THE MINERS' JOURNAL, SEPTEMBER 15, 1866.

negro is to be a part of the American people; that he is here, and that no scheme of colonization can be adopted by which he can be eradicated from this land. The negro has been long denied his natural rights—education denied, the right of learning to read the name of the God that made us denied, the family tie broken up—yet under it all, under all the exterminating forces of slavery, here we are to-day, an Uncle Tom in the church and a Robert Small in the harbor of Charleston. [Applause.]

The question, then, comes to us. Shall the presence of this vast black population in our midst be made a blessing to themselves, a blessing to us, and a blessing to the whole country, or a curse to themselves, a curse to us, and a curse to the whole country? States-manship has but one answer. It was given this morning from the eloquent lips of Senator Yates. Philanthropy has but one answer, and it is given from a thousand pulpits and a thousand platforms to-day. It is this: a thorough and complete incorporation of this black element into the American body politic—[cries of "Good!"]—anything less than this will prove an utter failure, in my judgment with a right to the jury-box, the witness box, and the ballot box—[applause]—for men outside these boxes are in a "bad box." [Laughter.]

Our idea of government is that of democracy, and that it is based on universal suffrage. Great as this country is it can't afford to have in its midst four millions of justly discontented people. Conciliation with the Southern leaders may be well. But we must not forget, in our schemes of conciliation, those who have been our friends, and remember only our enemies. Shall it be said that, after the great sacrifices we have made for the Union, we make terms of peace by which we exalt our enemies and cast down our friends—enfranchise our enemies and disfranchise our friends? God forbid that we should.

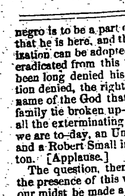
As Mr. Douglass was stepping down from the platform, some one in the audience asked his opinion of "Beecher," and he said: "Several gentlemen have already asked me that question. I have been asked a thousand times to account for Henry Ward Beecher's position. I have never been able to answer it satisfactorily. I answer it only as Mr. Beecher answered an old lady on one occasion, who asked him: "Mr. Beecher, will you please tell me in what condition Paul was when he was lifted up to the third Heaven?" Mr. Beecher's reply was: "I am sure if Paul didn't know himself I don't see why I should." [Roars of laughter.]

When the speaker had concluded, he was heartily shaken by the hand by a number of the delegates.

Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1866.



Union Policy of Reconstruction.

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

"Article —, Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

"Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice-President or hold any office, civil or military under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove the disability.

"Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE

Workingmen, Judge for Yourselves.

No one but an insane man expects the country to prosper without adequate protection to American Industry. Protection secures good wages against the competition of the low labor of Europe and is the working classes' security against the oppression of their employers, because it secures work for all, and no working man can be imposed upon by his employer, because he can obtain work elsewhere. Under Protection the working man always prospers. Without it he is always impoverished, it makes no difference how cheap the product of his labor is sold.

The Tariff Bill is to be acted on by Congress in December. A mere supplement to the Bill was passed at the last session. Some opposed action on it for the want of time. Others thought it best to see the working of the changed Internal Tax Bill until December, and then they could act understandingly. These two causes, with the vote of every Copperhead in Congress, except five in Pennsylvania, who dare not oppose Protection, secured the postponement of the Bill until December. All the influence of the Democratic Union Republican Party is in favor of Protection. All the influence of the Copperhead party (except five individual members from Pennsylvania), and their allies, the Southern rebels, is in favor of Free Trade, and the encouragement of English and European manufactures and working men. We assert it fearlessly, that not one Copperhead paper can be found advocating Protection to American Industry, while every Republican paper, as far as our knowledge extends, is in favor of Protection.

