Miners' Journal.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1870.

ind utriished to subscribers at \$2,75 per annum, in tri \$1 find paid in advance, UBSCRIPTIONB—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, ine address, \$7.00 | 15 Copies to one address, \$5.00 | 15 C News Dealers \$4 00 per 100 Copies, cash.
rs and School Teachers we will furnish the
i mail at \$1 50 per annum, in advance; other-THE DALLY MINERS JOURNAL is published every

ming, Saturday's excepted in cents per wesk, payable to the carrier or in it is served. — Payable in access, one year, \$5.00; aix three months, \$1.50. DAILY AND WEEKLY MINERS JOURNAL # 50 per annum, in ad., nee; # 00 for six months. BANNAN & RAMSEY. Publishers.

As THE question of Protection to our home labor and industry is the most important measure at issue in the present election contest before the people, we have devoted a considerable portion of the Journal to-day in discussing this question. We hope all who feel an interests in it will read the arti-cles carefully, and particularly those who depend solely on the wages of labor for sup-

THE FREE TRADE LEAGUE

WE LEARN from good authority that into this district which is supposed to have come from the Free Trade League to carry this district. The district is close, and they suppose that the people have been impoverished and that their votes can be bought up THOUSAND DOLLARS was used a few days ago to buy voters to elect Doctor Glonninger to Congress. They think that if the great chal and iron district of Schuylkill and Lebanon can be carried against a friend of Protection, that it will aid the Free Traders tremendonsly in their great effort to break down the present Tariff, which they proclaim they will do.

If they should succeed in destroying Protection with our already dyerstocked market with coal, what would be the value of houses and lots and all other species of property in Schuylkill County? and also the price of labor, while this region labors under so many disadvantages as she now does? With the destruction of the Protective Policy the other regions could easily supply all the coal required for a number of years, without sending a ton from Schuylkill County. Therefore spurn the bribes, or if forced on you, record your vote against those who thus You would be justified under such circumstances to take the money and use it against those who would thus attempt to purchase freemen as they would cattle in dhe shambles: 🕒

In confirmation of the above, we find the

The Chicago Journal, says: That the Free Trade League, which has continually a large corruption fund on hand, subscribed by British capitalists and the New York importers, has capitalists and the New Fork Important and the scattering its money about the country very freely of late, is evident from the undue prominence which some of the newspapers of easy virtue are just how giving to the advocacy and the advocacy and the advocacy of the standard of the advocacy of the standard of the stand of free trade doctrines, and the activity of cer tain politicians to secure the insertion of free trade planks in party platforms.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS-THE W. B. A.

A GREAT FRAUD UPON THE PEOPLE.

MR. SINEY, the President of the W. B. A. addressed letters to the candidates for Congress to ascertain their views on the labor question. The Moniton publishes the replies of the Hon. John W. Killinger, Republican, and Dr. Gloninger, the socalled Democratic candidate. Mr. Killinger takes strong ground against what is termed the "Coolie System," and opposes contract emigration, while he does not oppose mere voluntary emigration. He endorses the views generally put forth in Gov. Geary's Mate letter to the President of the National Labor Union; and concludes as follows:

Engaged as I am in my canvass for Congress, I cannot at this moment take up your resolutions one by one, and comment upon them as fully as I would like to do, II I had more leisure and opportunity. Nor do I know that I am in accord with should occupy myself with mere details. It is enough for you to know that I am in accord with you in principle, and in the spirit which animate your purpose. My duty to the Republican Tarty in no way conflicts, so far as I can see, with every honorable effort to elevate the workinghien to a just participation in the rewards and honors which are due to so large and infinential a portion of the continuity. As far as I can judge your Association is favorable to the protection of American industry against foreign competition, and the maintenance of the financial credit of the, Government, by the exercise of economy and retrenchment. These are the polar stars in the charter of my National polities, and by them I will shape my course.

"If-elected to congress, I will therefore, in perfect consistency and sincerity, advocate your cause, and count myself among the representatives of your interest. Before long your cause will assume national proportions, and I you wish It, in this important curvass, be offgrow a merely local character, strike bobilly and wintedly for a representative in Congress, who will best sever list recognition there. In so doing you will make yourselves felt as a power in the land, and have the satisfaction of exercising a controlling voice in the conting election in this District."

Vour obedient servant,

J. W. Killinger is right in stating that that

Mr. Killinger is right in stating that his duty as a Republican does not militate against the working classes, because it is a matter of history that every measure that has benefitted the laboring classes, have been passed by a Republican Congress-and not one by the so-called Democratic party when they were in power. The Republican party is composed principally of the producers of the country, and they advocate the interests of the producing classes by protecting our home labor and industry, which gives employment to the people and fosters the investment of the capital of the country in our productive industry-while the whole policy of the so-called Democratic party has been in the interests of free trade, low wages, and for the protection of the non-producers; and money shavers at home, who eat out the substance of the producers by high rates of interest, and also for the benefit of foreign manufacturers.

- Dr. Gloninger, in his letter, says he is: * Democrat, and believes in Democratic doctrines, but does not point out what these doctrines are now. The doctrines of the old Democratic party of Jefferson and Jackson, are all now embraced in the Republican ereed, and the bastard Democracy of the present day is hostile to all the principles of the old Democratic party. They were the friends of universal suffrage, of equal rights to all, and in favor of protecting home labor and home industry, to all of which the present bastard Democracy are opposed. He says he adopts the policy advocated by the Republican voted for it. From the whole as they could be produced, at good wages and Philadelphia Press and Miners Journal, country only FOUR of the so-called Demo vith regard to the Chinese-so does Mr. Killinger. On the Labor Platform they both stand about alike, except that Mr. Killinger pledges himself to advocate their measures generally, which he says he does not find inconsistent with his duties to the Republican party. -Mr. Glonniger doe not pledge himself to do so, because as member of the so-called Democratic party he cannot do so, and remain a member of his party. Mr. Glonniger says he is a friend to Protection to home industry, while at the same time he boasts that he is a consistent emocrat. Now we have no hesitation to pronounce this a fraud, so long as he adheres to the so-called Democratic party, simply because the Democratic party is a unit in Congress in opposition to Protection. Their photorm is Free Trade, and every so-called Remocratic member in Congress at the last ession, except two in the Senate and two in the House, RECORDED THEIR VOTES AGAINST THE SUPPLEMENT. ARY TARIFF BILL; because they said it was in the interest of Protection, and is so denounced by the leading Democratic papers and the Free Trade League, who are now marshaling their forces to have it repealed.

