Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1858.

SENATOR SEWARD'S SPEECH.

We invite attention to the speech of Senator Seward, recently delivered at Rochester, which will be found on our First Page. It reviews the whole Slavery question from the foundation of the Government, and defines the position of parties in his usual clear, and convincing manner.—It is a speech to which no patriot can take exception, because it concedes all the rights under the Constitution to every part of the country, and all that was ever claimed by those eminent Southern statesmen who aided in framing that instrument. The Philadelphia *North American* however, objects to the speech, on the ground that it is "one idea" in its character, and ignores other questions. It is true that it partakes of that character as far as it goes, because the speech treats on one subject, and the speaker considers this subject paramount in importance. Even admitting this position to be true, it does not ignore legislation on other questions of the day in the halls of Congress. There are but few prominent public men that have not questions on public policy which they consider paramount to all others, and act on that principle. The question of Slavery extension is considered paramount to all other questions in the South, and every Southern man who represents the Slave interest acts on this principle. It is this feature more than any other that constitutes their great strength, and which has enabled them to control the destinies of, and govern this country for the last sixty years. Mr. S. is not alone in the opinion, that there can be no permanent system of Governmental policy adopted for the benefit of the country, such as Protection to our Industry, the development of our resources by a system of Internal Improvements, River and Harbor Improvements, &c., until the North unite as the South has done, and forever check the extension of Slavery into any of the Territories of the United States, or the acquisition of any more Foreign Territory merely for the purpose of extending the area of Slavery.—This is a great *idea*, and we only regret that we have not a Seward in every Northern State, proclaiming this great idea trumpet-tongued, until it thunders into the ears and awakes to action every Northern driveling dough face and cotton-worshipper who, like a dead weight, hangs on the Car of Freedom and checks its onward career.—Is it not a burning shame, aye, is it not humiliating to every one who calls himself an American citizen, when he reflects that while we are boasting of our Freedom, we are at the same time the only nation on the face of the Globe engaged in the propagation of Slavery, not only on our own soil, but also planting it in foreign lands, under the patronage of those who control our Government? God forbid that we should find fault with any man enunciating such an idea—it is not contrary to the principles which were advocated, until within a few years, in the capitol of the Nation, by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Clay, and a host of other Southern Statesmen. Then why object to its promulgation now, even as a "one idea," unless it is true that the Slave power has so completely demoralized the North that it is detrimental to the reputation of public men to proclaim the truth? This, however, we do not believe—it was this single idea, "not another inch of Slave Territory," proclaimed by the gallant Fremont, that secured his enthusiastic nomination for the Presidency over all the other candidates, and whose election by the people was only defeated by the most glaring frauds on the ballot box. It is an idea sanctioned by God and man, and is founded on the eternal principles of justice and right, and therefore we honor any public man who dares stand up and proclaim this idea boldly and emphatically in these degenerate days, when the Government of the country has unfortunately fallen into the hands of men who degrade themselves by their vacillating policy, and who consider it an honor to become the tools of, and do the bidding of the Slavery propagandists of the South.

LET US suppose for instance that only the single article of Iron was protected, and this so completely as to give our own market to our own manufacturers. Who in this case would be injured? Certainly not those who require the cheapest iron for railroads, or for other purposes, or the best iron, which the American is said to be for the manufacture of rails and many other articles. Home competition will ensure us the best of all, and necessarily bring the price down to the lowest living point and lower than it could ever have been brought in any other way, as has been proved over and over again in the case of scarce cotton and other articles.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE USURY LAW.—Money is abundant in the hands of capitalists, and it is loaned at short periods as low as 4 and 5 per cent. interest. There is no necessity existing for the Usury Law of last session, permitting more than 6 per cent. to be given for money. This law was passed at the instance of Brokers and Money Shavers—and is opening the door for further legislation directed against the producing and business interests to favor those who control capital and fleece the community. The sooner it is repealed the better. Gov. Packer hesitated a long time before he placed his signature to the Bill, and in doing so he violated a solemn pledge given to the public in his inaugural address. He is not however the first Governor that has been overcome by the influence of money shavers and reckless borrowers. Repeal the tax on money at interest—protect the industry of the country, and we require no Laws for an increase of interest—but without protection, all laws permitting an increase of interest, will only increase instead of mitigate any pressure that may exist. Money always has a tendency to flow to those points where interest is the lowest, and becomes scarce and difficult to be obtained, just in proportion as the price for it is increased. This is one of the unerring laws of trade—although you will find merchants of high standing, in a business point of view, totally ignorant of these laws, clamoring for a repeal of the Usury Laws in order to make money plenty.

