Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1858.

DON'T VOTE FOR ANY DEMOCRAT,

If You Desire Prosperity.

THE REASON WHY.—We are frequently asked by workingmen why no change can be expected for the better while the Democratic party remains in power. We answer simply, because the Democratic Party as now constituted, cannot relieve the country. They are bound to the South hand and foot. The Southern Democrats, all of whom advocate Free Trade, and direct taxation, which must follow the abolition of duties, constitute at least three-fourths of the Democratic voters in Congress. *No* Southern Democrat ever voted for Protection—they are a unit against it. With the patronage of the General Government, which now amounts to about *ninety millions annually*, they can always buy a sufficient number of Democrats from the North, (we care not how honest they may be when they go into Congress) to secure a majority in favor of Free Trade. This can be done in spite of the people, because the pay of the Administration when they require votes, is greater than any reward representatives can obtain from their constituents. They have the plea also, of justifying their course before their constituents on the ground that their votes were necessary *to sustain the Party* which gives them office. With many ignorant voters and the leaders who desire office, this plea is sufficient. The reader must readily observe that there is no hope for relief as long as the present party remains in power—and it is this feeling that has caused so much despondency throughout the country. The opposite party stand pledged to the people to pass a Protective Tariff, if placed in power in the different departments of Government. They redeemed their pledge faithfully in 1842—have voted in favor of Protection ever since whenever the question has been presented to Congress in a general, and not a sectional, aspect—and we have no right to doubt their sincerity until they fail in fulfilling their pledges. It was the votes of the large mass of the working classes that put the present party in power, and destroyed Protection to American Industry. They have it in their power to oust them, and put the Opposition in, if they will only look to their own interests and not to those of office-seekers and demagogues who dupe them in the name of the catch-word *Democracy*, a name which represented Principles in the days of Jefferson, Clay, and a host of others, who were its leaders—but which now is only associated with "Office, and Public Plunder." If working men will not open their eyes to the true state of affairs, and prefer such a party to prosperity, they have no right to complain of the effects of the measures of their own enacting. If they will not vote intelligently and right they *must suffer*, and the only regret is under such circumstances, that the innocent are compelled to suffer with the guilty.

THESE two factions, made up of office seekers—political hacks—worn-out wire-workers—rare selections of two and three year old democrats—the out-casts of other political parties—the refuse and cast-offs of all the scheming rascals in the country. These are the leaders—the autocrats that are forcibly attempting to lead by a string the Democracy of Schuylkill this coming fall.—*Ashland Gazetteer, Sept. 4.*

The above opinion of the leaders of the two wings of the Schuylkill county spoils-seekers, is entitled to considerable consideration, coming as it does from a Democratic paper. We are very much afraid if we were to speak half so severely of the contending factionists, as the *Gazetteer*, it would be set down as political malice. But it is the truth. The rapacity of the Democratic crew for office, not only places them in an antagonistical position in the political field; but disgusts every respectable Democrat. From the day that the Court House in this Borough, was desecrated by the whisper of violent partizans to obtain the ascendancy in the Democratic meeting, down to the present, the contest has been waged by the Dewart and Cake factions in a manner revolting to decency. We are not surprised that good Democrats stand and ask "where are we?" Principles seem to be cast to the wind, and the sole motive, the triumph of an idea seeking clean over a faction actuated by sinister unworthy motives.

Each day it is becoming more obvious that the thinking portions of the Democratic party of this County who entertain self-respect, are alienating themselves from both factions. In this crisis the People are discovering that only reliable men should be selected for high and responsible positions, and they seek for them in vain on the tickets of the two factions. On all their own mouth are they being condemned, and we might refrain from even a casual allusion to them; but we could not resist exhibiting to that a depth of political degradation the leaders of those factions have plunged, as illustrated by the remarks of the Democratic paper quoted above. The people in their majesty, have but to organize thoroughly throughout the County and District, and while they strike a powerful blow for Freedom and Protection, they can hurl back into obscurity men whose principles are embraced in self; whose trade is deception, regardless of the consequences to the sinewy sons of toil.

Was not the duty on iron reduced five per centum while Mr. CAMPBELL *was a member of Congress from this District, and did* Mr. CAMPBELL *complain or protest against that reduction?—Mining Record, Sept. 4.*

No, the duty on iron was not reduced five per centum; it was reduced six per centum. Yes, Mr. Campbell did protest against that reduction, aye, more, he voted against it. Those questions are we hope, satisfactorily answered. If not, we refer the editor of the *Record* to the record. It can be found in the Congressional *Globe* of 1857, bound, and convenient to the editor's hand, if he wishes to be posted in regard to the action of Mr. Campbell on the Tariff of 1857. The editor of course, cannot deceive those who have perused the documents, and are familiar with the faithful manner in which Mr. Campbell stood up in Congress for those interests of Pennsylvania, at which the Free Trade Democracy aimed so fatal a blow. But he circulates his falsehoods against an honorable, worthy representative, in order that the poison may corrupt those women, whose lives of daily toil leave them but little time to become thoroughly posted in all that happens in Congress.

