56 22-6m

THOMPSON & DENCLER, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, 2 doors South of the Express Office, Centre Street, Pottsville, Pa.

WILL strictly attend to all collections entrusted to them, negotiate Business Paper, Loans, Stocks and all other securities.

Messrs. Taylor, Brothers, Bankers, New York. Drafts on Union Bank of London, Belfast Banking Company of Ireland, National Bank of Scotland; also at the office of Messrs. Greig & Taylor, Liverpool.

Messrs. Taylor, Bruce & Co., Leith, Scotland.

Cons antly on hand and for sale for any amount, from £1 upwards in sums to suit purchasers.

These drafts are payable at sight and are good in every part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Uncurrent Bank Notes exchanged at the best rates. Land Warrants bought and sold.

Pottsville, April 19, '56 (Jan. 19, 1856) 3-1y

$1,000 REWARD!

WHEREAS, in consequence of it having been made known to the subscriber that some reckless person or persons did with malice aforethought circulate a rumor to the effect that Fashionable Hats, Caps and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods have been formerly kept in Pottsville as good and as cheap as now sold by the subscriber, at the New Store next door to the "Pottsville House," in the borough of Pottsville, aforesaid. Notice is hereby given that said rumors having no foundation in fact, the above reward will be immediately paid to any person or persons who shall thoroughly succeed in suppressing such fraudulent rumors, or to any person or persons who shall lead to the discovery of any establishment where Cheaper or more Fashionable Hats and Caps can be purchased than at

SAMUEL TAYLOR'S

New City Hat, Cap and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, Next door to the "Pottsville House," in the Borough of Pottsville, aforesaid. REMEMBER:

Small Store, Small Expense, Profits Small; against

Large Store, Great Expense, Profits Enormous!

LADIES' RIDING HATS (New Style.)

At the City Hat & Cap Store, next door to the "Pottsville House," Pottsville, Pa.

April 26, 1856 17-

A CARD.

FURNITURE & FURNISHING STORE.

THE subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the public in general, and the Coal Region in particular, that they are now prepared to supply them with all articles in their line of business. As they intend to confine themselves to

FURNITURE

manufactured under the immediate superintendence of one of the firm, Mr. D. M. KAERCHER, who has for many years had the entire charge of Mr. Hinkle's best work, they feel confident that they can furnish the public with articles in their line, not surpassed by any other establishment in the United States, for style, durability and finish.

SILLYMAN & KAERCHER.

Cabinet Ware Rooms and Manufactory, No. 1 ... Second street, below Dock, Philadelphia.

A. S. Sillyman. D. M. Kaercher.

P. S.—Our friends from Pottsville and the Coal Region will find it to their interest to give us a call. As this is our native place, we are determined to do our best to please them. All orders will be promptly attended to.

Philadelphia, October 4, 1855 40-1y

VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE

WILL BE sold on the Premises on Wednesday, the 29th of October that valuable Farm, known as the "Ashland Farm," containing 241 acres, situated in the Schuylkill Valley, one half mile from the town of Orwigsburg, 7 miles from Pottsville and 2 miles from Railroad and Canal. The improvements consist of a large brick mansion, with large hall; two parlors, dining room and kitchen on the first floor, eight chambers, porch in front and portico at side doors, large yard and garden, with fruit trees and variety of shrubbery, ever flowing water, at the door with the privilege of tenant, ... frame barn, lower story of stone, ... with a variety of other fruit trees. There are about 180 acres of this property under cultivation, the greater part of which cannot be surpassed for growing hay, and ... producing grain; about 40 acres of excellent chestnut sprouts, of about 11 years growth, which must soon become very valuable—the balance is in good timber. This property has been long known and admired as one of the best farms in Schuylkill county. It is well adapted for dairy purposes.

Those wishing to purchase such a property, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Y. Jacob E. Clayton, residing thereon. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock on said day. Terms easy, and made known on the day of sale.

Oct. 1, '56. 40-ts E. P. IRWIN.

HARDWARE.

J. T. HANNUM

WHOLESALE & RETAIL Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine, Camphene, Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Looking Glass Plates, Window Glass, Putty, Gum Hose, Gum Belting, Peruvian Guano, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, &c., &c., at Philadelphia prices—opposite the Swan Hotel, Schuylkill Haven.

N. B.—The patronage of retail dealers and the public generally is respectfully solicited. Orders filled and sent with dispatch to all parts of the country.

Schuylkill Haven, August 23 '56 34-tf

PLATFORM SCALES

OF EVERY description, suitable for Railroads, &c., weighing Hay, Coal, Ore, and Merchandise generally. Purchasers run no risk, every scale is guarantied correct, and if, after trial, not found satisfactory, can be returned without charge.

Factory at the Old Stand, established for more than twenty years, corner Ninth and Melon Streets, Philadelphia.

ABBOTT & Co., Successors to Ellicott & Abbott.

Sept. 13, 37-3m

GUN NOTICE.

ANDREW WURFLEIN, Importer and Manufacturer of GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c., No. 122 North SECOND street, Philadelphia, where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of fine double and single barrel shot Guns, large duck guns, rifles and pistols, of all kinds. Also, the celebrated cast steel rifles, with increased twists, to shoot the pointed ball of his own make; flasks, barrels, shot bags, pouches, &c. He invites persons wishing to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere as he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

Particular attention paid to REPAIRING in all its branches.

August 23, 1856. 34-3m

MORRIS, JONES & CO.,

IRON & STEEL MERCHANTS, Market and Sixteenth Streets, Philadelphia,

Have always on hand and for sale

BEST ENGLISH REFINED IRON—Full assortments of "Bagnalls" and other favorite brands. BEST AMERICAN BARS—ordinary sizes, or rolled to order for bridge purposes, &c. &c. PENNSYLVANIA BOILER PLATE—From second sizes, or cut to required size. BOILER RIVETS—Dover brand, made in solid dies. BEST ENGLISH CAR AXLES—American and English. FLUE & SHEET IRON—For covering schutes, &c. AMERICAN & SCOTCH PIG IRON. RAILROAD IRON—T rails and flat bars suitable for mines, turnouts, &c. JUNIATA, ENGLISH & NORWAY SLIT-RODS, BOLTS, NUTS and WASHERS—for bridges, cars, and machinery purposes generally. CAST, SHEAR, MACHINE and BLISTER STEEL. Also, an extra quality for taps and dies. The above, together with a full assortment of Iron, Steel, Nails and Spikes, to which the attention of dealers, railroad companies, engineers, miners, founders and machinists is invited. May 10, 1856 19-1y

FAIRBANK'S SCALES

THE subscribers, agents for the manufacturers, have just received a new article called the "Union Counter Scale," calculated to weigh from ¼ an ounce to 240 lbs. For sale at the Yorkstore.

E. YARDLEY & SON.

Pottsville, April 26th, 1856 17-

REMOVAL

Of D. L. Esterly's Hardware Store.

HAVING removed from the corner of Centre and Market streets, to Fry & Martz's old stand, nearly opposite, Mr. Esterly would inform his friends and the inhabitants of this and adjoining counties, that everything in the hardware line will always be found at his establishment, where they may be certain of getting superior articles at the lowest prices. Remember to call at D. L. Esterly's Hardware Store, Centre street, below Market.

