go any reasonable length to secure such legislation as will henceforth prevent, as far as possible, this grievance. I desire to see a law enacted this present session, which shall secure to you, as far as practicable, your rights in this respect. The slaves are your own property: recognized as such by that constitution, every line and every intendment of which I hold sacred. But let me ask gentlemen if they have not negro stealers in their own States, if they have not every variety of unprincipled characters among them? Neither they nor we can free our respective States from such men; and they should consider whether, if things were reversed—they occupying our position and we theirs—they would be likely to keep themselves freer from just reproach than we have done. I am not so unmindful of truth as to deny that, in respect to the subject now under consideration, some of our Southern friends have good cause to complain. But it must have been remarked by all of us that the Representatives from those States which have really been aggrieved in this respect are not those who have threatened us with disunion. These threats have come from the Representatives of States from which, I venture to say, on an average not one slave escapes in five years. Whoever heard of a slave escaping from Mississippi or Alabama? Where does he go to? Who helps him away? Certainly not the people of the North. Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Missouri, the only States that are really sufferers by the escape of slaves, do not seem to have dreamed of dissolution as a remedy; while the Representatives from a few of the extreme Southern States, whence slaves could no more escape than from the island of Cuba, see ample cause and imperious necessity for dissolving the Union and establishing a Southern confederacy, in the alleged fact that their slaves are enticed away by the citizens of the North.

I believe there remains now but a single other "charge against the North" for me to examine: and that brings me to the subject more immediately under consideration in this committee—the California question. The proceeding which has resulted in bringing California to the door of the Union—is characterized by the honorable gentleman from Mississippi, "as unwise, unpatriotic, sectional in its tendencies, *insulting to the South*, and in the last degree despicable." "It is," says that gentleman, "in derogation of the Constitution of the United States, and intended to rob the *Southern States* of their just and rightful possessions."

It is also objected that these proceedings are likely to introduce into the other House of Congress two "Free Soil Senators" which will destroy the equilibrium now existing there between the North and the South, by giving to the Free States the majority.—Well now, sir, what are the proceedings complained of, and for which the Union is to be dissolved, and the North held responsible? The President, himself a southern man and a slave-holder, with a Cabinet, a majority of whom are southern men and slave-holders, send Thomas Butler King, a southern man and a slave-holder, to "aid and comfort," encourage and advise the gold diggers in their efforts to join the sister-hood of States. Mr. King returns, bringing as trophies two southern men—one a Mississippian and the other a South Carolinian (and both slave-holders, I believe) whom our southern President desires to introduce into the Senate of the U. States as members of that body. And, thereupon, our southern friends declare that if this infamous measure of "northern aggression" is carried out, the Union shall be dissolved and the North held responsible! But what, I pray, has the North had to do with all this? Where can you discover the slightest traces of a northern man's finger in the whole matter? Nay, sir, who are they in Congress who are understood to have distinctly declared themselves in favor of the admission of California since the reception of the message on that subject? Who but Clay, Houston, Benton of the Senate, and Bay, of this House—all slave-holders?

And this California fills the measure of northern "aggression," and makes it imperative upon "every southern son to rise in rebellion," and exclaim to the North, "give us liberty or give us death!" Mr. Chairman, how is it that this matter is expected never to be understood by the people of the South? Surely our Representatives do not intend to deceive them—they could not hope to do so on a subject so plain and palpable.

Now, sir, having disposed of the charges of "northern aggressions," of which we have heard so much since the meeting of Congress, I appeal to gentleman to say whether there is anything in them, taken separately or in the aggregate, which in the slightest degree justifies their threats against the Union? I appeal to them also, to say, whether the overthrow of this Government, and the establishment of a "southern confederacy," would mitigate in any degree the evils they complain of. Would anti-slavery societies go down; would anti-slavery presses cease their issues; would lecturers give up their occupation; would Mrs. Partington withhold her sage opinions on the morality of slavery; and would slaves escape no more from the northern slave-holding States? No, gentlemen, every real grievance that now exists would then be aggravated in a tenfold degree. I am at a loss to conceive how on this point there can be any diversity of opinion.

Seeing, then, that all these complaints are either wholly groundless, or exceedingly trivial when considered in the light of causes justifying a dissolution of the Union, I am constrained to believe, and I so declare as the firm conviction of my own mind, that if this slavery question were settled to-day upon terms entirely unobjectionable to the South, the scheme of dismembering the Union would still be prosecuted as now.

Sir, I feel no little remorse for the wrong I did to an eminent citizen last summer. The distinguished Senator from Missouri, Colonel Benton, distinctly and boldly declared to the people of that State, that there was a small but active party in the extreme South—at the head of which was an eminent statesman, alike distinguished for his great genius and his restless ambition—who were seeking a dismemberment of the Union in order to the establishment of a separate "southern confederacy." For that I denounced Col. Benton in my State, and to my constituents. May God forgive me for the wrong I did him. *I was wrong—he was right.* Yes, sir; with that party, small but active, and influential, this slavery agitation is but a mode of effecting the destruction of this Union. It furnishes a convenient pretext and a powerful lever.