Pen, ink and paper were never put to more dishonorable use, than when the editor of the *Record* wrote the article calumniating the reputation of a gentleman who is respected socially, and esteemed politically, because he bears upon his brow the impress of God's noblest work, an honest man. A truer heart, a more gallant soldier than James H. Campbell, never bore the banner of Protection and Freedom, in the halls of Congress. That his record is right, and that he merits the confidence of the People, need no stronger illustration than the fact that Benjamin Haywood—who knows no party, nothing in this emergency, but Protection to American Industry—raises his powerful voice in unequivocal approbation of Mr. Campbell's course in Congress. Shame upon the editor who would snatch from Mr. Campbell's brow the laurels which he gained in a well fought though unsuccessful battle against the Democratic effort to crush our interests in the dust. Attack Mr. Campbell fairly, if you will. He will meet you. We know the man. But falsehood! Pah! it is mean.

THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY—NOMINATION BY IT OF HON. JAMES H. CAMPBELL FOR CONGRESS.—The People of Northumberland have responded to the voice of Schuylkill on the question of an able, tried man, as their candidate for Congress. In their Convention which assembled on Monday last, four ballots were had on the question of a candidate for Congress, in conjunction with Schuylkill. On the fourth Mr. Campbell was nominated. The ballots were as follows:—

	First.	*Second.*	*Third.*	*Fourth.*
Campbell,	1	2	15	25
Teegart,	18	18	18	22
John,	16	16	14	—
Frick,	12	11	—	—

On motion the nomination was made unanimous.

The Convention appointed Robert M. Frick, Samuel John and Wm. Reeber conferees to meet the People's conferees of Schuylkill County, to-day (Saturday) at 12 o'clock, at Mt. Carmel.

The acknowledgments of the People of this County are due to their brethren of Northumberland for meeting them so heartily in their determination to place before the voters of the District, a man right on the record, and true as steel to his constituents.

THE New York *Tribune*, one of the best papers in the country, has just made its appearance printed throughout with new and beautiful type. This journal is conducted with vigor, enterprise and ability, and we sincerely rejoice that it is in the enjoyment of a high degree of prosperity.

BOROUGH ACCOUNT.—In another part of this paper will be found the Auditors' Report of the Borough Account to which we referred as forthcoming, a few weeks ago. It will be read with pain and mortification by the large mass of Tax Payers of the Borough. With a large amount of orders remaining unpaid, many drawing interest, and all those paid to the laborers at a heavy discount, we find the Treasurer delinquent in the sum of $1,765 62 after deducting his salary, and the Collector holding upwards of $3,650 00 of taxes collected and not paid into the Treasury, after allowing his commissions. About two years ago we directed the attention of the Town Council and the people, to the state of our Borough affairs. We urged upon the Council the necessity of investigating the affairs of the Borough, and not to re-appoint the Collector until his accounts were examined—but in defiance of the known delinquency of the Collector and the rights and interests of the Tax Payers whom they represented, they reappointed him from year to year—and the Treasurer, no doubt, influenced by the reckless manner in which the Council acted and the Borough affairs were conducted, has also become a defaulter for a large amount. Had our suggestions been heeded at that time, the reputation and credit of both these officers might have been saved, but now, in all probability, the securities or the Tax Payers will be the sufferers. We do not know what the law is with regard to Councilmen, but if School Directors suffer the taxes to be lost by culpable neglect or mismanagement, the guilty parties become *personally* liable to the Tax Payers for the amount so lost. For several years past our Borough affairs have been in the hands of a *shaving* clique or faction who controlled the Council, and whose sole object seemed to be to make money out of the funds of the Borough at the expense of the Tax Payers—and a more reckless administration of its affairs can hardly be conceived. The present Council, however, deserves the thanks of the people for a determination to check and reform this system. But they must not stop at the publishing of this Report.—Efforts must be made to secure the outstanding amounts due the Borough—the whole amount of the Borough debt ascertained, and a new system of keeping the accounts inaugurated. We would also suggest that the Tax Payers convene a meeting, and strenuously urge upon the Council the necessity of pushing on the reform commenced as speedily as possible, until our Borough affairs are thoroughly sifted—its credit restored, the orders brought up to par—and the present enormous per centage of taxes reduced. It is also high time that the mock sympathy for public officers who neglect or refuse to perform their duty, or pocket the public funds, should cease. It only results in converting honest men into rogues, and has a tendency to corrupt the whole community in which it is permitted to have sway.

