capital invested in slaves become a great political force, while in the other labor thus elevated and enfranchised, becomes the dominating political power. It thus happens that we may, for convenience sake, and not inaccurately, call Slave States capital States, and Free States labor States.

So soon as a State feels the impulses of commerce or enterprise or ambition, its citizens begin to study the effects of these systems of capital and labor respectively on its intelligence, its virtue, its tranquility, its integrity or amity, its defence, its prosperity, its liberty, its happiness, its aggrandizement, and its fame. In other words, the great question arises, whether Slavery is a moral, social and political good, or a moral, social and political evil. This is the Slavery question at home. But there is a mutual bond of unity and brotherhood between man and man throughout the world. Nations examine freely the political systems of each other, and of all preceding times, and accordingly as they approve or disapprove of the two systems of capital and labor respectively, they sanction and prosecute, or condemn and prohibit commerce in men. Thus in one way or in another, the Slavery question which so many among us, who are more willing to rule than patient in studying the conditions of society, think is a merely accidental or unnecessary question that might and ought to be settled and dismissed at once, is, on the contrary, a world-wide and enduring subject of political consideration and civil administration. Men, States and nations entertain it, not voluntarily, but because the progress of society continually brings it into their way. They divide upon it, not perversely, but because owing to differences of constitution, condition, or circumstances, they cannot agree.

The fathers of the Republic encountered it. They even adjusted it so that it might have given us much less than our present disquiet, had not circumstances afterward occurred which they, wise as they were, had not clearly foreseen. Although they had inherited, yet they generally condemned the practice of Slavery, and hoped for its discontinuance. They expressed this, when they asserted in the Declaration of Independence, as a fundamental principle of American society, that all men are created equal, and have inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Each State, however, reserved to itself exclusive political power over the subject of Slavery within its own borders. Nevertheless, it unavoidably presented itself in their consultations on a bond of Federal Union.—The new government was to be a representative one. Slaves were capital in some States, in others capital had no investments in labor. Should those slaves be represented as capital or as persons, taxed as capital or as persons, or should they not be represented or taxed at all? The fathers disagreed, debated long, and compromised at last. Each State, they determined, shall have two Senators in Congress. Three-fifths of the slaves shall be elsewhere represented and be taxed as persons. What should be done if the slave should escape into a labor State? Should that State confess him to be a chattel, and restore him as such, or might it regard him as a person, and harbor and protect him as a man? They compromised again, and decided that no person held to labor or service in one State by the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall by any law or regulation of that State be discharged from such labor or service, but shall be delivered up on claim to the person to whom such labor or service shall be due. Free laborers would immigrate, and slaves might be imported into the States.

The fathers agreed that Congress may establish uniform laws of naturalization, and it might prohibit the importation of persons after 1808. Communities in the south-west, detached from the Southern States, were growing up in the practice of Slavery, to be capital States. New States would soon grow up in the north-west; while as yet capital stood alone, and labor had not lifted the ax to begin there its endless but beneficent task. The fathers authorized Congress to make all needful rules and regulations concerning the management and disposition of the public lands, and to admit new States. So the Constitution, while it does not disturb or affect the system of capital in slaves, existing in any State under its own laws, does, at the same time, recognize every human being when within any exclusive sphere of Federal jurisdiction, not as capital, but as a person. What was the action of the fathers in Congress?—They admitted the new States of the south-west as capital States, because it was practically impossible to do otherwise, and by the ordinance of 1787, confirmed in 1789, they provided for the organization and admission of only labor States in the north-west. They directed fugitives from service to be restored not as chattels, but as persons. They awarded naturalization to immigrant free laborers, and they prohibited the trade in African labor. This disposition of the whole subject was in harmony with the condition of society, and in its spirit with the genius of the age. [illegible] grave shall have closed over all who