If, under these circumstances, the people of this District elect a Copperhead to represent the coal interests in Congress, even if he pledges himself in favor of Protection to American Industry, it only strengthens the party in opposition to Protection, and weakens those who favor it, and the cry will be raised throughout the country that the working classes of Schuylkill County are opposed to Protection. This influence, together with British Gold, may defeat the Protective Tariff Bill before Congress; and you may rest assured that there will be less coal required next year than we will produce this year.—The present overstocked wharves and yards, with clamors for low prices, are already beginning to indicate what the prospects will be next year if the Free Trade advocates should be triumphant in the ensuing elections. Working men whose labor is their capital, MUST think before they vote.

Fenians who profess to be opposed to Great Britain, and vote for the party that upholds and strengthens the business interests of that country to the detriment of their own, belie their professions and are deadly hostile to the freedom of Ireland, and ought to be repudiated by every friend of universal liberty and manhood.

If there are any Fenians who read what is written above and doubt the position of parties as regards Protection and Free Trade, let them read the following from the New York Evening Post, the organ of the British importers in New York, the principal editor of which is the **President of the Free Trade League** in this country:

From the New York Evening Post, Aug. 29, '66:

The iniquity of the protective tariff will presently become apparent to our sewing women, who have to give above $100 for a machine which the seamstress in Paris pays for $14 in gold, or about $22 in our currency; because it will be found that the latter, having so much less to invest in her machine, will easily underbid the former in the price of her work, and our market will be filled with ready-made articles from Paris. It will even pay to send the materials of American production to be made up in Paris, by American machines made in Paris. Step by step these fatal injuries must extend to every branch of American industry, *if the workingmen of America do not combine to deprive the Republican party of power*—that party which triumphed in the Congress just adjourned to impose upon the country a tariff still more ruinous to our industry—who did this, as was proved at the time, with the most corrupt motives, and whose only object now is to keep the Southern States out of Congress until they can fasten this curse upon the country—*if the workingmen of America do not unite to hurl this party from power.*

Our people could pay, twice over, by open taxation, all the revenue that the Government derives from duties on materials and subsistence, if they were allowed to purchase all such articles at their market value in the place where they are most cheaply made. We could create and export the means of payment ten times over, with our cheap lands, if we could only have our means and implements at their proper cost. The country could pay its debt twice as easy, and grow rich all the while twice as fast, if only its industry and its trade were free. But they will never be free *while the Republican politicians hold power*; for these are desperately determined, as they openly declare, to consummate their iniquitous and ruinous policy, and they have resolved to keep the States out until they do.

Do you want any better testimony on this subject than that of the President of the Free Trade League?

The sewing machine alluded to is a cheap imitation of our sewing machines gotten up in Paris where LABOR is cheap, and where the workingmen who work cheap are in the position of the Irishman who boasted that a bushel of potatoes sold in Ireland at 6 pence a bushel, but the "devil a bit could he get the sixpence to buy them with."

THE NEGRO BOUNTY QUESTION.

The Copperjohnsonites, through the columns of their newspaper organs and the throats of their blatant orators, are making the direct charge that Congress voted an extra bounty of $300 to the negroes, which the Paymaster-General is now paying, while Congress voted only $100 extra bounty to the white soldier, which the Paymaster-General refuses to pay. On this statement, the Copperjohnsonites boldly declare that it is the policy of Congress and therefore the object of the Republican party to reward the black soldier and rob the white soldier. Now, let us look fairly at the facts involved in this case. Every white volunteer, who enlisted between July 1st, 1861, and June 25th, 1863, and April 1st, 1865, and July 18th, 1864, for the term of three or five years, received a bounty of $100. Those who re-enlisted, as veterans, prior to April 1st, 1864, received an additional bounty of $400, while those white soldiers who did not re-enlist and served three years only received $100. Congress passed an act giving them an extra bounty of $100, which the white volunteer only received under the act of Congress $200 bounty at the time the white soldier received $300. Congress passed an act to give the black volunteer the same bounty that any other soldier received and no more. So it will be seen that the black volunteer does not get an extra bounty any more than the white soldier, but merely gets the same amount.