Since the above was in type, we received a notice from the Borough Collector, which he desired us to publish after the Borough Statement. We have complied with his request—but in order that the public may not be misled on this subject, it becomes necessary for us to state that $3,077 33 have been paid into the Treasury since the 28th of July last, after the issuing of the new Duplicate for 1858, as follows:

July 29th,	$1452 99
In August,	1388 39
In September,	235 95
	$3077 33

The public will be able to judge, by the dates of the payments, whether this money was collected off the old or new Duplicate.

THE GRIDER SYSTEM.—There can be no doubt that this system introduced in any business transactions between employer and employee, is productive of evil, and is subject to abuse. It is a system which should, for the mutual profit of all classes in this Region, have been abolished long since. That in many instances miners have been imposed upon under its operation, cannot be doubted. It may have been in some localities, when fairly conducted, a positive convenience; but we think the evil growing from it far outweighs the good, and were the times more favorable for cash transactions, we should unhesitatingly, oppose a continuance of the system. At this time but little can be done in the matter of its abolishment. The times are hard; business is prostrated, and men are fortunate if they have work at all wherewith to procure bread. It is almost impossible to sell Coal for cash, except at a great sacrifice, but it can be exchanged for merchandise and other products—and these of course must be bartered for work, materials, &c. The order system, in all its odiousness, is always inaugurated under the *Free Trade* policy and will continue so long as the present policy of our government is continued.

Reform however, will come, and none can hasten it so rapidly, as workmen themselves. In prosperous times the workman can dictate his own terms, and regulate the system of payments for his labor. The work can be commenced now. Let our workmen but vote for the proper men to represent their interests in the State and National legislatures; let a Protective Tariff be established; set our factories, furnaces and rolling mills going once more; let our Coal mines send forth their millions of tons annually; let there be a chance of establishing an improved system of payments on a permanent basis, and the JOURNAL will be foremost in the much needed work. At present it is useless. With Protection to American Industry we hope to see the order system almost entirely banished from our Region. Many operators had discontinued it, and found it to their advantage, but these hard times have forced a number of them into the system again. In the meantime we urge the workmen of this Region to hasten the good time coming, by voting for reform. Your great hope is in the reestablishment of prosperity, by the enactment of a Tariff with specific rates of duties. Obtain that and the tocsin knell of the order system will be sounded.

THE REFORMERS' CONVENTION will meet in Minersville on Monday next. Their deliberations and conclusions can effect great good for them, if actuated by a spirit determined to mark out a course for their own benefit. The workmen of this County are vitally interested in the enactment of a Tariff which will restore vigor to their paralysed arms, and which will enable them to dictate the terms at which they will work, and the manner in which payments shall be made. Let the workmen of this Region remember that there are many men here who labor as hard mentally, as they do with the pick and shovel, who are also, vitally interested in Reform. For the hope of success, all should work harmoniously to elect men who will stand by their interests at Harrisburg and Washington. We have a common interest as co-workers for daily bread, which should send us in a solid phalanx to the ballot box. Let the workingmen act wisely, for by their own action can they hasten or retard that prosperity which Pennsylvania now would have, were good laws in force.

THE STEUBEN FESTIVAL.—During the week the German citizens of Philadelphia had a festival in honor of Baron Steuben of Revolutionary memory. The *fete* took place at Lemon Hill, in the manner in vogue among the Germans at home. Steuben was born in 1730, at Magdeburg; in 1778 he was appointed Inspector General of the Revolutionary Army with the rank of Major General. He was a strict disciplinarian and thorough soldier, having served many years under Frederick the Great. Steuben's services were of the greatest value. The victory at Monmouth is undeniably attributable in a great measure, to his training of the troops. Steuben stood high in the estimation of Washington. He entered our service without any contract for recompense. At the close of the war he received a small pension from Congress, a small grant of land from New Jersey, and about 16,000 acres from New York in the county of Oneida. He died at the age of 65, in a log cabin, where he passed his last years contentedly.

In consequence of the burning of the Quarantine buildings on Staten Island by an infuriated mob, Gov. King of New York has proclaimed martial law on the Island. A military force now occupies the ground, under whose protection the hospital will be erected. The whole affair has been most disgraceful to the people of Staten Island, and what adds to the trouble is, that the Islanders have scattered disease in every direction by their folly.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL.—This beautiful publication for September, contains in addition to a large amount of original and contributed matter, two splendid steel engravings. The *Journal* is published at $2 for one year, for each subscriber. It is undoubtedly, the finest publication of the kind in the country.