PROFESSOR JOHN S. HART has resigned his position as Principal of the High School of Philadelphia, and has taken the post of editor of the Publications of the Sunday School Union. Professor Hart possesses rare talent, is a pleasing writer, and his present position will cause an increased demand for the publications of the Union, the sale of which have so rapidly extended within the last year.

THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERISTS' VISIT TO PHILADELPHIA.—On Tuesday morning last pursuant to arrangements, the fine corps of Washington Artillerists, under the command of Captain James Nagle, started from this Borough via. the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, for Philadelphia. They numbered fifty-nine muskets—with the officers and music, eighty-four men. Accompanying them in uniform, were Major James H. Campbell, Lieutenant Severn, Captain Shertle and Colonel F. D. Koercher. The Artillerists reached the depot in Philadelphia at 12 o'clock, where they were received by that veteran corps, the Scott Legion, Captain Gray, and a remarkably fine company, the Minute Men of '76, Captain C. M. Berry. A large concourse of people was present, and witnessed with interest the reception. After forming, the body proceeded in the following order through a number of the principal streets to the armory of the Scott Legion, at Eighth and Chestnut streets—Beck's Brass Band, Scott Legion, Pottsville Cornet Band, Washington Artillerists, Minute Men—where the visiting company partook of a liberal collation prepared for them by the Legion. Although it may seem egotistical, we cannot refrain from complimenting the Artillerists upon the precision of their movements, their steadiness while marching on paving to which they are unaccustomed, and upon their appearance. The annexed opinion of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal* was the general impression:

"They are a fine body of man, and their movements show that they are under the guidance of a most expert military disciplinarian."

At the Legion's entertainment speeches were delivered by Capt. Berry, General Patterson, Major Campbell and others. In the evening the Artillerists were most handsomely entertained at the armory of the State Fencibles, Captain Page.—The rooms were neatly festooned with flags, and otherwise ornamented with taste, while the table reflected credit upon the hospitality of the Fencibles. Captain Page presided in his usual affable, cheery manner, which placed the visitors completely at home in a short time. Speeches were delivered, toasts offered, and the time passed most delightfully. Subsequently the Artillerists were escorted to Sanford's, the Montgomery Guards' Hall, Long's, and to their quarters, the National Hotel, Race street above Third. Unfortunately, on Wednesday the weather was stormy; but the Artillerists in fatigue dress, were escorted to the Mint, where they viewed the process of coining, inspected the building and its curiosities in the coin and medal line. At noon they reached Independence Hall, where they were formally welcomed by his Honor, Mayor Henry. The Artillerists took their position on either side of the Hall, and when the ceremony of introduction was over, Mayor Henry said that it was a heartfelt satisfaction to him to give a welcome to the spirited corps of soldiery that were enjoying a brief visit to the city of Philadelphia. The remarks of the Mayor, though brief, were eloquent and pointed, and in their allusions to the incidents of the American Revolution, of which the portraits that graced the walls were so strikingly suggestive, breathed a spirit of genuine patriotism. He tendered to the visitors the hospitality of the city, and concluded amid the cordial plaudits of all who had listened. Major James H. Campbell then stepped forward and gracefully responded in behalf of the Pottsville Company. He knew that the remembrance of the kind courtesy extended to the visitors would always exist, and spoke of the citizen soldiery in the highest terms of praise. Subsequently, the military visited the Council Chamber, where Col. Wm. F. Small and Major Campbell made pertinent speeches. At one o'clock, Captain Berry of the Minute Men of '76, gave a liberal collation to the Company, at Fifth and Chestnut streets, when a number of speeches were made in response to complimentary sentiments. In the evening the Artillerists were entertained in the handsomest manner at the armory of the Minute Men of '76; were escorted to the Arch Street Theatre, and finally visited the ball of the Cadwalader Grays, given at the National Guards' building. This passed off delightfully. On Thursday afternoon, the Artillerists were escorted to the depot by the Cadwalader Grays, one of whom they made prisoner, and brought to Pottsville. He did not resist very violently, however, and we trust will eventually reach home alive.

Upon the arrival of the Artillerists home on Thursday evening, upon motion, a committee of five composed of Major James H. Campbell, Lieutenant D. A. Smith, Colonel F. B. Wallace, L. W. Boshysheil and H. C. Harper, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Company in regard to the visit, the hospitalities experienced, &c.

The Artillerists while in the City were certainly recipients of the kindest attentions which will be remembered with gratitude, and be repaid at the *Artillerists trust*, no distant day.

REMOVAL OF MR. KREWSON.—The State Superintendent of Common Schools has removed Mr. Krewson *from the office of County Superintendent*, and appointed Mr. Wm. A. Fields, Principal of the Schuylkill Haven Public Schools, to supply the vacancy. A difficulty has existed between the School Department and Mr. Krewson for the last year, owing to a number of complaints having been made against him by teachers, who considered themselves treated unfairly by Mr. Krewson. Difficulty also existed between several of the Boards of Directors and Mr. Krewson, and they were forced to appeal directly to the State Superintendent for their proportion of the State Tax, not being able to procure it through Mr. Krewson, who withheld it on mere trivial causes which occurred unintentionally, and which the State Department considered of so trifling a character, that the appropriations were immediately granted by the Department. These difficulties led to a correspondence between Mr. Krewson and the Department, and ended by Mr. Krewson refusing to furnish documents asked by the Department, and addressing a very objectionable letter to that office; hence his removal. As to the *propriety* of removing Mr. Krewson, it is a question that rests with the Department—but that he should never have been re-elected, after the first three years' trial, is the opinion of three-fourths of the intelligent Teachers of the County, and he never would have been re-elected, if there had been a full meeting of Directors of the Schools of the County at the last Convention.

Mr. Fields, who has been appointed as his successor, was one of his competitors at the election. He stood next highest in the vote, and is reported to be an excellent teacher—takes great interest in the cause of education—is industrious, courteous, and is now President of the County Institute of Teachers.

AT IT AGAIN.—Efforts are making in certain quarters to create the impression, now that the election is over, that the Representatives elected will not fulfill the promises made pending the election. Of course, since the result is known, the turmoil has ceased, and the necessity for making speeches and promises have passed. But when the proper time arrives, and the Representatives elect fail to make the effort and refuse to fulfill those promises, so far as it is in their power, they ought to be denounced, and will be—but to do so now, before the Legislature meets, and before they have had an opportunity to act, is dishonest, and none but a selfish, dishonest man would do it.—All the evils prevailing in this Region cannot be removed by State Legislation—but there are some that can be, and as far as our Representatives elect possess the power, we are confident it will be exerted in favor of their eradication, so far as legislation can go.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.—Mr. E. W. McGinnis has commenced sinking a Shaft on the property formerly belonging to the North American Coal Company. One of the most valuable Collieries in the Region can be opened on this land within a short distance of the landings—but it will take time, and a considerable expenditure of money.

Messrs. Anspach & Best also propose sinking a Slope on the North pitch of the Diamond vein on the Glenworth Tract in the Schuylkill Valley.—This section of the Coal Region has been losing ground in its productions for the last two years. It is high time that more extensive developments were made in that section. It is only by sinking Shafts and opening up a large Coal area, that extensive Collieries can be opened in the Southern portion of the Coal Region, that will be remunerative. The sooner these Shafts are commenced the better.

ON Wednesday evening we heard Madame Cora De Wilhorst at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, in the *role* of Lucia. She has a sweet though not powerful voice, and has considerable histrionic power. She can hardly be termed a brilliant vocalist; but her execution is faultlessly correct and very pleasing. Madame De Wilhorst is the first American prima donna, justly entitled to the designation, and has before her undoubtedly, a brilliant professional career. Brignoli is a fine tenor, and sings magnificently, but his acting is execrable. Amodio possesses a splendid baritone voice, and is a fair actor. All in all, Strakosch's troupe is attractive, and his season in Philadelphia promises to be successful.

A VOICE for PROTECTION from the SOUTH.

The Hon. KENNETH RAYNOR of North Carolina recently addressed a letter to citizens of Wilmington, Delaware, in reply to an invitation to address them on the leading questions of the day. After summing up a host of the iniquities of the present Administration, he takes strong ground in favor of a Protective Tariff, in the following extract which we make from his letter. He advocates Protection for the sake of Protection, based on principles which are correct, and which must commend themselves to all thinking men:

As an American citizen, I am in favor of protection, because protection will, in the end, make us independent of foreign nations for those articles indispensable to our national safety and defence; because the more employment we give to labor in its diversified pursuits, the more we enhance the national wealth and resources and the means of human happiness; and because, further, any system which tends to prevent the creation and regular sale of the precious metals, is peculiarly unfavorable in adjusting international balances of trade, must secure to us a more stable basis for our currency, and, in a measure, prevent the fluctuations and derangements of our banking system. *As a Southern man*, I am in favor of protection, because, with the raw material at hand, with labor as cheap, and natural advantages greater, there is nothing wanting but temporary support from the government to manufacturing enterprise in its infancy, to enable the South to manufacture for herself. Besides, by the concentration of all our capital and labor in one industrial pursuit only, there certainly is a prospect of our finally reaching production beyond the numerative point. When this is the case, we shall be the less able to buy others; whereas, by consulting the harmony of interests in the distribution of capital and labor among various industrial pursuits, we should obtain better prices for our farm products; and thus be the better able to pay the manufacturer and mechanic for *their* labor. But, as a Southern man, I take stronger ground than this. If it be, as asserted by many Southern men, that the natural pursuit of the South is agriculture, and manufacturing industry that of the North, still, I would prefer trading with my Northern countrymen, rather than with foreigners; and would willingly protect them in their peculiar pursuits, until they were, at least, able to compete with foreign capital and labor in our own markets. After being thus placed beyond contingency," (to use the language of Mr. Calhoun, in 1816,) the northern manufacturer, in consequence of the avoidance of the dangers and expense of transhipment between this and other countries, both of the raw material and the manufactured goods, would soon be able to pay to the Southern producer a better price for his raw material; and to sell him manufactured fabrics cheaper in return. This has been the experience of the past in regard to cotton. The same principle will apply to every other article, the quality and cost of which is changed, by the application of another and different species of labor.

It is to be hoped that the great State of Pennsylvania, which has lately achieved such a victory over those who have trifled with her interests, will be true to herself in regard to this question. Perhaps no other State has suffered so much from the vacillating policy of the government on this subject of the tariff. Hundreds of her furnaces have been silenced; thousands of acres of her lands have been abandoned; and thousands of her laborers are now seeking employment in other lands, who need it. Her great interests of iron and coal demand protection, and ought to have it. She should not, however, unpatriotically demand protection for her interests alone; but in the spirit of an enlarged and patriotic liberality, let her take the lead in securing protection to all the great interests of the whole country—north, south, east and west.

By protection, I do not mean an additional duty of a small *per cent.* on coal and iron, for the benefit of Pennsylvania—on cottons and woolens, for the benefit of New England—on sugar and molasses, for the benefit of Louisiana, &c., &c. This would, in effect, be a mere "tariff for the benefit of capitalists," sure enough. It would probably be just such a tariff as would most please the large manufacturers of the north, and the wealthy sugar planters of the south. Having their capital already invested in some particular branch of business, with fixtures, machinery, laborers at work, routine established, and, usually, financial embarrassments surmounted—they have probably passed the crises of their fate. The imposition of a slight duty on articles coming in competition with theirs, would probably enable them to augment their profits in a similar ratio. They can get along without any additional duty. But how will this benefit the hundreds of smaller operators, who have perhaps been compelled to abandon their forges, mines, and workshops? *Their* fixtures are out of order, hands have been discharged, their routine is disarranged, their credit has been impaired. The slightly augmented duty will not afford protection enough to enable them to commence operations anew, consequently they derive no benefit from it. The laborer derives no benefit, because there is no competition to increase the demand for his labor, and thereby enhance his wages. If the small operators, and those who have been compelled to suspend business, derive no benefit from small increase of duty, how much more does it apply to those who have to embark in business from the start. Consequently, the South, in order to succeed in manufacturing, needs protection more than any other section of the country. A small increase of duty, while it benefits to that extent the large and well established manufacturers of the North, to the extent of *their* labor. But, as a Southern man, I take stronger ground than this. If it be, as asserted by many Southern men, that the natural pursuit of the South is agriculture, and manufacturing industry that of the North, still, I would prefer trading with my Northern countrymen, rather than with foreigners; and would willingly protect them in their peculiar pursuits, until they were, at least, able to compete with foreign capital and labor in our own markets. After being thus placed beyond contingency," (to use the language of Mr. Calhoun, in 1816,) the northern manufacturer, in consequence of the avoidance of the dangers and expense of transhipment between this and other countries, both of the raw material and the manufactured goods, would soon be able to pay to the Southern producer a better price for his raw material; and to sell him manufactured fabrics cheaper in return. This has been the experience of the past in regard to cotton. The same principle will apply to every other article, the quality and cost of which is changed, by the application of another and different species of labor.

It is to be hoped that the great State of Pennsylvania, which has lately achieved such a victory over those who have trifled with her interests, will be true to herself in regard to this question. Perhaps no other State has suffered so much from the vacillating policy of the government on this subject of the tariff. Hundreds of her furnaces have been silenced; thousands of acres of her lands have been abandoned; and thousands of her laborers are now seeking employment in other lands, who need it. Her great interests of iron and coal demand protection, and ought to have it. She should not, however, unpatriotically demand protection for her interests alone; but in the spirit of an enlarged and patriotic liberality, let her take the lead in securing protection to all the great interests of the whole country—north, south, east and west.

By protection, I do not mean an additional duty of a small *per cent.* on coal and iron, for the benefit of Pennsylvania—on cottons and woolens, for the benefit of New England—on sugar and molasses, for the benefit of Louisiana, &c., &c. This would, in effect, be a mere "tariff for the benefit of capitalists," sure enough. It would probably be just such a tar if as would most please the large manufacturers of the north, and the wealthy sugar planters of the south. Having their capital already invested in some particular branch of business, with fixtures, machinery, laborers at work, routine established, and usually, financial embarrassments surmounted—they have probably passed the crises of their fate. The imposition of a slight duty on articles coming in competition with theirs, would probably enable them to augment their profits in a similar ratio. They can get along without any additional duty. But how will this benefit the hundreds of smaller operators, who have perhaps been compelled to abandon their forges, mines, and workshops? *Their* fixtures are out of order, hands have been discharged, their routine is disarranged, their credit it