—From these facts, quoted from the record, it will be seen that Congress made no distinctions in awarding its bounties to those willing to defend the country, *except in favor of the white man*, who having first entered (negroes at first being excluded from the army) were awarded the extra $100. Hereafter, then, when a Copperhead attempts to show that the negro is getting more bounty than is the white soldier, the facts refute it in the article are sufficient to disprove the charge.

MAINE.

The great victory in Maine has electrified the Union heart of the country. The patronage of the President; recusant Republicans who were placed on the Johnson Congressional tickets, and the hope of reward stimulated the minority, and there was a fair prospect of reducing the Union majority.

But the people were true to the principles on which they crushed the Rebellion, and the victory is magnificent. The Governor, by nearly 30,000 majority—all five Representatives in Congress by majorities of 2,500 and upward—all thirty Senators—seven-eighths of the House and a moral certainty that Hannibal Hamlin will be returned to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next—such are the trophies of a victory rarely exceeded in completeness or in importance. The vote is heavier than that cast for President in 1864, and the majority is at least TEN THOUSAND larger than Lincoln's over McClellan. Is it not superb? Let the example not be lost on the Union men of Pennsylvania. The glorious result in Maine is due to WORK—systematic, energetic, organized work. Let us do our duty as our brethren in Maine have done theirs, and in October Pennsylvania will give such majorities for Freedom that the effect upon traitors and rebels will be akin to that of a second Gettysburg. Let our efforts to deserve a grand success be unceasing until the polls close on the evening of the 9th of October.

"NOT THE GHOST OF A CHANCE FOR CLYMER."

Such is the opinion expressed by the editor of the New York Herald in his issue of Tuesday last. The Herald as our readers all know, is a bitter and violent Johnson Clymer paper, but the editor will not attempt to conceal the fact from his readers that there is not "a ghost of a chance for Clymer against Geary." The Herald says:

The Union conservatives have done, perhaps, as well in Maine as could have been expected under the circumstances; but we are satisfied they would have done better had they nominated for Governor a man identified with the Union war party of the war, instead of a middle-bound party man presenting a three-cornered opposition platform of the Chicago Convention. The democrats of Pennsylvania, in nominating for Governor Hester Clymer, a peace man during the war, against General Geary, one of the most distinguished Union Soldiers of the war, did for the radicals the very best thing that could be done. NOBODY BUT GEARY HAS THE THINGS A GHOST OF A CHANCE FOR CLYMER AGAINST GEARY, AND NO POLITICAL PHILOSOPHER HAS YET RISEN TO SHOW THAT WHILE SUCH CHANCE EXISTS IT IS POSSIBLE HE WILL STRENGTHEN THE CONSERVATIVE CONGRESSIONAL TICKET IN ANY PART OF PENNSYLVANIA. In short, he is a dead weight upon his party. And although we may be a little past the eleventh hour, we would still urge the Convention which meets to-day at Albany to avoid the palpable blunder of another Hester Clymer.

The Herald frankly admits that the Johnson party in New York has no principles to commend it to the people, and that its only hope of success in that State hinges on the proclamation of a military man. The Herald evidently has the blues on Johnson prospects generally.

THE SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.

The Southern Union Convention which was in session in Philadelphia last week, adjourned SINE DIE on the 7th inst. The address and resolutions adopted before adjournment, we publish on the First Page of to-day's Journal. These men, persecuted by Andrew Johnson and other traitors, declare that upon the success of the Northern people in the coming elections, depend the safety and protection of the loyal millions of the South. The intrepid John M. Botts, of Virginia, declared, amid responsive shouts, that he regarded the address as the most formidable indictment which had ever been brought by any grand jury of the country, and its severity consisted in its truth." The veteran Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, declared that "it was the most thoughtful document he ever listened to. Nothing like it was ever attempted in the history of the world." Governor Parsons, of Alabama, said: "Bring out your loaded guns, boys, and let the meeting be a roaster."

Mr. J. T. Boyle has a preparation for the cure of the disease which is thinning the ranks of the blood mine-seeker, Mr. J. H. Bondy, is nearly filled up, and the drawing will soon take place.—The pictures are really excellent. Specimens of the cash can be seen at the book stores of Bedell Bro., and B. Bannan. Those who want to subscribe must do so soon.

Pottsville Grays' Club.—The Club at its meeting on Saturday evening last was ably addressed by Mr. Wm. Hovey, of Mahanoy City, by Judge Orth, J. Heffenstein and Mr. Geo. Bartz. The Club adjourned after tendering the Secretary to prepare resolutions, expressive of the sorrow of the members at the death of their late fellow-member, Lieut. Thos. Johnson.

Salute in Honor of Union Victories.—On Wednesday last a salute of one hundred guns was fired on Lawton's Hill, in this Borough, in honor of the overwhelming Union victories in Vermont and Maine. A good deal of powder will be burnt this Fall in commemorating such victories, for from present indications there will be a constant succession of them throughout the entire North.

On Saturday last as Mr. Halberstadt was driving from Fishbach to this Borough, on his return from visiting a patient, the front axle and spring of his carriage broke, and frightened his horse. The animal started and ran, before proceeding a short distance the Doctor was thrown from the vehicle. His right arm and side were bruised but fortunately no bones were broken. The carriage was much injured.

Sudden Death of an old Citizen of St. Clair.—At noon on Thursday last Johnathan Johnson, aged 62 years, who for many years kept a tavern in St. Clair, was found dead in bed at his house. It appears that at 9 o'clock on the morning previous he went to bed, apparently as well as usual, and not coming down in the morning his son went to his room and found him dead as stated. An inquest was held by the Coroner and a verdict of death from natural causes rendered. He will be buried to-morrow afternoon with Masonic ceremonies.

It is unquestionably, commendable to kill mad dogs and even those suspected of being mad, but we question the propriety of chasing an animal through a crowded street, and firing shots at it from a revolver, especially if the marksman is inexpert. We witnessed such a scene in Centre street on Wednesday last, when a man came near being hurt in the leg by one of the stray shots. We trust that this mode of killing dogs will not be persisted in. If it should be we are fearful that we will be compelled to record the names of distinguished Union Soldiers of the war, cut for the radicals the very best thing that could be done. NOBODY BUT GEARY HAS THE THINGS A GHOST OF A CHANCE FOR CLYMER AGAINST GEARY, AND NO POLITICAL PHILOSOPHER HAS YET RISEN TO SHOW THAT WHILE SUCH CHANCE EXISTS IT IS POSSIBLE HE WILL STRENGTHEN THE CONSERVATIVE CONGRESSIONAL TICKET IN ANY PART OF PENNSYLVANIA. In short, he is a dead weight upon his party. And although we may be a little past the eleventh hour, we would still urge the Convention which meets to-day at Albany to avoid the palpable blunder of another Hester Clymer.

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Mining Accident.—On Friday of last week a shute caved in at the mines of Mr. Johns, St. Clair, resulting in injury to a man named Creighton. What has taken on his was dead.

Geary Club has been organized in Centre street, with the following officers:—*President*—A. J. Harder; *Vice Presidents*—E. Hall and C. Jennings; *Secretary*—T. M. Greenwood.

Henry Ray, colored, of Tamaqua, was run over on the railroad below Tamaqua, on the 1st inst., and so seriously injured that his left arm had to be amputated near the shoulder.

The Herb Doctor.—We are requested to state that the Herb and Magnetic Doctor, R. Addison, M. D., will be in Pottsville on the 15th of September, and, due notice will be given of his stopping place.

Grossdyer's ice-machine, sold by Bedzyhell Brothers has been tested so fully by housekeepers and is often admired for its simplicity and the beautiful work it makes. It is decidedly the best machine of the kind ever invented.