N. B.—Orders for coal screens, of Esterly & Frick's manufacture, received and promptly attended to.

Pottsville, April 19, 1856 16-

HARDWARE AND IRON DEPOT.

THE Subscriber having now arranged his goods at his new place of business and with a new determination of furnishing all such goods as the business of the Coal Region may require, at their lowest market value, solicits the inspection of the Public. I shall be always on hand and have on hand a full stock of

Bar Iron.	Chopping Axes,
Flue Iron,	Coal Shovels,
Cast Steel,	Trace Chains,
Slit Iron,	Nails and Spikes,
Rope,	Tackle Blocks,
Bellows,	Anvils and Vices, &c.

Hardware and Iron Depot, CENTRE STREET, three doors above Market, East side. FRANK POTT.

July 15, 1854 28-tf

BRIGHT & LERCH'S

NEW HARDWARE STORE. Two doors below Mt. Hotel and nearly opposite the Miners' Bank, Pottsville, where will be found an excellent assortment of HARDWARE:

Coach trimmings,	Files,
Springs,	Tea Trays,
Saddlery,	Britania Ware,
Shoemaker's Tools,	Assortment of fine Locks,
Carpenter's Tools,	Table Cutlery,
Glass and Paint,	Pocket Cutlery,
Bar Iron of all sizes,	Table Spoons,
Rolled do	Anvils and Vices,
Nails and Spikes,	Assortment of fine Guns,
Railroad Iron and Nails,	Sheet Iron Crucibles,
Smith Tools,	White Tin Plate,
Building Materials,	Brass Kettles,
Cast Steel,	Sad Irons,
Shear Steel,	Pans and Boilers,
Ann Blister,	Chains,
Mill Saws,	Railroad Traces,
Crosscut Saws,	Powder and Shot,
Glue Hand-saws,	

G. B. returns his thanks to the public for the patronage extended to him in his individual capacity, and he hopes the new firm by the quality of their goods, strict attention to business, and accommodating prices, will deserve and command their continued support.

BRIGHT & LERCH.

Dealers in Hardware and Iron, Centre street, Pottsville, January 6, 1855

REAL ESTATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

1000 Acres of Valuable Coal Land.

ONE THOUSAND Acres of the valuable Broad Mountain Coal lands, situated in Butler and Barry townships, Schuylkill County, Pa., is hereby offered at private sale. The Ashland Extension Railroad runs through part of the property, which is underlaid with Coal seams and well timbered. For reference or information apply to Samuel Lewis, Esq., Centre street, or to the subscriber, at his Real Estate Agency, in Railroad street, Pottsville, Pa. The terms are half cash and half mortgage bonds. FRANCIS SPENCER.

Pottsville, April 19, 1856 16-tf

A VALUABLE RED ASH COLLIERY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, being desirous of retiring from the mining business offers his Milford Colliery at private sale. This colliery is situated on the Schuylkill Valley Railroad, about one mile above Middleport. The Coal is of a deep Red Ash, and of superior quality, and well adapted to the New York and Eastern markets. All the improvements are of the most approved construction—consisting in part of, one 75 horse power pumping and hoisting engine, with pumps and all the necessary machinery, in perfect order; one 25 horse engine and breaker; schutes, bins, screens, hoisting planes and gearing complete, cars, tools, and stock, all in good order. The colliery comprises the celebrated Spohn & Lewis Veins, above and below water level, all opened and ready to commence immediate operations. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, at Pottsville, or of ALEX. SPISLER, at the works. SAMUEL SILLYMAN.

May 31, '56 22-tf

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS AT PRIVATE SALE.—That Celebrated tract of splendid Coal land known as the "Spohn Tract," containing the justly celebrated and "Spohn Vein," also what is generally known as the "Seventy-five acre tract," adjoining, on the Mt. Carbon Railroad and in West Norwegian Township, owned by Nicholas E. Thouron, Esq., is hereby offered at private sale, on the most advantageous terms.

The tract contains all the Coal Veins in the Great Southern Anthracite Regions—including, besides other, tracts, those generally known as the Palmer, Carley Pott, Carlson Peach Orchard, Orchard, Primrose and Mammoth, with all the underlying, though yet unexplored, beds of coal which are known to exist in the formation, extending where proved, over a hundred feet of solid Coal. In fact, the tracts now offered, contains the richest Coal deposits in the County.

For information, apply to Francis Spencer, Esq., agent for Coal lands and real estate generally. Office in Railroad street above E. Market street, Pottsville, Pa.

March 1856. 12-tf

COAL MINE FOR SALE.

ALL the interest of the Lessee in Three celebrated veins of Coal, in the first Anthracite Coal Region, at a distance of about Three miles from the town of Pottsville.

The Veins included in the lease have each about Two thousand yards of run.

The lease which is made on more favourable terms than could now be procured, embraces an unexpired period of between eleven and twelve years.

The Improvements consist of Four pumping and hoisting, and Four breaking Engines, Three slopes, One single and one double Breaker, Sixty houses new and in good repair.

About Three hundred Thousand tons of Coal are now opened by gangways and tunnels.

The capacity of the Collieries is estimated at Two hundred thousand tons per annum. One of them is believed to be capable of producing in the aggregate, Seven millions of tons, with little additional expense, the machinery erected, being calculated for that purpose. For terms &c., apply to J. M. WETHERILL, Pottsville, Penna, or BURD PATTERSON, Esq.

COLLIERIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two of the most valuable Collieries in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, viz: the BLACK MINE COLLIERY at Pottsville, and the BROCKVILLE COLLIERY at Brockville.

The subscriber now residing in this city, and being unable from other occupations to give to these Collieries the personal attention which they require, has been induced to offer them for sale at the opening of one of the best seasons which has ever occurred in the mining of Anthracite Coal.

THE BLACK MINE or York Farm Colliery at Pottsville, embraces all the free burning Red Ash veins of Coal in Schuylkill county, and the product has always been in great demand and met with a ready sale at the highest prices in the New York and New England markets. During the past summer, an expenditure of $20,000 was made at this Colliery in taking a new lift on the Black Mine vein. The property is now in a splendid condition, and capable of producing annually 40,000 tons of very superior Red Ash coal. The Slope has a first rate iron T rail, and all the roads on the outside are laid down in the same substantial manner. It has a breaker operated by a twenty horse engine with rollers, large screens, and all the fixtures necessary to do the work in the best and most economical manner. There is a large amount of other personal property, such as Cars, Wagons, Teams, Mules &c., which will be sold with it.

At the BROCKVILLE COLLIERY, a tunnel has recently been driven to cut the celebrated Tuscarora vein which runs through the whole estate for nearly one mile, and which is now in a very fine condition. The two engines at the Slope and the Breaker, and all the Drift Cars (of which there is a large number) were made by Haywood & Snyder. All the roads have been laid down with the T rail, and all the fixtures and improvements which have been made upon this valuable property are very advantageously arranged for cheap working. Under a careful and active management, this Colliery will produce annually a large quantity of Coal for many years to come. The stone Storehouse and other property in the town of Brockville, will (if wanted) be included in the sale.