Judge Woodward of the Luzerne District

pledged himself to advocate protection when he was a candidate and elected, but as a Democrat he voted against the Tariff Bill, and led against reducing the duty on tea 15 cents a pound, and on coffee 5 cents a pound. Mr. Gets of Berks county, also said he favored Projection, but also voted against the Tariff Billand against reducing the duty on tea and coffee. Now, when Mr. Glonniger says. he is a Democrat, and will support the socalled Democratic measures, and then proclaims himself in favor of Protection to home labor and industry, we proclaim it is a most nfamous fraud upon the voters, and is intended only as a catch to get votes and then betray those afterwards who confided in him, as was done by Polk and Dallas, Judge Woodward, Mr. Getz, and the whole so called Democratic party, who have a Free Trade or a mere Revenue Tariff in their plat-

form. There are thousands in Schuvlkill County who recollect that Polk, when a candidate for the Presidency, wrote a letter to a friend in Pennsylvania stating that he was in favor of Protection—this letter was published—and they will also recollect that Mr. F. W. Hughes in a public discussion on the strength of this letter, attempted to prove that Polk was a better tariff man than Henry Clay-and they also inscribed on their hanners in Pennsylvania, but nowhere else, "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of 1842." They carried Pennsylvania on this plea, and you all know that one of the country, and give employment to the their first actions was to repeal the Tariff of people and the working classes of the coun-1842 as soon as they obtained power. You also all know that when the bill for the reneal of the Tariff of 1842 was introduced, Mr. F. W. Hughes rushed to Washington, and remonstrated against the repeal, stating a large sum of money has been sent that they voted for Polk as a Tariff man, and they rallied under the banner of "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of 1842," on the strength of Polk's letter in favor of Protection. You will also recollect how they told Mr. Hughes that if he was such a fool as to be guided by a letter written by a candidate to catch votes, when the plank in the platform of the party was Free Trade, they could not help it—the platform governed the candidate in spite of all the letters he might write, and Mr. Hughes ought to have known-that—and the only alternative for him was to acquiesce in the principles of the party, or leave it. Mr. Hughes came home guite chop-fallen, did ac- such erroneous views ought not to set themquiesce so as to remain quiet, and immediatety sold some lands he had purchased, predicated on the continuance of the Tariff of 1842, and which he believed would be degreased by the repeal of said Tariff of 1842, and they were purchased by the late Burd

Patterson and others. Under these circumstances with a Free Trade Plank in the so-called Democratic Platform, Mr. Gloninger as a Democrat, which he declares he is, his letter is intended to catch votes, and is a most shameful fraud upon the people—it is stealing the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in, and those who vote for and receives it, because he controls the labor him as a Protectionist, will be duped quite as bad as Mr. Hughes and thousands of other Democoats in Pennsylvania were under the flag of "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of 1842." They were deceived by a letter written by a candidate which conflicted with the platform of the party; they had some excuse to do so, but with the result of that fraud before them, those who now vote in a similar manner on a mere letter from a candidate, intended to catch votes in opposition done as he boasts of being a Democrat. Mr. Killinger has served in Congress-he has alocrat, so far as principles are concerned, than his opponent. On him you can rely in carrying out the following plank in the Platform of the National Labor Union:

Resolved. That Congress should modify the tariff so as to admit free the pecessaries of life, and such articles of common use as we can neither produce nor grow, also to lay duties for revenue, mainly on articles of iuxury, and such articles of manufacture as we, having the raw material in abundance, will develop the resources of the country, increase the number of factories, give employment to more laborers, maintain good compensation, cause the immigration of skilled labor, the lessening of prices to consumers, the creating of a permanent home market for agricultural products, destroy the necessity for the odious and expensive system of internal taxation, and will soon enable us to successfully compete with the manufacturers of Europe, in the markets of the world.

But if you vote for Mr. Gloninger you strengthen the party opposed to Protection, and you will deserve to be betrayed, because you have so voted with your eyes open, and

can have no excuse. ·Now party ties without principles are being weakened every day. The people are discussing principles and arraying themselves accordingly in the support of these princi-ples. This is right—there is no excitement now, and it becomes the duty of every voter. to think and reflect before he votes. Men are nothing in comparison with principlesthey are the mere agents to carry out principles-and if the workingmen desire protection tion to home labor and industry, would they not be a set of fools to vote for a man who poasts of his identity with the party opposes to protection, and refuse to vote for a tried! friend of that policy? A man may call himself a Democrat, and yet advocate meas ures in favor of slavery, opposed to universal suffrage, and opposed to giving equal political rights to all, but he is no Democrat; but if he advocates the measures which are Democratic in the Administration of the Government, he is a Democrat, although lie may be called by any other name.

Some years ago the most bitter enemy we had was selected to carry out a principle in a local contest. To represent that principle we advocated his election just as strongly as if he had been one of our devoted friends. We were frequently asked how we could vote for so bitter an enemy? Our reply invariably. was, we are not voting for the man, but supporting a principle, and he is only the agent elected to carry it out. If we vote against the man, we oppose the principle, and we consider the principle everything, and the man nothing in comparison. This is the true policy, and we say to every friend of protection, vote for the candidate who represents the principle, on whom you can rely, but never vote for a man belonging to the party. opposed to such principles, however strongly he may promise to support it, for if you do you will be deceived, and do you not deserve to be deceived? You would not act so in your private affairs, and then why should you do

terests are at stake? GREAT REDUCTIONS

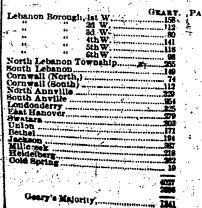
so in political matters, when your dearest in-

FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL CLASSES. THE following were the reductions in duties on imported food which were made at the last session of Congress, in the Supplementry Tariff Bill:

Thus was so much added to the purchasng power of the workingman's wages and the farmer's wheat and wool. Against these reductions every so-called Democratic member of Congress from Pennsylvania voted at the last session—and every crats voted for the bill, and only TWO Republicans from the whole country voted against it. Is not this a record that ought to cause every workingman in the country

to record his vote against such a Party? LEBANON COUNTY.

TTHE COURIER gives the following vote in Lebanon County for Governor last



QUESTIONS ANSWERED. WHO ARE BENEFITTED BY FREE TRADE AND Who are Benefitted by Protection?

TIHE money-shaver and usurer who mand high rates for money and those who Milnes, formerly of this Borough, is one of. produce nothing, are benefitted by Free these, and you all know that he is a Repub-Trade, because the few persons they employ likes in principle, but was nominated and they can then procure at low wages. This elected by the Conservatives. Two Repubclass, which eats out the substance of the licans, one from Illinois and one from Misproducers, are benefitted by Free Trade. The more depressed business is, the greater the vote stand for the bill, 136 Republicans, 6 opportunities to increase the rates for money | Conservatives from the South, and 2 Demountil they obtain it nearly all. Men who live on salaries sometimes think | 2 Republicans from Illinois and Missouri. This is the official record.

they are benefitted by Free Trade. This is mistake, because when business is depres sed salaries are reduced, and the difficulty of obtaining situations is doubly increased. Under a Protective policy their salaries increased in a greater ratio than the articles they consume are increased in price. This every one two has thought on this subject knows. Those who are benefitted by Protection are the producers, and this class embraces at the producers. der a Protective policy their salaries increase in a greater ratio than the articles they consume are increased in price. This every one the producers, and this class embraces at least three-fourths of the people of the country. It embraces all those who put their money in the productive industry of Without the erection of factories workshops, iron mills, cotton and woolen mills, opening mines, &c., in fact in all the different branches of production, there would be but little opportunity for those who work to receive employment. These create more than three-fifths of the wealth of the country, and Protection secures to them employment at remunerative wages, while Fre Trade with European countries, where labor is cheap, would reduce them to the same condition, or else manufacturing, &c., wouldhave to be abandoned in this country .-Every working man can see this.

