

the people of the country, and especially in Congress, that there are so many papers, the *New-York Tribune*, and especially in this Congressional District, where the vote of McKinley's Tariff Bill, now in the House of Representatives, is to be taken, than a mere vote of "No" would be a wrong of earth. The great Teacher tells his people they must exert persecutions, and directs them how to act under it; but this does not justify the persecutor. He tells us how safe if we be exiled on one cheek; but does he mean to approve the assailant? What a fallacy!

Look at it, fellow citizens—Township Committees acting as Judges of the election. Such committees, over our rights, although at first they appear small, yet, each committee voted to sap the foundations of our free institutions, and place us before the world, not as Democrats, whose motto is, "The majority should always rule," but as a subordinate of the highest order, whose interests may be played even if the land be delayed. A *Jesuitic-Democrat*.

For the People's Advocate.

The Clinton of the Liberty Party.

To the Editors of the People's Advocate:

I come now to another objection, that perhaps, is more operative than any against which we have to contend. It is this: "You are throwing away your votes, inasmuch as your numbers are too few to hope for success." This general, and dismaying who now by all means, except the method of moral pollution that is, usually poured through the American Ballot-box upon the institutions, and interests, and public sentiments of the land; would yield to the so obvious claims of Truth upon them, and go over to the help of bruised humanity.

Now this objection, or rather excuse, implies a want of confidence in the power of Truth, and of its Author. No Reformer ever lacked this faith. It inspired Luther, in all his dark, and to other eyes, hopeless struggle against the ancient, and earth-based usurpations of Romish superstition. West India would never have told to a vast world the joyous story of Emancipation, but for this faith in the few who redeemed her, under circumstances far more hopeless than any that surround us. The plea is untrue, in point of fact. Our Truth will prevail.

Its subtle, pervading, omnipresent spirit is abroad. It is creeping into unnumbered hearts—it colors every interest—and, in a thousand ways, is moving the great pro-slavery parties from their deep foundations.

The persecution, and martyrdom of her votaries, but attest her purity, and speed her progress. The two great pro-slavery parties are unsteady, before the anti-slavery storm.

We know not what developments a year may bring forth. And yet amid all this conflict and change; every thing depends upon the few, who fair, and firm seated upon the simple, yet sublime eminence of moral purity, bear up forever that luminous banner, to which the dispersed of all parties will be attracted.

But if the objection were true, it makes no difference, reader, with you or me. The great error of the time is, that we lose our individuality; and transfer from ourselves to the great party, or public, the responsibility for crimes which we commit in common.—

This tendency is seen in all the social and political relations of life. We see in our midst, Bank and other corporations perpetrating wrongs upon whole communities, for which no sense of responsibility seems to exist anywhere; and from the commission of which, in their private, transactions, each individual member of that corporation would shrink aghast. This tendency must be overcome.

In all our acts, especially that of voting, which is the most important and responsible duty of life; we must ever bear a sense of individual accountability,—"alone we must stand or fall." It is no excuse that we are few, and therefore without hope of success. Each must do his duty, in order to stand irresponsible for the wrongs perpetrated by the masses.

The position is simply this—"If others would do right I would." Why if they did so there would be no evils to reform. The duty wouldn't exist. Because they refuse, is the very reason why you should do it; and the more there be who thus refuse, the stronger is the obligation upon you to act alone for truth. Ah! that solitary vote is never lost. It wiped from your own skirts the deep, deep stain of human blood—it is a ray of light amid thick gloom, attracting all eyes, and giving the promise of a brighter day—a promise which Providence has never failed.

By a moral law, the seed thus planted, shall grow, and spread, and its branches are the goodliest in all the land.

Beside, we are what we act, not what we say. No matter what a man says, or how darkly he may mind himself by professions; so long as he votes for slaveholders, and men whom he knows will continue slave legislation, his influence is for slavery. In point of fact, he supports slavery; and what more does the worst of slaveholders? It is easy to find excuses for doing what we love to do. The Devil always furnishes such to his votaries. He has furnished this, and it is deluded many even here, who started fair, into the belief that it's enough to talk against crime, while yet they are stopping over the body of these writhing victims to bind him to a living death! And from this charge the clergy is by no means exempt.