Apply to Mr. George C. Potts, at Pottsville, or to the subscriber in this city at 110 Broadway.

New York, March 22, '56. 12- GEO. H. POTTS.

Let every Voter Examine and Judge for Himself.

BY GENERAL CONSENT,

NORTH AND SOUTH, EAST AND WEST,

The Coming Election presents this Great Issue to be Decided.

SHALL THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY BE PROHIBITED?

HAS CONGRESS THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT

TO PROHIBIT SLAVERY AND POLYGAMY IN THE TERRITORIES,

AND IS IT EXPEDIENT TO EXERCISE THE RIGHT?

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES BUCHANAN. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE.	FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN C. FREMONT. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM L. DAYTON.
The party whose candidates head this column is *silent* on the subject of POLYGAMY, and asserts— That Congress has no CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO PROHIBIT SLAVERY, and that such prohibition would be INEXPEDIENT. That *any slaveholder* has the same right to carry into THE TERRITORIES the SLAVERY established by the local laws of ONE SECTION of the country, that the PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY have to carry with them THE THINGS which are RECOGNIZED IN ALL SECTIONS, and by the common law of the civilized, AS PROPERTY.	The party whose candidates head this column asserts— That Congress HAS THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT and that it is EXPEDIENT TO PROHIBIT both SLAVERY AND POLYGAMY in the Territories belonging to the people of the whole Union. That while neither CONGRESS, NOR ANY OTHER POWER (*except the States themselves*,) has any right to ABOLISH SLAVERY in any of the STATES where it exists, That SLAVERY is A SECTIONAL AND LOCAL INSTITUTION, which can only exist by positive law. And that its *prohibition* in the Territories is demanded by the great *National* interest of FREE WHITE LABOR.

Let us then enquire

What has been the action of the Government and the course of the Fathers of the Republic on this great question?

In the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS of 1784, THOMAS JEFFERSON, the AUTHOR of the Immortal DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—as Chairman of a Committee on the subject of TERRITORIES—*Proposed*—That the *Territory ceded or to be ceded* by individual States to the United States, "shall be formed into distinct States," and "That after the year 1800 of the Christian Era there shall be *neither Slavery* nor involuntary servitude in any of the said *States*, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been convicted to have been personally guilty." 9 States would have been necessary to pass it. Ten of the 13 original States voted on it, April 19, 1784. 6 States Aye, 3 States No, 1 Divided.

THOMAS JEFFERSON VOTED AYE.

The CONTINENTAL CONGRESS passed "An ORDINANCE for the Government of the Territory of the United States North-West of the Ohio," which embraced *every foot of Territory then belonging to the Union.* One of its "six unalterable articles of perpetual compact" reads thus:—"There *shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude* in the said territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

Which was adopted July 13th, 1787, *by a unanimous vote of the States.* (As Slavery existed in the Territory at this time, the Ordinance actually abolished Slavery there.)

The CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES says, in Article 4, Section 3:—"The *Congress shall have power* to dispose of and make ALL needful rules and regulations respecting the TERRITORY or other property *belonging to the United States.*"

The FIRST CONGRESS after the adoption of the Constitution, reaffirmed the *Slavery prohibiting ordinance*, by an act which was approved by GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States, on the 7th of August, 1789.

The SEVENTH CONGRESS passed an act authorizing OHIO to form a State Constitution, and for her admission into the Union, "Provided the same shall be *republican* and *not repugnant* to the ordinance of the 13th of July, 1787," which *prohibited Slavery*. Approved by THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States, on the 20th of April, 1802.

The TERRITORY OF INDIANA applied to Congress repeatedly to *suspend* the ordinance of 1787, *prohibiting Slavery in that Territory.*

These applications of Indiana were before—

The SEVENTH CONGRESS, March 2d, 1803, The EIGHTH CONGRESS February 17th, 1804, The NINTH CONGRESS, February 14th, 1806, The TENTH CONGRESS, Jan. 21st, and Feb. 12th, 1807,	And each time *refused* ALL under the administration of, THOS. JEFFERSON, President.

"Thus, *five times in four years*, the respective Houses of Congress *refused* to admit *even a temporary* extension, or rather re-extension of Slavery into *Indian Territory* which had *been before the ordinance of 1787, a Slave Territory*, holding many Slaves at Vincennes. These *five refusals* were *regarded* as *so many confirmations* of the Ordinance of '87, were so many confirmations of it." "Fact, then, in conformity to the long, uniformly established policy of Congress, as well as in conformity to my own principles, in *refusing to vote for the extension of Slavery.*"—Speech of THOS. H. BENTON, United States Senate, June 10, 1850.

The FOURTEENTH CONGRESS passed an Act authorizing INDIANA to form a State Constitution, which provided that it should be "REPUBLICAN, AND NOT REPUGNANT TO THE ORDINANCE OF JULY 13, 1787." Approved by JAMES MADISON, President.

April 19, 1816.

The FIFTEENTH CONGRESS passed a similar Act in regard to ILLINOIS, and provided that it should be "REPUBLICAN, AND NOT REPUGNANT TO THE ORDINANCE OF JULY 13, 1787." Approved by JAMES MADISON, President.

April 18, 1818.

The SIXTEENTH CONGRESS passed an *Act* authorizing the people of Missouri to form a Constitution and State Government, "AND TO PROHIBIT SLAVERY IN CERTAIN TERRITORIES," which provides "That in all *that Territory* ceded by France to the United States under the name of Louisiana, which *lies north of* 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this Act, SLAVERY AND INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, SHALL BE AND IS HEREBY FOREVER PROHIBITED." Approved by JAMES MONROE, President, March 6, 1820.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA are both included in the territory covered by this *foregoing act.*

The PEOPLE OF MICHIGAN applied for admission into the Union (just as the people of Kansas have) as a *Free State* for a Constitution which they had adopted for themselves, without any previous authority from Congress.

The TWENTY-FOURTH Congress passed an Act, which says, "That the Constitution and State government which the PEOPLE OF MICHIGAN had formed for themselves, be and the same is hereby *accepted, ratified and confirmed*, and that the said State of Michigan is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and is hereby admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States."

Approved June 15, 1836, by ANDREW JACKSON, President.

The TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS passed the "Joint Resolution for Annexing TEXAS to the United States," the 2d section of which says:—"And in such *State or States* as shall be formed out of such Territory, *north of said Missouri Compromise* line, SLAVERY or Involuntary servitude (except for crime) *shall be prohibited.*"

Approved March 1st, 1845, by JOHN TYLER, President.

The TWENTY EIGHTH CONGRESS also passed an Act admitting IOWA into the Union with a Constitution which says:

"Art. 2d, Sec 23. "*Neither Slavery* nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes shall *ever be tolerated* in this State." Approved March 3d, 1845.

The TWENTY NINTH and THIRTIETH CONGRESS passed acts, the first authorizing, the second admitting WISCONSIN into the Union, with a Constitution which says:—Art. 1 Sec. 2. "There shall be *neither slavery* nor involuntary servitude in this State." Approved May 29, 1848, by JAMES K. POLK, President.