It has been asserted by some, and we have seen it in workingmen's papers, that Protec tion benefits capital invested in business, but does not protect the working man. Thi is a great mistake, and persons who put forth selves up as teachers. We admit that Protection benefits capital invested, in the productive interests of the country, the same as Free Trade benefits non-productive capital in the hands of money shavers, usurers, &c., but in protecting productive capital you protect labor also quite as much, if not more .-The more money invested in the productive, interests of the country the more you expand the field for labor, and create a demand for the same-and as the demand increases and falls short of the supply, the working man demands higher ofrices for his labor, market and fixes his own prices, just as capital does when we have Free Trade, dull markets, and more laborets than can receive employment. Under every Protective Tariff the country has exerchad, labor has been scarce and wages high-and when men receive good wages, they do not work so hard, and consume more, consequently there are no overstocks of coal or other productions in the market, and every man who chooses to work can do so at remunerative to the platform of the party, do it with their | wages. Such was the case under the Tariff | Gleaninger is a Protectionist, he is bound to had ample protection. - Then also men of leave the Democratic Party—this he has not small means can go into business and compete with the largest capitalist, because there is a demand for all produced at a profit, and ways been an advocate for Protection, and al- his wares sell as rapidly at remunerative ways voted for it, and is to-day a better Dem- | prices, as those of the mammoth producer. But under Free Trade men of small means: cannot go into business, because the heavymanufacturer and monopolist can reduce his prices and work on with his capital, until he

crushes out all small competitors. Every thinking man must know this. Then how, can any man be so blind as to publish that protection only benefits the capitalist and not the working man? The truth is that under Free Trade the capitalist controls the labor market and crushes out all men of small means engaged in busines, while under Protection the laborer controls the labor market, and fixes his own prices. Therefore It is the interest of the producer to advocate Protection, because every producer who employs labor would sooner pay high wages, while his products pay a profit than work under Free Trade and low wages, when he cannot make scarcely an interest on his capital, or a living profit; and is canstantly coming in conflict with his employees on the subject, of wages. Productive capital and abor are therefore equally interested in the Protective policy, while the non-productive capitalist, the money shaver, the usuer, and the drones in the community, who live on heir means without producing anything, are benefitted by Free Trade. Heretofore the laboring classes in this coun-

try have been the great obstacle in obtaining adequate Protection by voting so largely for the so-called Democratic party, which is now the Free Trade party of the country. The consequence, was that the representatives in-Congress have declared that the laboring men did not desire Protection, and they had good reason to think so, because the laboring classes in their associations have herotofore never said one word in their printed proceedings in favor of the Rrotection policy, as far as we have seen. But thank God that day has passed. The following glorious resolution, adopted by the National Labor Union. Congress, recently held at Cincinnati, Ohio. Is the key-note for the rallying of the laboring classes of the country in favor of pro-teding home labor and industry. It reads

as follows, and cannot be published too often: Resolved, That Congress should modify the tails so as to admit free the necessaries of life and such articles of company use as we can neither produce nor grow; also to lay duties for revenue, multily on articles of inxury, and such articles of manufacture as we having the raw material in abundance, will develop the resources of the country, increase the number of fagories, give employment to more latered. aswe, having the raw material in abundance, will develop the reductive of the country, increase the number of factories, give employment to more in borers, maintain good compensation, cause the inmigration of skelled labor, the lessening of prices to consumers, their reating of a permanent home market for agriculturing products, destroy the necessity for the odous and expensive system of internal tax atton, and will boom enable us to successfully compete with the manufacturers of Europe, in the markets of the world.

Only stand by this resolution, and vote fo no party or its candidates that are now arrayed against the Protectionists of the country, and this policy will soon be so permanently established in our Government, that by all: all the money changers, usuers and drones at home united, with all the foreign manufacturers and the Free trade League of New York to back them, cannot prevent it.—
In standing by, and voting for this policy, the National Labor parties. Desert, it, and it will sink in spite of all the efforts to maintain fit. You already see how to result in the form of goods, while they have their own produce at home without a market. I said Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky sent their hay-stacks and corn-fields and fooder to well will sink in spite of all the efforts to maintain it. You already see how to the farmers ago—this subject was before Congress, and we were discussing it. In 1828—forty-two years ago—this subject was before Congress, and we were discussing it. In 1828—forty-two years ago—this subject was before Congress, and we were discussing it. In 1828—forty-two years ago—this subject was before Congress, and we were discussing it. I was trying to show to the farmers of the couptry that they were purchasing foreign agricultural productions in the form of goods, while they leave their own produce at home without a market. I said Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky sent their hay-stacks and corn-fields and fooder to. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, jumped up and said:

Why that is absurd. Mr. Speaker I only a subject was before Congress, and we were discussing it. tain it. You already see how terribly uneasy the Free Trade organ of the Democracy of this Borough has become, merely because a few delegates put a labor ticket in the field. Vote for the friends of Protection on whom Vote for the friends of Protection on whom you can rely, and they will go into fits, because they see that the working classes have determined to take these interests into their own hands, and no longer vote for mere loafing politicians who only care about your votes to put them into office. votes to put them into office.

No state in the Union would be developed so rapidly as Pennsylvania with her immense mineral wealth, under a Protective policy, and it would create a brisk demand, policy, and it would create a brisk demand for all her coal and other productions as fast as they could be produced, at good wages and good prices. YET WE HAVE THE SHAMEFUL FACT TO RECORD THAT EVERY ONE OF THE SU-CALLED DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS, FROM PENNSYLVANIA, WITHOUT A SINGREP BENNSYLVANIA, WITHOUT A SINGREP BENNSYLVANIA, WOTED AGAINST HAPPEN BY CONTROL OF THE SU-CALLED AGAINST HAPPEN BY CONTROL OF THE SU-CALLED PRINCE OF THE SU-CALLED Well, you can say whether it is not true that the productions of agriculture are not sent away in this form. THE SUPPLEMENTARY TARIFF BILL, AND AGAINST REDUCING THE von as farmers. The western people are de-DUTY ON TEA 15 CENTS PER POUND. AND 5 CENTS PER POUND ON COF-FEE, ALTHOUGH THESE MEN WERE ALL PLEDGED TO THE PROTECTIVE POLICY BEFORE THEY WERE ELECwill vote a tariff down if we do not rally to the re-TED. EVERY REPBULICAN VOTED FOR THIS BILL FROM PENNSYLVA-NIA, AND ONLY TWO IN CONGRESS FROM THE WEST, AGAINST IT. You cannot rely on any "pledge these so-called Democrats may make. They do it to secure their election, and they vote with the party Tuesday next and lose his vote. This is one on the Free Trade platform, which they are of the close districts, and a single vote may

bound to do or leave the party.

onsumers of tea and coffee.