European questions have left us practically unconcerned. There has been a great increase of invention, mining, manufacture, and cultivation. Steam on land and on water has quickened commerce. The press and the telegraph have attained prodigious activity, and the social intercourse between the States and their citizens have been immeasurably increased; and consequently their mutual relations affecting Slavery have been for many years, subjects of earnest and often excited discussion. It is in my way only to show how such disputes have operated on the course of political events—not to re-open them for argument here. There was a slave insurrection in Virginia. Virginia and Kentucky debated, and, to the great sorrow of the Free States, rejected the system of voluntary labor. The Colonization Society was established with much favor in the capital States. Emancipation Societies arose in the Free States. South Carolina instituted proceedings to nullify obnoxious Federal revenue laws. The capital States complained of Courts and Legislatures in the labor States, for interpreting the constitutional provision for the surrender of fugitives from service so as to treat them as persons, and not property, and they discriminated against colored persons of the labor States when they came to the capital States. They denied, in Congress, the right of petition, and embarrassed or denied freedom of debate on the subject of slavery.—Presses, which undertook the defense of the labor system in the capital States, were suppressed by violence, and even in the labor States, public assemblies, covened to consider Slavery questions, were dispersed by mobs sympathizing with the capital States. The Whig party, being generally an opposition party, practiced some forbearance toward the interest of labor. The Democratic party, not without demonstrations of dissent, was generally found sustaining the policy of capital. A disposition toward the removal of Slavery from the presence of the national capitol appeared in the District of Columbia. Mr. Van Buren, a Democratic President, launched a prospective veto against the anticipated measure. A Democratic Congress brought Texas into the Union, stipulating practically for its future re-organization into four slave States. Mexico was incensed. War ensued. The labor States asked that the Mexican law of liberty, which covered the Territories brought in by the treaty of peace, might remain and be confirmed. The Democratic party refused. The Missouri debate of 1820 recurred now, under circumstances of heat and excitement, in relation to these conquests.—The defenders of labor took alarm lest the number of new capital States might become so great as to enable that class of States to dictate the whole policy of the Government; and in case of constitutional resistance, then to form a new slaveholding confederacy around the Gulf of Mexico. By this time the capital States seemed to have become fixed in a determination that the Federal government, and even the labor States, should recognize their slaves, though outside of the Slave States, and within the Territories of the United States, as property of which the master could not be in any way, or by any authority divested; and the labor States, having become now more essentially Democratic than ever before, by the great development of free labor, more firmly than ever insisted on the constitutional doctrine that slaves voluntarily carried by their masters into the common Territories, or into labor States, are persons, men. Under the auspicious influences of a Whig success, California and New Mexico appeared before Congress as labor States.—The capital States refused to consent to their admission into the Union; and again threats of Disunion carried terror and consternation throughout the land. Another compromise was made. Specific enactments admitted California as a labor State, and remanded New Mexico and Utah to remain Territories, with the right to choose Freedom or Slavery when ripened into States, while they gave new remedies for the reception of fugitives from service, and abolished the open slave market in the District of Columbia. These new enactments, collated with the existing statutes, namely, the Ordinance of 1787, the Missouri Prohibitory law of 1820, and the articles of Texas annexation, disposed by law of the subject of Slavery in all the Territories of the United States. And so the Compromise of 1850 was pronounced a full, final, absolute, and comprehensive settlement of all existing and all possible disputes concerning Slavery under the Federal authority. The two great parties, fearful for the Union, struck hands in making and presenting this as an adjustment, never afterward to be opened, disturbed, or even questioned, and the people accepted it by majorities unknown before.—The new President, chosen over an illustrious rival, unequivocally on the ground of greater ability, even if not more reliable purpose to maintain the new treaty inviolate, made haste to justify this expectation when Congress assembled. He said:

held as a Slave Territory, and New Mexico has relapsed voluntarily into the practice of Slavery, from which she had redeemed herself while she yet remained a part of the Mexican Republic. Meantime the Democratic party, advancing from the ground of Popular Sovereignty as far as that ground is from the Ordinance of 1787, now stands on the position that both Territorial Governments and Congress are incompetent to legislate against Slavery in the Territories, while they are not only competent, but are obliged, when it is necessary, to legislate for its protection there.