The THIRTIETH CONGRESS passed an "Act to Establish the Territorial Government of Oregon," which says:

Sec. 14. That the inhabitants of said Territory shall be entitled to enjoy, ALL and singular, the RIGHTS, privileges and ADVANTAGES granted and SECURED to the people of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, by the articles of compact contained in the ORDINANCE for the government of said Territory, on the 13th DAY OF JULY, 1787, and SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ALL the conditions, and restrictions, and PROHIBITIONS in said articles of compact." This embraced the present Territories of OREGON and WASHINGTON. Approved, August 14, 1848, by JAMES K. POLK, President.

In the SENATE of the United States, Feb. 6th, 1850, HENRY CLAY said "I repeat that I never can and *never will* vote for it, and *no earthly power shall ever make me vote to plant slavery where slavery does not exist.*" And on the 22d July, 1850, he said—

"*And if in any instance, the power to carry slaves into the Territories is guaranteed to you by the Constitution, I have been unable to perceive it.*"

He further said—

"*But you cannot put your finger on that part of the Constitution which conveys the right or the power to carry slaves from one of the States of the Union to any Territory of the United States.*"

DANIEL WEBSTER said, in his great Philadelphia speech—"*I am opposed to the extension of slavery now and forever.*"

In another speech he said—

"*Wherever there is a foot of land to be stayed back from becoming slave territory, I am ready to assert the principle of exclusion of slavery.*"

The Democratic Party of Pennsylvania at its State Convention, held at Pittsburgh, July 4th, 1849, *asserted directly opposite ground* to that now assumed. The following Resolution was then *unanimously adopted*:

Resolved, That the Democratic party adheres now, as it has ever done, to the Constitution of the country. Its letter and spirit they will neither weaken nor destroy, and they re-declare that slavery is a local, domestic institution of the south, subject to State law alone, and with which the general Government has nothing to do. Wherever the State law extends its jurisdiction, the local institution can continue to exist. *Esteeming it a violation of State rights to carry it beyond State limits*, we deny the power of any citizen to extend the area of bondage beyond its present dominion; nor do we consider it a part of the Compromise of the Constitution, that slavery should forever travel with the advancing column of our territorial progress."

STUPENDOUS FRAUDS IN INDIANA.

The Irish Roman Catholics, the Instruments as they are Every where in such Villainy.

[From the Indianapolis Journal of Oct. 29th.]

In Dearborn county, in the town of Greensburg alone, *seventy men*, who had voted at the election, left the next morning for Kentucky.

The Louisville Journal says:

PUT THIS AND THAT TOGETHER.—On Saturday last fully three-fourths of the Irishmen at work on the Louisville and Portland Canal were discharged. On Monday and Tuesday few or none of them could be found in this city, but the vote of Floyd county, Indiana, just opposite here, was increased by about the number of discharged Irish.

The Rockland (Jackson county) *Herald* says:

Jackson township in '54 polled 102 votes, and gave, we believe, 33 majority for the People's ticket. Now it polls 241 votes and gives 70 old Line majority. It is one of the townships in which the Irish vote was concentrated. There were probably 150 voted in this township who are not residents of the State.

In St. Joseph county three hundred votes were polled, who had no more residence than they have in the moon.

In Marshall county two hundred and fifty of the same class of migratory votes were held for one day, till they could vote the old line ticket.

In Laporte more than 500 voters were colonized, and with all that illegal vote to encounter, the people of Laporte so abhorred the infamous course of the Buccaneers that they gave 160 majority against it.

In Tippecanoe a company of 300 voted, who were tracked from Warren county, where they voted to Fountain, where they voted again, and thence to Lafayette, where they voted again. But they were off immediately, before they could be arrested.

In Allen county, the following well authenticated fact may serve as a sample of operations:

A party of nine, in a two horse wagon, voted in the morning at Jefferson township; in the afternoon they ascended the Goshen road, and crossed over to the Lima road, where the Washington township polls were held; there voted again, and then proceeded to this city, voted a third time, and then went to Adams township. This makes twenty-seven votes certain out of nine!

In Vermillion county, Mr. Ray, formerly of Philadelphia Hancock county, saw *thirty-seven Irish on Tuesday, who told him that they had been brought from Ohio to vote*, and that they had voted. This he is willing to support by affidavit, and he is well known to many of our citizens.

Importations from Kentucky into the southern counties were kept up more than two weeks before the election, and that whole section swarmed with Kentuckians. None of them were visible the next day. Ripley county, in two townships is one the railroad was thus operated on. Jefferson county was liberally blessed in the same way. Hundreds are known to have come through Cincinnati, where their destination was so notorious, that it was common talk.

The Roman Catholic Irish it appears, can be used for any kind of villainy. Nothing but hanging a lot guilty of the practices, and the vile demagogues who are them, will ever put a stop to these practices. They are unfit to live in any civilized community. We take this occasion to remark that during the past political canvass among the most unscrupulous and deliberate papers for lying were the Roman Catholic press of the day. These papers are generally edited by the Priests.

THE SOUTH AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Curious Revelations.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Oct. 20, 1856.

The Convention of three Southern Governors at Raleigh, N. C., lately, to confer on the political prospects of the country, is the theme of general speculation. What was the object of the meeting? Who gave them authority to act? And what did they decide on doing? These questions are on every tongue.

Perhaps I can give you some information on this subject. In spite of denials that may be made of its truth, the result will show whether it is accurate or not.

That the question of Secession was discussed, is a matter of course. It was decided by these Governors, that in the event of Fremont's election, they would make an effort to precipitate their several States into steps tending to dissolution. But the project of marching on Washington, which has been so loudly talked about, was not considered feasible.

I have reason to believe from certain *inklings*, that Mr. Fillmore's connection with this canvass was also a topic of consideration. It is said, and it is generally believed here, that the Fillmore ticket in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Connecticut and New Jersey is kept in the field expressly for Mr. Buchanan's benefit. It is furthermore said and believed, that this is in pursuance of a regular bargain with certain leaders of the Democratic party in the North and at Washington; and that as a consideration for this aid, Mr. Fillmore is to be permitted to carry one or two Southern States, and New York also, if he can.

The Fillmore men in your section are satisfied with this arrangement, because it promises to carry the election into the House of Representatives, where, they say, Mr. Fillmore will hold the balance of power.

But mark my words: Mr. Fillmore's *name will not be permitted by the Democracy to go into the House at all under any circumstances.* Governor Wise, Governor Adams, and the other Southern men generally, will either vote or rule—they don't intend to be overruled by any third party. *And the plan of operations has been agreed upon.*

They are perfectly willing that the game should be played in Pennsylvania and the North for Mr. Buchanan's benefit. But when it comes to paying the equivalent, these men will repudiate a bargain to which they were not parties.