But, be assured, sir, had they not in the slavery question a plausible pretext for carrying forward their designs, they would hunt for such a one elsewhere—or invent one. The *people*, however, alike patriotic and vigilant, will defeat their designs: and in due time they will visit with just retribution those who have sought to mislead them.

But do these gentlemen see no difficulties in the way? I know that, so far as the free States are concerned, they have only to fear "*a little gasconade and a few threats*"—for they have told us so. But is there nothing to be apprehended from the patriotism and firmness of the people of the slave States themselves? How about all those who may choose to hesitate in the States of Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas and Tennessee? They are to be *hanged*—hanged at once, as we learn from the gentleman from N. Carolina, [Mr. Clingman.] Now, sir, when the gentleman proceeds to that operation in Kentucky, the hemp-growers of that State will have no occasion to desire a contract for furnishing the Navy with hemp—for they will not be able to supply the demand for home consumption. Truly, that day on which all the people of the slave States who are opposed to disunion shall be hanged in the air, and among them Clay, Underwood, Benton, Houston, Badger and others of equal distinction—that day, sir, will be one to be remembered! Gentlemen tell us again and again, that they are not appalled at all this—that nothing need be expected from the fears of "southrons." And the gentleman from N. Carolina, especially, seems exceedingly anxious to impress us with a proper appreciation of the progress of himself and friends.—This is all unnecessary. We have never impugned their bravery, and never doubted it. We do not doubt it now. They unquestionably possess that quality to an equal extent with other men. But their constant disparagement of the personal courage of the people of the free States, can certainly not be expected to heighten our opinion of their own. We may come to think, bye and bye, that they have fallen into two errors—the one the error of underrating the courage of others; and the other I need not particularize.

The gentleman from North Carolina, speaking for himself and his friends, says: "I tell gentlemen that this is our slaveholding territory. We do not intend to leave it. If they think they can remove us, it is a proper case for trial;" and he delights in the prospect that such a contest would not leave a quorum of live members on the floor. The gentleman must excuse us for declining the invitation to so delightful an entertainment. We have no doubt that he and his friends would defend with great resolution this "slave-holding territory." I wish this particular spot of "slaveholding territory" had been always thus defended. I think the Capitol stands now where it did in 1814, does it not, Mr. Chairman! Yes sir; in the same place.

Do you not remember to have read that, in August of that year the British, after spending something like a month on the waters of the Chesapeake, quietly landed a handful (4,500) of sailors and soldiers—enervated by the effects of a long sea voyage—some forty miles from this place? And do you not remember that, dragging by the hand three pieces of artillery, two of them three pounders, they made their way over this very "slaveholding territory" to this very Capitol; and, having destroyed our library and public archives, and reduced the Capitol to a heap of smouldering ruins: spending nine days the while on this "slaveholding territory," leisurely re-embarked for other scenes of operation? Now I do not charge, sir, that our friends then were wanting in bravery. Not at all, I think, indeed, they were as brave then as now. But somehow or other I could never help but think that on that occasion they were—rather bashful.

The gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. Brown,] who thinks that the resistance of the free States to the overthrow of our Government, would be confined to "a little gasconade and a few threats," is nevertheless kind and considerate enough to give us some advice to be acted upon in the event of our not choosing to confine our resistance to a dissolution of the Union within so small a compass. Hearken, Mr. Chairman, to this voice of wisdom:

"When you leave your homes in New England, or in the great West, on this mission of love—this crusade against the South: when you come to take slavery to your bosoms, and to subdue eight millions of Southern people, I warn you to make all things ready. Kiss your wives, bid your children a long farewell, make peace with your God; for I warn you that you may never return."

The profound emotion with which this sage admonition was received by the bachelors in this part of the hall, must have satisfied the gentleman, I think, that due heed will be given it. He also admonishes us more than twice, or thrice of the enormous population now comprised within the slave-holding States. He sets it down at eight millions of freemen. Now, the last census, if I am not mistaken, shows the number to have been four millions and six or seven hundred thousands; and by none of the ordinary modes of calculation can that number now exceed six millions. If the increase has really been so great as the gentleman would have us believe, it may be set down as a circumstance, the like of which has never been known in any age or country; and the gentleman may justly claim that his constituents are as eminently distinguished for another quality as for prowess. But this is a small matter, sir; and I merely refer to it as an illustration of the proneness of our southern friends to exaggerate all their capabilities.

