

STAR OF THE NORTH

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM BIGLER, OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, SETH CLOVER, OF CLAYTON COUNTY. FOR THE SUPREME BENCH, JOHN B. GIBSON, OF CUMBERLAND, ELLIS LEWIS, OF LANCASTER, JEREMIAH S. BLACK, OF SOMERSET, WALTER H. LOWRIE, OF ALLEGHENY, JAMES CAMPBELL, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic electors of Columbia County are requested to meet at the places specified for the election of their representatives to the Court House in Bloomingburg on the 20th day of August next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. to elect two persons in each township as Delegates to represent them in a Democratic county convention to be held in the Court House in Bloomingburg on the following Monday, the 1st day of September, to nominate candidates for the several offices of this county, and this representative and Judicial District.

HIRAM R. KLINE, CHARLES KAHLER, ISAAC YETTER, JOHN H. QUICK, JOHN KELLER, ISAAC S. MONROE, FRANKLIN M'BRIDE, Standing Committee.

A Nice Case for Cool Decisions.

We regret to notice that the Democrats of Westmoreland county have again a superabundance of nominations for State Senator. The district is composed of Westmoreland and Fayette, and the candidates seem conceded to the former county. Col. John McFarland and John Fausold were at the primary elections candidates for Senator. In opening the canvass Mr. Fausold insisted that in propriety the candidates ought to abide by the choice of Westmoreland county, as they were taken there and the county from which the nominee was to come should choose the candidate. But Col. McFarland stated that he intended to canvass Fayette county also. His antagonists remonstrated, and finally made several propositions to refer to these good disinterested Democrats the propriety of canvassing both counties. Mr. Fausold refused to submit to any interference of the question, and stubbornly set out to electioneer in Fayette. Mr. Fausold seeing that his rival would not submit to his proposition accepted of the determination and conduct of McFarland and followed him into Fayette, while the friends of both kept up the contest in Westmoreland. The delegate elections are there held on the 17th.

In the 1st Congressional District that veteran and patriotic Democrat Lynn Boyd is re-elected. In the 2d district George is elected as an Independent Whig over Jennings the regular Whig candidate. This district was Whig by 4,000 majority in 1849.

In the 3d district Clark a secession Democrat is defeated by Proslav Epwieg Whig and Union candidate.

In the 4th district Wm. T. Ward, Whig, had no opposition.

In the 5th district James W. Stone, the Whig candidate is elected.

In the 6th district David Merrill, a Whig Democrat is beaten by Whig.

In the 8th, 9th, and 10 District Democrats are elected.

The last delegation from Kentucky stood six Whigs to four Democrats. The present one five Democrats, four Whigs and one Independent Whig.

In ALABAMA Bunj Shields the Union candidate for Governor is elected over Collier, the Secession candidate.

In the 1st Congressional district Judge Bragg, Democrat defeats Mr. Langdon Whig; a Democratic gain. In the 2d (late Hills) district Abercrombie a Union Whig is elected; no change. In the 3d district Sampson W. Harris Democrat is re-elected.

In the 4th district, Wm. B. Smith, Union Democrat, is elected. In the 5th district George S. Houston, Union Democrat beats David Hubbard Secession Democrat; no change. In the 6th and 7th districts Union Democrats are elected.

In the last Congress the Alabama delegation consisted of 5 Democrats and 2 Whigs. For the state legislature the Union candidates are generally elected, there being but three or four exceptions.

In NORTH CAROLINA the returns indicate that the Union ticket is generally successful. In the 8th district Edward Stanley, the tariff Whig is believed to be defeated. It is now the duty of Pennsylvania to do her share in the great Union movement, and to show her adherence and loyalty to the constitution of the country.

From IOWA we have full returns of all the Congressional districts except the First, in which it is probable L. Q. DeBulor, Independent Whig, is elected. The following are the members elected, presuming the reports from the First District to be correct: 1. Lemuel Q. DeBulor, independent Whig—gain. 2. Cyrus L. Dunham, Dem., re-elected. 3. John L. Robinson, Dem., re-elected. 4. Samuel W. Parker, Whig—gain. 5. Thomas A. Hendricks, Dem. 6. Willis A. Gorman, Dem., re-elected. 7. John G. Davis, Dem., gain. 8. Daniel Mace, Dem. 9. Graham N. Fitch, Dem., re-elected. 10. James W. Borden, Dem. [Total—Eight Democrats and two Whigs. The last delegation stood nine Democrats and one Whig.] The Legislature is strongly Democratic.