You know that if no President is chosen by the people, the names of the *three highest* candidates go to the House of Representatives. Fremont's will be one, Buchanan's another, and it is taken for granted by his friends, if this game succeeds, that Fillmore will be the third. They are reckoning without their host. Suppose Buchanan carries twelve or thirteen of the Southern States—and Fillmore two or three, or even four States altogether. The general result will be known within ten days after the election. *It is understood that in this event four or five Buchanan States will cast their electoral vote for Douglass or Wise, or some other Democrat, so as to give him a higher vote than Fillmore, and thus exclude the latter from the House of Representatives altogether.* Having the game thus in their hands, it is believed that they can force ALL the Southern States to join the Democrats in electing a Democratic President.

What is to come of all this remains to be seen. You may rely upon it, that all the political intrigues of the time of Burr down, will be cast into the shade by what we shall see before the 4th of March next.—*N. Y. Times.*

Written for the Miners' Journal.

STAND TO YOUR ARMS.

BY THE BUCKVILLE BLACKSMITH.

Stand to your arms! ye sons of Freedom,
Shrink not now; for victory still
Waits to crown you if unbending,
You assert your mighty will;
But if now, with spirits broken,
You succumb to false alarms,
Then your foes will smile in triumph,
Thwart their hopes—stand to your arms.

Stand to your arms! your cause is holy,
Martyrs for the same have died,
Heroes on the field have fallen,
With their blood 'tis purified;
All the good and true are with you,
Every heart that Freedom warms,
Beats in unison to bless you,
Shrink not then—stand to your arms!

Stand to your arms! on history's pages,
Will be told your deathless fame;
Children born in future ages,
Shall with Freedom blend your name;
You've a holy, glorious mission,
One endow'd with heavenly charms,
To save from thraldom and oppression,
This fair land—stand to your arms!

Stand to your arms! with earnest purpose,
Anxious hopes are on you cast,
If you waver, if you falter,
Freedom's cause may now be lost;
But if firmly and united,
Every man his task performs,
Slavery's hopes will yet be blighted,
Yours the day—stand to your arms!

Stand to your arms! a wily foeman,
Meets you on the battle-field,
Show his minions, bravely show them,
You can conquer—never yield;
Servile hearts beat in their bosoms,
Yours, the fire of Freedom warms,
Vile their cause, yours great and noble,
True and good—stand to your arms!

Buckville, Oct. 23d, 1856. JOHN PARKER.

BORDER RUFFIAN LAWS IN KANSAS.

The following are among the Enactments of the Territorial Legislature which the Missouri invaders elected for the people of Kansas.—We copy from the Territorial laws as officially published:

SLAVES.

An Act to punish offences against slave property.

1. Persons raising insurrection punishable with death.
2. Abler punishable with death.
3. What constitutes felony.
4. Punishment for decoying away slaves.
5. Punishment for assisting slaves.
6. What deemed grand larceny.
7. What deemed felony.
8. Punishment for concealing slaves.
9. Punishment for rescuing slaves from officer.
10. Penalty on officer who refuses to assist in capturing slaves.
11. Uttering of incendiary documents.
12. What deemed a felony.
13. Who are qualified as jurors.

Be it enacted by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Kansas, as follows:

SECTION 1. That every person, bond or free, who shall be convicted of actually raising a rebellion or insurrection of slaves, free negroes, or mulattoes, in this Territory, SHALL SUFFER DEATH.

SEC. 2. Every free person who shall aid or assist in any rebellion or insurrection of slaves, free negroes, or mulattoes, or shall furnish arms, or do any overt act in furtherance of such rebellion or insurrection, SHALL SUFFER DEATH.

SEC. 3. If any free person shall, by speaking, writing, or printing, advise, persuade, or induce any slaves to rebel, conspire against, or murder any citizen of this Territory, or shall bring into, print, write, publish, or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published, or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in the bringing into, printing, writing, publishing, or circulating in this Territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular, for the purpose of exciting insurrection, rebellion, revolt, or conspiracy on the part of the slaves, free negroes, or mulattoes, against the citizens of the Territory or any part of them, SUCH PERSON SHALL BE GUILTY OF FELONY AND SUFFER DEATH.

SEC. 4. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, or with intent to effect or procure the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and, on conviction thereof, SHALL SUFFER DEATH, OR BE IMPRISONED AT HARD LABOR FOR NOT LESS THAN TEN YEARS.

SEC. 5. If any person shall aid or assist in enticing, decoying, or persuading, or carrying away or sending out of this Territory any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, or with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and, on conviction thereof, shall SUFFER DEATH, OR BE IMPRISONED AT HARD LABOR FOR NOT LESS THAN TEN YEARS.

SEC. 6. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of any State or other Territory of the United States any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, or to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, and shall bring such slave into this Territory, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, in the same manner as if such slave had been enticed, decoyed, or carried away out of this territory, and in such case the larceny may be charged to have been committed in any county of this territory, into or through which such slave shall have been brought by such person, and on conviction thereof, the person offending shall SUFFER DEATH, OR BE IMPRISONED AT HARD LABOR FOR NOT LESS THAN TEN YEARS.

SEC. 7. If any person shall entice, persuade or induce any slave to escape from the service of his master or owner, in this Territory, or shall aid or assist any slave in escaping from the service of his master or owner, or shall aid or assist, harbor, or conceal any slave who may have escaped from the service of his master or owner, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than five years.

SEC. 8. If any person in this Territory shall aid or assist, harbor or conceal any slave who has escaped from the service of his master or owner, in another State or Territory, such person shall be punished in like manner as if such slave had escaped from the service of his master or owner in this Territory.

SEC. 9. If any person shall resist any officer while attempting to arrest any slave that may have escaped from the service of his master or owner, or shall rescue such slave when in the custody of any officer or other person, or shall entice, persuade, aid or assist such slave to escape from the custody of any officer or other person who may have such slave in custody, whether such slave have escaped from the service of his master or owner in this territory, or in any other State or Territory, the person so offending shall be guilty of felony and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years.

SEC. 10. If any marshal, sheriff, or constable, or the deputy of any such officer, shall when required by any person, refuse to aid or assist in the arrest and capture of any slave that may have escaped from the service of his master or owner, whether such slave shall have escaped from his master or owner in this Territory, or any State, or other Territory, such officer shall be fined in a sum of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 11. If any person print, write, introduce into, publish or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published, or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing, publishing, or circulating within this Territory, any book, paper, pamphlet, magazine, handbill or circular, containing any statements, arguments, opinions, sentiment, doctrine, advice, or inuendo, calculated to produce a disorderly, dangerous, or rebellious disaffection among the slaves in this Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from the service of their masters, or to resist their authority, he shall be guilty of felony, and be punished by imprisonment and hard labor for a term not less than five years.

SEC. 12. If any free person, by speaking or by writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, or shall introduce into this Territory, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into this Territory, written, printed, published, or circulated in this Territory any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular, containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years.

SEC. 13. No person who is conscientiously opposed to holding slaves or who does not admit the right to hold slaves in this Territory, shall sit as a juror on the trial of any prosecution for any violation of any of the sections of his act.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after the fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1855.

THE INFAMOUS LAWS OF KANSAS.

Our readers know that the United States Senate, by a vote of two to one, refused to Repeal the laws of Kansas.—(Every friend of Buchanan in that body voting against a repeal.) The following opinions of these laws were expressed in the United States Senate—and it is known that a dozen free citizens of the United States were chained to Iron Balls, charged with high treason and insulted in the grossest manner by the Border Ruffians, for daring to express an opinion in opposition to the laws of Kansas.

