Miners' Journal.
Morning, Nov. 29.

DEMOCRATIC TARIFF.

We observe a call for a Tariff meeting, in ... County in the Democratic papers of this week. We rejoice at it, but we hope the party will do more this time than when they made similar professions of friendship for this measure in '44. The trouble for years has been that the Democrats did all the *talking*. As a pledge of their honest sincerity, we now want to see them do more than simply *talk*.

Heretofore, while they have been humbugging the people with wholesale promises, which they as largely failed to perform, the Whigs have been actively engaged in circulating and signing petitions, and forwarding them to Congress, and moving every available means to accomplish their object, even to the paying of certain Democrats for their co-operation in the matter.

As the Democrats have now assumed the lead, we want *them* to get out some petitions, and do something to satisfy the people, that they are really and in earnest, the friends of Protection. We are tired of their professions. Let them go to work, and as soon as they present us with something tangible to lay hold of, we promise them our hearty support. Be their object a thorough new Tariff, or only a revision of the present one, so as to afford us additional protection on Coal and Iron, we are, nevertheless, with them, heart and hand; but we are growing out of patience with their old plan of calling meetings, and making flaming speeches, and passing resolutions as to what *ought* to be done, at the same time they are actually doing nothing towards its consummation—such proceedings are, in the fullest sense of the old proverb, "all talk and no cider."

We notice that "Observer" of the *Ledger* who, by the way, is considered good Democratic authority, in one of his Washington letters says that the national administration has signified its assent to co-operate with this Pennsylvania Democratic Tariff movement. They have therefore, every desirable assistance guaranteed them, on the part of the Whigs. We have before expressed our doubts as to their ability to increase the protection on one or two branches of industry, without extending a similar favor to other interests, yet taking them at their word, that they are competent to the task, they have everything in their favor—the Whigs, far from opposing them, are willing to second their endeavors to the utmost, and, therefore, if they fail, the fault must lie with them, and themselves.

TREASON TRIALS.

The trials of those concerned in the Christiana tragedy commenced in the United States Circuit Court, at Philadelphia, on Monday last. Great interest was manifested by all classes in the proceedings, and the Court room was crowded to overflowing.

The Government was represented by the following named gentlemen: U. S. District Attorney, J. W. Ashmead, James R. Ludlow, and George L. Ashmead, Esqrs.

For the State of Maryland—R. J. Brent, Esq., and Hon. James Cooper.

The counsel for Hannaway, the first prisoner to be tried, are Thadeus Stevens and Joseph Lewis, of Lancaster, and John M. Reed and Theodore Cuyler, of Philadelphia.

After the opening of the Court, Judges Grier and Kane being in attendance, the list of Jurors summoned was called. Among the many excuses offered, the number affected with deafness is quite remarkable. Judge Grier feared it was growing into an epidemic.

The position of Gov. Lowe and Mr. Brent seems to have been somewhat misapprehended. The Baltimore *Sun* declares that, from the commencement, they both desired that the control and management of these cases should go *with the responsibility*, which they conceived to be with the United States. It was not doubted but there would be a harmony of view between them and the officers of the general government about a common object of so much importance, and that no discord could possibly arise in relation to such an affair. Gov. Lowe was induced to act in this matter at the instance of public appeals, originating at meetings of the citizens called to consider the nature of the event. Mr. Brent was accordingly instructed by the Governor to apply for permission to participate in the prosecution of these cases, as a privilege to be conceded by the officers of the United States, that the State of Maryland might be legally represented there, and all cases of provocation and estrangement between the people of the States be entirely allayed, and a faithful report furnished of the judicial transactions, by a competent hand. Mr. Brent's participation in the trials, may therefore be considered only in the capacity of an official reporter to the executive authority of Maryland.

These trials will probably continue for several weeks, if not months, before they are brought to a close, as a great number of witnesses are summoned and the able counsel employed will find many nice points of law to quibble about. Their progress will be watched with much anxiety throughout the whole country.

PETITION TO CONGRESS.

The citizens of Philadelphia are circulating a petition, which they intend sending to Congress, asking for appropriations to improve the harbors of the Delaware. According to the returns kept at the Custom House, the arrivals in 1850, consisted of 106 ships; 342 barques; 343 brigs; 3850 barges; 7681 schooners; 1043 steamboats; 5200 sloops; and 8190 boats; making together 27,555 vessels, and yet, the petitioners add:

"From the Breakwater, at the mouth of the Delaware Bay, to the city of Philadelphia, a distance of 90 miles, there is not a single safe Harbor, where vessels can take shelter during storms, or when the navigation is partially obstructed by floating ice, thus jeopardizing many valuable lives, and a large amount of property."