In this new and extreme position the Democratic party now masks itself behind the battery of the Supreme Court, as if it were possibly a true construction of the Constitution, that the power of deciding practically forever between Freedom and Slavery in a portion of the continent far exceeding all that is yet organized, should be renounced by Congress, which alone possesses any legislative authority, and should be assumed and exercised by a court which can only take cognizance of the great question collaterally, in a private action between individuals, and which action the Constitution will not suffer the court to entertain, if it involves twenty dollars of money, without the overruling intervention of a jury of twelve good and lawful men of the neighborhood where the litigation arises. The independent, ever-renewed, and ever-recurring representative Parliament, Diet, Congress, or Legislature, is the one chief, paramount, essential, indispensable institution in a Republic. Even liberty, guaranteed by organic law, yet if it be held by other tenure than the guardian care of such a representative popular assembly, is but precariously maintained, while Slavery, enforced by an irresponsible judicial tribunal, is the completest possible development of despotism.

Mr. President, did ever the annals of any Government show a more rapid or more complete departure from the wisdom and virtues of its founders? Did ever the Government of a great empire, founded on the rights of human labor, slide away so fast and so far, and moor itself so tenaciously on the basis of capital, and that capital invested in laboring men? Did ever a free representative legislature, invested with powers so great, and with the guardianship of rights so important, of trusts so sacred, of interests so precious, and of hopes at once so noble and so comprehensive, surrender and renounce them all so unnecessarily, so unwisely, so fatally, and so ingloriously? If it be true, as every instinct of our nature, and every precept of political experience teaches us that

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay,"

then where in Ireland, in Italy, in Poland, or in Hungary, has any ruler prepared for a generous and confiding people, disappointments, disasters, and calamities equal to those which the government of the United States holds now suspended over so large a portion of the continent of North America? Citizens of the United States, in the spirit of this policy, subverted the free Republic of Nicaragua, and opened it to Slavery and the African slave trade, and held it in that condition waiting annexation to the United States, until its sovereignty was restored by a combination of sister Republics exposed to the same danger, and apprehensive of similar subversion.—Other citizens re-opened the foreign slave-trade in violation of our laws and treaties; and, after a suspension of that shameful traffic for fifty years, savage Africans have been once more landed on our shores and distributed, unreclaimed and with impunity among our plantations. For this policy, so far as the Government has sanctioned it, the Democratic party avows itself responsible. Everywhere complaint against it is denounced, and its opponents proscribed.

When Kansas was writhing under the wounds of incipient, servile war, because of her resistance, the Democratic press deridingly said, "let her bleed." Official integrity has been cause for rebuke and punishment, when it resisted frauds designed to promote the extension of Slavery. Throughout the whole Republic there is not one known dissenter from that policy remaining in place, if within reach of the Executive arm. Nor over the face of the whole world is there to be found one representative of our country who is not an apologist of the extension of Slavery. It is in America that these things have happened. In the nineteenth century, the era of the world's greatest progress, and while all nations but ourselves have been either abridging or altogether suppressing commerce in man; at the very moment when the Russian serf is emancipated, and the Georgian captive, the Nubian prisoner, and the Abyssinian savage, are lifted up to freedom by the successor of Mohammed.

The world, prepossessed in our behalf by our early devotion to the rights of human nature, as no nation ever before engaged its respect and sympathies, asks, in wonder and [illegible]

with those who, in the exercise of Constitutional authority, maintain the Government, but with those who unconstitutionally engage in the mad work of subverting it.

What are the excuses for these measures? They resolve themselves into this, that the Republican party in the North is hostile to the South. But it already is proved to be a majority in the North; it is, therefore, practically the people of the North. Will it not still be the same North that has forborne with you so long and conceded to you so much? Can you justly assume that affection, which has been so complying, can all at once change to hatred intense and inexorable? You say that the Republican party is a sectional one. Is the Democratic party less sectional? Is it easier for us to bear your sectional sway than for you to bear ours? Is it unreasonable that for once we should alternate? But is the Republican party sectional? Not unless the Democratic party is. The Republican party prevails in the House of Representatives sometimes; the Democratic party in the Senate always. Which of the two is most proscriptive? Come, if you will, into the Free States, into the State of New York, anywhere from Lake Erie to Sag Harbor, among my neighbors in the Owasco Valley, hold your conventions, nominate your candidates, address the people, submit to them fully, earnestly, eloquently, all your complaints and grievances of Northern disloyalty, oppression, perfidy; keep nothing back, speak just as freely and as loudly there as you do here; you will have hospitable welcomes, and appreciating audiences, with ballot-boxes open for all the votes you can win. Are you less sectional than this?