Senator Weller, a Democrat, from California, expressed the following opinion of these laws, but was forced by party drill to vote against the repeal in the end:

These (Kansas) laws "ARE AS ATROCIOUS AND INFAMOUS AS ANY LAWS WHICH EVER FOUND THEIR WAY UPON THE STATUTE BOOK OF ANY FREE PEOPLE IN ANY AGE OF THIS WORLD."

Senator Bell of Tennessee said: "Had I been conscientiously opposed to slavery, and settled in Kansas with a view to better my condition, and had witnessed the outrages said to have been committed by the people of Missouri on the rights of the Free State inhabitants, and had I felt my neck galled by the yoke of a usurped government, and had lost all hope of relief from any quarter; if resistance to such oppression be treason, SO HELP ME GOD I WOULD HAVE BEEN A TRAITOR."

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, (Democrat,) said, "while he opposed the proviso, he felt free to admit that some of the laws of Kansas shocked the moral sense of the community, as being subversive of all natural rights; and such he was ready, by a declaration of rights, to declare null."

Senator Clayton, of Delaware, also denounced these laws "AS A DISGRACE TO THE VILEST DESPOTISMS OF ANY COUNTRY, AND NOT ONLY UNCONSTITUTIONAL BUT CONTRARY TO THE LAWS ORGANIZING KANSAS AND NEBRASKA."

The National *Intelligencer* is known to be mild and moderate in its expression of sentiments, especially when dissenting from those of the South, which it generally sustains on the slavery question. This paper, during the pendency of the Appropriation Bill, between the two houses of Congress, thus characterized the laws of Kansas. It said:

"That portion of the Territorial laws which the House denounce, and of which they seek to prevent the enforcement, whether enacted by competent or incompetent authorities, ARE A DISGRACE TO THE COUNTRY AND ITS FREE INSTITUTIONS. THEY ARE A GREATER INVASION OF PUBLIC LIBERTY THAN WERE THE ACTS WHICH BROUGHT THE HEAD OF CHARLES I. TO THE BLOCK."

Notwithstanding these declarations in the United States Senate, they refused to repeal them, and every vote against repeal was given by the supporters of James Buchanan—and James Buchanan stands pledged before the Country and the people to carry out these laws.

[From the North Carolina Standard, Oct. 3.]

A FREE VOICE FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Declaration for Freedom and Fremont.

THE AUTHOR TO BE PUNISHED.

Prof. Hedrick of the University.—As a matter of justice to Prof. Hedrick, we publish to-day what he styles his "Defense" against the charge of being a Black Republican. There is not a point made or presented in this "Defense" which could not be triumphantly met and exposed; but surely it cannot be expected of us, or of our correspondent, "An Alumnus," or of any citizen of this State, to *argue* with a Black Republican.

The Professor closes his "Defense" with the opinion that "those who prefer to denounce" him "should at least support their charges by their name." The author of "An Alumnus" is a gentleman of high character, and entirely responsible for whatever he has said, or may say. He is a resident of this place, and his name can be known, if at all necessary.

We adhere to our opinion, recently expressed in *The Standard*:—"*The expression of Black Republican opinions in our midst is incompatible with our honor and safety as a people.* ... *is neither a fit nor a safe instructor of our young men who even inclines to Fremont and Black Republicanism.*"

This is a matter, however, for the Trustees of the University. We take it for granted that Prof. Hedrick will be promptly removed.

PROFESSOR HEDRICK'S DEFENSE.

Messrs. Editors:—In the last *Standard*, I see a communication signed "Alumnus." Although my name is not mentioned therein, still I suppose there is little doubt that it was all intended for me. Now, politics not being my trade, I feel some hesitation in appearing before the public, especially at a time like this, when there seems to be a greater desire on the part of those who give direction to public opinion to stir up strife and bitterness, than to cultivate feelings of respect and kindness. But, lest my silence might be misinterpreted, I will reply, as briefly as possible, to this, as it appears to me, uncalled-for attack on my politics.

Then, to make the matter short, I say I am in favor of the election of Fremont to the Presidency and these are my reasons for my preference:

1st, Because I like the man. He was born and educated at the South. He has lived at the North and the West, and therefore, has had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with our whole people—an advantage not possessed by his competitors. He is known and honored both at home and abroad. He has shown his love of his country by unwavering devotion to its interests. And whether teaching ... or exploring the wilds of the great West; whether enlarging the boundaries of science or acquiring for our country the Golden State; whether establishing a Constitution for this youngest daughter of the Union, or occupying a seat in the Senate of the Nation—in every position and under all circumstances, whether demanding hardy daring or prudent council, he has always possessed the courage to undertake, and the wisdom to carry through. In reference to the value of his services in California, Mr. Buchanan says:—"He is a conspicuous part in the conquest of California, and in my opinion is better entitled to be called the conqueror of California than any other man." [illegible] ... his honor. "Platforms" and principles are good enough in their places; but for the Presidential chair, the first requisite is a man.

2d, Because Fremont is on the right side of the great question which now disturbs the public peace. Opposition to Slavery Extension is neither a Northern nor a sectional issue. It originated with the great Southern statesmen of the Revolution. Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Madison and Randolph were all opposed to Slavery in the abstract, and were all opposed to admitting it into new territory. One of the early acts of the patriots of the Revolution was to pass the Ordinance of '87, by which Slavery was excluded from all the territories we then possessed.—This was going farther than the Republicans of the present day claim. Many of these great men were slaveholders; but they did not let self-interest blind them to the evils of the system. Jefferson says that Slavery exerts an evil influence both upon the whites and the blacks; but he was opposed to the abolition policy, by which the slaves would be turned loose among the whites. In his autobiography he says:—"Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people are to be free; nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same government. Nature, habit, opinion, have drawn indelible lines between them." Among the evils which he says Slavery brings upon the whites is to make them tyrannical and idle.—"With the morals of the people their industry is also destroyed. For in a warm climate no man will labor for himself who can make another labor for him. This is so true, that of the proprietors of slaves a very small proportion indeed are ever seen to labor." What was true in Jefferson's time is true now. I might go on and give "Alumnus," every week from now till the election, a column of good "Black Republican" documents, all written by the most eminent Southern statesmen, beginning with Washington, and including nearly all of eminence for ability, virtue and patriotism, and coming down to our own times.—No longer ago than 1850, Henry Clay declared in the Senate—"I never can, and never will vote, and no earthly power ever will make me vote to spread Slavery over territory where it does not exist."—At the same time that Clay was opposed to Slavery, he was, like Fremont, opposed to the least interference by the General Government with Slavery in the State where it exists. Should there be any interference with subjects belonging to State policy, either by other States or by the Federal Government no one will be more ready than myself to defend the "good old North," my native State. But, with Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Henry, Randolph, Clay and Webster for political teachers, I *cannot* believe that Slavery is preferable to Freedom, or that Slavery Extension is one of the constitutional rights of the South. If "Alumnus" thinks that Calhoun, or any other, was a wiser statesman or better Southerner than either Washington or Jefferson, he is welcome to his opinion. I shall not attempt to abridge his liberty in the least. But my own opinions I will have, whether he is willing to grant me that right of every freeman or not. I believe that I have had quite as good an opportunity as he has to form an opinion on the questions how to be settled. And when "Alumnus" talks of "driving me out" for sentiments once held by these great men, I cannot help thinking that he is becoming rather fanatical.