The following is their statement in relation to the Coal Trade of Philadelphia, as a farther incentive for Congress to foster the interests of that city:

"The Coal trade of Philadelphia, a trade in which all those residing on the seaboard are interested, employs a greater tonnage and a larger number of men, than any other branch of our domestic trade, and forms an important nursery for seamen, who, in case of any sudden emergency would be ready to man our national vessels. To show the importance of this trade at the present period, there were cleared from the wharves of the Reading Railroad Company alone, in 1850, 759 vessels, carrying 1,675,114 tons of Coal to various places. If to this sum the quantity shipped from the Lehigh mines and from the Schuylkill Canal be added, some idea of the extent of this trade can be formed."

☞ AN "AMERICAN *Catholic*" has challenged Rev. Mr. Lord, the great Protestant Lecturer to a public discussion of the question, "Is Protestantism on the decline?" and proposes to sustain the affirmative.

☞ THE CHILDREN, killed by the melancholy accident in New York last week, were buried on Monday. Funeral processions were seen in Broadway almost all day long.

☞ A GRAND reception, both civic and military, is promised Kossuth in Baltimore.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

SOME DAYS ago we accidentally stumbled upon the following epigram—it is very clever. The reader has only to erase the name, substitute that of Miss ——, and send her a copy of the *Journal*—and the thing's "all did":

"Maria's like a clock they say,
Unconscious of her beauty;
She regulates the live long day,
Exact in every duty.
If this be true, such self command,
Such well directed powers,
Oh! may her little *minute* hand
Become a hand of *hours*!"

WE MUST apologise to our Oakhill friend—his verses were accidentally mislaid and not discovered, till too late for publication this week.

THE NEW YORK *Home Journal* will commence a new series on the first of next January. This admirable paper is now widely circulated over the whole country—it is in the fullest sense of the word a *family* newspaper—such an one as every parent welcomes to his fireside, as a pleasant and useful visiter. The proprietors propose to introduce a new feature next year, under the head of "Mems for Gossip"—a sort of all-the-world tea-table talk, and nobody, we are sure, is better able to get up and sustain this original newspaper idea than Willis. We shall publish their prospectus next week. Terms $2 a year—Morris & Willis, Editors, 107 Fulton St., New York.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Concert*.—Mons. KOPRITZ, a celebrated Flutist, will give a Concert at Foster's Hall this Evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. Mr Getz, Editor of the Reading *Gazette*, in a flattering letter of introduction, remarks,—"Mr. KOPRITZ gave two Concerts in this city, with much success, and I doubt not the music-loving citizens of Pottsville will find him worthy of their liberal patronage."

Several gentlemen in town, we understand, who have previously heard Mr KOPRITZ, speak of his performance in the most enthusiastic terms of commendation. He is represented as decidedly the best Flutist in the United States.

Besides his solo performances, he will be assisted by Mr. MAYR, a celebrated Violinist. The gentlemen of the Pottsville Quartette Club, who have delighted our citizens upon one or two previous occasions, have volunteered their services to vary the exercises of the evening. Those who love good music should not let this opportunity pass unimproved.

☞ *Bachelors' Sociables*.—This is the name adopted by the gentlemen of Pottsville for a series of Cotillion Parties, about to be given under their direction this winter—the first to be held at the Town Hall, next Tuesday Evening, three others to follow at an interval of three weeks each. The plan is an excellent one—A list of subscribers is procured before-hand, so that the funds can be properly proportioned to meet the expenses, besides having the advantage of knowing who may be expected to attend. The managers propose to have them conducted in admirable style—good music, and a table of refreshments included.

Those who have not subscribed, had better see to it before next Tuesday, as the "Sociables" are sure to be the attraction of the season.

☞ *Literary Society*.—Mr. John Warner lectured last Wednesday evening. His essay was a lengthy and labored production.

After the usual exercises, a Business meeting was held and officers elected for the ensuing term of two months. The following gentlemen were respectively chosen:—JOHN WARNER, President; WM B WELLS, Vice President; C LITTLE, Secretary; DR A HEGLE, Treasurer.

There was also an interesting discussion about the best manner of disposing of delinquent members hereafter. To "toe the mark" or "walk the plank" seem now to be the only alternatives.

☞ *Bum notes*, in another column, it will be seen the Schuylkill County Normal School will meet in this place on Monday, Dec. 29th. The session will continue two days. Due notice will be given of the place of holding the meeting and the order of exercises. The friends of Education throughout the county are requested to attend and otherwise interest themselves in the advancement of the object of this desirable Institution.

☞ *Mr. Lee A. Walker*, of Philadelphia, have just published the "Swatara Waltz" composed for the piano, by Prof GANZ, of this place—We have been several times delighted with its performance, and a number of musical friends, who are considered *no fast* in such matters, pronounce it a little gem. BAYNAN has a few copies for sale—call early, if you wish to be supplied.

☞ *The "Democratic" Ball* came off at the Town Hall last Wednesday evening. We don't know much about it, and what little we do know is not very complimentary to the boasted "harmony" of the party. We therefore, leave our up town neighbors to give their own version of the affair.