This proneness, however is not always harmless; and I must now refer to a subject which I would gladly have avoided. I allude to the claim put forth for a southern regiment, by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Sedden], of having met and repulsed the enemy on the field of Buena Vista, at that most critical moment when the second Indiana regiment, through an unfortunate order of their colonel, gave way. Justice to the living, as well as to those who fell on that occasion, demands of me a prompt correction of this most erroneous statement.—And I affirm distinctly, sir, and such is the fact, that at the time the second Indiana regiment gave way, the Mississippi regiment, for whom this claim is thus gratuitously set up, was not within a mile and a half of the scene of action; nor had it as yet fired a gun, or drawn a trigger. I affirm further, sir, that the troops which at that time met and resisted the enemy, and thus, to use the gentleman's own language, "snatched victory from the jaws of defeat," were the second Kentucky, the second Illinois, and a portion of the first Illinois regiments. It gives me no pleasure, sir, to be compelled to allude to this subject, nor can I perceive the necessity or propriety of its introduction into this debate. It having been introduced, however, I could not sit in silence and witness the infliction of such cruel injustice upon men, living and dead, whose well earned fame I were a monster not to protect. The true and brave hearts of too many of them, alas, have already mingled with the soil of a foreign country; but their claims upon the justice of their countrymen can never cease, nor can my obligations to them be ever forgotten or disregarded. No, sir. The voice of Harden, aye, and of McKee, and the accomplished Clay—each wrapped now in his bloody shroud—their voices would reproach me from the grave, had I failed in this act of justice to them and the others who fought and fell by my side.

You will suspect me, Mr. Chairman, of having warm feelings on this subject. So I have; and I have given them utterance, as a matter of duty. In all this, however, I by no means detract from the gallant conduct and bearing of the Mississippi regiment. At other times and places on that bloody field, they did all that their warmest admirers could have desired. But let me ask again, why was this subject introduced into this debate? Why does the gentleman say, "the troops of the North" gave way, when he means only a single regiment? Why is all this but for the purpose of disparaging the North for the benefit of the South? Why, but for the purpose of furnishing materials for that ceaseless, never-ending, eternal theme of "southern chivalry?"

Mr. Chairman, the people of the free states have as strong an attachment for their brethren of the South at this very moment as they had during the days of the Revolution, or at any subsequent period; and they will not suffer that attachment to be destoyed by disunionists or designing men in the North or in the South. We have our disunionists in the North, sir, and they annoy us not a little. Were your troublesome men in the North, they would be the Garrison's, the Tappan's, and the Geritt Smith's: and were our Garrisons, and Tappans, and Gerit Smiths in the South, they would be the disunionists against whom the moderate men of all parties would have to guard. I tell you, sir, that we, the representatives of the North, will aid you to preserve your constitutional rights, as we have ever done. We are not alienated from you; nor have your ultra men yet driven us entirely "to the wall." We are ready to meet you now on any fair grounds, and fight with you side by side for your rights and for ours; and defend those rights under the constitution from encroachment in any quarter. But, sir, we want to hear no more about disunion. We are attached to the Union—aye, devotedly are we attached to it. We regard it as the ark of safety for the American people. We know that the realization of the hopes for human freedom throughout the world depends upon its perpetuity. And shall we ruthlessly crush these hopes forever? Shall that beacon-light which our fathers raised to cheer and guide the friends of freedom be extinguished by us? Extinguish it if you will, but know that when you do it the world is enshrouded in darkness more frightful than Egyptian night.

I know the people of my State. I know the people of the Great West and Northwest; and I know their devotion to the American Union. And I feel warranted in saying in my place here, that when you talk to them of destoying this Union, there is not a man throughout that vast region who will not raise his hand, and swear by the Eternal God, as I now do, It shall never be done, if our arms can save it. Illinois proffered to the country nine regiments to aid in the vindication of her rights in Mexico. And should danger threaten the Union from any source, or in any quarter, in the North or in the South, she will be ready to furnish twice, thrice, yes, four times that number, to march when that danger may be, to return when it passed, or return no more.

Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, March 9.

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY.—THE PEOPLE DEMAND ITS RESTORATION!

COL. BISSELL'S SPEECH.

The great anxiety on the part of our readers to peruse this speech, has induced us to publish it entire in this week's *Journal*. It is certainly one of the most able and interesting speeches delivered in Congress during the present session, and triumphantly vindicates the North from the wholesale charges of *aggression* made upon the rights and institutions of the South. The speech also embraces the pith and substance of all the arguments advanced by Southern members in favor of the position they have assumed, and therefore possesses the merit of giving both sides of the question.

OUR COUNTY AND THE UNION.