We are glad to learn from the *Journal* that notwithstanding the heavy losses of last year, incurred by the Cosmopolitan Art Association, through the "crisis" and commercial depression, the Directory enter upon the *Fifth* Year with unabated confidence, and with means adequate fully to sustain the honor and best interests of the Institution under their charge. The arrangements for the new year have been made upon a scale commensurate with the bright promises which come from all sections of the Union. Full announcements and complete catalogues will accompany the December number of the *Art Journal*. All communications should be addressed to C. L. Derby, Actuary C. A. A., 548 Broadway, New York.

FRUIT CULTURE: or, a Guide to the Cultivation and Management of Fruit Trees, with descriptions of Fruits, and a variety of useful Miscellaneous Household Receipts; fully illustrated. By Thomas Gregg. New York: Fowler and Wells, publishers. Price, by mail, paper, 30 cents; cloth 50 cents.

Fruit culture has but just begun to receive the attention it deserves, and we gladly welcome this work, as the matter it contains is well calculated to aid and instruct, and consequently benefit, the fruit grower. Every person who has a tree, or ground enough for one to grow on, should read it. To be *successful* in fruit culture, as in anything else, you must know how to do it; and this book gives much information one can not well do without. The price is so small that any one can afford it. There is no doubt but that in all sections some fruits can be made profitable if judiciously cultivated.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—The American Edition of this publication, for August, has been issued by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York. These superior publications have a large circulation, and deservedly so, for in the course of a single year, they embrace a wide range of information. The four Reviews and Blackwood, are furnished at the reasonable price of $10 per annum.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Those* Cricket Clubs wishing to participate in the match at the Schuylkill Haven Fair, commencing on the 5th proximo, should furnish C. Saylor of Schuylkill Haven, with the dates of their respective organizations, on or before the 20th inst.

☞ *It* may be interesting to *friend Youngman* of the Sunbury *Gazette*, to learn that a match between the married and single members of the Pottsville Cricket Club, on Saturday last, resulted in the victory of the family men, by 37 runs. "Pop goes the weasel."

☞ *How* about the ordinance in reference to pigs running at large in the streets of the Borough? Will it ever be again enforced by our authorities? Ladies who wish to go to church without running the risk of having their dresses ruined, hotel keepers, and the citizens generally, are desirous of knowing. How about that ordinance?

☞ *Hon. Thaddeus Stevens* of Lancaster, arrived in this Borough on Monday evening, and stopped at Pennsylvania Hall. Mr. Stevens was serenaded in the course of the evening, and vociferously called for, but was compelled to decline speaking in consequence of laboring under indisposition. Speeches however, were delivered by Messrs. Bowen, Bancroft, and others.

☞ *The Fair* of the Schuylkill County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association will commence at Schuylkill Haven on the 5th and close on the 8th of October, 1858. It will be the third Annual Exhibition of the Association, and promises in many respects, to be superior to its predecessors. It is anticipated that the number of exhibitors at the coming Fair will be unusually large.

☞ *A People's Tariff Meeting* will be held at the public house of Evan Evans, in Minersville, this (Saturday) evening, at 7 P. M. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. James H. Campbell, R. M. Palmer, Esq., Benjamin Haywood, Esq., Howell Fisher, Esq., Jacob A. Hasson, Esq., and Lin. Bartholomew, Esq. There will be a grand outpouring to-night in Minersville, of the friends of Freedom and Protection.

☞ *The Military* of the County are invited to be present at the Fair of the Schuylkill County Agricultural Society, at Orwigsburg, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., for the purpose of contending by firing at target, for a musket and rifle, each valued at fifty dollars. It will be an interesting trial of skill, and of course, an immense crowd will be present to witness it. In addition, the usual exhibition in all its departments, promises to be very fine.

☞ *Charged with Murder.*—On Thursday, John Larkin, a resident of Minersville, and shoemaker by trade, was arrested on the charge of murdering his wife, Mary Larkin. After a hearing before Squire Taylor of Minersville, Larkin was committed to the County Prison to await trial. The woman was found dead on Thursday morning. Rum seems to have been at the bottom of the whole affair. Both Larkin and his wife were of intemperate habits.

☞ *At* a regular stated meeting of the American Rough and Ready Fire Company, held at their house, *September 2, 1858*, the following persons were elected officers of the Company:—

President—REUBEN SNYDER. *Vice President*—Joseph Quinn. *Rec. Sec.*—CHAS. W. WILDERMUTH. *Asst. Rec. Sec.*—H. WALBRIDGE. *Directors*—Wm. Christian, J. Quinn, H. Walbridge, David Quinn, M. Kinale, H. Lindermuth. *Election Com.*—M. Kinale, David Quinn, H. Walbridge.