☞ *Snow fell here* on Tuesday and Tuesday night to the depth of 4 to 6 inches. The Sleighing was very good on Wednesday and partially so on Thursday. Being the first of the season it was not suffered to spoil for want of use. The weather will produce a full supply of snow during the season.

☞ *The Members* of our Literary Society will thank the correspondent of the Miners-ville *Bulletin*, for the "rasping" he gave the delinquent members in the last number of that paper.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN AFFAIRS.

☞ *Complimentary*.—The Editor of the Schuylkill Haven *Map* says he recently listened to an "eloquent" sermon preached in that place by the Rev Mr MAUZY, of Pottsville, and adds, "The Reverend gentleman delighted the whole audience, and none returned home regretting their attendance. Mr M was formerly stationed at this place and enjoyed the respect of the entire community."

☞ *Military Ball*.—The National Light Infantry have announced that they will give a ball at Taylor's Hotel, on the 12th of December. Mr S has an excellent room. It will be remembered that James R Levan, Esq., the owner has raised the large building two stories higher, and the Ball Room occupies the whole of the fourth story—(Mr L. has added a great improvement to the town). There will be a fine time at the ball, no doubt, and those who are fond of dancing, would do well to attend.—*Map*.

☞ *Free Schools*.—The *Map* says the Common Schools of that place recently opened, under very flattering auspices. They are now under the superintendence of Rev Frederick S Jewell, Principal, assisted in his duties by Mrs. Long, Miss Wilson, Miss Gunn, Mr Porter and Mr Long.

☞ *St Paul's Church*, of Schuylkill Haven, Lutheran and German Reformed, will be consecrated on Christmas. It is said to be a fine looking building.

☞ *The Methodists*, of Schuylkill Haven, are now holding a protracted meeting. A number of the best ministers of the Church are in attendance.

ONE OF THE RESULTS

The following is a minature picture of the condition of things in Clarion county, under the beneficial influence of the British Tariff of 1846, and judging from the way in which the people there voted the Locofoco ticket at the late election, we suppose they are very much pleased with it:

"The last Clarion paper has the Sheriff's advertisement for sale at the Court house of that borough, on Monday, December 1st, of one furnace, including a Grist Mill, Blacksmith's and Carpenter's shops, and ten dwelling houses with four tracts of farm land. One other Furnace with fifteen dwellings, shops, and stores, and five more tracts of farm land attached and under improvement. One other Furnace, with dwellings, Mills, shops, stores, &c., with five tracts or farms of improved land. One other Furnace, Grist Mill, dwellings and outhouses, with three tracts of land attached—being improved farms. One other Furnace with usual necessary buildings—dwellings, shops, stores, &c., with a tract of land. At same time and place, various other lands and town lots. They have, however, this one satisfaction, that the agony—if noticeasing is not increasing much. They sold six Furnaces last Court—and have six to sell this Court. They will doubtless sell cheap, and that will be good for somebody."

☞ FIFTEEN persons were drowned by the sinking of a canal boat some miles above Portsmouth, Va., during a storm on Thursday of last week. They were all from Temperanceville, in this State.

☞ THE Cambria sailed from Boston for Europe on Wednesday with a half million in specie.

BISHOP HUGHES' ADDRESS.

At a meeting, held in New York last week, to further the design of erecting a Roman Catholic University in Ireland, Archbishop, now Cardinal, Hughes acted a conspicuous part. We append his resolution and speech on that occasion for general information, as his sentiments are likely to create much discussion between the advocates of Protestantism, and Catholic believers in this country:

The most Rev. Dr. HUGHES, Archbishop of the Diocese of New York, then offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That to the deep harmony of unanimous feelings which the late penal enactments of the British Parliament have produced among the bishops, the clergy, and Catholic people of England, Ireland and Scotland, and the founding of an Irish Catholic University at the time, we recognise a sign of hope, and pledge that the Celtic race in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland will be as lasting, as indestructible, as the empire itself, under which they live, whilst we have a higher pledge that the Catholic religion will survive even that catastrophe, happen when it will.

The Archbishop then spoke as follows in support of the resolution:—It may be anticipated by some, from the tenor of the resolution just read, that I am about to launch into a philippic against the government and people of Great Britain. This however, is not my intention. It is, indeed, difficult for a man to divest himself of the feelings which would be natural when he looks back to the land of his nativity, and the oppression which has afflicted that land on account of the religion which is still its consolation. I do not say I am devoid of this natural feeling. At the same time it is the duty, and still more the duty of one in my position, to divest himself of every uncharitable sentiment, even towards those from whom he has received the most injury. Hence, therefore, if sometimes the gushing feeling prompts resentment, we have at least, as a resource, to turn it from individuals to abstractions, and if we hate England, not to hate Englishmen as such, but to hate what we may call the abstraction of the nation in its corporate capacity—something that it is not a crime to hate. (Applause.) Neither would I hold the living generation in the high places of British power accountable for the crimes committed by their dead ancestors. Neither would I expect of them to be able to remedy all the evils of a long course of perverse legislation, but I would expect of them, in their day and generation, and according to the measure of their capacity to be just in their legislation, and to be equitable to their administration of the laws. And it is because these are not so, that I hold the present government of that country guilty not of the crimes of their ancestors, but of their own, and they are enough for their account billty before another tribunal. (Applause.) It is impossible for any one to be familiar with the tone of the English press, and especially within the last few years—the calculations of the gradual disappearance of the Celtic race, and the almost savage joy with which they look for their extinction—without feeling the blood of humanity roused into a more rabid current through the heart. Take up the *Times*, and the papers that imitate its tone, and you will see in every column, conceived in the most insolent style of English, in grammar and in rhetoric, blasphemy against the providence of God himself. They distinguish the empire into two great classes—the Anglo-Saxon and the Celtic, and although they have no very clear ideas of the origin or identity of either, yet, if you happen to belong to the despised race, it is quite probable you will be put down as a Celt. (Applause.) If, on the other hand, you are a man capable of entering into some desperate villany—the stealing of provinces in India, or elsewhere—and you proceed in such enterprises, and are successful, then you are entitled to rank as an Anglo-Saxon. (Laughter.) And if, as one of the results of bad government, famine should depopulate the land, as it has done in Ireland, they will whose a little over it, and say it is the providence of God—that it is a great calamity, to be sure, but that on the whole, this melting away of the Celtic race, and opening of space and opportunity for the influx of the Anglo-Saxon, is rather to be rejoiced at than the contrary, although in itself it is lamentable. And if, in consequence of that bad government, landlords become depraved and heartless, and they come to the aid of famine, and turn out the inhabitants to perish by the way-side, or to emigrate to foreign lands, it is certainly a frightful thing to see the extinction of a whole people; but still, the lands are getting cleared and space is made for the new and finer occupancy of the Anglo-Saxon, while the good-for-nothing Celt will be turned to account when scattered from his kindred, and placed in a position to exert himself more than he did at home. I have said these writers have no clear conception of the Anglo-Saxon or Celtic races. The Celts, as far as we know, are the least homogeneous of the British Government in the British Islands. In England you find them—in the mountains of Wales you find them. They are everywhere, in Scotland they are in the highlands and in Ireland—although even there they are not unmixed—in the good old Celtic Catholic province of Connaught—But in truth, it would be absurd to pretend to trace a line of races among the British people, and, although it may seem foreign to the topic before us, the resolution I proposed notwithstanding, renders it necessary I should dissipate some of the false impressions made by such papers as the *Times* on this subject of races. The whole theory is founded in fallacy, and, although the feeble voice of one individual is impotent when it is arrayed against a power which lies by steam, and which, by one single puff—no, but many puffs—from its iron throat, can send out in a morning forty thousand disbelieved, for no one connected with it has a conscience—the press has no conscience—the gentlemen present turning to the reporters, will understand me. (Laughter.) At the same time, the press will repeat what I say whatever may be its worth. I say it is the most difficult thing in the world by any direct line to find the Anglo-Saxon race. Permit me to tell you why. The first knowledge of English history we have is of the Island being invaded by the Romans, who kept possession until their soldiers were wanted in other parts. Next the Picts, the Scots—the men from North Britain, were driven back by the Romans, and that gave room and being unable to defend themselves, they called on the Saxon to help them. The Saxons finding it profitable, changed their position, and took possession of the Island. Next came the Angles, and hence they call themselves Anglo-Saxons. (Laughter.) But they could not defend themselves. The Danes then came, in a few ships, and conquered them both, and now they are Danish Anglo-Saxon Britons. (Great laughter.) And what next? I inquire of history, which opens to me as it is to the *Times*, and I come to the battle field of Hastings, where the French, with sixty thousand men, whipped the Anglo-Saxons, and conquered and subjugated them. What became of their Anglo-Saxonism? (Great laughter.) I will tell you. The French put a yoke on their neck, and a bit in their mouth, and a saddle on their back, and the French, not in their own persons, but in their descendants, the Normans, were the true conquerors of England. (The Normans mounted the saddle, and spurred the animal, and impelled it onward, according to the present interest.) Where, then, do you find Anglo-Saxonism? In the workshops of England, in the mines, among the wiggoners, among the knife grinders of Sheffield, who certainly are very good to man the navy, and fill the ranks of the army. But the governing power is Norman-French—not English, or Anglo-Saxon either. I am perfectly aware that the French dynasty does not continue. It has been changed by England being a constitutional monarchy—it held power in the three great departments of government, the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary. They held all, and the executive power for they have the appointment of generals and commanders, and other dignitaries, and if the nation is great—and great it is—I deny it in the face of all the newspapers, that it is owing to Anglo-Saxon energy or enterprise. (Applause.) As long as it was Anglo-Saxon, it