A meeting of the citizens of Schuylkill county, will be held at Orwigsburg, on Monday next, for the purpose of giving expression to their sentiments upon the Slavery question. That the time, for such a movement on the part of our citizens, has come, no one, in view of what is daily transpiring in our National Halls of Legislation, will doubt. We trust, therefore, that every portion of the county will be represented, without distinction of party—for, on an occasion like the present, the American People should know no party ties, but stand, shoulder to shoulder, in deprecating the spirit of fanaticism so prevalent among some of our public men—a spirit fraught with so much evil. Again, we call upon our citizens to turn out, and show, by their presence, that, come what may, they are determined to "stand by the Union."

IRON FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.—We recently observed in a Philadelphia paper, that the *Sun* Building at the North East corner of Dock and Third Streets, was soon to give place to a new edifice to be constructed entirely of Iron. We understand that Iron enters largely into the extensive building now being erected by Doct. Jayne, in Chesnut, below Third Street, Philadelphia; a contract having been made with John K. Smith, Esq., of Tamaqua, for *one hundred and fifty tons* of castings, to be used in its erection, a large portion of which has already been furnished. We understand that the castings turned out at Mr. Smith's establishment are of a superior character, and will increase the reputation of his establishment. Some of the best and most durable machinery in the United States was manufactured in Schuylkill County, and some of our establishments are almost entirely employed in executing orders from abroad.

UNGRATEFUL.—Mr. BALL, Treasurer of this State, has done as much as any gentleman who has filled that office, to promote the prosperity and maintain the character of the State. But, notwithstanding this, he has been very unjustly assailed by the opposition. As an evidence of this ingratitude, it is only necessary to refer to the Resolution introduced into the House by Mr. Beaumont, for no other purpose, than to blast the reputation of Mr. Ball. When we thus see such under-handed efforts made, for political purposes, to destroy the reputation of a man, the duties of whose office, have been discharged with as much fidelity as could have been done by any other individual, it is time, that those engaged in such work, should receive the condemnation of every honest individual. We have heretofore referred to what has been done by Treasurer Ball and Gov. Johnston, for the North Branch Canal—for the reduction of the State debt—for the avoidance of the Incline Plane, that we need not refer to them here; but they will suffice to repel all charges brought against them by designing Locofocos.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH, on the Slavery question, has been delivered. It occupies the position usually assumed by that Statesman. He does not believe that the Union is coming suddenly to an end, for that it will not fall before a single blow: but that agitation would gradually weaken and break all its ties. The speech is bold and arrogant in its tone, and is not designed to have a good effect.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. FOOTE and Mr. CALHOUN, had quite an animated discussion. The former defended the North from attacks made by Calhoun; took occasion to differ from him, and some pretty sharp words passed between them. Calhoun believes that the Union can only be saved by concessions by the North. Mr. Foote replied, expressing his belief "that the South could honorably and safely remain in the Union, under a compromise such as he believed could be made in ten days, and without any amendment of the constitution."

THE PEOPLE, in various portions of the country, in mass meetings, have determined to stand by the Union of the States "now and forever." If the People are determined that the "Union must and shall be preserved," no power on earth can dissolve it, we care not how much demagogues may talk.

THE ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Schuylkill County Alms House, was received too late for this paper. It will appear next week.

MR. COOPER.—The New Orleans *Bulletin* speaks in flattering terms of the speech on the Slavery question, delivered in the United States Senate, by Senator COOPER, of this State, and says that the most beneficial results would follow, if other northern Senators would imitate the example of Senator COOPER, and pour oil upon the troubled waters, instead of endeavoring to increase the excitement, as many of them do, by irritating speeches and absurd and unconstitutional propositions on the subject of slavery.

IT IS SAID the project of holding Locofoco meetings in Pennsylvania, to approve the course of the Slavery propagandists of the South, is the invention of the Hon. James Buchanan, to advance his prospects for the Presidency. It is plain that the whole matter is in the hands of his peculiar friends. The scheme is not a bad—we mean not a weak—one; for the southern hotspurs will go for him who shall do most to humble himself, and the democracy of the North, before them.

THE BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER—A paper which we delight to open—has entered upon a new volume, under the most favorable auspices. Success to it.

AMERICAN *VS.* BRITISH INTERESTS.

BRITISH LEGATION,
Washington, January 3, 1850.

Sir—It having been represented to her Majesty's government that there is some idea on the part of the government of the United States, to increase the duties upon British iron imported into the United States, I have been instructed by her Majesty's government to express to the United States government the hope that no addition will be made to the duties imposed by the present tariff of the United States, which already weigh heavily upon British productions, and I cannot but observe, for my own part, that an augmentation of the duties on British produce or manufactures made at a moment when the British government has, by a series of measures, been facilitating the commerce between the two countries, would produce a very disagreeable effect upon the public opinion in England.

I avail myself, etc., [Signed.]
HENRY L. BULWER.