☞ *The weather* is sultry. Rain is much needed.—The earth is parched, and the streams low. Annexed is our thermometrical record for the week:—

P. R. R. R., TELEGRAPH OFFICE, *Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.*

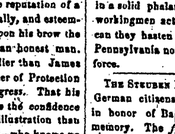
	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.	
Sat., Sept. 4,	68°	72°	69°	cloudy.
Mon., " 6,	68	74	69	clear.
Tues., " 7,	60	78	70	"
Wed., " 8,	62	78	70	"
Thurs., " 9,	62	84	72	"
Fri., " 10,	68	87	78	"

☞ *Acquitted.*—John Lonberger, the watchman at Bancroft's colliery, Ashland, tried yesterday, for shooting and killing Nicholas Powers, an employee of the Mine Hill Railroad Company, was last evening, found not guilty. From the peculiar circumstances surrounding the case, it was exceedingly interesting.—The array of counsel in the case, was quite formidable, composed as it was of R. M. Palmer, Esq., for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. Frank Hughes and Campbell for the defence.

☞ *A meeting* of the tax payers of the County will be held at the Court House in this Borough, on Monday afternoon next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The movement is free from political bias, and the object is to take into consideration the propriety of refusing to pay any more taxes, unless an effort is first made by the authorities of the County, to collect all arrearages now due and unpaid by the former County Treasurers and Tax Collectors. This is a question of deep public interest. It concerns all, and we are glad that the movement promises to probe our public financial situation to the bottom. In times like the present, when the taxes of the County are increased, it is well to know how the duties in connection with their collection and disbursement, are discharged. Let the meeting of Monday be large, and let the voice of every tax-payer be heard at this time when old matters should be squared up, and we be enabled to take a fresh start on a fair basis.

☞ *Death of a Soldier of the War of* 1812.—Mr. Chas. Seigfried, a volunteer soldier of the war of 1812, and long a resident of this Borough, died on the 3d inst., aged 72 years. The remains were interred in the Catholic Cemetery on Sunday last, with military honors. The line was formed on Eleventh street, the right resting north of Market, and in the following order the cortege proceeded down Market to Centre, along Centre to Mahantango, out Mahantango to the Cemetery:

Washington Artillery Company, Capt. Nagle.
Washington Yengers, Capt. Brouse.
Pottsville Brass Band.
Scott Rifle Company, Capt. Loeser.



At the grave the firing was performed by the Scott Rifle Company.

The military were out in strength, and the cortege was solemn and imposing in appearance. During its passage, the bell of the Catholic Church was tolled.

Enthusiastic Ratification Meeting.

The People Assembled to Endorse the People's District and County Tickets.

Pursuant to a call, the citizens of Schuylkill County assembled in Mass Meeting at the Court House, in this Borough, on Tuesday afternoon last, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made at the People's County Convention recently held in Schuylkill Haven. The spacious Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the feeling on the occasion was of the most enthusiastic description.

The meeting organized by appointing the following named gentlemen officers:—

President—Hon. SOLOMON FOSTER.

Vice Presidents—Joseph Bowen, Israel Reed, Esq., Elias Wehr, John Bittle, Dr. A. Schultz, Joseph Johnston, Mark Bitter, Henry H. Stauffer, J. Franklin Ehrvis, Joseph Heilner, Frederick G. Werots, Jacob Beisel, Isaac Harvey, Wm. H. Schall, Abel G. Swift, Col. John Silver, Aquilla Bolton, John Auman, Jas. R. Clemens, Esq., John Seltzinger, Esq., J. A. L. Tice, Frederick Lassler, Uriah Gane, Benjamin Cook.

Secretaries—Lev. HARTSOLOMEW, CHAS. LAWTON, JR., GEORGE MANTZ, JOHN K. SIGFRIED.

The meeting was addressed by Robert M. Palmer, Esq., Hon. James H. Campbell and Benjamin Haywood, Esq. Their speeches was strong; and elicited vociferous applause. The campaign has opened vigorously, and with thorough organization, there can be no doubt that victory the coming October will rest with the People.

Before the meeting adjourned, the following resolutions offered by D. Bannan, Esq., were adopted without a dissenting voice:—

Resolved, That this meeting hereby unanimously ratify and approve the County Ticket of the People's Party, nominated by the People's Convention at Schuylkill Haven, on the 30th day of August last, and while pledging that ticket our own cordial and hearty support, we recommend it to the support of every voter of Schuylkill County, who is in favor of the great principles of Freedom and Protection.

Resolved, That we further ratify and approve the unanimous endorsement by that Convention of the course of Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL in the 34th Congress, and their recommendation of his re-nomination and re-election to our friends in this Congressional District, having full confidence in his ability and integrity of purpose, in advocating the rights and interests of the people.

Resolved, That we recommend to our friends throughout the County, to organize People's Tariff Clubs in every election District where practicable, for the purpose of demanding protection to all branches of American Industry, and also a thorough organization of all the election Districts for the ensuing October election.

Resolved, That it is well known that the People can always triumph when they determine to do so; we will therefore, agitate, work and vote, until the Banner of Protection to American Industry shall waive in triumph over the Capitol in this great Nation.