For the information of "Alumnus," I will state that he has put himself to unnecessary trouble in blazoning this matter before the public. The whole subject belongs exclusively to the jurisdiction of the Trustees of the University. They are men of integrity and influence, and have at heart the best interests of the University. There is no difficulty in bringing this, or any other question relating to the Faculty or students before them. "Alumnus" has also made another mistake in supposing that the Faculty take upon themselves to influence the political opinions of the students. The students come to college, generally, with their own party politics already fixed; and it is exceedingly rare for them to change while here. It has, however, been often remarked that a very violent partisan at college is pretty sure to "turn over" before he has left college long. I have been connected with our University, as student and Professor, for six years, and am free to say that I know no institution, North or South, from which partisan politics and sectarian religion are so entirely excluded. And yet we are too often attacked by the bigots of both. For my own part, I do not know the politics of more than one in a hundred of the students, except as I might infer to which party they belonged from a knowledge of the politics of their fathers. And they would not have known my own predilections in the present contest, had not one of their number asked me which of the candidates I preferred.

But if "Alumnus" would understand the state of things here correctly, he had better make a visit to the University. He would find each member of the Faculty busy teaching in his own department, whether of science or literature; and that party politics is one of the branches which we leave the student to study at some other place and time. If "Alumnus" does conclude to visit us, there is another matter to which I might direct his attention. The two societies here, to the one or the other of which all the students belong, have each a very good library, and in those libraries are to be found the "complete works" of many of our great statesmen. Now, for fear that the minds of the students may be "poisoned" by reading some of those stanch old patriots, would it not be well for "Alumnus" to exert himself, through the Legislature or otherwise, to "drive" them out of the libraries?—It is true that the works of Calhoun are in the same case with those of Jefferson, but from appearances, the Virginian seems to be read pretty often, while the South Carolinian maintains a posture of "masterly inactivity." When I was a student in college, a few years ago, the young politicians used to debate in the "Halls" of the societies the same questions which the old politicians were debating in the Halls of Congress. The side which opposed Slavery in the abstract, generally had the books in their favor, and the records of the societies will show, they had quite often "the best of the argument." So that when Col. Fremont said that he was "opposed to Slavery in the abstract and upon principle, sustained and made habitual by long-settled convictions," he but uttered the sentiments of four-fifths of the best Southern patriots from the Revolution down to the present day: and I may add, of the majority of the people among whom I was born and educated. Of my neighbors, friends and kindred, nearly one-half have left the State since I was old enough to remember. Many is the time I have stood by the loaded emigrant wagon, and given the parting hand to those whose faces I was never to look upon again. They were going to seek homes in the free West, knowing, as they did, that free and slave labor could not exist and prosper in the same community. If any one thinks I speak without knowledge, let him refer to the last census. He will there find that in 1850 there were fifty-eight thousand North Carolinians living in the free States of the West,—Thirty-three thousand in Indiana alone. There were, at the same time, one hundred and eighty thousand Virginians living in the free States. Now, if these people were so much in love with the "institution," why did they not remain where they could enjoy its blessings?

It is not, however, my object to attack the institution of Slavery. But even the most zealous defender of the patriarchal institution cannot shut his eyes against a few prominent facts. One is, that in nearly all the Slave States there is a deficiency of labor. Since the abolition of the African slave trade there is no source for obtaining a supply, except from the natural increase.—For this reason, among others, a gentleman of South Carolina, in an article published in DeBow's *Review* for August, 1856, advocates a dissolution of the Union in order that the African slave trade may be revived. From North Carolina and Virginia nearly the entire increase of the slave population during the last twenty years has been sent off to the new States of the South west. In my boyhood I lived on one of the great thoroughfares of travel, (near Lock's Bridge on the Yadkin river,) and have seen as many as two thousand in a single day, going South, mostly in the hands of speculators. Now, the loss of these two thousand did the State a greater injury than would the shipping off of a million of dollars. I think I may ask any sensible man how we are to grow rich and prosper, while "driving out" a million of dollars per day. I am glad, however, to say that this ruinous policy is not now carried on to such an extent as it has been. But there is still too much of it. I have very little doubt that if the slaves which are now scattered thinly over Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, were back in Virginia and North Carolina, it would be better for all concerned. These old States could then go on and develop the immense wealth which must remain locked up for many years to come. While the new States, free from a system which degrades white labor, would become a land of common schools, thrift and industry equal, if not superior, to any in the Union. But letting that be as it may, still no one can deny that here in North Carolina we need more men rather than more land. Then why go to war to make more Slave States, when we have too much territory already, for the force we have to work it? Our fathers fought for freedom, and one of the tyrannical acts which they threw in the teeth of Great Britain was that she forced Slavery upon the colonies against their will. Now the secessionists are trying to dissolve the Union because they are not permitted to establish Slavery in the Territory of Kansas. If the institution of Slavery is a good thing and desirable in itself, it is the easiest thing in the world for the people to vote for its introduction at any time, after they have formed a Constitution and been admitted as a State. If it is not a thing good and desirable, it would be an act of great oppression to force it upon them. For, however one may lament the evils of Slavery, it is almost impossible to get rid of the system when once introduced. Nullify it by law if you will, still the evil remains, perhaps aggravated. But in a new State a few words in the Constitution may prevent the entire evil from entering.

From my knowledge of the people in North Carolina, I believe that the majority of those who will go to Kansas during the next five years, would prefer that it should be a Free State. I am sure that if I were to go there I should vote to exclude Slavery. In doing so I believe that I should advance the best interest of Kansas, and at the same time benefit North Carolina and Virginia, by preventing the carrying away of slaves who may be more profitably employed at home.

Born in the "good old North State," I cherish a love for her, and her people, that I bear to no other State or people. It will be ever my sincere wish to advance her interests. I love also the Union of the States, secured as it was by the blood and toil of my ancestors; and whatever influence I possess, though small it may be, shall be exerted for its preservation. I do not claim infallibility for my opinions. Wiser and better men have been mistaken. But holding as I do the doctrines once advocated by Washington and Jefferson, I think I should be met by argument and not by denunciation. At any rate, those who prefer to denounce me should at least support their charges by their own name. B. S. HEDRICK.

Chapel Hill, October 1, 1856.

A meeting of the Trustees was subsequently held, and Professor Hedrick was dismissed unanimously by the Board. And this is Freedom of Speech in the United States, in the year 1856.—There is no more despotism in Russia or in Rome.

To Christians of Every Denomination in the State of Pennsylvania.

In the name of Him who taught us to call God our FATHER, and so to recognize every man on Earth as BROTHER, will you permit a fellow-Christian once more to arrest your attention for a single moment, by a final appeal on the *moral* and *religious aspects* of the pending election?