An improved carriage coupling, which can be easily changed from pole to thills, and is an attractive, to be sale at Bright's hardware store. It seems to be perfect, is cheap and is worthy the examination of carriage makers.

Zouave Company has been organized in Tamaqua, and elected the following officers. The commissioned officers are:—*Captain*—R. L. Leyburn; *First Lieutenant*—T. D. Boone; *Second Lieutenant*—E. L. Patterson. A drum corps has also been organized. It will adopt the Zouave costume.

A Union meeting will be held in Mahanoy City on Friday next, in front of the Mansion House, at which Maj. James Haggerty, of New York, Judge Boyer and Lin. Bartholomew, Esq., and Col. D. Fidler will speak. Bring out your banners, bands, and let the meeting be a roaster.

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A WESTERN HAMLIN.—Capt. D. Stewart, who fought gallantly through the late War in behalf of the Union, having returned to civil life, is a clerk in a dry goods store at Flint, Michigan, at $600 per annum. Col. McCreery of that place, having gone over to Johnson, and been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district, procured, while in Washington, the wholly unsolicited appointment of Postmaster at Flint for Capt. Stewart—the salary $2,500 per annum. Col. McCreery brought home the commission and handed it to Capt. Stewart, who instantly and indignantly rejected it as an imputation on his personal integrity. Though no conditions were attached to the place, he felt that he would, if he accepted it, be at least under suspicion of having "sold out;" and he preferred $800 a year with his own and his neighbors' respect to $2,500 with a taint of Johnsonism on his reputation. Such is the spirit wherein the West responds to the seductions of the tempter.

ANDREW JOHNSON AND TREASON.—Lin. Bartholomew, Esq., said in his speech at Minersville, on Monday night last, "that if we were right in maintaining the integrity of the Union, the rebels were wrong and committed a crime, yet no man in this land has yet been punished for treason and there is but one in prison on charge of treason, that is Jefferson Davis, who enjoys a sort of luxurious restraint at Fortress Monroe, whilst many an orphan of Union soldiers starved at Andersonville, is begging bread upon our highways. The question of punishment has passed from our hands. One Andrew Johnson once said that traitors should be punished and treason made odious, but he was only playing Moses then in a negro show. Since he has started a concern of his own he has quit that sort of talk. It did not suit his customers."

TWELFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Union candidate for Congress in that District is Hon. James Archbald. Mr. A. is a Scotchman by birth, but has lived in Luzerne county for forty years. For a long period he was chief engineer of a railroad and mines of the Delaware and Hudson canal company. For the last few years he has been President of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroad company. His election is conceded.

The Sheriffs of the several counties of this Commonwealth, should remember that the law requires that in publishing their election proclamation they include an act relative to elections, commonly called the "Deserter Bill," and also act No. 17, regulating the mode of elections. Both these bills must be published, and if the sheriffs fail to do so they are liable to prosecution for neglect of duty.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather on Tuesday last the parade and pic nic of the Sons of Temperance came off in Minersville as proposed. The celebration was held in Odd Fellows' Hall, at which several hundred persons were present. We understand that everything passed off very pleasantly. If the weather had been propitious it would have been the largest Temperance demonstration ever witnessed in this County. As it was there were delegations from all sections of the County.

Pleasant Pic-Nics.—On Monday last the pic-nic of Trinity Church Sunday Schools which had been postponed from Saturday in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, took place at the Agricultural Fair grounds. It was largely attended and was in every respect we are assured, a most delightful affair.

On Wednesday the American Hose Company, No. 2, held its first anniversary picnic at the same place. We are informed that it also, was a very pleasant reunion.

Internal Revenue Decision.—It has been the practice in some of the internal revenue districts for assessors to allow brewers not to include four beer barrels in each hundred now in use, requiring all casks to be stamped before removal from the brewery, the commissioner has decided that no allowance will be made for beer that before removal from the brewery, the commissioner has decided that no allowance will be made for beer that before removal from the brewery, the commissioner has decided that no allowance will be made for beer that