The above was sent to Mr. Clayton, Secretary of State, by the British Minister. Of the propriety of this step, every individual must express his condemnation. It is nothing more nor less than a *direct* interference on the part of the British Government, to induce our Representatives not to raise the duty on *British Iron*, because an "augmentation of the duties would produce a very DISAGREEABLE effect *on public opinion in England!*" This is a bold step—a daring step—more especially is it so, when we take into consideration that our own iron trade is languishing—that our iron works, are not in successful operation—that our own laboring men are suffering for the want of higher duties upon iron. The question is now presented to the American Congress in a plainer light than ever—it is, whether the *British* or the AMERICAN petition shall be granted—whether the laborers of *England* or those of AMERICA, shall be fostered by the hand of our government! What will the Iron Manufacturers of our State—a State whose future prosperity depends on the measures of government—say to this? Can they quietly witness such dictation on the part of the British government? We trust they will be ready to exclaim with Mr. Stanley, from N. C.,—"*How dare the British Minister interfere with our domestic policy!*" Of course, Congress will not *follow the advice*(!) but legislate, in a manner that will promote the interests of America, regardless of the "*disagreeable effect*" it would produce in other nations, and teach foreign Ministers that we are able to take care of ourselves, and will not permit such insolent interference in our domestic affairs.

A discussion took place in the Senate, on the message containing the letter, in which Messrs. COOPER, CLAY and CASS participated.

Mr. Cooper read the letter from Mr. Bulwer, relating to the feeling of the government and people of Great Britain, in relation to any proposed increase duty on Iron, and submitted some remarks rebuking this interference with our policy by a foreign representative. The foreign minister, he said, failed in his duty and etiquette towards the government, to which he was accredited, when he attempted to make a suggestion in relation to the domestic policy of that government, justly characterized as obtrusive, impertinent, and deserving of rebuke. We were competent to manage our own concerns, regulate our own policy without reference to any foreign public opinion. He did not doubt that the opinion of the government of Great Britain was in favor of the manufacturers of a policy calculated to depress the people and starve our own—but they had no right to come here to express those feelings nor advise our course with reference thereto. He hoped no such thing that Henry Lytton Bulwer had already been told by the President, that his interference was not desired and in language equally strong with that which marked a similar rebuke to De Tocqueville a few months ago.

Mr. CLAY took a different view of it, "contending that a foreign minister might properly, in fulfilling his duties towards his own government, suggest what would be the feeling of that government in relation to any measure she deems calculated to confer the interests which he is charged with the duty of protecting and advancing. *He, however, hoped that the object aimed at by Mr. Bulwer, would not be attained.*"

Mr. COOPER, again took the floor, and said, he had no idea that his remarks would have created so much feeling, but he must say that he was satisfied he should represent his own constituents best by uttering the independent sentiments and feelings of his own heart. He argued nothing indecorous in his remarks, and would not withdraw a single word of what he had said, if he had to say it over again."

THE PACIFIC RAIL ROAD.—The Washington Correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, says that Mr. WHITNEY's plan of a Railway across North America is gaining favor in Congress. A resolution has been introduced in that body proposing that the great railway should be made by Government free to the people of the United States, and denouncing any private plan. This course, had it been adopted, would have defeated WHITNEY's scheme altogether, but the House refused to entertain it, by a large vote. Mr. WHITNEY's project is now before the Committee on Roads and Canals, a majority of the members of which have authorized Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana, their chairman, to report a bill in accordance with his views.

BANKING BILL.—The General Banking Bill which has been introduced into the House of Representatives of this State, by Mr. LAIRD, passed, and sent to the Senate, is said to abound with wild and impracticable propositions. One of them forbids all Banks that may be hereafter chartered, to issue notes of a lower denomination than ten dollars.—Another imposes upon Banks, for paying out the Bank notes of other States, of a denomination less than ten dollars, a penalty of $1000: and upon individuals committing the same offence, a fine of not less than $50, and imprisonment of not more than three months.

PLANK ROADS.—We observe that the attention of the people in this and other States, is being attracted to the utility of Plank Roads. The Reading papers have suggested the construction of such roads from that city to Lancaster. In Bucks co., also the people have held meetings upon the matter. They are said, wherever they have been made to answer every purpose. That our readers may judge of the cost and profit of said roads, we insert the following, from one of our exchanges:

The Waterville and Utica road, nineteen miles long, and costing $34,000 has just declared a dividend of ten per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand and ten per cent laid by for repairs.

The Utica and Boonevaweer road, twenty miles long, and costing $45,000 pays twenty-five per cent. regularly.

The Boonville road pays twenty-two per cent.

The Watertown road pays twenty-five per cent.

The Fonda and Johnson road, four miles long, and costing $8,000, pays regularly fifteen per cent.