The following is the official vote in both

Houses by which the Supplementary Tariff Let also those who are abroad come home to Bill passed, which also reduced the duty on - A tea 15 cents per pound, and on coffee 5 cents per pound, which will be a saving in a sin-DELAWARE is doing better and better every gle year of not less than \$10,000,000 to the year. The State can be carried in November by the Republicans, if they make up In the Senate, the vote was 43 yeas to 6 their minds to do it.

nays. All the year were Republicans except PLAIN FACTS. A N investigation of the political history Thurman, of Ohio, and Stockton, of New In the House the vote was 144 year to 49 of the country during the past few years shows that every measure of importnays. All the yeas were Republicans except ance to the workingmen, perced in Congress and by State Legislatures, has been the Axtel of California, and Barnum of Connections, who is a manufacturer. These two work of the Republican party. The Eight-Democrats voted for it—also six members Hour Law, the law to secure the wages of pleated as Conservatives from the South, miners and Laborers, the Ventilation bill to who do not claim to be Democrats. Wm. secure the lives of miners, the bill of the last souri, voted against the bill-making the

Jersey. All the nays were Democrats.

THE TARIFF-A CORRECTION.-We

cratic members voted as a unit against the

t is so near a unit that it only constitutes an

the official vote on its passage in Congress.

The Supplementary Tariff which also re-

duced the duty on Tea 15 cents and 5 cents on

office per pound, was passed in the Senate

of Ohio, and Stockton of New Jersey. All

ne nays were Democrats; not a single Re-ublican voting against it. This reduction

will reduce the price of fea and coffee, \$5,000,-

000 annually. The Republicans pledge them-

In the House the vote on its final passage

were 144 yeas to 49 nays. All the yeas ex-

cept two Democratic manufacturers, and

six Southern members elected as conserva-

South, while forty-seven were Democrats.

ves, were Republicans, and only two of the

FEVERY DEMOCRATIC, MEMBER

FROM PENNSYLVANIA IN THE

WHILE EVERY REPUBLICAN FROM

PENNSYLVANIA VOTED FOR IT-

PUBLICAN PARTY.

and the Life of the Nation. This is another

proof that the present Democratic party

have abandoned all the principles of the old

and Jackson. We all recollect the emphatic

declaration of Gen. Jackson when Calhoun

was plotting against the Union-"By the

Eternal the Union must and shall be Pre-

served,"-and he would have hung Calhoun

as high as Haman if he had caught him in

Here is food for reflection. It shows that

arky when it was pure.

committing an overt act against the Union.

evital principles of the old Democratic

THE VETERAN ANDREW

THE Republicans of the Westmoreland

Hon. Andrew Stewart, who was known

more familiary as "Old Andy." He is now

in his 75th year, but hale and hearty. He

lay, and was one of the most able advocates

the "Great American System of Protection

home labor and industry" as the Tariff

Henry Clay when he was the leader of

fuestion was called at that time, inaugurated

he old Democratic party, while in its puri-

y There are but few men in Congress so

yersent with this question as Andrew

Stewart, and if he is elected to Congress he

will be a great acquisition to the friends of

Protection as an advocate of this policy. At.

the present day we have but few members

who are well posted up on this subject

prominent among whom we may mention

he Hon. Mr. Morrill, Senator from Ver-

Old as Mr. Stewart is he has taken the

stump in his district, and in a recent Tariff

nents in favor of Protection, addressed to

the farmers. It will be read with interest

Why that is absurd. Mr. Speaker, I call the

conflement to order. He is stating an absurdity We never send haystacks or comfields to New York or Philadelphia."
"Well," I said, "what do you send ?"
"Why, horses, mules, cattle and hogs."

market."

Then I came to the hog question. Said I,
"Mr. Wickliffe, you send a hog worth ten dol-lars to an Eastern market, how much corn does

it take at thirty-three cents per bushel to

Why, thirty bushels."
Then you put that thirty bushels of corn into

the productions of agriculture are not sentaway in this form. I submit if this is not true. I am addressing.

STAY AT HOME.

ET no friend of Protection to Home

Labor and Industry go from home on

change the result. And what friend of Pro-

tection would like to take that responsibility.

speech he gives the following powerful argu-

mont, and Judge Kelly of Pennsylvania.

Congressional District, have nominated

STEWART.

nantown on Monday evening:

HOUSE VOTED AGAINST THIS BILL.

ll the duties off tea and coffee.

ves in the course of a year, when the debt

refunded at a lower rate of interest, to take

stated last week that the so-called Demo-

Congress to refund the National debt at low rates of interest, which will benefit labor, and scores of other measures have been passed, having in view the welfare of the working classes. It is to the interest, there-Congress to refund the National debt at low fore, of workingmen to support the party which legislates for their interests. The Republicans have a majority in Congress, crats. Against the bill, 47 Democrats, and and in nearly all of the State Legislatures that our figures are waking up to the importboth North and South. New York, New
Jersey and California have so-called Democratic Legislatures, carried by fraud and
be made an occasion looked forward to with "repeating" operations, but the strong probability is that they will be shortly redeemed. For many years, therefore both Congress and the State Legislatures, will be in the hands of the Republicans. They will have the power of legislation in their hands, and it would be folly for workingmen to oppose the Republican party at the polls, and provoke opposition which in its operations would prove inimical to their interests. With only a few Tariff. They were a unit from Pennsylvania, States in the Union in the hands of the sowhile the Republicans were a unit for it. In called. Democracy, and with no prospect of e Senate two Democrats, and in the House ever regaining power in the National Govwo Democratic manufacturers voted for it. ernment, legislative or executive, that party could not, even if it was so disposed, do anyexception to a general rule. The following thing for the interests of the workingmen. On the policy of Protection to their industry, which is of more importance to workingmen than any other single question before the country, the Republican party is a unit. y a vote of 43 yeas to 6 nays. All the yeas Protection makes work plenty, wages high, re Republicans except two, Thurman money abundant, and rates of interest low. Let Protection be maintained, and in less than twenty years the rate of interest, will be reduced to and remain at 3 per cent. thus enhancing the interests of men of moderate means and of workingmen. Under the Free Trade policy of the sham Democracy, as we have learned by past experience, money becomes scarce and the rates of interest high. The fact is that during he administration of James Buchanan, then Free Trade ruled, the Government had to pay 12 per cent. for the money it wished o borrow. Since the Republican party has days were Republicans from the West and been in power, all this is changed, and for the better. Workingmen, you will consult your true interests, by voting for and sup-

general welfare of the country.

porting the party which has thought of you

while enacing what is necessary for the

hight not this record satisfy the voters as to PRUSSIA AND FRANCE. e position of the parties on Protection and OME persons think that since the French D have proclaimed a Republic, the friends THOMAS JEFFERSON—THE REof Republicanism ought to sympathize with France. The case stands thus: Napoleon declared war against Prussia with the full determination of extending the French territory to the Rhine, and wresting this territory from Prussia. He was driven out of France. The case stands thus: Napoleon HE Hon. John M. Scott, U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, related the following incident, in a speech delivered at Gertory from Prussia He was driven out of German Territory after he invaded it, and a ling, and the tree must die.

large portion of France has been conquered. An assortment of choice fruit trees, &c., can "The speaker alluded to a former visit he had large portion of France has been conquered. made to Germantown, during which "Chew's house," of the Revolutionary fame, was pointed to him, and these proceeded: Why do I mention Chew's house'm this connection? I will Now Prussia would have a perfect right, un- with care to suit any climate and soil. der such circumstances, of annexing all the rench Territory she has conquered, to Ger-Thomas Jefferson written upon the subject of the arrest by General Wilkinson of some persons charged with complicity in Burr's treason, it was in Louisiana, and from there the prisoners were sent to Washington. Some person write 10 Jefferson, asking him of General Wildingson, anthorism in winders and wildingson and the sent and many-but Prussia only claims Alsace and Post Office, Oct. 7, 1870. Jorraine, which formerly belonged to Germany, together with a portion of the expenses of the war. This certainly is a moderate claim for the immense slaughter of German Dibley John Davis James wrote to Jefferson, asking him of General Walkinson's authority in sending persons out of the district in which they had a right to be tried, and he knowered in a letter that the authority of the General my in the doctrine that the safety of the people. was the sentrents law of the land. And in commenting upon that doctrine, and upon the necessity of public men taking, the responsibility whenever they believed that the nation was in dauger, of doing that which would save the nation's life, even if it came in conflict with the written law of the laud, he referred to the in the written law of the laud, he referred to the in the sent in the sent in the property of a citizen, he didn't deem that his different didner of desist from levelling it to the ground if necessary. [Applause.]