Extend to us the same privilege, and I will engage that you will very soon have in the South as many Republicans as we have Democrats in the North. There is, however, a better test of nationality than the accidental location of parties. Our policy of labor in the Territories was not sectional in the first forty years of the Republic. Its nature inheres.—It will be national again, during the third forty years, and forever afterward. It is not wise and beneficent for us alone or injurious to you alone. Its effects are equal and the same for us all.

You accuse the Republican party of ulterior and secret designs. How can a party that counts its votes in this land of free speech and free press by the hundreds of thousands have any secret designs? Who is the conjuror, and where are the hidden springs by which he can control its uncongregated and widely-dispersed masses and direct them to objects unseen and purposes unavowed? But what are these hidden purposes? You name only one. That one is to introduce negro equality among you. Suppose we had the power to change your social system, what warrant have you for supposing that we should carry negro equality among you? We know and we will show you, if you will only give heed, that what our system of labor works out, wherever it works out anything, is the equality of white men. The laborer in the Free States, no matter how humble his occupation, is a white man, and he is politically the equal of his employer.

Eighteen of our thirty-three States are Free Labor States. There they are: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, California and Oregon. I do not array them in contrast with the capital States. I am no assailant of States.

All of the States are parcels of my own country—the best of them not so wise and great as I am sure it will hereafter be; the State least developed and perfected among them all is wiser and better than any foreign State I know. Is it then in any, and in which, of the States I have named that negro equality offends the white man's pride?—Throughout the wide world, where is the State where class and caste are so utterly extinguished as they are in each and every one of them? Let the European immigrant, who avoids the African as if his skin exhaled contagion, answer. You find them always in the State where labor is ever free.

Did Washington, Jefferson and Henry, when they implored you to relinquish your system and accept the one we have adopted, propose to sink you down to the level of the African, or was it their desire to exalt all white men to a common political elevation? But we do not seek to force, or even to intrude our system on you. We are excluded justly, wisely and contentedly from all political power and responsibility in your capital States. You are sovereigns on the subject of slavery within your own borders, as we are on the same subject within our borders. It is well and wisely so arranged. Use your authority to maintain what system you please. We are not distrustful of the result. We have, wisely, as we think, exercised ours to protect and perfect the manhood of the members of the State. The whole sovereignty

groups upon the canvas are concerned, that I must be indulged in the opinion that I can pronounce as accurately concerning the Southern or Republican representatives here as any one. I know their public haunts and their private ways. We are not a hostile Republic, or representatives of one. We gather together, but only as the organs of every party do, and must do in a political system which obliges us to act sometimes as partisans, while it requires us always to be patriots and statesmen. Differences of opinion, even on the subject of slavery, with us are political, not social or personal differences. There is not one disunionist or disloyalist among us all. We are altogether unconscious of any process of dissolution going on around or among us. We have never been more patient, and never loved the representatives of other sections more than now. We bear the same testimony for the people around us here, who, though in the very centre where the bolt of disunion must fall first, and be most fearful in its effects, seem never less disturbed than now. We bear the same testimony for all the districts and States we represent. The people of the North are not enemies but friends and brethren of the south, faithful and true as in the days when death has dealt his arrows promiscuously among them on common battle fields of freedom.—We will not suffer ourselves here to dwell on any evidences of a different temper in the South; but we shall be content with expressing our belief that hostility that is not designedly provoked, and that cannot provoke retaliation, is an anomaly that must be traced to casual excitements, which cannot perpetuate alienation.