This leads me to notice your Editorial over my first letter. Now it isn't true that slavery is recognized or approved in the Old and New Testament. The accounts given of it in the Old, like the history thereof of other crimes with which earth was stained,

are for our "enemies upon whom the ends of the world have fallen." In the New, are merely contained rules to govern the oppressed, and the wronged of earth. The great Teacher tells his people they must exert persecutions, and directs them how to act under it; but this does not justify the persecutor. He tells us how safe if we be exiled on one cheek; but does he mean to approve the assailant? What a fallacy!

But while I am noticing comments—*"Paulo Verus,"* of the Democrat, says Mexico and Canada have no slavery, yet their "other interests" are unsettled, inferring hence, that "slavery is not here the great Disturber of our other interests."

What an argument! Now if he'll examine those countries, he'll find that they have Slavery, (the great crime of all our land); they have some other sin, or sin to disturb them; else I assert, upon the word of Him who knows man, having formed him, that all their "other interests" are in a perfectly quiet and happy state. The world never saw a people or an individual more truly, but his "other interests" were secure, peaceful, happy. "Seek first the kingdom of God, and all things shall be added unto you," is an admonition which man is slow to learn. Until he learns it, earth will be, as it has ever been, an arena of blood and strife; when he learns it, millennium peace and glory will have dawned upon this blooming Paradise. However distant that prospect may be to our faithless eyes; you and I, reader, are bound to act in reference to it, as if, in all the Universe of God, we were his sole intelligences.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS.

The one term Principle.

We cannot refrain from returning our acknowledgements for the evidences which we have received from every section of the State, of the approbation of our Democratic friends of the course we have pursued in advocating the one term principle. These evidences of approval will tend to encourage us in the defence of what we believe to be a principle, the ascendancy of which can alone secure the future success of the Democratic party, and at the same time purify the administration of the affairs of the government.

One of our correspondents, who resides in a strong Democratic county, must excuse us for giving publicity to an extract from one of his letters. The writer says:

I have read with much interest the editorials in your valuable family "Argus" on the subject of the one term principle.

They are sound and orthodox. The Democrats of the country are fully aware by its adoption they will hereafter secure a faithful administration of their public affairs. Adopt the one term, the public officer will be removed from every temptation of wrong doing in the dispensation of patronage, and will then have but the single motive to control him in office—a faithful discharge of his duties.

Adopt the principle, and we shall see no more prostitution of official patronage in securing a re-election. Now is the time to act. We have the noble example before us of our worthy President—with the one term motto he came into power. If the Democratic party will be guided by safe examples, we have nothing to fear another year hence; but a disregard of sound policy, will involve us in defeat and ruin. I have no fear of the North—she is awakening to a proper sense of wisdom, and although the powers that be may attempt to perpetuate themselves in office, the spirit and common foresight of the people will most assuredly veto every means of the kind. In this country, the day is about dawning when the Democracy will be heard in a voice "not to be misunderstood." The motto of the Democracy of Pennsylvania will be inscribed, *one term*, at all hazards."

—Harrisburg Argus.

#### The Mormon Emigrants.

The Hancock Eagle confirms the report of the enlistment of five hundred Mormons as volunteers under Gen. Kearney.

They are to be volunteers for twelve months, and allowances during the above time, and at its expiration will be discharged and allowed to retain as their private property the guns and accoutrements to be furnished to them.

In consideration of their having placed this force at the disposal of Gen. Kearney,

the Government pledges itself that protection shall be given to the emigrating Mormons, and grants them the use or "any of the Indian lands they may think proper to select," until they are ready to cross the mountains.

The Mormons, in accordance with this arrangement, have made choice of Grand Island, up the Platte river, a large tract which has a salt spring upon it. There they will winter and collect the entire Mormon population of the West, preparatory to a movement upon California in the spring.