was conquered by one people after another; in fact it seemed as if any nation could conquer it. (Great laughter.) So much for the Anglo-Saxon. And here I can't help alluding to the ignorant praise which has been showered on that race, on occasions that have attracted the eyes of the world. We all know that the distinguished Hungarian, who had been the poet of insurrection in Europe, the moment he was liberated from prison, and landed in England, became the preacher of submission—became the eulogist of the Anglo-Saxons—and, like the vestal of France, man bit the north of Ireland, he must have a fling at Jesuitism and the Pope. (Hisses.) Anglo-Saxonism was the theme of his eulogy. He, the man who forgot the advocates of his own principles—the man who was present in the first hour of his freedom to those who risked their lives in the cause—that man forgot everything but the English, who crushed the same principles in their own dominions. It was not in good taste to blaspheme the knowledge of mankind, when he called the country of the oppressors of Ireland a paradise, forsooth. Oh, it was exceedingly gratifying to John Bull, as in the indulgence of his self-complacency, one layer after another of this Hungarian Blarney was laid upon him. He felt so soft and comfortable, that he never dreamt there was anything but truth in it.—(Laughter.) He never thought, while he enjoyed this soft composition, the Hungarian understood it to be an operation only preliminary to a slave.—(Great laughter.) Smith O'Brien was as true a man as ever Kossuth was, and Thomas Meagher was as eloquent; and these men are forgotten.—The man who risked his fortune for principles, for which they risked theirs, turns round to bespatter their tyrants with praise. However, he has had his fling at the Pope and Jesuitism, and his praises for the Anglo-Saxons. We pass then, from this subject to another. And it is this—that at the present moment there is no such thing as Anglo-Saxonism; and if there were, it would be a cruel use of its power to anticipate with joy, the melting away of a large portion of the inhabitants of the British islands. But there is a reason for it—When the press speaks of the Celts, it means the Catholic portion of that race, and it actually gloats over the prospect of seeing them driven away, until Ireland shall be as desolate of inhabitants as the hunting ground of the Western Indian. They contemplate with pleasure any providence of God that may drive the people away. But the people, Celts though they may be, I trust, will be as indestructible as the government which ignores their rights. I need not say, in regard to the gentleman whom I have named, that, had he made use of the knowledge which he possesses—for he is a learned man—he would have known that the very municipal rights, and the very things he praised in the British constitution, were of Catholic origin; and that nothing had been added to them since. They were the work of Alfred the Great, the Catholic monarch, who was educated in an Irish university.—He would have known that the common law trial by jury, and all the elements of British and American freedom, (for they are of the same origin,) originated with Edward the Confessor, and he would have known, and did know, that when the British Barons, with a priest at their head, wrung from the pusillanimous John what is called the Magna Charta, they gained nothing new, but only got back the Catholic liberty which the nation enjoyed under Edward the Confessor. If they are distinguished for learning, it is because they took from the Catholics those universities whose love of science covered the whole of Europe. He would have known all these things, and would have been silent if he was disposed to be just. The Catholic religion has done every thing for education. If you strike from Europe the colleges and universities founded by Catholics, you will leave the face of Europe a desert; you would scarcely find schools worth naming; showing sufficiently, that if Ireland has not the means of education, there is a reason for it, and a reason that reflects no credit on former governments of England, nor on the present. Samson's strength was in his hair; the strength of the Catholic church was in its property, and for that reason its property was taken from it in one fell swoop. All was taken from it; and after the property was thus taken and it was without means, in came the Legislature to adopt their next policy, which was to put out the eyes of its victims—to deprive them of knowledge—to bring them down until they should be brutalized, and have no tradition or memory of the injustice of which they were the victims. Was it not felony for the Church to teach and instruct Catholics?—was it not a felony for a Catholic to go abroad to be educated?—was it not felony for him to return?—were not these the laws of Great Britain towards Ireland for generations? And it is the providence of God and the strong power of divine faith which prevented that covenant from being successful. They only aimed, they did not destroy, the vision of those to whom they denied light. They treated the Catholics as a besieged city, and cut off the fountain of knowledge from them; and yet, by the sustaining influence of the faith, there was no lack of teachers. Young men, prompt to devote themselves to the propagation of the faith, went abroad, studied in foreign colleges, and came home educated, to put themselves under the sentence which sent them to the gallows for no other crime. This was the case, and when all the means of education were taken from them, you behold Dr. Allen, of Oriel college, driven from his own country, and received in great triumph in other places. By him the College of Douay was founded, with a very small beginning, on which the hopes of Ireland were at last placed. The first encouragement was an appropriation by Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, the same who reformed the calendar for the Anglo-Saxons and the rest of the nations. (Cheers.) The Pope gave to Dr. Allen one hundred crowns yearly, as an endowment, and from that small beginning it continued to flourish and increase until it became capable of educating any number of scholars. But not at Douay alone, but at Rheims, Rouen, Valladolid, and in southern Belgium and France, colleges sprung up in which men qualified themselves to be hung, when they came home priests and scholars. In this way notwithstanding all the disadvantages, education was kept up to a certain extent. Undoubtedly the effects of ignorance were stamped on the Irish people, for without education elevation is almost impossible. No doubt they were degraded a many years, but not withstanding that, the love of security became a passion with the Irish people. As proof of this, I will say that no nation in the world ever exhibited the same delicacy for education as the Irish exhibited in those days in its attention to poor scholars, a character the peculiar to that country. Let any one read the popular story of the Irish, the "Poor Scholar," and he will find that the "Poor Scholar" was the adopted child of every family, for no other reason but that he loved the learning—This was in spite of police and laws. The same opposition gave rise to the despised hedge schools, showing that in spite of all legislation of a corrupt government, they could not extinguish the thirst for knowledge in Ireland; and if that be the case, up to to the present time, and if the prosecutions were thrown away, and if they were obliged over and over to struggle to accomplish what they could not, I do believe there is reason to warrant the hope that, in commencing the University at this time, we behold a sign that, as long as the British government lasts, there will be no destruction of either the Celtic race or Catholic religion. (Applause.) I say at this time, because there is something peculiar in the time. If might be asked if education is required, why did not the bishops take steps fifty years ago? or why should they not allow the colleges which the government at last provided—why not allow them some chance?—why not begin before? I say there is something connnected with this time. The country is after passing through a famine—the country is desolated by disease consequent upon famine—the country is reduced to the lowest point, and it is precisely at that point that she should be made to see the work of God. There is something more in this than ordinary. It was suggested by the Holy Father. The British government employed every means in their power to obtain his approval of their plan—at one time by threats and at another by the offer of great advantages. And it was precisely the moment when by British intrigue and treachery the Holy Father was an exile, which was selected to obtain a favorable answer in approval of the Queen's colleges; showing that the Pope was not guided by the wisdom of human governments—that was the moment when, in his exile, and his fortunes, so far as they were connected with the church, were endangered, he said, as John the Baptist said to Herod, "It is not allowable" (Loud applause, which lasted to some time.) But then, on the other hand, that not being allowable, what was to be done?—The Holy Father said the bishops must try to establish Catholic universities in the style of those in Louvaine, in Germany. Notwithstanding, therefore, the London *Times* and its anticipated annihilation of the Irish race, I anticipated from his circumstance that Ireland is not dead. "The maiden is not dead, but sleepeth," and is now awake to consciousness, new vitality and energy will prompt her to accomplish great influence in the world. The first movement will be the Irish Catholic University, from which, as in former times, great and learned men will go forth from their cloisters to spread the light of science over the North and the South, over the Eastward the West. (Applause.) I anticipate no such consequences as that press has predicted, and I say once for all, that in my humble opinion, if the government would attend to their own business, by their own specific duties, and discharge them fully and honestly, they would have enough to do without turning school-master. Society is so constituted that government is a separate department. The family is sovereign as much as the government, and so I might say of the school, because, if the government undertakes education, it steps in at the second stage of family responsibility. It assumes things contrary to nature—that the parents to whom God has given such an instinct of affection are incapable of providing the interests of their children, and that government, forsooth, must come in and take care of them. Such nonsense is this derived? It is surprising to me how it is considered an evidence of liberty. It commenced in despotic Prussia, with a sovereign who thought he could manipulate society as he pleased—King William of Prussia. What was the object of that sovereign? It was to mould the rising generation into conformity with his dynasty and his family. Thence it found its way to France, and was found most potent to accomplish the purposes of despotism. From such a theory I augur no good. I have studied long I have battled against it for the good of my country and the good of my fellow-citizens. If time permitted, I could show many signs of its workings lately, which are by no means favorable. I agree with the gentleman who preceded me. I would not force any man any principle of education which he was not willing to accept. I have no idea of that; but I say, in the present situation of the world, the man must be short sighted who does not see the evils of godless popular education. I will call attention to a fact which I consider recent, and, withal, novel. It is, that among the Protestant clergy of this city, but a few days ago, an agreement was made, that since the people would not go to church, they would bring the church to the people. (Much laughter.) Churches they have in abundance. In their churches there is no want of room. It is not for the want of churches, nor the want of church room, that they go into the streets to preach, but it is for the want of people.—(Continued laughter.) The explanation is, as they say, that for fifteen or twenty years past the Holy Spirit has not visited the churches. (Renewed laughter.) Perhaps, when they said this, it did not occur to them that, if the Divine Spirit has not visited their churches, the common schools have, and the consequence is, their churches are thinned, and they must go after the people where they can find them. This is one of the results of the effects on the Protestant Church. I trust, with the blessing of God, we will endeavor to keep clear of it. We have not succeeded entirely, but we know very well it is an unnatural connect on for the State to step in between parent and the church, and undertake to educate the rising generation, except it be in conformity with the feelings of those whom God and nature intended as their legitimate guardians. If it were possible to institute schools on the principle of State appropriation for every denomination, but with certain universal enactments, it would be much better; for there is little to be hoped for a nation that is destitute of the principles on which moral conduct is founded. There is a sagacity in the Catholic mind, of which the wisest statesman that ever occupied the woolsack never had any conception; for the Catholic church finds her mission to take charge of interests that will be for all time—not running away with fine ideas, but going surely and slowly, but infallibly, towards the great end for which God appointed her. Hence the church does sometimes what is called foolish; but notwithstanding this, so long as the Pope is its head, time will sweep them into oblivion, and when all are gone, there will remain the wisdom of the fathers of the faith, and there will be the result of the aim of them and those associated with him in the great charge of souls. I look on the institution of the Irish Catholic University, at this time, and under such circumstances, as a sign and pledge that whatever may happen, neither the Celtic race nor the Catholic religion will be extinguished in the British empire. And although allusion has been made to the fall of that empire, which I don't wish to hasten, for I am cautioned not to wish the destruction of sinners, but rather that they may repent and be saved, but notwithstanding nations have fallen, and when England does fall, there will be enough of the Celtic race to sympathise over her calamity, and to commence again, under their holy religion, the reconstruction of society, to be regulated by better principles of justice, truth, and honor, than the present one.

☞ THOSE POOR Hungarians! How they do scramble and bang them about! They must find it infinitely worse than the Turkish imprisonment; that at least was quiet. Last night the inevitable Breakyourneksy and the whole party were arrested by his Honor, the Mayor, and confined in his wife's splendid drawing-rooms until midnight, being meanwhile stuffed to repletion with boned turkey (forgetting that Turkey had nearly boned them,) champagne that made them forget their campaigns, and oysters that compensated them for the oppression of Oysters. These outrages upon innocent and unoffending foreigners are disgraceful, and ought to be put a stop to.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

—A correspondent writing from Frederick, Maryland, says that a fearful hurricane passed over that section of the country on Sunday last, carrying away fences, trees, and buildings. It is supposed that over twenty thousand panels of fences were destroyed.

Foreign Items.

☞ *Despotic Alliance against the Press.*—A letter from Munich, of the 30th ult., announces that the Bavarian government has published a convention concluded between Bavaria, France, Russia, the Roman States, and several of the petty German States, establishing reciprocity as regards the operation of the clauses of the laws on the press, destined to repress offences against the chiefs of the government, and the diplomatic agents of such States.

☞ *At a late* anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Bishop of Chasel said, "I do believe I do not overstate the fact, when I say that there have been ten thousand converts from the Church of Rome in Ireland. From a recent statement it appears that, at the present time, the Roman Catholics in that country out-number the Protestants by 500,000.

☞ *Poland.*—A letter from the frontiers of Poland states;—"In the night, from the 29th to the 30th of October, that terrible visitation, the Branka, (conscription) passed over the whole Kingdom. It sweeps into the ranks of the Russian army the strength of the youth of Poland."

☞ *A Republic for Hungary.*—In concluding his speech to the working classes of London, Kossuth gave a short history of the Hungarian struggle and declared that the nation wished a republic, founded on rule and law, like that of the United States.

☞ *Semmering Locomotive.*—The prize offered by the Austrian government for the locomotive best adapted to ascend steep declivites, has been gained by Mr. Maffey, a manufacturer of Munich.

☞ *It seems* that Mr. THRASHER narrowly escaped the garrote. Three of the Judges were in favor of thus disposing of him; two voted against it, and the President having two votes, cast them in his favor.

☞ *The Eco d'Italia* announces that the Austrian and Papal Governments have conceived, and are about to execute a plan for the forcible annexation of the Republic of San Marino to the States of the Church.

☞ *In the* Holy Land, according to the testimony of the Rev. F. C. Ewald, there are only about 12,000 Jews. Three hundred converted Jews are now engaged in different parts of the world in preaching Jesus Christ.

☞ *The Seven Day Baptists* have recently opened a Chapel for public worship, at Shanghai, China. Service is held there on Saturday, the old Jewish Sabbath.

☞ *The Bank* of England has over fifteen millions pounds sterling of gold in her vaults, showing an increase.

STATISTICAL FACTS AND FIGURES.

The Union.—In 1790 the Union consisted of seventeen States, with a population of 4,929,827 and 451,424 square miles, or nine persons to a square mile. In 1800 there were twenty States, with a population of 5,305,040, and an area of 572,024 square miles, or eight persons to a square mile. In 1810 there were twenty-four States, with a population 7,234,414, and an area of 782,514, or nine persons to a square mile. In 1820 there were twenty-seven States, with a population of 8,738,191, and an area of 849,314 square miles, or ten persons to a square mile. In 1830 there were twenty-seven States, with a population of 12,866,020, and an area of 949,314 square miles, or thirteen persons to a square mile. In 1840 there were twenty-nine States, with a population of 17,068,666, and an area of 1,173,314 square miles, or fourteen persons to a square mile. We have now thirty one States, containing a population (by estimate) of 21,687,000, and an area of 1,913,125 square miles or twelve persons to the square mile.

The Press.—The number of newspapers published in the United States annually is estimated at 412,880,000, being equal to 163 copies per year for every man, woman and child. While in the British Empire only one is published for every 2000 of the inhabitants: in Belgium, one to every 25,000; in Persia, one to every 20,186; in Russia, only three copies to every 1,000,000.

Cotton Mills in the United States.—It is estimated that the annual products of all the cotton mills in the United States is 250,000,000, and the consumption of cotton 600,000 bales; 100,000 bales of which are consumed south of the Potomac and in the Western States. The value of this amount of cotton when manufactured is supposed to be upwards of $67,000,000.

British Manufactures.—The increase of manufacturing industry in Great Britain in sixty years is shown by the following table of the raw materials used in that kingdom:

	In 1790.	In 1849.
Wool, lbs.	3,245,352	76,756,183
Silk,	1,253,445	6,881,861
Hemp,	592,306	1,061,273
Flax,	257,222	1,806,786
Cotton,	30,574,378	758,841,660

Tonnage of Great Britain and the United States.—The commercial tonnage of England is 3,130,000 tons, That of the United States in 1850 was—foreign trade, 1,585,711 tons; coasting trade, 1,797,822 tons; fishing, 151,918 tons; whale fisheries, 146,016 tons. Total—3,681,469 tons.

HOW TO GET SLEEP.

How to get sleep is to many persons a matter of high importance. Nervous persons, who are troubled with wakefulness and excitability, usually have a strong tendency of blood on the brain, with cold extremities. The pressure of the blood on the brain keeps it in a stimulated or wakeful state, and the pulsations in the head are often painful. Let such rise and chafe the body and extremities with a brush or towel, or rub smartly with the hands, to promote circulation, and withdraw the excessive amount of blood from the brain, and they will fall asleep in a few moments. A cold bath, or a sponge bath and rubbing, or a good run, or a rapid walk in the open air, or going up or down stairs a few times just before retiring, will aid in equalizing circulation, and promoting sleep. These rules are simple and easy of application in castle or cabin, and may minister to the comfort of thousands who would freely expend money for an anodyne to promote "Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

SALT IN COAL REGIONS.

It has long been the opinion of the most intelligent mining engineers, who have examined the coal region of Allegheny county, Md., that salt might be obtained by boring. The Cumberland *Miners' Journal* says:

"It is a well known fact that large quantities of salt are obtained from the New Castle coal-field of England, and from the coal-field of the Kanawha in Western Virginia. To strengthen the idea that salt will ultimately be found in the Cumberland region—perhaps somewhere about the mouth of Savage river—we will state that during the last war with Great Britain, there were extensive borings for salt at Paddytown, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, and that after reaching a depth of 600 feet, the supply of salt water was abundant, from which large quantities of this article were manufactured. Why the borings were abandoned we have never been able to learn."

THE CAPITOL.

The Washington *News* gives the following account of the improvements in the interior of the Capitol:

"The Representative Hall has been fitted up with a great deal of taste, and is now ready for the reception of its members. The Senate Chamber will be ready in a few days. A new carpet, of beautiful design, has been placed upon the floor of the chamber, and everything will be in good order. The Rotunda has been improved by the introduction of gas. There are eight brackets, containing each twenty burners, making in all one hundred and sixty. They were lighted on Tuesday evening, and their brilliancy exceeded anything before witnessed in the Rotunda. The effect on the paintings was very beautiful. We learn that handsome bronzed spittoons have been ordered, to replace the old and unsightly wooden boxes heretofore used."

ALL MEDICINES should be prepared by a Physician. Dr. J. S. ROSE'S Celebrated Family Medicines, prepared by himself, at his Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. J. S. Rose is an honorary member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, and graduated, in 1840, from the University of Pennsylvania, under the guidance of the truly eminent Professors, Physick, Chapman, Gibson, Coxe, James, and Hare—names celebrated for Medical science—and having had daily intercourse and consultation with those distinguished physicians, respecting diseases of all kinds, and the proper remedies therefor, and being solicited by thousands of his patients to put up his preparations, he now offers to the public, as the results of his experience for the past thirty years, the following Valuable Family Medicines, each one suited to a specific disease:

Expectorant or Cough Syrup, for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all lung diseases. It cures Consumption when taken in time. In 50 cents and $1 bottles.

Alterative or Blood Purifyer, for Scrofula, Old Eruptions, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or a Constitution impaired by the use of Mercury. $1 per bottle.

Carminative Balsam, for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Bowel Complaints, and Dysentery. 25 cents.

Vermifuge or Worm-Killer, a safe, sure, and reliable