This appeal we present on the basis of the following FACTS:

1. The two great issues now before us are far less of a *political* than a *moral* nature. As with a National Bank, the Tariff, the Currency, &c., Christians, *as such*, have nothing to do. They are mere questions of expediency, on which they can afford to differ. But here are two great questions of NATIONAL DUTY! First to the SLAVE.—Shall we, at the demand of his master, enlarge the area of his bondage by more than a million of square miles of our choicest and most fertile territory? Secondly. To a sister NATION. Because Cuba is essential to the establishment of the threatened Southern Confederacy, must we repeat in reference to Spain the story of Naboth's Vineyard? Others may feel more interest in the Pacific Railroad, in the improvement of rivers and harbors, and in the laws relating to naturalization; as Christians, we should feel most where the rights and claims of the God of our Fathers are at stake!

2. As to the nature of Slavery, tried by the golden rule, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," it cannot stand the test for a single moment. It cannot claim the approbation of the Father of his Country. "It is," said he, "among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by which Slavery in this country may be abolished by law." *Letter to J. F. Mercer.* It was not approved by Madison, the Father of the Constitution, who opposed the introduction of the term "Slave" or "Slavery" into it, for he said, "he did not wish to see it recognized by the Constitution of the United States of America that there could be property in man." *Webster's Speech for the Constitution, 1850.* It had not the sanction of the Author of the Declaration of Independence, who, in reference to this matter, "trembled for his country, when he remembered that God was just, and his justice could not sleep forever." It had not that of the lamented CLAY, who "being dead yet speaketh" in such burning words as these: "I repeat that I never can and never will vote, and no earthly power ever will make me vote, to spread slavery over territory where it does not exist."

3. Our fathers, who "dealt with it as an evil, and considered it a blight, a scourge, a curse," to use the language of Mr. Webster, believed that by stopping the slave trade, and by the ordinance of 1787, shutting up slavery within the limits that it then occupied, it would be gradually but surely brought to an end. That they were right in their opinion, we want no better testimony than that of Judge Warner, of Georgia, so recently as April, 1856: "There is not a slaveholder," said he, "in this House of Representatives or out of it but who knows perfectly well that whenever slavery is confined within certain special limits, its future existence is doomed; it is only a question of time as to its final destruction. Such is the rapid exhaustion of the soil, both master and slave would be starved out. It requires FRESH LANDS," &c. But,

While, like Patrick Henry, they "transmitted to their descendants" an "abhorrence of slavery," and, like Ellsworth, delighted to believe that "in time, slavery would not be a *speck* in our country," could they now rise from their graves, how sad would be their disappointment! The institution once abhorred now canonized; the little "speck" a dense and overshadowing cloud; instead of 700,000 slaves, 3,400,000; slavery already outnumbering freedom some two hundred thousand square miles, demanding the virgin plains of Kansas, and spreading her gloomy wings from the Atlantic to the Pacific! "Not for this," would they say, "did we shed our blood, that the home of liberty should be converted into that of slavery! that the sons of freedom should die in her defence, by the hands of the slaveholder!"

With what intensity of interest, therefore, would they watch the progress of the present struggle, when the design of the Slave Power is not merely, as in the admission of Missouri and the annexation of Texas, to "add new weight to the end of their lever," but to make it preponderate for all time to come. How anxiously would they wait a conscientious and intelligent choice between the two platforms now before the people:

COL. FREMONT'S CREED.	MR. BUCHANAN'S CREED.
Liberty and Union.	Slavery or Disunion.
No Extension of Slavery	Slavery Extended Indefinitely.
Kansas a Free State.	Kansas a Slave State.
Right Makes Might.	Might Makes Right.
The Declaration of Independence.	The Ostend Manifesto.

Fellow Christian, in which of these creeds do you believe? For which could you *pray*? If your vote would turn the scale, as it may do, would you turn it in favor of Freedom, or of Slavery? We do not believe in carrying politics into religion, but we do believe in carrying religion into politics, far enough to see which of the two platforms is *morally the best that we may vote accordingly*. To let business, party prejudice, wilful ignorance, or indifference, determine our vote, on a question involving the rights of generations yet unborn is a sin against God, for which He will hold us to a strict account, both individually and nationally. If you can pray over Mr. Buchanan's creed, and vote conscientiously with men who have ruthlessly blotted out the line of freedom drawn by the Missouri Compromise, then do so.—If not, there remains but a single alternative, and that is to oppose it with all your power!

Thus far we are sorry to see that the *moral and religious sentiment of Pennsylvania has been designedly tampered with, and divided and neutralized, as it has been in no other State.* No where else do they believe the deliberate slander of Mr. Fremont's Romanism, or the malicious assaults on his character, refuted out of the mouth of his opponents, even including Mr. Buchanan himself. No where else is the great issue regarded as the preservation of the Union, which with multitudes among us seemed to be the *only* question at the October election. The EXTENSION OF SLAVERY—this is the question. On which the Southern States, the Eastern, North Western, and Middle States, with the exception of Pennsylvania, are a perfect unit. Why should our State be the only one to be deceived, and betray the cause of Freedom, because herself betrayed by leaders, as unworthy as they are unscrupulous? The cry of "Infidelity and Abolitionism," which has recently been so rife, will not, we trust, avail a second time to conceal the most gigantic fraud ever perpetrated on the rights of man, and of which Douglas, Atchison, Stringfellow, Brooks and Wise, are the true expounders.

Seldom in the history of the world, have two such memorable opportunities been presented for a nation to distinguish herself in the cause of "Virtue, Liberty and Independence," as are now afforded to our beloved Commonwealth. Already the first State in the Civilized World to abolish Slavery by Legislative enactment, we hope and pray that a still more imperishable glory awaits her in November—to stay the further progress of Slavery in the Union!

Commencing this letter in the name of Him who came "to preach deliverance to the captive, and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound," as a still further evidence of the sincerity with which it is written, we close it with that of the purest philanthropist our State has ever known. ANTHONY BENEZET.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17th, 1856.

The Opposition Vote not Out.

The Sham Democracy, at the recent election in this State, in addition to the frauds perpetrated, brought out every vote they possessed, yet they only carried the State by some 2700 majority. They will not increase on that vote. Now, on the other side, the vote of Lancaster county, at the late election, was about three thousand less than the vote of that county that generally goes to the polls at exciting elections. Much of this vote is polled by members of religious societies, and the entire deficit will, in November, vote the Union Electoral Ticket. In Berks, there is a deficit of 1700 votes, which will in a body be polled for the same ticket. Here we have, in two counties alone, more than enough to overcome the meagre Shamocratic majority at the recent election. Be of good cheer, friends of Freedom. Truth, though crushed to the time, will rise superior in its majesty, and overwhelm all opposition. Every man in favor of having Kansas a Free State—favorable to the dignity of White Labor, opposed to the bogus laws of Kansas, the Pierce administration, the Cincinnati Platform and its silent occupant, James Buchanan, must come up to the pickets shoulder to shoulder—one solid phalanx. Fillmore and Fremont men, you can carry Pennsylvania on the 4th of November. Will you do it? Resolve to go to the polls and VOTE THE UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.