MASSACHUSETTS.—A Telegraphic Despatch, from Boston, Mass., states that in the Senate of that State a number of petitions were presented, praying for a secession of Massachusetts from the Union. A motion was made to lay the petitions on the table, which was negatived—yeas 10 nays 24. The petitions were then referred to the committee on the judiciary.

MR. GWINN, the Senator elect from California, asserts that the course being pursued by the South in their opposition to the admission of that State, will have the effect of making the people there strongly in favor of the administration. He says that the strongest men there against the introduction of slavery, are those who emigrated from the Southern States: and he gives as the reason, that labor is elevated there now—men of every class work in the mines in the most laborious manner, and do not feel degraded. Were slavery established and negroes introduced, labor would at once be degraded, and blacks would usurp the places now occupied by whites.

IT IS THOUGHT that the Judiciary Committee of our Legislature will report favorably to Mr. Forrest's Divorce Case.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

When this individual was elevated to the Presidency of France, we doubted the motives of the People who elected him,—we doubted the sincerity of the French in their devotion to Republicanism. Everything that has transpired, since then, in France, has strengthened us in our opinion. She has marked out, and is travelling in a wrong path. Those of our readers who have observed the tyrannical acts of the Assembly—the audacious interference in Italian affairs—the high-handed and successful attempt to muzzle the press, and above all the appointment of Jerome Bonaparte, to a Marshalship of France, will come to the conclusion that, unless her course shall be changed, an inglorious destiny awaits her. But the above are not all the evils of which complaint can be made.

The citizens are held in check by the military, and the President acts more like a despot than the first magistrate of a free people.—Perhaps the irritable and changeable disposition of the people may afford some excuse for the arbitrary control exercised over them: but it only proves that they are not qualified to enjoy rational freedom under a purely republican system of government, and that they must have a master, either in the person of a Bourbon or a Bonaparte. It will require a long course of discipline to enable the French people to acquiesce in the establishment of a Republic similar to that of our own country, even should rulers be found willing to administer public affairs without a view to their own personal aggrandizement, which is not likely to occur.

The election of Louis Napoleon as President, indicated the military propensity of the people, and their attachment to the great chieftain who led the French armies to so many fields of conquest and military glory. This feeling prompted their selection of his nephew as their ruler; and he appears to be disposed to turn the feeling to his own advantage. He has risen to power on a mere name, and he will not voluntarily surrender the authority which he has acquired. All his measures are calculated, and no doubt designed, to perpetuate his power—and, in the end, he will convert the so-called republic into an empire, and exchange the modest apparel of President for the more gorgeous robes of royalty. This we believe to be his object, and we think he will succeed, unless he be thwarted by a sudden outbreak of the people.

THERE ARE no less than five or six compromises before Congress for the settlement of the Slavery question. The first is that of General Taylor's, which recognises California, and refers the matter as regards the other Territories, to the people themselves. Then we have Mr. Clay's. Mr. Foote has proposed to refer the whole case to a Committee of Thirteen—six from the North and six from the South—and the other to be chosen by the twelve. Mr. Hilliard, is in favor of the compromise line of 36 degrees 30 min. to the Pacific. Mr. Bell proposes to erect a new Slave State, out of Texas, and to re-affirm the doctrine that slavery shall not be permitted north, or inhabited south of the Mississippi compromise line. Mr. Webster, it is also said, is preparing a plan. Surely, with such a multitude of propositions, something may be done.

PITTSBURG, during the past ten days, has been the scene of considerable disturbance. Some Eastern workmen, who had gone there to take the places of those who were on a strike for higher wages, were attacked by women while at work. The Pittsburg *Gazette*, says that they then gave vent to their spirits by throwing dirt, &c., into the furnaces, and succeeded in spoiling several hundred dollars worth of iron. They were followed by a large crowd of men and boys, who urged them on, and were evidently prepared to defend them against any resistance. Quiet, we believe has been pretty much restored in the city.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—From present indications, we are led to the conclusion that new and important movements will soon take place in Europe. The continent is by no means in a settled condition. One of the most important events of which we have intelligence by the last arrival from Europe is the formal notification given to France by Austria, Russia and Prussia of hostile intentions towards Switzerland. The cause of offence is that Switzerland gives shelter to liberal refugees who carry on their intrigues and form plots for insurrectionary movements in Italy and elsewhere. It is said that the Prussian troops, thirty thousand strong, are at Baden, near to the Swiss frontier, and ready to cross over, and that the Austrians are concentrated upon the South-eastern border with equal readiness to invade Switzerland. It is supposed that Russia will hold back to keep the Hungarians in awe, while the two other Powers will do the fighting in Switzerland. A very prudent arrangement for Russia, who probably would not grieve if several Prussian and Austrian armies in succession should be cut to pieces by the Swiss in the defiles of the Alps. In the meantime additional reinforcements of Russian troops are poured into Moldavia and Wallachia, and large supplies of arms and provisions are collected near the mouth of the Danube.

ROBACK—Whose case we noticed last week, has been found guilty of obtaining money on false pretences, as an astrologer—but is not yet sentenced. The Judge instructed the jury, as facts were clearly proved, to find a verdict of guilty, reserving the question, if the offence was made out by the circumstances according to the form of the estate, to be determined by a higher court. Pity, all sooth-sayers are not dealt with accordingly.

PASSPORTS.—The Washington *Republic* says:—Some calculation may be made of the great increase of business in the different departments of Government, from a single fact with which we have become acquainted. Formerly the usual number of passports issued from the State Department amounted to about fifteen hundred per annum; during the past year, there have been issued from that Department about four thousand five hundred, being an increase beyond the usual number in former years of about two hundred per cent."

MR. WEBSTER's plan of compromise on the slavery question, may be surmised by the following extract from his speech in the U. S. Senate, delivered August 10, 1848:

"My opposition to the increase of slavery in this country, or to the increase of slave representation in Congress, is general and universal. It has no reference to the lines of latitude or points of the compass. I shall oppose all such extension and all such increase, in all places, at all times, under all circumstances, even against all inducements, against all combinations, against all compromise."

Cow-y.—It is estimated that there are one million one hundred thousand cows in New York State

PATRIOTISM AND PARTY.

It might be supposed that at this crisis, says the Baltimore *American*, when the integrity of the Union seems in peril, there would be some cessation of party virulence on the part even of the most vindictive.—The preservation of the Union is not a matter certainly upon which the Whig and Democratic parties are divided: nor does there seem to be any occasion for mingling that great subject with any partizan question or prejudice.

But there are some whose hatred to Gen. TAYLOR's Administration has apparently taken the form of a monomania—so bitter is their hatred, so insane are the manifestations of it. Let the reader peruse the following passages from the Washington Union. They are appended to an extract from some anonymous letter in which it is intimated that if active steps should be taken towards a dissolution, the President would use the military and naval forces of the country to suppress such movements:

"This paragraph will give the reader a correct view of the whole plan of operations devised by the Administration—a plan as factious, cold-blooded, and really treasonable against the safety of the people and the integrity of the Union, as was ever conceived by an Arnold or a Burr. It is to excite, through its northern tools and allies, the fanatics of the North to continue their attempts to inflame the people of the South, and then, if the latter do not patiently submit, to subjugate them by arms.

"The safety of the Union, and the lives and property of the people of the South, are the dice with which this desperate and atrocious game for political power is to be played by the present fallen and discredited Administration. Let the people of the South contemplate seriously the enormity of wickedness and atrocity which it involves, and let them wake up to the sad and astounding reality, that this administration has no sympathy for their cause or their rights; that, in its desperate schemes for power, it is ready to excite them to acts of hostility against the Union, if possible, and to put them down with fire and sword. This is the wicked purpose of the Administration, if we can judge of its designs by its acts; and there are no truer interpreters of human motives than actions."

These allegations are made as deliberately as though the utterers of them believed them to be true. In the same spirit and with equal effrontery, the same journal charges "*that the Federal or Whig party of the United States—the Abolition Federalists of the North, and the Slaveholding Whigs of the South acting in alliance—are the authors of all the present evils and dangers that afflict the country and imperil the peace of the Union.*"

It is well that such virulence as this defeats itself. The blindness of such rage, depriving it of all discretion, is a fortunate accompaniment of so much malignity. We assure our readers that these extracts are not exceptions to the general tenor of the language in the columns of the journal from which they are taken. Day after day, the torrent flows on.—The reservoir of abuse seems inexhaustible.

Local Items.

☞ *Miners' Bank of Pottsville.*—The following was the state of the MINERS' BANK of Pottsville, Nov. 6, 1849, as presented to the Legislature:

DR.

Bills discounted	$339,072 91
Bonds and mortgages,	48,603 39
Judgments,	7,885 97
Real estate at cost,	45,000 00
Miners' Bank stock,	18,205 00
Bonds receivable,	1,525 00
Bank to Commonwealth, per act May 4, '41,	2,229 07
Bills on demand,	3,099 00
Schuylkill Navigation loan,	309 00
Specie,	412 31
Notes receivable,	6,927 15
Due by other banks,	173,253 47
Notes and checks of other banks,	27,937 39
Specie,	33,154 07
Relief notes on hand,	52 00
	769,425 47

CR.

Capital stock paid in,	$199,920 00
Notes in circulation,	321 990 00
Issue per act of 6th May, 1841,	3,13 00
Contingent fund,	22,000 66
Dividends unpaid,	8,527 92
Discounts received,	119 46
Due depositors,	95,214 53
Due to use of Commonwealth,	2,130 38
Due other banks,	49,818 62
Expense,	29
	769,125 17
Dividends declared—1st May, 1849, four per cent. on $199,920.	7,916 80
6th Nov., '49 four per cent on $199,120.	7,916 80

☞ *Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County.*—State of affairs, Nov. 14th, 1849:

DR.