[DISCONTINUED.]

HOME INDUSTRY CONVENTION.

MESSRS. EDS.:—In alluding to the Home Industry Convention of 1842 and its auxiliary, the Home League, which labored so efficiently in favor of a Protective Tariff, to relieve the country from the wretched state of want and interruption to all business, caused by a delusive Free Trade experiment, based on a sliding scale downward for ten years, I wish to bring into notice, the present situation of our fellow citizens in all the *Free States*, suffering under the repetition now, of even more aggravated evils, and to appeal to their common interests and independent action for prompt redress. It is time for the Democracy of the country to awake from their dreams of delusion. To their party leaders the Protective system owes its early support. Well does the writer remember the time when the Sachems of Tammany Hall, and even Southern politicians like Mr. Calhoun, were the strongest advocates of Protection to our manufactures and home industry in preference to foreign. Often has he been in conference with Democratic leaders, such as Wilkins, Ingham, Dickinson and others, who boldly stood in the forefront of protection to our national interests, by fostering domestic skill and labor before any other, and by contending for the constitutional right to *regulate* commerce, so as to *benefit all interests, instead of sacrificing all*, by following the deceptive *ignis fatuus* of what is falsely called Free Trade. But where are the master-spirits now who dare to speak out what they think, in opposition to the party leaders, who, slaves themselves, make slaves of so many of our poor, deluded laborers, the spoils of war, cajoled into a belief that to suffer for want of food and employment, if they are only allowed the honor of being called *Administration* men, is better than to join the Opposition in favor of freedom, independence and prosperity? Victory would be their sure reward if they would only exercise their sovereign rights of voting fearlessly, without being the victims of bribery and corruption on election days, to suffer for their folly afterward. But many, who profess to be above all those degrading influences, refuse seeing things as they are. They will tell us that they really want some kind of a Protective Tariff, but as they do not understand anything about it and their leaders tell them that the *Free Trade* policy means FREEDOM AND TRADE, which they know is right, they are still in favor of the Polk and Dallas swindle, and go for any Southern policy that Mr. Buchanan is dragged into, right or wrong, even if Iowa and Kansas are not free, so long as Free Trade in Cotton and the breeding of Slaves are undisturbed.

I write not to attempt the conversion or improvement of such abject party vassals as these are. Let them have their reward and enjoy their thistles. But as there are minds capable and willing to look into a subject of difficult comprehension with candor and fairness, and can appreciate what is due to an experienced investigation and disinterested conviction of its truth for half a century, I will ask leave of you to give publicity to such remarks and quotations from former published reports, as may throw some light in their way that may enable them to form correct opinions for themselves.

I have already stated in a former number, that as labor is the life of the Commonwealth, it deserves the patronage and protection of every wise Government. Free labor, most of all, has a right to demand perfect security in our free popular Government, as long as the owners of Slaves—*chattels of industry* as they call them—are constitutionally protected. Free laborers, with the owners and employers of slaves, and capitalists, who employ others, or trade on their own or others capital, form the confederacy which binds us together in this country as partners. Let us now look for a moment to the condition and results of such a partnership. At the start it was a compromise. Equal advantage was the supposed basis of the union of the States. "To provide for the *common defence and promote the general welfare*," was a part of the preamble to the Constitution. "To *regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States*," was a power confided to Congress. Slave property and its increase was secured to the owners, and Slaves could be imported, liable to a tax of Ten Dollars, until 1808.—After that they were removable from State to State (where they were not prevented by State laws from being held in bondage) and if fugitives, had to be delivered up, if claimed.

Thus it appears that the Constitution was made to promote the general welfare of all the partners, and empowered to regulate commerce abroad and at home. The common defence was to be provided for.

Now, without being an Abolitionist, but a lover of State rights, of constitutional freedom and popular sovereignty and free and fair trade, I wish any readers to cast a glance to the actual position and bearings of free and slave labor at this time. How is the original Protection designed for each, carried out? In short, who is and who is not protected, the free laborer or the Slave owner, furnished with cheap chattel labor? The proposition is not invidious but designed to illustrate a fact in political economy.

The price of an article to be sold, or hired, governs the market. Naked laborers, compelled to work without any education, at the lowest living rates for subsistence, will produce things cheaper than well fed, well clothed, and well educated laborers can.