President Lincolir and the Republican soldiers and the tremendous expenses of the war, which was caused entirely by the Emperor of the French and France. All the surrounding nations cannot take exception to such a claim, and that is the reason why. hey refuso to interfere. But say they, the Sapoleon dynasty is gone, and a Republican: Government proclaimed—but this is a selfonstituted Government and even this Govrnment refuses to treat with Prussia on this; moderate basis for peace, consequently the Republican Government assumes the same President Lincoln and the Republican position as the Emperor did; and of course party have done exactly what Jefferson re-Prussia cannot; or will not suspend hostilicommended and approved off and they were ties until her claims are granted by a responlenounced from one end of the country to

sible government in France which can susthe others the so-called Democrats who tain itself. Suppose the Republic should be unified with the South to destroy the Union overturned by the elections which are to overturned by the elections which are to take place, what would a treaty with the present government amount to? Prussia is right in refusing even an armistice unless Democratic party in the time of Jefferson the French Republic first agrees to treat on the basis offered by Prussia-and also to treat with any Government until an Assembly has been convened elected by the people. who alone can authorize the present government to treat for peace in a legal manner. Bismardk declares that Prussia will not interfere with any form of government France chooses to organize, but it must be a stable the Republican party of to day embraces all and legal government to treat with, to make any treaty that may be made valid and binding on the part of France, so that all such terrible conflicts and destruction of life may be avoided hereafter. Prussia is right. If one individual attacks another or commenc es an unwarranted prosecution against him, both justice and equity says he is bound to

No person can doubt our Republicanism We hall all movements among the people of Europe in favor of Republicanism with the served in Congress cotemporary with Henry, greatest delight, and we hope we may live to see a great part, if not all Europe Republican. But whether intended or not, the success of the Prussians in destroying the Napoleon dynasty will contribute more to the cause of Republicanism in Europe than all other causes combined. That will be the result,-and if the French will make peace on the basis offered by Prussia as soon as the Republic is sustained by the representatives of the people to be elected in France on the 10th inst., you will see the cause of Republicanism blazing forth in Italy, Spain and Germany, after the death of King William; who is now about 74 years of age. Nothing can stop its progress until all Europe is Republican. The march of the people, as Education progresses, is onward and upward, and no power under heaven can check it.

pay the costs.

LYING HANDBILLS.

THE so-called Democratic organ of this Borough, has issued a handbill headed "Miners Read," with a cut representing Pitman as Sheriff, pushing back White Miners. to put in Chinese and Negroes to work in the mines. Such a handbill is an insult to every intelligent miner in this region, and they will resent such insults at the polls. Such bills may do for the barbarian portion of the Democratic party; but intelligent persons revolt at such base devices." The Republican party has abolished slavery in the country-they passed one law already to prevent Coolie labor from being imported, and at the next session a more stringent law will be passed by the Republicans to prohibitall contract importations. The Party that crushed out cheap slave labor, will not permit its introduction in any other form—of that the people may rest assured.— These folks have no principles, and they issue lying handbills as a substitute.

Local Matters.

WEEKLY ALMANAC. OCT., 1870. SUN SUN MOON'S CHANGES. 6 3 5 81 D. H. H. H. 6 4 5 5 5 28 First Q. 1 4 21 ev. 6 7 5 27 Full M. 9 9 47 mo. 6 8 5 5 28 New M. 24 10 40 mo. 6 10 5 22 First Q. 21 3 5 mo. The Davenport Brothers will appear in

A Handsome Awning, of the improved style, is being erected by Daniel Shertel in Centre street. Property Sales are very numerous in Potts-ville this Fall, and a busy building season may be expected next year. To-morrow.—Forty-first Sunday of the year and seventeenth Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 11 hours and 24 minutes.

The Gowen Guards will meet this evening at 7 o'clock, sharp, for drill, in citizens dress, with muskets and accourrements. Every member is expected to be present. Maturalized Citizens, when they go to the polls on Tuesday next should take their papers with them, so that they will have them with them, if called upon to produce them.

Matiack's Theatrical Troupe will open at Union Hall on Monday evening for a season of four nights: The Troupe is very highly spoken of and should be liberally patronised. "Hamlet" is announced for Monday night. The Second Presbyterian Church will worship with the Trinity Reformed Church in their building (known as Thompson's Church.) Market Street. Services by the Rey. Dr. Smiley, to-morrow, at 101 A, M, and 71 P. M. All are cor dially invited. Seats free.

The Schuylkill County Fair, held during the great interest by all classes of people.

Aged Lady Gone.—The funeral cortage of Mrs. Daniel Edwards of Wadesville, passed through Pottsville yesterday, on its way to the Welsh burying ground on Minersville street, Pottsville. Mrs. Edwards was one of tha oldest residents of that place, having lived there for upwards of thirty-five years, and was highly respected by all who knew her. She lived to the good old age of eighty years, but her end was hastened by a fall from a carriage, about two weeks since, when on business to Pottsville. Although by the course of nature she could not live much longer, yet her many friends were loath to part with her, and especially those of her household, for the comfort of whom she was ever watchful and industrious. whom she was ever watchful and industrious. Orwigsburg Items.—The enterprising young

The first month of the public schools has just ended. The schools number 110 pupils. The average for the Grammar school is 37, percentage 77. Those standing highest in their class are Alice Deiffenderfer, Robert Fry, and Ella Gaumer. Those most regular in attendance are Robert Fry, Ella Gaumer, Allice Deiffenderfer, Alice Parks and Jereiniah Seyfrit. The Sabbath school connected with the Metho-dist Church, held their annual anniversary on the 24th ult. Addresses were delivered by Revs. Seyfrit, Weisample and Snyder.

Information Wanted,-Information is wanted of the whereabouts of a young man named Samuel Logan, aged about 18 years, who left his home, near West Fairview, Cumberland County, on the 27th of September. When last heard of he was in Harrisburg, in search of employment at the iron establishments. It is supposed he proceeded to iron works elsewhere, being desirons of learning the trade of a medicing to desirous of learning the trade of a machinist.— His mother is greatly distressed on account of his absence, and will be thankful for any information concerning him. She has also secured employment and a good home for him, and desires him to return to her. Information may be addressed to Mrs. Mary Logan, West Pairview, Cumberland Country, Pa. Mrs. L. can be found at Mrs. Dewalt's in that place.