This will probably enable that unfortunate and persecuted people to leave the country without any further annoyance.

In the Common Pleas of Susquehanna County for August Term, 1846.

M'Intosh vs. Trowbridge, appeal, 273 Nov. T. 1843.

O'Day vs. Blies, replevin, 273 Nov. T. 1844.

Sam'l vs. Joseph, replevin, 274 Ap. T. 1844.

Biles vs. Franklin, appeal, 406 Ap. T. 1844.

Biles vs. Franklin, trial, 77 Nov. T. 1844.

Kelder vs. York, appeal, 279 Ap. T. 1844.

Baker vs. Miller, in case, 107 Nov. T. 1844.

Ward vs. Gray, in case, 85 Jan. T. 1845.

Dowd vs. Hooper, appeal, 112 Jan. T. 1845.

Tingley vs. Cook, in case, 32 Jan. T. 1845.

Porter vs. Jackson, in debt, 48 Ap. T. 1845.

Brooks vs. Baker, in case, 81 Ap. T. 1845.

Welsh vs. Leeman, trespass, 101 Ap. T. 1845.

Herrick vs. Millard et al. in debt, 200 Ap. T. 1845.

Gerry vs. McKey, appeal, 204 Ap. T. 1845.

Arnold vs. Lee, appeal, 213 Ap. T. 1845.

Williams vs. Burdick, judgment, 215 Aug. T. 1845.

Adams vs. Johnson, appeal, 281 Aug. T. 1845.

Schoe vs. Cranford, in debt, 229 Aug. T. 1845.

Tuttle vs. Williams, in debt, 34 Nov. T. 1845.

Fargo vs. Sheldene, in debt, 92 Nov. T. 1845.

Hunt vs. Burdidge, in case, 87 Nov. T. 1845.

Soley vs. Skinner, in case, 94 Nov. T. 1845.

Finch vs. Doud, in case, 119 Nov. T. 1845.

Hinda vs. Case, appeal, 130 Nov. T. 1845.

Stebbins vs. Thorpe, ejectment, 1 Jan. T. 1846.

Lewis vs. Thresh of Mid'ln, in case, 16 Jan. T. 1846.

Buntington vs. Do., in case, 17 Jan. T. 1846.

Pendleton vs. Do., in case, 18 Jan. T. 1846.

Buntington vs. Do., in case, 19 Jan. T. 1846.

Bush & Booth vs. Taylor, attachment, 148 Ap. T. 1846.

Cunningham vs. Byrne, attachment, 150 Ap. T. 1846.

Pratt vs. French, record.

July 10, 1846.

**TAX COAL TRADE AND TRADE DEPARTMENT.**—Constructive as the "Bill of Mr. McClellan" must be to most of the branches of American industry, there is probably none on which its effects will be so paralyzing as on the Coal trade of Schuylkill County, and the world depending on it. The heavy expenditure, consequent on relinquishing transportation by the Canal for the Railroad, the money necessary to enable the colliers to take advantage of this work, added to the necessity of increasing the magnitude of their operations to keep pace with the demand, have rendered them peculiarly liable to injury from the effects of the competition of railroads, labor and transportation than they are.

Not only are they liable to injury, but already suffer from the consequences of the agitation of this matter, so much to their operators, but a few weeks since were unable to fill the orders sent to them, now have but a few days work in advance, on hand, the dealers in the cities, as they will do in such circumstances, having rescinded their orders for the purpose of taking advantage of the present dilemma and forcing a reduction of price. This state of things is beginning to make itself felt throughout the region by an influence indirect but pre-emptive. —Miners Journal.

Two Yankees took lodgings for about ten days at a tavern in Lancaster county, and, lured sumptuously, drinking two or three bottles of wine daily. The last day a dispute arose about the speed of their horses; they at last agreed to enter in the "profitable contest." The landlord was appointed judge, each being the ruler of his own house. When they mounted, the judge, like those at the Olympic games, gave the words one, two, three and "go." So they went, and have never been heard of since, leaving the landlord fully compensated by having had the honor to be their judge.

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