A canvass for a Presidential election, in some respects more important, perhaps, than any since 1800, has recently begun. The House of Representatives was to be organized by a majority, while no party could cast more than a plurality of votes. The gloom of the late tragedy in Virginia rested on the Capitol from the day when Congress assembled. While the two great political parties were peacefully, lawfully, and constitutionally, though zealously, conducting the great national issue between free labor and capital labor for the Territories to its proper solution, through the trials of the ballot, operating directly or indirectly on the various departments of the Government, a band of exceptional men, contemptious equally of that great question and of the parties to the controversy, and impatient of the constitutional system which confines the citizens of every State to political action by suffrage in organized parties within their own borders, inspired by an enthusiasm peculiar to themselves, and exasperated by grievances and wrongs that some of them had suffered by inroads of armed propagandists of Slavery in Kansas, unlawful as their own retaliation was, attempted to subvert Slavery in Virginia by conspiracy, ambush, invasion, and force.—The method we have adopted, of appealing to the reason and judgment of the people, to be pronounced by suffrage, is the only one by which free government can be maintained anywhere, and the only one as yet devised which is in harmony with the spirit of the Christian religion. While generous and charitable natures will probably concede that John Brown and his associates acted on earnest though fatally erroneous convictions, yet all good citizens will nevertheless agree that this attempt to execute an unlawful purpose in Virginia by invasion, involving servile war, was an act of sedition and treason, and criminal to just the extent that it affected the public peace, and was destructive of human happiness and human life. It is a painful reflection that, after so long an experience of the beneficent working of our system as we have enjoyed, we have had these new illustrations in Kansas and Virginia of the existence among us of a class of men so misguided and so desperate as to seek to enforce their peculiar principles by the sword, drawing after it a need for the further illustration by their punishment of that great moral truth, especially applicable in a republic, that they who take up the sword as a weapon of controversy shall perish by the sword. In the latter case the lamented deaths of so many citizens slain from an ambush and by surprise—all the more lamentable because they were innocent victims of a frenzy kindled without their agency, in far distant fires—the deaths even of the offenders themselves, pitiable, although necessary and just, because they acted under delirium, which blinded their judgments to the real nature of their criminal enterprise; the alarm and consternation naturally awakened throughout the country, exciting for the moment the fear that our whole system, with all its securities for life and liberty, was coming to an end—a fear none the more endurable because continually aggravated by new chimeras to which the great leading event lent an air of probability; surely all these constituted a sum of public misery which ought to have satisfied the most morbid appetite for social horrors.

sidered the conditions under which they are to make their attempt. Who believes that a Republican Administration and Congress could practice tyranny under a Constitution which interposes so many checks as ours?—Yet that tyranny must not only be practiced, but must be intolerable, and there must be no remaining hope for constitutional relief, before forcible resistance can find ground to stand on anywhere. The people of the United States, acting in conformity with the Constitution, are the supreme tribunal to try and determine all political issues. They are as competent to decide the issues of to-day as they have been heretofore to decide the issues of other days. They can re-consider hereafter and reverse, if need be, the judgment they shall pronounce to-day, as they have more than once re-considered and reversed their judgments in former times. It needs no revolution to correct any error, or prevent any danger, under any circumstances. Nor is any new or special cause for revolution likely to occur under a Republican administration. We are engaged in no new transaction, not even in a new dispute. Our fathers undertook a great work for themselves, for us, and for our successors—to erect a free and Federal empire, whose arches shall span the North American continent, and reflect the rays of the sun throughout his whole passage from one to the other of the great oceans. They erected thirteen of its columns all at once.—These are standing now, the admiration of mankind. Their successors added twenty more; even we who are here, have shaped and elevated three of that twenty, and all these are as firm and as steadfast as the first, thirteen; and more will yet be necessary when we shall have rested from our labors. Some among us prefer for these columns a composite material; others the pure white marble. Our fathers and our predecessors differed in the same way, and on the same point.