Fruit and Shade Trees.-October and No rint and Space Trees,—October and Novembor is the time to plant fruit and ornamental trees. Trees grown on Greenwood Hill Nursery will grow anywhere if planted with ordinary care, while those grown in rich, low lands, and forced, purchasers will lose fully one-half in transplanting, and sometimes more than half. We purchased 300 pear trees from the life of the tree. They decay in transplant-

Unclaimed letters remaining in the Pottsville Jones Mr Roggars Robt
James Richard Refley Bridget
Jones John E Row Mary
Jones Edward T Rodgers Kate
Kelly Pat Redington J
Kennedy Thos Shay CF
Levello Institute And Science F J
Levello Institute And Science F J Davies Sarah A Davis Mary A Davis Margaret, Fotheringill J Greathead Geo Gartley G W Groatman H Gardner Los Gardner Los Gittings Rich Galbrath T J Meizler Joe is
Munren Jas
McElvar Mary
Meks Jas;
Mathus Margeret Whitpuan J B
C Conner Chin Waters Wm
Pfettenbergar V Williams - Wm
Williams - Wm Geiger Esther Hoyt A J. & Co Howard Dan Hurtug Franz Hooper Geo Hurtug Franz Hooper Geo Hennegan John Hartzog Peter Long M

The Republican Borough Nominations.— The Republicans of the different Wards of the Borough met at their respective places for holding their primary meetings, last night, to place in nomination Ward officers, and to appoint delegates to a Borough Convention to prace in nominations ticket for Borough officers. The following is the result:

SOUTH WARD. Stoicil—H. C. Russel. School Board-D. A. Smith, Judge of Election-C. Little Inspector James Fister.
Constable Chas. Ewing. Delegates to Borough Convention -ention - Ed. Patter SOUTH-EAST WARD.

MIDDLE WARD. Council—Theo. Garretson.
School Board—Theo. Toussant.
Judge of Election—John Ebert.
Inspector—Stephen Rogers.
Constable—Jacob Heims.

Hugh Stevenson, J. A. Huntzinger. NORTH-EAST WARD. Council—Frederick Fernsler, 3 years; e. r. Bowen, 21 years; Isaac Moyer, 11 years. School Board—H. R. Elmonds, Judge of Eirction—F. S. Haeseler, Inspector—Win. Hewes. Constable—Peter Helms. Delegates to Borough Convention—William Stevenson, Thos. Davis, Jas. Candy.

NORTH-WEST WARD. Conneil, W. F. Huntzinger: School Bourd-W. E. Boyer, Justice of the Peace-John Herbert, Judge of Election-J. Franklin Harris. spector John Bindley. Delegates to Borough Convention—Philip ards, Chas. Bushaur, G. N. Bowman. NORTH WARD.

Justices 19, 100
Black man.
Inspector—Win Lauthers.
Constable—Adain Reed.
Delegates to Borough Convention—Win. Bick-

The delegates met at the Exchange Hotel last

COURT PROCEEDINGS. REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE DAILY MINERS Criminal Court-October Term, 1870.

symbolish Miller and Carnarine Research en-gr-charged with larceny, on oath of Henry Mertz. County for costs. Cyrus Knapp and Adam Miller—larceny, on oath of Catharine Kessenwerther. County for John Hollingshead—larcony, on complaint of Jane G. Rheads. County for costs.
In the following cases the costs were put up-

To His Honor, the Judge of the Criminal Court of Schuylkill County:
The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania inquiring for the body of the County of Schuylkill, upon their respective oaths and affirmations for the October Term, 1870, of said Court, do respectfully report:
That, of one hundred and three bills of indictment propared by the District Attorney, and presented to the Grand Inquest for consideration, seventy thereof were removed to the Grand Inquest for consideration, seventy thereof cases, if became manifest to the Grand Inquest that the committing magistrates have not used that wise discretion and discrimination in retarring emphasizes of a

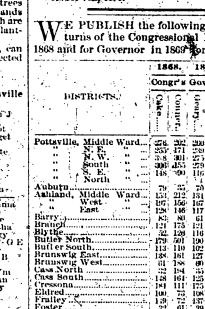
pair and needs immediate attention; That the oridge over the Schuylkill river and canal on the Centre turnpike, at Mount Carbon, is dangerus, and unless rebuilt or secured, may be the cause of a very disastrous accident; That the new bridge over Mahanov Creek, on the road from Mahanov Planes to Shenandoah, which is planked lengthwise, needs re-planking, to pre-vent wagon wheels from locking between the planks; That the road from Tamaqua to Seiber-ling's needs widening and proper protection by railings along the Schuylkill, and as these sug-gestions and similar ones have been made by former Grand, Inquests, they would respectfulformer Grand Inquests; they would respectfully ask the Court to argo the proper authorities to compel the completion of these necessary improvements.

mprovements.

The Grand Inquest visited all of the public offices and institutions and find them in good condition, and recommend that the office furniture in the Recorder's and Register's offices be remised. The County Prison was found to be in good order, clean and well attended to not withstanding the want of room under which the keeper labors, and they take pleasure in complimenting the matron upon the excellent and tidy appearance of every department. They request, however, to state that the room in which the Grand Inquest have been sitting has not received any attention at the hands of the public junitar.

emeient steward and officers. They would re-commend the speedy conversion of the old Hospital building into a Nursery, the immedi-ate weatherboarding of the east end of the Hos-pital, an increased supply; of water, and the erection of fire plugs for the better protection of the buildings in case of fire. In conclusion, the Grand Inguistration has been given the Grand Inquest of the dangerous condition of the road in Mahanoy township leading from Frackville to the "Flour Barrel," where it crosses the old "Girard Plane," and they advise the erection of railings for protection of the public.

he Term. (S. All of which is respectfully submitted, ... Chas. Saylor. October 7th, 1870.



Council, (3 years.)—Chas. W. Vandusen. (Un-expired term of Mr. Luther.)—H. K. Nichols. School Board.—Baled Snyder. Constable:—Adam Shoen. Judge of Election—F. B. Wallace. Delegates to Borough Convention—Lefevre Womelsdorff, F. H. Smith and Del. Ridgway.

Delegates to Borough Convention -Jas, Wren, Council-Frederick Fernsler, 3 years; & F.

Council—Wm. Baynton, 2 years; Wm. Brazer, 3 years; Geo. W. Slater, 1 years. School Board—Wm. J. Parker, 3 years; Jas. Alkman, 2 years; Wm. H. Bickley, 1 year. Judge of Election—Wm. Ormes, Judices of the Peace—J. P. Kieitzer, Enos Blackman.

THE BOROUGH CONVENTION. way Secretary.
The following licket was placed in nomiiation:
Chief Boyess—Dan'l Caristian.
High Constable—Geo. M. Smith:
Treasurer—Adam Shertle:
Assessor—Geo. Hadesty.
Asst. Assessors—John Silliman, Thoa. Mills.
Auditors—K. B. Wallace, Win. B. Wells,
Loin Healuige.

IGNORED BILLS-CONTINUED.

Lydia Ann Miller and Catharine Kessenweth-

and costs equally divided for payment between and costs equally divided for payment between the parties.