Those who buy cheap of the owners of serf or pauper labor, can afford to sell their own wares or products cheap, and producers of the same wares, not enjoying the same advantages, cannot afford to sell their products as low in the same markets. What is the consequence? Must not the wages of the Free, well clothed and fed laborer come down to the Slave laborer's standard, or near to it, allowing something in favor of voluntary industry and advantage? The Slave owner is protected and protects his customer by cheap labor, and creates a rival to those who cannot afford to work as cheap as Slaves must work, or die under the lash. Was uniformity in Free and Slave labor contemplated to be equal, when the partnership with our Southern brethren was formed? The growth of Cotton was then hardly begun—the invention of the Cotton gin unknown. The war of Independence had just begun to give us our own markets, and we fondly supposed that we would make our own Nails, Hats, Shoes, Shirts and other things, and trade together at home, and regulate our own commerce as we pleased. This was so for a while, and by the time been since. Where are we now? Almost under a state of Colonial vassalage, low labor rates, low freights, low prices of produce farms, ships, manufactures, everything falling in value, and a vast number of our mills, factories, and workmen idle. This too, when money in the Banks and hands of capitalists is superabundant. Everybody knows that this is our condition, and why it is so. But where is the remedy? Must we come down to the Slave and pauper labor standard,—have no power to secure our home market, protect ourselves, turn out our truckling, Free-*foreign* Trade mountebanks, and enact a fair, National Protective Tariff, and not give all the advantage to the Cotton lording, who think that nothing can be fair or good enough for them unless labor degraded and farthatched? Let our miners and farmers look at home for secure and steady markets. Let our Free laborers insist on their rights, according to the spirit of the Constitutional Compromise. Let our foreign and coastwise navigation interests be sustained against the outside influences which now keep them without employ and without profit. Let our capitalists look to the protected home trade for the motive power which is to give a circulation to their idle millions and wings to enterprise and industry throughout the land. Then, as heretofore, the country will be great, prosperous and happy—in good spirits and out of debt. Now, the only real protected interest is the breeding of Slaves, selling from $500 to $2000; But what would become of the vested interests in these *chattels* in Virginia, South Carolina and other States, if our Ports were open and Slaves admitted free? Would not the price fall to $150 or $200, and the owners of them on the new lands of the South-west become such rivals as would ruin the old Slave States? Who would cry out for a Protective Tariff then? Who would desire a home market to be sustained?

My quotations intended for this week's paper, must be referred to next week. I find enough is now said, in haste. Yours respectfully,

C. C. H.

Trenton, N. J., August 31, 1858.

PEOPLE'S ANTI-LECOMPTON TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
John M. Read, of Philadelphia.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Wm. E. Frazer, of Fayette.

PEOPLE'S COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS:
JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Pottsville.
STATE SENATE:
ROBERT M. PALMER, Pottsville.
ASSEMBLY:
P. R. PALM, Schuylkill Haven.
JOHN S. BOYER, Tamaqua.
CYRUS L. PINKERTON, Tremont.
SHERIFF:
JOHN P. HOBART, Pottsville.
CORONER:
SAMUEL KAUFMAN, Minersville.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
CHARLES FOCHT, Ringgold.
AUDITOR:
MICHAEL M. RIEGLES, Union.

LECOMPTON DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
Wm. A. Porter, of Philadelphia.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Wesley Frost, of Fayette.

THE CAKE TICKET.

Congress—JOSEPH W. CAKE, of Pottsville.
Senate—MICHAEL COCHRAN, of Pottsville.
Assembly—A. L. OER, of Butler; BERNARD HIERSHUTH, of Union; JOHN HORN, Jr., of Port Clinton.
Sheriff—NICHOLAS SEITZINGER, of Tamaqua.
Commissioner—JACOB SLAHS, of Pottsville.
Director of the Poor—JOHN MECK, of West Brunswig.
Auditor—FRANCIS YARNALL, of Barry.

THE DEWART TICKET.

Congress—WM. L. DEWART, of Sunbury.
Senate—J. M. WETHERILL, of Pottsville.
Assembly—JOHN G. RENN, of Hegins; SAMUEL DOYEL, of Port Clinton; HENRY F. HAAS, of Tuscarora.
Sheriff—JAMES MCKEOWN, of Pottsville.
Commissioner—JACOB LINDNER, of West Penn.
Director of the Poor—FREDERICK BECK, of North Manheim.
Auditor—ISAAC P. BECHTEL.

Sheriffalty.

To the Voters of Schuylkill County:—FELLOW CITIZENS—I respectfully offer myself to your consideration and solicit your suffrages, as an independent candidate for SHERIFF, at the next October election. Previous to the recent unfortunate difficulties which divided, and still continue to distract the political party with which I have always acted, I was a candidate for the nomination of the Democratic Convention, and was willing to abide by their decision. Up to this time I had hoped that a reconciliation might be effected, and harmony again prevail in the ranks of my political friends. The prospect of such a result is now too remote, and the time for action too short, to warrant me in submitting my name to a divided party for nomination. The people demand a faithful officer for Sheriff, and political difficulties ought not to be permitted to interfere with their freedom of choice. I am therefore, a candidate without regard to the nomination of any convention, and if elected, will endeavor to perform the duties of the office so as to satisfy the public and the many kind friends who have advised and urged me to this course.

WASHINGTON REHSENDYKE.

Pottsville, July 22, 1858. [tw]

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

☞ Mrs. Gen. Scott is in France.

☞ Deaths in Boston last week, 128.

☞ Lord Brougham is 80 years of age.

☞ An earthquake has been felt in New Hampshire.

☞ "The Dauphin," *alias* Rev. Eleazer Williams, is dead.

☞ Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 341; in New York, 592.

☞ The yellow fever has almost depopulated Vicksburg, Miss.

☞ Cape May County, New Jersey, is said to be without a lawyer.

☞ The town of Milford, Mass., has voted to establish a town library.

☞ The yellow fever in New Orleans this season is of the worst type.

☞ A monument is to be erected in Mississippi, to the memory of Gen. Quitman.

☞ There are now in the Chicago jail eight persons awaiting trial for murder.

☞ Early potatoes have been sold at Manchester, N. H., as low as 35c per bushel.

☞ Andrew Burns, the colored fugative, is now lecturing in the State of Maine.

☞ Cows are dying in Cleveland, Ohio, in great numbers, from the black tongue.

☞ The British soldiers, stationed in New Brunswick, are deserting, in large numbers.

☞ A political paper in Minnesota says the retail price of a Minnesota legislator is $500.

☞ The Grasshoppers continue their ravages throughout this and the neighboring counties.

☞ In Charleston, S. C., there were seventy-five deaths by yellow fever during the past week.

☞ There arrived at Boston in the month of August, 71,970 tons of coal, most of it from Philadelphia.

☞ Jno. Asa Beall, Esq., has retired from the Cumberland *Telegraph*. His successors are, A. Tyre Manpin & Co.

☞ The Ashland *Gazetteer* says that they need a lock-up in that place for pugnacious women.—Queer want.

☞ The mast this season is said to be abundant. The forests are said to be full of chestnuts, acorns, and other nuts.

☞ There were but two deaths in Warrenton, Va., in 1857, among the white population, and none, as yet, this year.

☞ Recent letters state that the health of Bishop Potter is still precarious. He is sojourning in the southeastern part of Great Britain.

☞ There were eighty-nine deaths by yellow fever in New Orleans on Saturday. The papers of that city are very quiet about the epidemic.

☞ On the 25th ult., a miner named Francis Manly, was killed in the mines of Mr. G. S. Reppler, at Ashland, by a fall of coal in the gangway.

☞ A West Point letter says that the Secretary of War has determined to shorten the course of study at the Military Academy from five to four years.

☞ As early as the year 1833 a steam canal boat was tested on the Schuylkill. In 1845's boat called the Experiment was regularly running on this canal.

☞ In the city of Milwaukie, Wis., the people are taxed at the rate of $2,37 for every man, woman and child for city purposes alone. The debt of the city is $2,370,830!

☞ A new accommodation train has been placed on the Lebanon Valley Railroad. It leaves Harrisburg at 5 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Reading at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ An attempt was made by a thief, to cut off some ten feet of the cable on board the Niagara. He had nearly severed it, when he was discovered. He was allowed to escape.

☞ The "Rainbow," a steel ship of one hundred and sixty tons, has just been launched from Mr. Laird's works on the Mersey, which is intended for the navigation of the Niger.

☞ The French are discussing in earnest the subject of the introduction of negro slavery into Algeria. The Archbishop of Algeria is anxious for it. Its object would principally be the raising of cotton.

☞ The oldest grist mill in Pennsylvania is at Germantown! It is still in operation. It is built of stone, and was erected in 1683 by Richard Townsend, a Friend, who brought most of its materials from England.

☞ F. B. Penniman, Esq., retires from the editorship of the Honesdale (Pa.) *Democrat*. He has been connected with the press as editor and printer for thirty-five years, and for fourteen years has published the *Democrat*.

☞ It would seem that Government are in earnest in carrying on a winter campaign against the Oregon Indians. Gen. Harney is to be dispatched immediately to take the command and chastise them for their defeat of Col. Steptoe.

☞ Brigham Young is said to be worth $3,000,000, besides having control of all the church property in Utah. The latter exceeds in value all the rest of the property in the territory, and is exempted from taxation by the territorial law.

☞ S. S. Prentiss, once defended a man for libel on the grounds that the plaintiff's character was so bad that nothing could injure it, and that his client was so great a liar that nobody would believe him. The jury brought in a verdict of acquittal.

☞ An affray took place on Sunday evening, in Waynesboro', near Chambersburg, Pa., growing out of a man named Osborn drawing water out of a neighbor's well. Two brothers, named Daniel and David Funk, shot him dead. They were arrested.

☞ The captured Afric