What execrations should we not all unite in pronouncing on any statesman who heretofore, from mere disappointment and disgust at being overruled in his choice of materials for any new column then to be quarried, should have laid violent hands on the imperfect structure and brought it down to the earth, there to remain a wreck, instead of a citadel of a world's best hopes! I remain now in the opinion I have uniformly expressed here and elsewhere, that these hasty threats of disunion are so unnatural that they will find no hand to execute them. We are of one race, language, liberty, and faith; engaged, indeed, in varied industry; but even that industry, so diversified, brings us into more intimate relations with each other than any other people, however homogeneous and though living under a consolidated government, ever maintained. We languish throughout, if one joint of our Federal frame is smitten; while it is certain that a part dissevered must perish. You may refine as you please about the structure of the government, and say that it is a compact, and that a breach, by one of the States or by Congress, of any one article, absolves all the members from allegiance, and that the States may separate, when they have, or fancy they have, cause for war.

But once try to subvert it, and you will find that it is a government of the whole people—as individuals, as well as a compact of States; that every individual member of the body-politic is conscious of his interest and power in it; and knows that he will be helpless, powerless, hopeless, when it shall have gone down. Mankind have a natural right, a natural instinct, and a natural capacity for self-government; and when, as here, they are sufficiently ripened by culture, they will and must have self-government, and no other.—The framers of our Constitution, with a wisdom that surpassed all previous understanding among men, adapted it to these inherent elements of human nature. He strangely, blindly misunderstands the anatomy of the great system, who thinks that its only bonds, or even its strongest ligaments, are the written compact or even the multiplied and thoroughly ramified roads and thoroughfares of trade, commerce and social intercourse.—These are strong, indeed, but its chiefest instruments of cohesion—those which render it inseparable and indivisible—are the millions of fibres of millions of contented, happy human hearts, binding by their affections, their ambitions, and their best hopes equally the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the wise and unwise, the learned and the untutored, even the good and the bad, to a Government, the first, the last, and the only such one that has ever existed, which takes equal heed always of their wants, their wishes, and their opinions; and appeals to them all, individually, once in a year, or in two years, or at least in four years, for their expressed consent and renewal, without which it must cease. No, go where you will, and to what class you may, with commissions for your fatal service in one hand, and your bounty counted by the hundred or the thousand pieces of silver in the other, a thousand re-

A.—In a letter written to a friend in 1821.

Q.—What did he say?

A.—"Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people (negro slaves) are to be free, nor is it less certain that the two forms of society cannot be perpetuated under the same Government."

Q.—Who next promulgated it?

A.—Henry Clay.

Q.—When and how did he promulgate it?

A.—In a speech delivered before the American Colonization Society in 1827.

Q.—What did he say?

A.—"Until universal darkness and despair shall prevail it will be impossible to repress the sympathies and the efforts of freemen in behalf of the unhappy portion of our race who are doomed to bondage?"

Q.—Who indorsed Mr. Clay's remarks?

A.—Daniel Webster.

Q.—Who says so?

A.—Edward Everett.

Q.—Who next promulgated it?

A.—The *Richmond Enquirer*, a Democratic newspaper.

Q.—When did it promulgate it?

A.—In the Presidential campaign of 1856.

Q.—What did it say?

A.—"Two opposite and conflicting forms of society cannot, among civilized men, coexist and endure. The one must give way and cease to exist—the other becomes universal.

* * * * *

"If free society be unnatural, immoral and unchristian, it must fall and give way to slave society—a social system old as the world, as universal as man."

Q.—Who next re-stated the fact?

A.—William H. Seward.

Q.—When, where, and how?

A.—In a speech delivered in Rochester, in 1858.

Q.—What did he say?

A.—While referring to the collision which had occurred between the two systems of labor in the United States, he said:—"It (the collision) is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces; and it means that the United States must, and will sooner or later, become either entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free-labor nation."

Q.—Did he intimate the process by which they will ultimately become so?

A.—He did. He said:—"While I confidently believe and hope that my country will yet become a land of universal freedom, I do not expect that it will be made so otherwise than through the action of the several States co-operating with the Federal Government, and all acting in strict conformity with their respective Constitutions?"

Q.—Is there any reason in this?

A.—Not unless Thomas Jefferson, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and the editor of *The Richmond Enquirer* were traitors.

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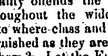

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April 9, 1859 15-tf

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Liberal Inducements to Subscribe to the Miners' Journal.

The campaign of 1860 has now fairly commenced, and it is absolutely necessary for success that the Opposition to a corrupt and shameless Administration Democracy, should see that every doubtful voter, at least, is supplied with a good paper, with a thorough exponent of the Principles of the People's Party, Schuylkill County should be thoroughly canvassed. The matter should be left to be acted promptly, and in the hands of Men. It must be remembered that this will be an important year politically, in Pennsylvania. Our citizens will be called upon to vote for a Presidential Gubernatorial, Congressional and Legislative candidates, independent of the various important County offices, and if we would have Pennsylvania upon the right side and marching to a glorious victory, we must disseminate the truth; and in no way can it be done so efficiently as by the free circulation of newspapers which advocate the principles of the People's Party and true Republicanism.

Therefore, we call upon the young men throughout the County to organize for the coming elections. Assist in spreading information respecting the aims, principles and objects of the Opposition party. Our enemies persist in maligning us—in ascribing false views and dangerous doctrines to us—in declaring that we are making war on the institutions of several States. It is important that those documents which contain our real views and doctrines should be spread among the voters. For this purpose, organization is necessary—organization that shall reach every polling place in the County. The men of Pennsylvania read and think. An effect on their minds is produced not so much by stirring eloquence (though that is valuable in its place) but by what they read in their leisure moments, upon which they can reflect in their hours of labor. Let them then, be supplied with subjects of contemplation. Let the truth be spread before them and all will be safe.

We urge them, our friends to spread the documents.—With the State Convention, the campaign has fairly opened. Let it be followed up by active work at home, and we shall achieve next fall in Pennsylvania a triumph exceeding the highest hopes. In the meantime, although we neither ask, nor expect to reap any pecuniary benefit from such an effort, we will furnish the Miners' Journal, in clubs, from March 1st, 1860, to December 1st, 1860, or during the campaign, at the following very low rates:

5 copies ($1 each,)	- - - -	$ 5 00
10 " (90 cents each,)	- - - -	9 00
20 " 85 " "	- - - -	17 00
24 " 80 " "	- - - -	20 00
40 " 75 " "	- - - -	30 00
50 " 70 " "	- - - -	35 00
100 " 60 " "	- - - -	60 00

and 1 copy gratis to each person sending us a list of Club subscribers.

☞ As the Journal will also contain the local news of the county, it will be more desirable in this respect than papers from abroad.

☞ The paper will be mailed to the address of each person, when so desired, or where it is absolutely necessary; but we would prefer sending such packages to one person, from whom the subscribers would obtain their papers. Address,
B. BANNAN
Publisher, Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 10 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.

MONTHS.	ONE.	TWO.	THREE.	SIX.	TWELVE.
Three lines,	$0 75	$1 25	$1 50	$2 25	$3 00
Four lines,	80	1 25	1 75	2 75	4 00
Five lines,	1 00	1 50	2 00	3 00	5 00
Six lines,	1 25	2 25	2 50	4 00	6 00
Seven lines,	1 25	2 25	2 75	4 50	7 00
Eight lines,	1 25	2 25	3 25	5 00	8 00
Nine lines,	1 25	2 25	3 50	5 50	9 00

ALL OVER FIVE LINES COUNTED AS A SQUARE OF TEN LINES.

One square,	1 25	2 25	3 50	6 00	10 00
Two squares,	2 25	4 00	5 00	9 00	14 00
Three squares,	3 50	5 00	7 50	12 00	18 00
Four squares,	4 50	6 00	9 00	14 00	20 00
Quarter col.,	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00	30 00

**Larger space for short periods, as per agreement.

☞ Business Notices, 50 cents each—accompanied with an advertisement, 40 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 10 lines, will be charged, including subscription, $15 00.

Spaces to the amount of four squares, with changes and subscription, 20 00

Without changes, at the rates designated above.

Advertisements not 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, 50 cents.

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, 2 cents per line additional.

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

To facilitate calculations we will state that 328 lines make a column—104 lines a half column—and 52 lines a quarter column. 2952 words make a column—1476 a half column—and 738 a quarter column. All odd lines over each square, charged at the rate of 4 cents per line, for one time, and 2 cents per line for three times.

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