Michael Burns—Surety of the peace, on oath of Catharine Toyce. Dismissed by the Court.—
Prosecutrix to pay the costs.

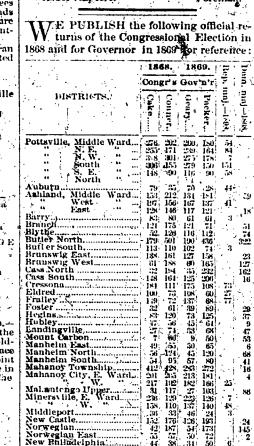
These five cases grew out of a quarrel between the two women about the use of an old bake-owen, not worth a title of the costs in a single case, and which was shown to be in such a tumble down condition that every time it was used it had to be patched up with bricks, old piecos of sheet bir, rags, he, to make it go at all.

GRAND JURY REPORT. The Grand Jury submitted their report about 4 o'clock vesterday afternoon, and were dis-charged. It was as follows: To His Honor, the Judge of the Criminal Court discrimination in returning complaints of a trifling character, made before them, which they ought; and which if exercised would save they ought; and which if exercised would save much needless expense to the County, and relieve this Honorable Court from the settlement of petry difficulties, in which the public have no interest, nor which result in any corresponding healthy improvement of the public morals. The Grand Inquest deprecate this state of things, but not knowing any other remedy, make this statement for the benefit of the public. The Grand Inquest further present that the bridge over the West Branch at Mineraville on the uniddle road to Potaville, is in very bad repair and needs immediate attention; That the

oublic junitor.

The Grand Inquest also visited the County Aims House and found everything in perfect order under the management of the present efficient Steward and officers. They would re-

railibgs for protection of the public.
In conclusion, the Grane Inquest take pleasure in acknowledging their obligations to the Honorable Court, District Attorney, and other officers, for their kind assistance and facilities given in toe discharge of their duties during



Middleport
New Castle
Norwegian
Norwegian East
New Bhliadciphia St. Clair, North.

... 1258 7 199 Majerity Correspondence.

Total ...

THE Fulltors are not responsible for any sentiments e THE ROBBING OF THE SINKING PUND. Misses. Editors:—In looking over the year and name of the Great Swindling Railroad Bill, which proposed to rob the tax-payers of the commonwealth of nine and a half millions of commonwealth of nine and a half millions of dollars deposited in the State Treasury Sinking Fund in bonds which the State now hold I find that of the candidates now before the people for re-election, Senator Randall and Representative J. Irwin Steele, both voted for the plundering of the Treasury, Mr. Ellis did not vote, and presume he was absent at the time. It is well-known that if the Governor had not vetoed the bill passed, the State would never have received one cent of these honds again, and the tax-payers would have to be taxed to make up this sum. If you elect these men they will again vote in favor of the robbery. men they will again vote in favor of the robbery, because the so-called Democratic Convention which nominated these men did not say a word about it. The Convention that nominated the Republican candidates pledged them in Convention to vote against this swindle, particularly as it is understood that it is to be set up again at the next seems because the

again at the next session, because there is a A TAX-PAYER. The following communication comes from of the most staunch Democrats in Schuylkill County. We know that he is what he repre-sents himself to be. THE SHERIFFALTY.

MESSES. BANNAN & RANSEY:-Allow me t ask your indulgence for a few moments and some space in your valuable Journal, on the coming event in this county, i. c. our Fall Election. The offices to be voted for are all, more ach for Catharine Repsequenter. County for costs.

John Wollingshead - largeoup, on complaint of John Studies of County for costs.

In the following cases the costs were put upon the respective prosecutors.

An the following cases the costs were put upon the respective prosecutors.

An the following cases the costs were put upon the respective prosecutors.

An the following cases the costs were put upon the respective prosecutors.

An the following cases the costs were put upon the respective prosecutors.

An included prosecutors.

An included prosecutors are put upon the respective prosecutors.

Ann Nilard—seasult and battery. Phil. Argail, pros.

Ann Nilard—seasult and battery. Mary all prosecutors are put to the state of the prosecutors.

Catharine Brennan—assault and battery. Mary all prosecutors.

Catharine Brennan—assault and battery. Mary all prosecutors.

An included Diriar—assault and battery. Mary all prosecutors.

Catharine Brennan—assault and battery. Adam of the prosecutors are put to the prosecutors.

Catharine Brennan—assault and battery. Adam of the prosecutors are put to the prosecutors.

Catharine Grennan—assault and battery. Adam of the prosecutors are put to the prosecutors.

Catharine Grennan—assault and battery. Adam of the prosecutors are put to the prosecutors and problem of the prosecutors are put to the prosecutors.

Catharine Grennan—assault and battery. Adam of the prosecutors are put to the prosecutors.

Catharine Grennan—assault and battery. Adam of the prosecutors are put to the prosecutors.

Catharine Grennan—assault and battery. Adam of the prosecutors are put to the prosecutors.

Catharine Grennan—assault and battery. Adam of the prosecutors are put to the prosecutors.

Catharine Grennan McAvy, proz.

Catharine Grennan McAvy, proz.

Lydia Ann Miller—assault and battery. Adam of the prosecutors are put to the prosecutors.

Catharine Grennan McAvy, proz.

James W. Fleide and the prosecutors are put to the prosecutors are put to the prosecutors are put to the prosecutors are put t

(FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.)
SENATOR RANDAEL CAUGHT.

The Official Reports. SCHUYLRILL HAVEN, Oct. 4, 1876.

MESSES. EDITORS:—As I will be a heavy sufferer by the contemplated removal of the slipping ports below Blue Mountain Dam, I seem to Harrisburg and obtained the following from the official journal of the Legislature, which shows that Senator Randall took an active high in the passage of the Merger Bill that authorized the Reading Railroad Company to swallow method and which will result in a very large destruction of property in Schuylkill Colline destruction of property in Schuylkill (county and damage the markets for our farmers): SENATE BILL NO. 1669.—PAGE 75 PENNSLLVA. The following is the journal record of both

Houses:

SENATE, Wednesday, March 30, 1870—100 motion of Mr. Mumma and Rutan, the Committee on Judiciary General, Messrs. White Olimsted, Howard, Wallace, and Davis, was discharged from the further consideration of the bill, entitled "A supplement to an Act, entitled in Act relating to railroad and canal companion approved April 11, 1864," and the rules lawing been dispensed with, said bill, (No. 1669, Senate file) was read a second and third time and passed ile) was read a second and third time and passa House, Thursday, March 31, 1870—The Sai ate presented the above bill for concurrence ate presented the above but for concurrence. House, Saturday, April 26,1870.—The bill was passed with amendments.

SENATE, Tuesday, April 5, 1870.—Said ball to turned from the House with information that had there passed with amendments.

On motion of Mr Randall and Mr Connell, the Senate proceeded to second reading and eration of amendments oration of amendments.

On the question, will the Senate consultance was determined in the negative.

House, Wednesday, April 6, 1870. The Haland was notified of the non-concurrence of the Son ate to the House amendments, whereupon, on motion the House receded from its amendments.

SENATE. April: 6, 1870. afternoon. SENATE, April; 6; 1870, afternoon.—Senate in tified that the House had receded from it. amendments.
This Record shows that Senator Randall was sent and took an active part in the passage of ne Merger Bill. the Merger Bill.