The inquisition held upon Judge Donaldson's property in Schuylkill county extended at a rent of \$16,000 per annum.

How Queer it Sounds.

Judge Coulter of the Supreme Court lately at Sunbury delivered a dissenting opinion which in its Democratic tendency surprised and alarms the Whigs who have nominated him as a candidate for the Supreme bench. When we reflect how universally Whig member of the Legislature voted for a solid body for the aid and comfort of all corporations, and to loosen them more from the wholesome restraints which bind individuals, it must surprise every person to hear such views from such a source. The reasoning in the whole opinion is able and correct, and the extracts we give quite eloquent and sound. The question was whether the Supreme Court has jurisdiction to restrain the Pennsylvania Railroad company in the exercise of its power through the counties of the Commonwealth. Judge Coulter says:

"I may observe here that a corporation has no existence except an artificial one; it is the creature of the statute, and as it has no individual identity, no heart to feel, or conscience to restrain it, but is actuated by the love of gain or profit, it is fit and proper that there should be adequate power lodged somewhere to keep it within its sphere."

"I, for my part, have no horror of great corporations. Great enterprises must be accomplished by great means—means far, very far, exceeding individual resources. Corporations are the creatures of law, their limits are defined in the law of their creation, and where they are kept within those limits, they are harmless as individuals, because they can do nothing but what the law allows them to do. But when there is no power which can restrain them then they are a terror to me, because they are characterized by a freedom to do as they list. Like the lost sheep of the Parable, which in the order of Providence has ceased to exist, because it was too powerful for man, as he increased and overspread the earth so these companies moving by an element like the wind, are too powerful for individuals; some of them are so potent, in space reaching from the east to the west, with many branching adjuncts, that by and by they may have as many arms as the fabulous giant of old, Briareus, and may finally clutch the government of the State itself in their folds."

The Union and Democracy.

The abolitionists may prate of disunion and attempt to excite envy and jealousy in the North by a wild and fanatical clamor against the southern slaveholders. But let the acts of the southern people be their defence against this cry of passion and prejudice.

Elections have lately been held in Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. In the first of these states Lazarus Powell a Union Democrat is elected Governor over Dixon the Whig anti-compromise candidate. In 1849 Crittenden the Whig beat Powell by 8,500 majority.

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COLONEL BIGLER IN BLOOMSBURG. Democratic Meeting.

On last Monday morning some of our Democratic citizens proceeded to Danville in carriages and brought Col. Bigler, the Democratic nominee for Governor, to this town. At noon the town was full of people anxious to pay their respects to His Excellency—that is to say, to the man who had been in the field for the cause of the Union and the Constitution. He received the calls of his fellow citizens with a courtesy and gentlemanly frankness which pleased everybody and made him a host of friends.

At two o'clock the people had gathered into the court-house and the meeting was called to order by the election of the following officers:

President C. R. BUCKALEW, Vice President JOHN McREYNOLDS, Benjamin Hayman, George Miller, John Hill, Stephen Baldy, John Dittich, Samuel Cressy, M. E. Jackson.

SECRETARIES L. L. Tate, R. W. Weaver, John M. Snyder, Alfred Howell.

Yeas S. Monroe, Peter Ent and John Robinson were then appointed a committee to wait upon Col. Bigler and invite him to address his fellow citizens. The committee soon came into the meeting with Col. Bigler, and he was introduced by Mr. Buckalew.

He addressed the people on the various questions of state policy—of finance and banking. He reviewed the character and merits of the sinking fund system, and showed how it is only a machine of the government and not a vital part with any inherent power of its own. He showed how it originated before the present executive came into power, and that hence whatever merit it may have is due to the Democratic administrations of Porter and Shunk. He also spoke in frank and manly style of his opinions on the compromise and fugitive slave law.

He thoroughly discussed the subject of the tariff, and every part of his discourse was listened to with attention and interest. Even many Whigs afterward admitted that he showed himself a man of much more intelligence than they had been led to suppose him from the false representations of their party newspapers. His address was clear and manly, and throughout bore the stamp of an honest mind. He spoke some two hours and yet nobody was tired.

After Col. Bigler concluded his speech the meeting adjourned to meet again in the evening.

In the evening the people met in the court-house, and John Robinson, Charles H. Hess, L. B. Robert and Samuel Shultz were chosen assistant presiding officers of the meeting.

C. R. Buckalew Esq. addressed the meeting, fully and ably discussing at length the subject of the sinking fund, the obstruction act of 1847, and the fugitive slave law of 1850. We shall make no other note of the speech now, for we will publish it in full next week.

Col. Bigler then made some remarks in explanation of his position on the kidnapping act of 1847, and in reference to the Democratic ticket.

John G. Freeze Esq. then made some general remarks, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Bigler and Democracy.

The Presidency.

The Boston correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes like a man who understands something, and in a later letter thus dots down the signs of the times about the next Presidency:

"The paper nominating Mr. Webster for the Presidency has received 8000 signatures in Boston, among whom there are 1400 Democrats."

"Mr. Bigler's letter on the subject of compromise and the Fugitive Slave Law, has given great satisfaction to the law and order men in this city, and the friends of Mr. Webster openly repudiate Governor Johnston and his 'anti-national' position. This is history—not speculation."

"On the Democratic side, there is no denying the fact that all eyes are turned toward Pennsylvania, and that the result of the present gubernatorial contest in the Keystone State will have a most important influence on the politics in Massachusetts. General Cass is still the choice of the Independent Democracy; though Judge Woodbury will in all probability get the nomination of the State. Mr. Buchanan is very highly respected, but Judge Douglas is universally believed to be the most available candidate of them all. At all events he is the only one who fills the Seward Whig with alarm."

Judge Douglas is a Democrat who has always been right upon every political question. He is a man of the highest intelligence, of pure and popular private character, and fresh from the ranks of the people, as compared with other great men of the country. He will be President some day if he lives to be three score. His own State, Illinois, is unanimously in his favor for nomination in 1852.

Senator Fraley, going on in Schuylkill and Columbia counties, about Senator Fraley receiving a horse from the citizens of Montour county, for his services in behalf of the new county. But he asks him whether the Reading Railroad did not contribute something more substantial last winter, in order to defeat the "Peoples Rail Road"—Harrisburg Standard, a Native American paper.

There is no doubt more in this matter of the Peoples Rail Road than is dreamed of in the people's philosophy. The citizens of Schuylkill county were almost unanimous in favor of a new Railroad from Pottsville to Philadelphia. Meetings were held in every corner of Mr. Fraley's district to urge the matter upon the attention of the legislature, and delegates were sent to Harrisburg to make known personally the wants and wishes of the people. Mr. Fraley was friendly to the new Railroad, when lo! at the end of the session, by some mysterious process, the bill was laid over and never brought to a vote.

Water Works are about to be erected in Doylestown, in this State.

[Communicated.] Bloomsburg Academy.

This school has been in operation, under the direction of the subscriber, for more than two years. It has been well supported, and the prospect of its entire and permanent success have been constantly expanding. During most of this time, especially during the last year, there have been in it, large classes in the rudimentary and higher branches of English learning, and in the Latin, Greek, and German Languages, and for the last session, a class in the French Language.

It is the design of the Principal that the course of study in this school shall be extensive not only, but eminently thorough and practical; that scholars shall understand what they learn, and be able to use it.

Young Gentlemen can here prepare to enter upon the first second or third year of a collegiate course, or to commence the study of a profession, or to enter at once upon the active business of life.

Young Ladies can, at this school enjoy all the solid advantages presented by the best institutions of learning in our state. The present Study Room of the school is convenient, well lighted and well ventilated; but encouraged by the growing interest of the school, the subscriber has secured one of the most eligible lots in town for his purpose, and intends, as soon as practical, to erect upon it a large and commodious school building.

Devoting himself entirely to the business of teaching, having absolutely nothing to distract his attention, or divert his efforts from this one pursuit, and securing the aid of competent and faithful assistants, the subscriber believes that the Institution under his charge will continue to merit and receive the patronage of those who desire to promote the interests of sound learning.

J. E. BRADLEY, Bloomsburg, Aug. 12th, 1851.

An ERROR.—We observe that some of our contemporaries have fallen into an error in noticing the late Catawissa railroad meeting. It is spoken of solely as a meeting to favor the construction of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, when, in fact, its main object was to secure the extension of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad to Muncy by way of Catawissa and Bloomsburg. The Sunbury and Erie railroad will furnish a valuable extension of this route from Muncy to Erie, and with a view to secure this service and aid in that work for this purpose the delegates were chosen to the September convention in Philadelphia. We are in favor of the Little Schuylkill route as furnishing the best and easiest grade, and the shortest distance between Philadelphia and Erie.

Inzerne County.

On the evening of the 8th inst, there was a large Democratic meeting at the Court-house in Wilkesbarre. Hon. George W. Woodward, Judge Conyngham and Col. Wright addressed the meeting. Among the resolutions adopted we find the following:—

"Resolved, that we approve the course of our delegates, Messrs. Ross, Steele, and Messrs. H. Wright, Nicholson and Kent, in the Harbinger Convention—and that the work they planned out we will help to complete and execute."

The execution of Taylor, Shelton and Murphy, convicted of the murder of the Cooks child in Kent county, were executed to-day at Chestertown, in presence of a concourse of from eight to ten thousand people.

The scaffold was erected upon an eminence, affording a full view of the execution, and the crowd was very orderly, there being several volunteer companies and a large force of special police present to maintain order. The prisoners being brought out, attended by two clergymen, and looked around curiously upon the crowd. Taylor and Murphy then made short addresses, positively denying their guilt and all participation in the murder, and ascribing their conviction to the false swearing of Shaw, the principal witness against them. Shelton, also, in a few words, denied his guilt.

The ropes were then adjusted about their necks, and at the given signal, the drop fell. The rope lowered slipped from the neck of Murphy, and he fell violently to the ground, a distance of 15 feet, and was taken up in a senseless condition, his throat terribly lacerated by the rope and bleeding profusely. The scene caused a thrill of horror to run through the crowd. By the application of proper restoratives he was soon revived. In the meantime Taylor and Shelton were swinging lifeless corpses in the air, having died with a few convulsive struggles.

After about half an hour the bodies of Taylor and Shelton were cut down, when Murphy was again brought upon the scaffold trembling and nearly exhausted, the rope securely fastened about his neck, and in another moment his soul was in eternity. He died easily, struggling but little. The crowd soon after quietly dispersed.

Taylor was a man of upwards of 50 years of age, and leaves a wife and two sons—Murphy was between 40 and 50, and leaves a wife and three children. Shelton would have been 25 on Sunday next. His mother and brothers live in Delaware.

There is no truth in the report that Shaw, who turned State's evidence, has been arrested.

A STATE WITHOUT A GOVERNOR.—Pennsylvania is at present without a Governor! William F. Johnston, who was elected to that office about three years ago, has deserted his post, and is traveling through the State, on an electioneering expedition. This gross misconduct and neglect will doubtless be severely reprobated by the Whigs, for they have always been violent in condemnation of the "interference of office holders in elections."

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From the Ledger. The Tariff and the Currency.

The following communication from a manufacturer of iron, who favors Mr. Walker's revenue tariff, contains the only argument in favor of an increased duty on iron, under that law, that we have ever seen advanced—namely—that the price of iron is not so high now as when the law was passed, and therefore as much revenue from iron as was intended is not produced. But our correspondent shall speak for himself:

"Messrs. Editors—I desire to make some observations on your money article of 22d July, in reply to some strictures by the 'Miner's Journal' in regard to the tariff. I am a manufacturer of pig iron, belong to the Democratic party, and have been a warm supporter of the free trade doctrine of R. J. Walker, which I still consider the only correct theory. There appears, however, to be an anomaly between the theory and the practice of free trade. The most of those in our business have failed, and many more will fail, simply because iron can be imported cheaper than it can be made here. And why cheaper? Some will answer, because the free trade doctrine is theoretically incorrect; for how is it, they say, that we have coal and ore in abundance all around us, and yet we are obliged to send to England, three thousand miles off, for rails to lay alongside our coal and ore mines? This is a poser. Where, then, is the difficulty? Free trade, *ceteris paribus*, is the only correct theory. Other things not being equal, the theory is false, as is abundantly shown by the ruin it has caused to the iron interest in our own State. The inequality is in our expanded or depreciated currency. If this could be corrected, I have no doubt but that our iron masters could compete with the English, with open ports and a free dollar.

You justly remark that "if a dollar of depreciated currency will buy as much as much as two dollars of depreciated currency, it is not apparent that we lose by infusing so much paper into our currency, and by running up prices without appreciating values, prevent our competition in the manufacture of commodities, the raw material of which abounds all around us? Every million of paper added to our currency, by increasing the price of production, weakens our competition with foreign producers, without adding a dollar to the real wealth of the country; because, what we have to sell abroad is sold by the more depreciated measure of value." This is the whole matter in a nut shell. But I disagree with you in the remedy you propose "to give up protection, and strike at the root of the evil—a depreciated currency." This, I contend, cannot be done, as there is not a politician or statesman in the country who dare risk his popularity on this currency question. You doubtless recollect how the Hon. James Buchanan was vilified and abused when, in the U. S. Senate, a few years ago, he took precisely the ground you now occupy.

The United States Government recognizes no currency excepting gold and silver; and, from the constitution prohibits the States from issuing "bills of credit; but, it bank notes are "bills of credit," how are we to "strike at the root of the evil," so long as a single State bank can flood the country with its bills of credit, in defiance to law? President Jackson crushed the U. S. Bank, but can Congress crush the State banks? Show me the man who has the nerve to make the attempt. And if he has, how would he succeed? They are an evil so interwoven with all the business relations of life, that centuries may elapse before the system may be relinquished if, then, fictitious and a depreciated currency are incompatible, and "weakens our competition with foreign producers" ought we to adopt the former, before we rid ourselves of the latter? Shall we go on cutting our own throats and "weakening ourselves," when we can avoid it by a simple and effectual modification of the tariff?

Walker's bill, which I favored from the first, was intended to produce a certain amount of revenue from iron, and was based upon the price of the articles at the time the bill was framed, and this afforded sufficient incidental protection for the manufacturer here. But the price has fallen to such an extent that many furnaces have stopped, and the Government does not get the amount of revenue which the bill contemplates.

Under these circumstances, certain politicians, forgetting that even the protectionist manufacturers are not willing to accept a tariff which will produce the most revenue, are struck with a new affection for the people, and insist that an increased tariff would make iron too dear for them, a thought they never thought of the consumer when the price, and consequently the tariff, were at the higher grades of the revenue tariff. Columbia, Aug. 5, 1851. E. H.

Late Decisions.

The following two cases were lately decided by the Supreme Court at Sunbury. Barber vs. Chandler.—A justice of the peace may give judgment before the return day of his process, when the parties or their agents voluntarily appear and proceed to a hearing. [Chambers, J.]

Lewis vs. Kellogg.—Where an executor is a witness to the will and a party to the issue to try its validity, he is an incompetent witness, and proof of his signature by two persons is equivalent to proof of the execution of the will by a full witness. [Gibson, C. J.]

A young lady, who perhaps, is better acquainted with French than farming, was recently married to a farmer. In examining the barn, when she thus interrogated her milkmaid: "Mary, which of the cows is it that gives the butter milk?"

A Bloomer made her (1) appearance on our streets on Thursday evening last, and caused, as might have been expected, no slight sensation. She was escorted by a large number of little boys, who carried their politeness to such an extent as to intimate a desire to carry her on a rail. The new costume is admirably adapted for an exercise of this kind.—Williamport Democrat.

From the Miners' Journal. THREE CHAPTERS.

NOT FOUND IN THE OLD OR NEW TESTAMENT. A Biography of certain Politicians in Schuylkill County. CHAPTER II.

1. And it came to pass, that in those days there arose a great contention in the valley of the Susquehanna, concerning the division of Columbia, into two Counties, and the strife waxed hot between the contending parties—and they strove together, and the noise of their strife penetrated even unto the hill country of Schuylkill.

2. Then there arose a man called Charles, whose surname was Fraley, and he called unto his friends, "I will gird up my loins, and betake myself unto the field of battle, peradventure I may be able to restore peace and harmony amongst those who should be united in the Locooco ranks." So he called his servant unto him, and said, "Saddle me the ass," and he saddled him and he departed on his journey.

3. Now when event-tide had come, and he had grown weary with his journey, he betook himself unto the house of a publican named Garretson, in the town of Danville, and he there rested from the fatigue of the day, and refreshed his inner man with the vintage of sunny France, in company with his friends.

4. Then one of his friends whose name was Henrie, opened his mouth, and said unto him, "Behold, for many years there has been strife and discord between the citizens of 'Bloom,' and the citizens of Danville, and although in 1848 and 1849 we smote them hip and thigh—nevertheless, even now they are mastering in great force, and are again inviting us to the combat." And those who were with him drinking, said, "Yea, it is even so." And they lifted up their voices and wept!

5. Then Charles said unto them, "Why murmur, and weep? Have ye not even now a Prophet in your midst, named Valentine, who is sometimes called 'Falty,' for—shortly—think you that his power hath departed, or his right hand lost its cunning?"

6. Then they answered and said unto him, "The Lord forbid that your servants should be such dumb dogs as to forget 'Better Rest'—but know you not, that his power hath departed, and that he is even now as one of us—yea, verily, the mantle in which he slew our enemies, now wraps the loins of one who hath been our most bitter foe, even 'Buckalaw, of Bloom.'"

7. Then he answered and said unto them, "Oh, wicked and perverse generation! You have this night been seeking after a sign, but there shall no sign be given to you but the sign of Valentine, the Prophet, and as Valentine was raised up to the chair of apostles, so also must I be elevated to that post before I shall wag a finger in your cause."

8. Then they spoke one unto another, saying, "Come let us hasten to Valentine, and take counsel of him in this matter." And they said unto Charles, "Thy heart, we pray thee, and we will hasten unto our friends, and communicate unto them the proposition thou hast made." And they all departed, leaving him alone with the wine of France.

9. Now when they returned, they rejoiced and were exceedingly glad, and they said unto him, "This thing shall be arranged—yea, even Best hath informed us that the Sons of Adam have their Frailty-ties, and that ambition is the most noble of all. We, therefore, now hail thee as a champion of Montour!"

10. When it was yet early in the morning, Charles arose, and departed unto own place, and visited not the town of Bloom, for he held his mission had been accomplished.—And when he was rested from his fatigue, he communicated with several Whigs throughout the State, and asked them to support him for the office of Speaker—but they turned a deaf ear to his words, and would none of his blarney, nor the blarney of his friend Valentine, and when he heard these things he was sore afraid.

11. Now when the day of the Election was come, Charles was defeated—for his own party could not trust him, and he called Valentine and upbraided him in an angry manner, and said, "The Lord do so unto me, and more also, if I will not blast Montour from her position as a County in the hour of danger." But Valentine argued with him for a long time, and called him Canal Commissioner, and Governor, and some other neat names, until his wrath subsided, then "Falty" returned home and called to him his friends to devise means to repay Charles for his disinterested services in the cause of Montour.

12. Now when mid-winter was come, there assembled at Harrisburg several of the rulers of the Locooco party, and amongst others the celebrated "Iron Grey," of Middleport, and Strange, who is surnamed Palmer, and Thomas who is the Commissioner, and they called upon Charles, the mouth-piece of the party, and they solicited him to assist in having a Bill passed, removing the County records from Owingsville to Pottsville, but Charles said, "As my soul liveth, it shall not be so—for am I not a citizen of the former place, and if I were to assist in such a foolish measure, how could I look my friends and neighbors in the face? Besides it would injure the prospects of our party in the next campaign, in all the agricultural districts, if I were to be active in this matter,—cease therefore importuning me in this case, for it cannot be as you desire."

13. Then when the "faithful" heard these words, they said unto him, "Let it be as thou sayest, but lo! us pretend to compromise the matter in this manner. The words which you have uttered, are the words of wisdom and experience, and have convinced us, that to urge the removal of the County records in June next, would destroy our political prospects in October. Therefore let the removal not take place until December, then the people in the Agricultural and in the Coal Region will be satisfied, and the Whig members can be bungled into the

support of our measures."—And he said "Yea, and Amen," to the words of the demagogue. And then communicated this fact to the citizens of the Coal Region, by lightning, and asked for more coal, to effect a compromise, for said one of their number, "Why should we not now rejoice, and make merry with our friends, when our mission is ended?"

Now some foolish men, who fenced their fame in the interest of Pottsville, sent them forth with the cash, and they had the fatted calf slain, and they did eat and drink, and make merry upon the spoils which had been sent.

14. Now at this time there was quite a famine in the Coal Region, in consequence of the iniquity of the Reading Railroad Co., who oppressed the people with enormous taxes, in the shape of toll, and the cry of the people arose to Heaven. Then after praying for redress a long time, they assembled together in various portions of the County, and addressed petitions to the Legislature for relief, and many of them were sent unto Charles, to whom was also sent a bill for a Charter to construct a new Railroad. Now he received all these papers and the friends of the new Road, who were sent to urge its construction, with smiles, and promised to them its speedy passage, but when they departed, he took council with their enemies, and neglected their interests, and at last, by his supineness and neglect, defeated the passage of the Bill.

15. Then the people were exceedingly wroth, and they assembled together in various portions of the County, and addressed letters upon the subject to him, but he laughed at their remonstrances, and returned for an answer, that he was busy attending to the interests of Montour County, he was forced to let his constituents take care of themselves.

16. Now when the Session was ended, Charles returned to his own house, and endeavored to regain his position in the affections of the people, but they would none of his counsels, and heeded not his reproof, and he said, "Oh, Schuylkill, Schuylkill, how oft have I gathered the faithful together, as a shepherd gathereth together his flock, but now your habitations shall be left desolate, for as you will not again receive me, I will turn unto the Gentiles, yea, I will even turn unto my beloved friends in Montour for affection and the spoils!"

17. Then the citizens of Montour, hearing of the distress of Charles, they met together in solemn convocation, and they resolved that they would present unto him a token of their affection, for attending to their interests, and neglecting the interests of the County of Schuylkill. And some said, "Come and let us present him with a jeweled watch and a chain, which he can use in the hour of trouble, for lo! will it not remind of the time he has spent in our employ, and will not the links of the chain remind him of the golden links which have united us for so many months together?" Others said, "Nay it shall not be so"—but let us present him with a Steed, like unto that which Balaam rode when he betrayed the Israelites, and they all answered, "Let it be even as ye say."

18. Then immediately a subscription was taken up, and each man contributed according to his means, and when they had raised sufficient money, they sent it unto a man who lived near Washington, in the County of Montour, and a steed was purchased from him for ten broad pieces of gold, and the steed was sent unto the house of the publican, called Garretson, to be admired for a season, by the citizens of Danville, and then it was sent unto Charles, who is surnamed Fraley.

19. Now whilst Charles sat in the door of his tent, at Owingsville, in the month of July, he lifted up his eyes, and espied an escort of citizens, and in their midst a gallant charger, and he said, "As my soul liveth, a noble animal indeed!" And when they had drawn nigh unto him, one of the escort lifted up his voice, and said, "Behold a present which thy friends of Montour, who admire thy patriotism, eloquence and learning, have sent thee. Here thou, take this steed, and when danger gathers round thee, when friends for sake, and dark despair wraps thy noble brow, mount but this steed, and soon you will leave all fears behind thee, and set thy foes at defiance!"

20. Then he answered and said unto them "I accept this steed in the same spirit which it is given, and may fortune do so unto me, and more also, if I follow not your councils." Then he invited them into his tent, and they made merry together—but lo, the secret history of Charles and the rest of the faithful, still remains to be written in