Bills discounted,	118,916 76
Bills receivable on demand,	11,700 00
Real estate,	6,199 09
Notes of other banks,	4,530 00
Specie,	17,068 72
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,	67 10
Due by other banks,	58,314 65
	217,616 92

CR.

Capital stock,	$100,000 00
Notes in circulation,	99,910 00
Due depositors,	36,605 90
Contingent fund,	7,143 90
Interest and exchange,	157 73
Due other banks,	3,834 51
Miscellaneous,	14 88
	217,616 92

Semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., declared 1st May and 6th November, 1849.

Loan of $25,000.—The Commissioners of Schuylkill County, have advertised for a loan of $25,000, for the erection of the New Prison. As this county has always met the interest promptly upon all loans we presume there will be no difficulty in her obtaining the amount on favorable terms.

Associate Judge.—Governor Johnston has appointed Benjamin F. Pomroy, Esq., an Associate Judge, in place of Judge Palmer, whose term of office has expired. The selection is a very judicious one, as Mr. P. possesses all the requisite qualifications to make a good and popular Judge. This appointment gives general satisfaction to the people, and was confirmed unanimously by the Senate.

The Literary Society.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather on Wednesday evening last, there were only a few individuals present at the meeting of the Literary Society. The delivery of Mr. FISHER's lecture was postponed until next Wednesday evening.

By reference to a card in another column, it will be seen that Mr. KIRKWOOD will lecture, on the "Laws of planetary motion," on Monday evening next. As there exists much interest on the part of the public, in this place, to hear a discourse upon this subject, from Mr. K., we have no doubt, the lecture will be well attended.

The Telegraph will be extended from Mauch Chunk to Tamaqua, in a few days. We learn that arrangements are also making to extend the Telegraph to Minersville, either from Schuylkill Haven or Pottsville.

☞ *The Weather*, during the last week, has been veen very variable. We have had snow and rain in abundance—the former, however, has given way to a large quantity of mud.

Mr. Ruth, of the Academy, delivered a lecture, on Monday evening last, in Clayton's Hall, on the "Cultivation of the Intellect." We had not the pleasure of listening to the address, but are informed that the lecture was ably written, and well delivered.

McGinnes' Shaft.—We learn that Mr. McGINNES has got down to the depth of 54 feet below the Mt. Carbon Rail Road, and from the indications has reached the slate which covers the Mammoth vein. There is every appearance of regularity in the formation.

The Ladies of Tamaqua, will hold a 'Fair' in that place, commencing on Wednesday April 10th. The proceeds to be applied to furnishing the new Presbyterian Church of that place. Success to it.

FRAUDS ON THE PUBLIC.—Since the virtues of the Gargling Oil have become so extensively and favorably known to the Farmers of the U. States and Canada, as a curative oil in diseases of animals, and as a consequence, its demand becoming great—there has not been wanting those whose cupidity has suggested to them that if, they could cover something as nearly resembling in appearance as they could guess, with anything for a name, they might urge it upon unsuspecting customers as a substitute for the true Gargling Oil. The proprietor would therefore caution those who purchase, to be sure the name of G. W. Merchant is blown in the side of the bottle, and in his hand writing over the cork. All others are an attempt at imitation, and are therefore an imposition. See advertisement in this paper. A pamphlet of description may be had gratis of the agent.

POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Wheat Flour, bbl.	$5 00	Dr'd Peaches part'd.	3 00
Rye do	4 50	do do unpar'd.	1 75
Wheat, bush.	1 10	Dr'd Apples, pard.	75
Rye, do	60	Eggs, doz.	12
Corn, do	65	Butter, lb.	15
Oats, do	37	Bacon,	08
Potatoes, do	50	Hams,	10
Timothy Seed,	2 50	Hay, ton,	15 00
Clover do	3 50	Plaster,	5 00

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., by Geo. Manley, Esq., Mr. JOHN SPANGLE, to Miss CATH. MERZ, both of Pinegrove Tp.

DEATHS.

In this Borough, on the 18th ult., MARY ELLEN, infant daughter of Solomon and Ellen Hoover, in the 2 year of her age.

In this Borough, on the 28th ult., JAMES PENMAN, infant son of Charles and Rebecca Bashaur, aged about 20 months.

At Lorberry Mines, Schuylkill County, on Sunday morning Feb. 24th, JOHN KELLETT, a native of Yorkshire, England, in the 67th year of his age.

☞ THE POTTSVILLE LITERARY SOCIETY will hold its next regular meeting at Sichter's Hall, for Wednesday evening next, March 13th