He moved for the second reading of the Bill and no doubt was instrumental in having the amendanents of the House rejected. It as called that this was one of the bills that was set up in the Ring, because the year and navs well not called by those who shad charge of the bill which I learn is the usual course. So that the not called by those who had charge of the bill which I learn is the usual course, so that the public may not know who supported it. I now ask the people if such legislation in favor of corporations is not an outrage upon the people of Schuylkill County, who invested their mone, in the faith that the shipping points of the Canal were not to be removed—and how can they consistently vote for the rejelection of a member who thus treats his constituents.

ONE OF THE SUFFEREN.

ONE OF THE SUFFERER .

SENATOR- RANDALL AND VENTILATIOS.

STAULAIR, Oct. 5, 1870. EDS. MINERS JOURNAL :- So much has be Ens. Miners' Journal.:—So much has been said and so timely credit taken by Mr. Randall, on the head of the Ventilation Bill. I doesn't proper at this time to state what I know after it, and as Mr. Siney is thy witness. I calified him to disprove one word I state. In the first place that bill was necessary for the protection of miners of both political parties alike, and both worked together to shape it, but not heady acquainted with shaping bills for the Lagislators ture, Mr. Nice being one of the Legislators bill was taken to him by Mr. Sincy to state the did, and Mr. Sincy was instructional go with it to Harrisburg, but when he got their as a matter of course, the Schators and Retter as a matter of course, the Schators and Rept. sentatives being Democrats, he had to get the to attend to it, and right glad they were to it, something to do for Schnylkul Couking. something to do for Schuylkill Cong.
which they could make political capital another like that passed or rejected and answer their purpose, it was readily take a near of by all the Democratic members. But die Representatives not belonging to the material districts knew nothing of the nature of their and very prudently opposed and did what they could to defeat it, yet the matter was leftly four by the Republican metabers when they could have crushed it, at once they could the resulted that they could be the set of the country that they could be the country that they could have crushed it at once there are the country that they could be the country that they could have crushed it at once the capital cap have crushed it at once because they marked majority. Then Mr. Siney came home in great trouble, for fear the bill would be lost? He was trouble, then came to the and told me the story of the bill; I saw at once the troitolog was that the Republicans thought it some party measure to Congr's Gov'n'r F F Republicans thought it some party measure so up a respectful letter by Mr. A definant the Republican Senator from Lebanon, saling forth that the bill was needed and as ed as latthe Republican injuring as well as the spen crats. I then got a few of the most interfrence Republican injuring as well as the spen. Republican inductions of the most interrega-crats. I then got a few of the most interrega-Republican inners to sign it. I next some a Mr. Bannan, and finding him at his home, had a short conversation with him on the range of the case, which fully convinced him of its no-cessity, and without a moment's loss of time to ments to Mr. Colamon, we must for with the miniwrote to Mr. Coleman, requesting him to make it known to all the Representatives that a Venilation bill was very necessary for the prote should go next morning with Mr. Siney to Harrisburg, which I did, and, after arriving there, we hastened to the Capitol and very some found Mr. Coleman, and after an introduction. y Mr. Siney, I handed him the letter from the miners. After looking at it a moment he sad, "I understand all about it; Mr. Bannan wrote me all about it; Mr. Bannán wrag me all about it." I was quite surprised and at alloss to know how Bannan's letter got sheadof me; but it did, and that was the last of Repub-lican opposition anywhere. The next thing was to get the bill before the Senate. Now come, the point: did Mr. Bandall call it ap? No: he had to wait for its turn, and it came next on the calendar, the first thing that evening Session. But did it get its place then? No; Mr. Randall-hadas better paying job, the Great Cattle Bill-and wrangled and wrangled and wrangled with and wrangled and wrangled and wrangled with and wrangled and wrangled and wrangled with the Republicans for one long hour, jit seemed likeliwo hours to me, because it was not any business for the benefit of the people,) to put back the Ventilation bill, which, finally, he did, with the help of some Senators disinterested as to the time of passing the bill. So when I saw how matters stood, and knew the bill was safe, I left for home next morning while Mr. Siney remained. These are the fact of the case, Now, if any voter can see anything remarkably creditable to Mr. Randall, he can see more than I can; but on-the contrary, both in that and other things he has done, he shows hunself a most untrustworthy man, and a daugerous one to send to the Senate again; and shighld not be considered as belonging to this things he be considered as belonging to this County at all. If he is sent back, further ruin will come upon it. He is a tricky, wily politician, and has already shown that he studies his own in sterests more than those of his constituents, for when he ruined his own reputed home at Schuylkill Haven, what can be considered to base an act for him to do,—yet he hopes to rade into the Senate again on the Ventilation Bill, as though he did any more than his duty. He had been sent to do husiness for the description. been sent to do business for the County, but it must wait while he attends to business of Philo delphia. Well, let him go there for his election. Business in that direction pays best, and what cares he if he ruins the county so that he feecomes rich. He can live anywhere then, while

> county, which it appears everyone is trying to ruin, at home and abroad, wherever they get a chance, and all through the ignorance of her people, who let themselves be hondwinked by The Bill Mr. Nice presented was the same but which the Senior Editor of this paper had prepared a connection with Gen. Pleasants, mining engineer about nine years previous, with a few-alteration. We then sent it to Harrisburg to have it passed, when the Hon. Robert M. Paliner was speaker of the Senate. From some cause unknown to us, he do not present it, and when, we inquired for the eggs afterwards, he said he had mislaid it made eagling find it. After that Democrats were elected from Schuyikill County and we did not make another as tempt to hat it passed. Mr. Nice obtained it copy from a death which Gen. Pleasants had to tained. This is the true history of that left.

we must grin' and bear it in this unfortunde

DAVIES - JAMES - On Wednesday evenible (s. ith, 1870, at the house of the bride's motion, batton Rev. D. T. Davies, Mr. THOMAS W. DAVIES and Mr. ANNA JAMES, both of Mineraville, Pu. EVANS—OWENS:—On the 5th inst., at Poliscine, by the Rev. Wm. Morgan, Mr. Lewis Evass, to Miss and Mangarer Owens, both of St. Clair. HOUSEKNECHT COWAN On the 25th of the M. E. Parsonage 81, Clair, by Rev. R. Owen, S. W. Houseknecht, Ir., to Miss Mangary 1, An, both of East Norwegian Township. HARAN NEELY On the 30th ult. by the A.M. Lowry, Mr. John Haran Jr., to Medical Bara Neely. MASON-BEAUMONT-In St. Clair, on the Ch MATTIE A. BEAUMOST, both of St. Clair.

Beaths. BEDDOW—At Minersville, Pa., Sept. 6th, Editor, and Aller of Matthew Boddow, Esq., and fenrietta, his wife, aged 12 months and lidder. The DREHER-On the left of september, near that enaburg, Lydia Ann. wife of Wm, Ercher, ago years, it months and fedays. EDWARDS—On the 4th inst., MARGARET, wite of Daniel Edwards, Wadesville. HEFFNER—On the 7th inst., in this Borough, S. L. LIE GRANT, daughter of Charles, and Hannah Hellner, aged 6 years, 6 months and 5 days. Funeral comorrow) sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents.