Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 4.

B. BANNAN, Editor and Proprietor:
C. LITTLE, Associate Editor.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The policy of the in-coming administration, on the 4th of March next, is now subject matter for anxious speculation by both parties. The Democratic Baltimore platform is supposed to embody the dominant principles of the party, and hence to foreshadow, in the main, the official course of President PIERCE. The New-York *Herald*, one of his most ardent supporters in the late campaign, assumes to predict what will be done, on his taking possession of the White House, as follows:

The duties of the home administration of the government consist of two great divisions: first, the distribution of "the loaves and fishes;" and, secondly, the system of legislative measures pursued in Congress. In both branches, but especially in regard to the division of the spoils, there is much anxiety and some alarm; and there will be a vast amount of rivalry, contention, wrangling, vexation, and disappointment.

There are from twenty to twenty-five thousand offices, of all kinds, under the control of the President, ranging from two and three hundred dollars a year to eight or ten thousand, that are considered worth having. Applications will doubtless be made as soon as wanted for every one of these; and for those which range from a thousand a year and upwards, the pressure may be estimated with certainty in the exact ratio of the hungriness of the unterrified Democracy. After an absolute fast, or an almost total exclusion even from the droppings of the treasury table, nothing but a terrific rush can be expected when the table is replenished and the half-famished outsiders are invited to walk in and take their seats according to their tickets. Some bitter enemy of John Randolph, on one occasion, summed up his personal appearance in the following pointed and graphic couplet:

"The fiend is lean, and long, and lank,
And moves upon a spindle shank"—

which is pretty much at this time, from their hard fast, the physical condition of the invincible Democracy, never so completely invincible as with empty stomachs and an abundance of provisions in the enemy's camp. And this state of hankiness justifies no other presumption than this: that when the camp is captured, the provender will be appropriated without remorse, and as fast as possible.

The *Herald*, then, predicts a thorough change among the office-holders, beginning the removals early, and promptly following them up, till the Taylor and Fillmore Whigs are effectually weeded from the political patch. It intimates that the President might incline to a different course; but thinks the force of the outside pressure irresistible—the case of General Taylor is cited as confirmatory of this opinion. Nothing, therefore, but a "clean sweep" is to be expected, from Alpha to Omega—"from the Collector of the Port of New-York to the Deputy Postmaster at Kalamazoo." So the Whigs may take warning in time and stand from under.

As to the legislative measures of the administration, relating to the domestic affairs of the country, the *Herald* thinks the Democratic platform is fully exponential—it continues:

We have every reason to believe that General Pierce, from every consideration of inclination, principle and duty, will adhere to the party platform.—We may then very safely predict that the tariff of 1846, which has worked so well, will be permitted to remain substantially as it is, unless the progressive doctrines of free trade should imperiously demand some mitigation of those duties which operate more to the protection of a few monopolies than the replenishment of the treasury. We may take it for granted that there will be no extravagant appropriations made for rivers and harbors, as the antecedents of Gen. Peirce all have a decided leaning to a rigid construction of the constitution upon those things. The sub-treasury will, of course, remain untouched, the living law of the land. The Compromise measures will be enforced, including particularly the Fugitive Slave Law. This was a most prominent issue, and the most important, in the late election. We may expect, too, the adoption of some general system of reduction and graduation of the prices of the public lands, unless the Senate this winter should pass the bills already passed by the House, one for the grant of some 65,000,000 of acres, and their distribution among the several States, and one for the grant of the entire public demand to actual settlers in small farms. In the event of the passage of this last bill Gen. Pierce will be saved all further trouble in regard to the public lands; and they will also cease to be an object for railroad, canal, plank road, and other stockjobbing operations in the valley of the Mississippi. We must wait, upon the land questions, the action of the Senate upon the aforesaid important bills, and especially the Free Farm bill, before anything can be even conjectured in relation to the policy of the new administration upon the land question.

To sum up—we apprehend that the appointment policy of Gen. Pierce will be the policy of providing for his own party household to the exclusion of the Whigs. "The man that does not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel."—But we conclude that the work will not begin, beyond the cabinet and the diplomatic corps, till after the fourth of March next. We suppose, that in reference to the measures of the domestic policy of Gen. Pierce, they will be plain and simple as the Baltimore platform, which simply covers the great principles of retrenchment, reduction and Free Trade.

Here we have the whole thing in a nutshell, and from the source, and taking at the same time the *materiel* into consideration, we may presume upon its general correctness.

As to the foreign policy of the President elect, upon which the *Herald* is silent for the present, we may, judging from the signs of the times, predict with approximate certainty that international rights will occupy a large share of consideration, under the new administration; and we believe that in no other respect is the election of Mr. Pierce ominous for more evil to the country than in the change of foreign policy it will almost surely bring about. Depend upon it the words of Kossuth, in his speech at Albany—though wild and speculative as he frequently was—will be but too literally fulfilled,—"It is mathematically sure," said he on that occasion, "that it is the next administration during which the future of this great Republic, its security and its farther rising or its decline will be decided. It is not the slavery question nor the Compromise, nor any other internal question, highly important as it may be: but it is the question of foreign policy which you will have to decide." This doctrine of intervention has not been formally incorporated into the Democratic faith, but it evidently finds favor in the sight of "Young America," as exactly suiting its "progressive" notions, and we, morever, observe the *Pennsylvanian* and similar Democratic prints censuring the conservative wisdom of the present administration.

By way of conclusion, we may appropriately append an article from a late number of the London *Times*, which very correctly anticipates the policy, domestic and foreign, of the new administration, and at the same pays a deserved compliment to the official ability of President FILLMORE—it reads as follows:

As General Pierce is known to be favorable to low tariffs and liberty of trade, no doubt can be entertained that the period during which he may probably conduct the affairs of the United States will witness a vast and rapid extension of their own resources and of their relations with this country.—On the score of the international policy of the Government no apprehensions need be entertained; but we confess that we do not feel equal confidence in the foreign policy of the American Government, and it will require an unusual amount of firmness and prudence in the new President, whoever he may be, to resist the extreme pressure from without which seems ready to take the most extravagant and lawless enterprises under the sanction of popular omnipotence. The American people are, no doubt, all-powerful at home, but when they proceed to mix in the affairs of other countries, they must be content to recognize and obey those general laws which ought alike to control the excesses of despotism and of freedom.

Mr. FILLMORE is, perhaps, as useful a man as could be found to fill the Presidential Chair under such circumstances, for he has acted under a strong sense of responsibility, and he seems to share neither the passion nor the enthusiasm of his fellow-citizens. He has quietly, but practically, awaited the consequence of many of their most dangerous ebullitions, and, in spite of a vast deal of idle declamation, he has creditably adhered to the fundamental precepts of the founder of the Republic. A new President, elected at the very moment when the passion of conquest and aggrandizement seems to have possessed itself of the nation with increasing violence, will naturally find it more difficult to control these mischievous and unprincipled tendencies.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Between the last October and November Elections, we remember, several times, showing a large deficit in the Whig poll at the State Election and figuring up how much that vote would be increased in November, if the Whigs only came out. We do not now introduce the matter, by way of recrimination, but simply to show that our calculations were correct, and that the result of the contest as anticipated, was thwarted by the interference of other causes, than those considered in our reckoning.

The aggregate votes of the State in 1848, 1851 and 1852 were as follows:

	1848. President.	1851. Governor.	1852. Canal Com.	1852. Presid't
Dem.	172,186	186,499	171,551	190,534
Whig,	185,730	179,034	151,599	179,743
F. S.,	11,177		3,061	8,850
N. A.			8,099	1,148
Total,	369,093	364,533	334,310	359,285

Upon examination of these figures, it will be seen that a much larger vote was polled at the last Presidential contest than at any former period. It will also be observed that on the 2d of November, the Whigs polled 7,192 more votes than were polled on the second Tuesday of October for the Democratic Canal Commissioner, although said Commissioner was elected on that occasion by upwards of nineteen thousand majority; and further, that on the second Tuesday of October, the Whig vote was 151,599, whereas on the second of November, it was 179,743, thus exhibiting an increase of 28,144. In other words, upwards of 28,000 Whigs and Conservatives neglected to vote on the second Tuesday of October. The aggregate vote at the Presidential Election was 359,285, and the probability is, that if all who were entitled to the privilege had exercised the elective franchise, the aggregate would have reached 400,000.

NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.

It is expected that an effort will be made in the next Congress, to organize two new territories, Nebraska and Kansas. The former takes its name from the Indian title of the Platte river, which flows through its centre. It extends from the fortieth degree of North latitude to the forty-third, and from the Missouri river to the Rocky mountains, including an area of 180,000 square miles.—It already contains many white settlements. The soil is said to be rich and the country generally inviting. The Kansas territory is so called from the river of that name, flowing through it. It is bounded by the Great Platte river on the North, the Arkansas on the South, by the Western boundaries of Missouri, Iowa and Arkansas on the East, and the Rocky mountains on the West;—thus comprising within its limits much of the land claimed by the advocates of Nebraska. Whether or not the next Congress settles their boundaries and regularly organizes them as additional territories, certain it is the day is not far distant when they will be so admitted into the Union.

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.

The movements of the French people are now watched with eager anxiety over the whole world, and especially whatever relates to the history or fortunes of the Bonaparte family is invested with peculiar interest in public estimation, since the late accession of Napoleon III. He is still unmarried, and the conditions establishing the Empire require him, in case of his leaving no male heir, to choose his successor from the legitimate male children and descendants of his uncles, the brothers of Napoleon the Great. It, therefore, becomes interesting to reckon the chances of the lucky "cousin," by looking up the line of the family. The surviving members, tho' not numerous, nevertheless number more than the Bourbons. In the new work entitled "The Napoleon Dynasty; or, the History of the Bonaparte Family, by the Berkley Men," we find elaborate geneological statements, and a list of surviving members of the Bonaparte family, from which we make up the following:

"Joseph Bonaparte, the elder brother of Napoleon, had no son, but two daughters, one of whom married her cousin, Charles Lucien, Prince of Canino.

The surviving sons of Lucien, second brother of Napoleon, are:—

1. Charles Lucien, Prince of Canino, born at Paris, May 24, 1803. He was President of the Constituent Assembly of the Roman Republic in 1849. For a number of years he resided in this country, and is author of a great work on ornithology. In 1822 he married his cousin Charlotte, (daughter of Joseph Bonaparte,) by whom he has eight children—three sons and five daughters. The family reside in Italy.

2. Louis Lucien, son of Lucien, and brother of the Prince of Canino, was born January 4, 1813.

3. Pierre Napoleon, another son of Lucien, born September 12, 1815. He was member of the late National Assembly of the French Republic.

The sons of Charles Lucien, Prince of Canino, are—

1. Joseph Lucien, born February, 1824.
2. Lucien Louis, born November, 1828.
3. Napoleon Gregorie, born February, 1839.

Of the family of Louis, the third brother of Napoleon, the new Emperor, Louis Napoleon, is the only survivor.

Jerome, the only surviving brother of Napoleon I., and late President of the French Senate, is now sixty-eight years of age. He was born November 15, 1784. While an officer in the French navy, and on a visit to the United States, in December, 1803, he was married to Elizabeth Patterson, daughter of a wealthy merchant of Baltimore. This marriage was annulled by a decree of the Emperor Napoleon, in April, 1805. Their son by this marriage, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, was born in England in 1805 and now resides in Baltimore.—He inherited a large estate from his grandfather, Patterson, and married a Baltimore lady, by whom he has two sons, one of whom, Napoleon Jerome, lately graduated at West Point, is now a lieutenant in the U. S. army. These American Bonapartes, father and son, are gentlemen of modest deportment, and void of ambition on account of their family pretensions. But it would not be surprising if future events should call the young lieutenant to the other side of the Atlantic, to take his share in the rising fortunes of the family.

Since her divorce was proclaimed by the imperial government of France, and subsequently obtained by her from the Legislature of Maryland, Mr. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte's mother—Elizabeth Patterson—has lived an unmarried life, residing with her friends in Maryland, in the enjoyment of opulence and the society of a refined and intellectual circle.

Jerome, the elder, after the divorce married the daughter of the King of Wurtemburg, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. Of the former, one survives, namely, Napoleon Joseph, born at Trieste, September 9, 1822. He was a member of the late National Assembly of the French Republic.

The male heirs to the throne of France, after Louis Napoleon, it appears, therefore, from the foregoing, are:—

1. Charles Lucien, Prince of Canino, aged 49 years.
2. Louis Lucien, brother, aged 40 years.
3. Pierre Napoleon, do., aged 37 years.
4. Joseph Lucien, son of Charles Lucien, aged 28 years.
5. Lucien Louis, do., aged 24 years.
6. Napoleon Gregorie, do., aged 13 years.
7. Napoleon Joseph, son of Jerome, aged 30 yrs.

To the above may possibly be added the Baltimore Bonapartes, if Louis Napoleon and the French Senate should restore them to their rights, of which they were deprived, through their mother, by an unjust decree of the Emperor Napoleon."

AN IRON STEAMBOAT.

A trial of the new iron steamboat Richard Stockton, intended to ply upon the Delaware, was made on Tuesday and resulted very satisfactorily.

"This iron boat is the largest upon the Delaware, being 270 feet long, 39 feet beam, 10 feet hold, and draws only 4 feet 2 inches of water. The wheels are constructed upon an entirely new model, differing from any in use on vessels propelled by steam. Each one has a face of 10 feet, and 22 feet diameter. The bukets or paddles are made of cast iron, and dip perpendicularly into the water, by means of eccentrics, which, as far as has been tested, work with admirable precision and effect. The design of this wheel is to avoid the resistance produced in the ordinary wheel in striking diagonally into the water and lifting it up again, and thus increase the speed of the boat. The arms and every other part of the wheel are wrought iron, the entire weight of both being 110,834 pounds, or 55 tons, making 27½ tons for each wheel. This immense body of machinery revolves with the engine 35 times in a minute."

Editor's Table.

TO FARMERS.—The place of publication of the *Penna. Farm Journal* has been changed from Lancaster to West Chester. The work is now entirely under the editorial management of A. M. Spangler. It is deserving of a liberal patronage—every farmer in the State should subscribe, pay for and regularly read some such periodical, devoted exclusively to their interests, and we know of none superior, in real merit, to this. Every such subscriber and reader must become a better Farmer, by 50 per cent. than his neighbor who neglects his advantages—he will raise better crops and cattle, and more of them, and consequently make more money, besides acquiring a useful general acquaintance with the agricultural affairs of the whole country.

Agriculture is now becoming a science—it is not the mere manual or mechanical drudgery it was fifty or even twenty years ago; and every farmer who expects to keep pace with the spirit of the times and advance and elevate his branch of business, in common with all others, must regard it as progressive and be ready to lay hold of the latest developements of Science and Art, that tend to its promotion and the prosperity of those engaged in it—farmers must read more. PRICE of the *Farm Journal* a year $1,00—Subscriptions received at this office.

THE NOVEMBER No. of the *School Journal*, Lancaster, contains many excellent articles. Both the quantity and variety of its reading matter have been materially improved since the enlargement of the work—we commend it to public patronage.—PRICE $1. Mr. E. Schneider is the agent for this county.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Ho! the Bachelors.*—Their first "Sociable" comes off at the Town Hall next Tuesday Evening. The list of subscribers is well filled and upwards of two hundred invitations have been distributed—a large company is therefore, expected. Good music has been engaged, a table of refreshments will be set and everything provided that can contribute to the comfort and pleasure of those present. The old Hall is now being rejuvenized—a new coat of handsome paper now adorns its unsightly walls—and when once brilliantly lighted, according to the design of the Managers, it will quite astonish the natives. Tickets for the course or for a single evening can be had of Mr. J. P Sherwin, Treasurer for the Board of Managers, at his office, or at the Hall, on Tuesday Evening.

☞ *Literary Society.*—The Hall was again crowded on Wednesday Evening. The Lecture of Rev. Mr. PRIOR was listened to with the utmost attention—his subject was the "Immortality of the Soul." The debate on the annexation of Cuba was quite spirited and manifested a thorough acquaintance with the subject, on the part of the disputants. The discussion was the more interesting to the audience, from its practical character and the present very general excitement among the people everywhere, respecting the affairs of that Island.

☞ *Special Church Service.*—The young men of the Borough are specially invited to attend Divine service at the Episcopal Church to-morrow evening—see notice under proper head. For the benefit of strangers coming to this church, we are requested to state that there are Fifty-eight free pews—every third one, on the side aisles and every fourth on the middle. These can readily be distinguished by a brass tack driven into the head of the pew.

☞ *Borough Finances.*—A full official statement of the Financial affairs of the Borough will be found in another column; from which it appears that from the 20th of May 1851 to April 30th, 1852, the Borough Expenditures were $9,354; the entire indebtedness of the Borough, above its present available means is $8,737; from which, if the Real Estate and personal property owned by the Borough, be deducted to the amount of $6,000, it leaves only $2,737.

☞ *The Weather* during the week has been very pleasent—clear and only cold enough to brace the nerves. If the old sign holds good, which makes the first three days of a Season representative of the weather in the three months, respectively, December and January will be unusually pleasant winter months.

☞ *A Stated Meeting* of the Schuylkill Co. Female Bible Society will be held on Monday evening, December 6, 1852, at the First Methodist Church, in Second St., (Rev. Mr. Carrow's,) at 7 o'clock. An address will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Washburn.

☞ *Court* has continued in Session during the week—no cases, however, of general public interest have been tried.

THE POOR MAN.

The Hon. Edward Everett, in one of his beautiful speeches in Boston the other evening (at the dinner to Mr. Baring) argued in his felicitous style, that there could be no antagonism between capital and labor. The owner of capital, he said, in England or America, really reaps the smallest portion of the advantages which flow from its possession—he being but a kind of head bookkeeper or chief clerk to the business community. He may be as rich as Cræsus, but he can neither eat, drink nor wear more than one man's portion. Mr. Everett said he remembered hearing a jest made about Mr. Astor's property, which contained, he tho't, a great deal of meaning—a latent, practical philosophy. Some one was asked whether he would be willing to take care of all Mr. Astor's property—eight or ten millions of dollars, merely for his board and clothing.—"No," was the indignant answer; "do you think me a fool?" "Well," rejoined the other, that is all Mr. Astor himself gets for taking care of it; he's *found* and that's all. The houses, the warehouses, the ships, the farms which he counts by the hundreds and is obliged to take care of, are for the accommodation of others. "But then he has the income, the rents of all this mighty property, five or six hundred thousand dollars per annum." "Yes," but he can do nothing with his income but build more houses, and warehouses and ships, or loan more money on mortgages for the convenience of others. He's *found*, and you can make nothing else out of it."—*Exchange Paper.*

☞ VICISSITUDES IN THE IRON TRADE.—The price of iron having advanced considerably, some men of far-seeing vision have made fortunes, whilst others have lost largely. The two items following exhibit this result very forcibly:

"It is stated that the Illinois Railroad has saved two millions of dollars in the price of its rails, through the contracts made by Mr. David Weal."

"The rise in iron rails, it is said, will cause many contractors to be utterly ruined. The contractors of the Cincinnati and St. Louis road lose $80,000 by the rise in rails since their contract was made."

☞ YOUNG AMERICANISM.—The Locofocos of Muscatine, Iowa, have had a grand jollification over their success. Among their regular toasts we find the following Fillibustersism:

Cuba, the lovely Queen of the Antilles: The pear is ripe and ready to be plucked. Let the United States omit no fair, legal and honorable effort to gather the fruit, and emancipate her from despotism and misrule.

☞ OUR LADIES generally, we are pleased to notice, are adopting high-topped boots for wintry, disagreeable weather. Consumption, now, will have to "come down a peg or two."—*Phila. Sun.*

That's the fashion we've been praying for, a long while, for the benefit of the Pottsville ladies.

☞ TO EDITORS.—A journeyman printer, named JOSEPH STEVENS, of Fort Wayne, Ind., left home in 1844, and was last heard of in 1847. His parents are in great distress on his account, and will be thankful to any one who will give them any information of him.

☞ READ the advertisement of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. There are statements of no ordinary interest to all so unfortunate as to be afflicted with the difficulties it cures.

☞ THERE ARE two things which cannot be too short, pie crust and communications for a newspaper.

CHURCH STATISTICS.

We compile the following information from various authentic sources—the facts, as here set forth, will no doubt be found interesting to all classes of our readers:

ROMANISM IN AMERICA.—Mr. Mullen, a Roman Catholic priest, has published the following statistics in the *Tablet*, showing the losses Popery has sustained in America:

"The present population of the U. States is about 25,000,000, and of these the Catholic Church claims only 1,980,000. From the year 1825 to 1844, 1,250,000 left Ireland, 1,000,000 of whom came to America; the proportion of Catholics among them may be very fairly estimated at 800,000. Since that period to the present, the numbers who emigrated here from Ireland, at the lowest calculation, were 1,500,000; and taking the Catholics as above, we will have, in nine years, 1,200,000. A large number (say half a million) came from Germany, some from Italy, France, Belgium, and other countries, during the last ten years, half of whom were Catholics, say 250,000. Twelve years ago, America had a Catholic population (according to Dr. England, Bishop of Charlestown) of 1,200,000. Calculating the increase of this number by births, at the very small number of 500,000, and adding for converts in the larger cities and towns 20,000, we will have the following total:

Catholic emigrants from the year 1825 to 1844,	800,000
Catholic emigrants from 1844 to 1852,	1,200,000
Catholic emigrants from other countries,	250,000
American Catholic population twelve years ago,	1,200,000
Increase by births since,	500,000
Number of converts,	20,000
Number who ought to be Catholics,	3,970,000
Number who are Catholics,	1,980,000
Number lost to the Catholic Church,	1,990,000

Say, in round numbers, two millions!"

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—A writer in the *Western Episcopalian* gives the following statistics of the Church, from the year 1832 to 1850, at the same time vouching for their general correctness:

Years.	Dioceses.	Clergy.	Parishes.	Communic.	C. Ced.
1832	21	592	678	32,268	124
1835	23	673	807	36,416	155
1838	25	951	959	46,395	188
1841	27	1087	1059	55,593	155
1844	27	1221	1222	72,009	248
1847	28	1404	1459	80,986	161
1850	29	1558	1500	93,238	180

The present number may be estimated as follows:

1852	29	1650	1650	100,000	190

CONGREGATIONISM IN NEW ENGLAND.—From an article in the Boston *Puritan Recorder*, we learn that in the six New England States, there are 1367 Orthodox Congregational Churches. The sum total of members is 153,518, of whom only 49,387 are males. The whole number of ministers is 1396; of these, 284 are without any charge, and only 757 of them are settled as pastors. The nett increase of members in the above churches the past year, was 1631, which gives but a fraction over one member to each church. About one-fifth of these churches have neither pastors nor stated supplies.

STATUE OF GEN. JACKSON.

The Equestrian Statue of General Jackson, which is in progress of construction at Washington, under the superintendence of the artist Clark Mills, Esq., is to be inaugurated on the ensuing 8th of January, the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans. The following description of the work, given in the *Republic*, will be read with interest:

"The horse measures fourteen feet from the front hoofs to the tail, and the height of the Statue, from the ground line to the highest point of the figure of the rider is fourteen and a half feet. The material is brass—of old cannon captured from "the enemy," for the most part, the aggregate weight of which is upwards of fifteen tons. The horse is in a rearing position, and is thus firmly sustained by its own equilibrium, the first success of the kind in the history of the arts, so far as we have been enabled to learn.

The Equestrian Statue of Peter the Great is held in place by the tail being bolted to a rock. Eighteen or nineteen years were consumed in its production, and its cost was four hundred thousand dollars. It is somewhat larger, however, than the equestrian Statue of Jackson. The shortest time occupied in Europe for the creation of a similar work has been eight years. But Mr. Mills has been engaged only four or five years, and during that period has encountered many embarrassments, having much prejudice to overcome, and without experience. Notwithstanding six successive failures in modelling, each involving a loss of four hundred dollars, the artist, on the seventh trial, succeeded in producing the desired result; thus affording another example of what genius unaided, can do by the force of perseverence. He has had but little assistance, and on an average not more than three workmen in his employ.

THE SOUTH'

The *National Era*, published at Washington, makes the following explicit declaration of opinion, which is a very novel one for an Abolitionist paper:

"There is progress in the South; and, after all, to whom are we to look for the emancipation of the negro race, if not to its citizens? *We declare that our hope for the peaceful redemption and improvement of the slave population is in the South itself.* Congress can do no more than withdraw Federal support from the system: it has no constitutional power for its abolition. The free States cannot legislate on the subject; their citizens can do no more than discuss the question, and separate themselves politically and ecclesiastically, from all responsibility for it. *Further they have no right to go.* Where, then, is the hope of the slave? We may talk of the right of resistance, of rebellion, of revolution.

Our fathers resisted the despotism of Briton. They would have been dastards had they submitted; they would have deserved chains had they not succeeded. They had intelligence; they had trade; they had the mechanic arts; they had the arms and soldiers; they had government; they had free institutions; and the Despotism which oppressed them was across an ocean three thousand miles wide. The slaves have none of these advantages, and resistance by them would result in a war of horrible extermination.

Where, then, we again ask, is the hope of the slave? *So far as we can see, it is, under God, in the free citizens of the South.*—Peaceful, successful Emancipation must be their work. The Public Opinion that shall originate the movement, carry it forward, shape it, direct it, accomplish it, wisely and beneficially for all concerned, must be a *Southern Public Opinion.*"

FINE COAL BROUGHT INTO USE.

The Cumberland (Md.) *Miners Journal* says: "Until recently there was considerable loss in the Cumberland Coal taken to northern markets, in consequence of ignorance as to the proper mode of using the fine portion of it. The coal had to be screened, and for a long time only the lumps could be disposed of to any advantage. Hence there was an accumulation of fine coal in the yards, which it was supposed was of no value. But now matters have taken a turn. The fine coal is not only in great demand for blacksmithing purposes, but the engineers of locomotive and stationary engines regard it of equal if not greater value than the coarse, for the generation of steam. The prejudice against fine coal is fast disappearing, and by this means the amount consumed will be very much increased."

☞ THE NEW YORK *Times*, by a calculation, makes the amount of the debt of the United States $270,000,000. The minimum estimate of that portion of the above owed or advanced on abroad, is as follows:

Federal loans, $40,000,000; State loans, $42,000,000; City loans and bonds, $24,000,000; County loans and bonds, $2,000,000; Railway bonds, $20,000,000. Total $225,000,000.

☞ TO THAW OUT A PUMP.—Take a half-inch lead pipe, put a funnel in one end and set the other on the ice in the pump. Now pour boiling water in the funnel, and the pipe will settle rapidly down through the ice. Now having drilled a hole through the mass, hot water will soon enlarge it so your pump-rod will move and raise the water from below, which will melt away the obstruction.

All Sorts and Sizes.

☞ *Increase of German Emigration.*—The Buffalo Commercial *Advertiser* says that there has been a large and steady increase of German emigration for the last quarter of a century. According to the St. Louis *Republican*, in 1822 it numbered only 2,200; until 1830 there was but one season when it amounted to 45,000. In 1832, it rose to 24,000; in 1837, to 33,000, but fell in 1843 to 23,000; the number then of persons who, during the decade closing with the year, went beyond seas in search of a better fortune, averaged about 19,000 annually. From that time forth there has been a rapid increase in the extent of the emigration. In 1844, Germany sent out in round numbers 44,000 emigrants; in 1845, 67,000; in 1846 and '47, the same year, more than 106,000; in 1848, '49 and '50, the years of the revolutionary disturbance and political proscription, from 80,000 to 90,000; in 1851 something more than 113,000! It is calculated that these emigrants have carried out of Germany capital to the value of $80,000,000.

☞ *A Giant and Gianteess.*—At Plaistow, in Esssex county, England, there at present resides a woman, aged 20, who stands six feet four inches in height; the middle finger on either hand measures six inches; the length of her arm is twenty-eight inches. It is within the last three or four years she has attained her present extraordinary height. There is every indication that two or three inches will be added to her present stature. The Kentish giant, Edward Crausar, is paying his addresses to this young woman, and they will probably be married. Crauser is only nineteen years of age, and stands seven feet six inches. His father and mother are below the middle stature, and his sisters are dwarfish.

☞ *The Bequest to Queen Victoria*—It may, perhaps, be recollected that an eccentric and aged bachelor, of the name of Weild, died in England about three months since, possessed of property to the amount, as is estimated, of two and a half millions of dollars, the whole of which he bequeathed to the Queen. On the will being presented for Probate, opposition was made, which has since been withdrawn, and the will has been proved, but in the recent English papers we see it stated that the Queen will probably not accept the bequest, but will cause it to be divided amongst the heirs of the testator, who, however, are distant.

☞ *Important Legal Decision.*—The New York Express learns that at a recent trial before a Referee in that city, a lady was called upon to testify in regard to certain transactions of her deceased husband. In the course of the suit, she was interrogated by the counsel as to some matters that occurred during their courtship. To this the opposing counsel objected, and was sustained by the Referee, who argued that ladies should not be expected to reveal any of the delicate secrets pertaining to the process of wooing.

☞ *California* contains *four hundred thousand square miles.* This would give *eight* States as large as New York State, *fifty* as large as New Jersey, and *fifty-seven* as large as Massachusetts. With a population equal per square mile to that of New Jersey, California would support *eighteen millions* of inhabitants; if equal to New York, *twenty millions*; and if equal to Massachusetts, *forty millions*—or *fifteen millons, more than the present population of the entire United States.*

☞ *The* Siamese twins Chang and Eng, are the owners of a large number of slaves, in North Carolina, and are said to be very severe task-masters. They are married, and what is singular, Chang is said to be a Pierce and King Democrat, and Eng something of a Hale abolitionist. Both are married, the former having six children, and the latter five. Eng's wife weigs 220 pounds; the aggregate weight of the twins is but 219.

☞ *Telegraph between Quebec and Detroit.*—The process of laying down the submarine wire across the Bay Quinte, for the trunk line of telegraph now in course of construction between Quebec and Detroit, was gone through last week. The submarine wire, which works admirably across the bay, was manufactured in London.

☞ *A Singular Coincidence.*—In looking over the election returns from the several States, we find that the vote in Morgan county, Va., last year for Governor, stood Democratic 288, Whig 288. This year for President it stands Pierce 291, Scott 291.

☞ *The Abolition Vote.*—Full returns from most of the States justify the belief that the aggregate vote for John P. Hale, at the recent election was in the neighborhood of 130,000.—In 1848 Van Buren received 292,828.

☞ *A Decidedly Fast Man.*—A man in Houston county, Alabama, recently deserted his wife and ran off with his brother's daughter. To make the transaction perfect, he stole his own child from its mother and carried it off with him.

☞ *There are* five papers published, devoted exclusively to spiritual rappings, viz:—"*The Spirit Messenger*," "*The New Era*," "*The Shekinah*," "*The Spiritual Telegraph*," and "*The Light from the Spirit World*."

☞ *The English* are beginning to send coals to Vienna. They have a depot at Dresden, from whence they are sent to Prague, and are there cheaper than Austrian coals.

☞ *The* newspaper is a law-book for the indolent, a sermon for the thoughtless, a library for the poor. It may stimulate the most indifferent, it may instruct the most profound.

☞ *Good for Maryland.*—Maryland paid off half a million of her debt this year, and expects to pay $800,000 the coming fiscal year. When can we record such an announcement for Pennsylvania.

☞ *Tuscarora Academy*, in Mifflin county, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, the 13th inst. About 100 pupils were in attendance at the time.

☞ *Parents* send your children to Sunday School, from childhood, and they will become teachers, instead of field or street loafers.

☞ *A new* musical instrument, the—*Trondduenmphilipinotrasiamomento*—yes, that's the name!—has made its appearance at Louisville.

☞ *A Tape worm*, measuring over two hundred feet long, was taken from a child at Nashville last week.

☞ *The annual* value of porcelain imported to this country, exceeds the enormous sum of $3,000,000.

☞ 40,000 people, 800 wagons, and 60,000 cattle have gone to California this year by the Plains route.

☞ *In ten years*, sixty thousand houses have been built in London.

☞ *Laberality* consists less in giving much than in giving wisely.

☞ *Girls should* not keep the company of lazy vicious young men.

☞ *The industrious*, modest boy will prosper.

☞ *Never Scold* without good cause.

☞ *Don't talk* ill of your neighbors.

☞ *Profanity* is a disgraceful vice.

☞ FIVE CHILDREN IN ELEVEN MONTHS!—A subscriber informs us that a lady residing near him, presented her husband with three children at one birth, a year ago; and as her landlord was a wholesouled gentleman, he gave the lady fifty dollars as an acknowledgment of her superior skill in household affairs, telling her at the same time, that if she would perform that feat again he would give her a farm.

With an eye probably on the farm, in just eleven months from the day that the three were born, she produced a pair of twins.

The landlord said she failed to win the farm, but the intention no doubt being fair, the attempt was worth paying for, and he therefore presented her with one hundred dollars.

That's what we call a valuable wife, bringing her husband in five children and one hundred and fifty dollars in eleven months. Who can beat the above?—*Literary Museum.*

☞ SEWING machines threaten to effect a complete revolution in thread and needle operations. About five hundred are now in operation in this country, and they are ordered from the manufactories faster than they can be supplied. They are now adapted to sewing boots and shoes.

THE SEASON is now approaching when many of our readers, (as is usual at this season of the year,) may be afflicted with Coughs and Colds, which, if neglected, or improperly treated, are apt to terminate in *Consumption*. We don't say that every Cough or Cold has terminated in Consumption, but we do say that nearly nine-tenths of the cases of Consumption have proceeded from this very cause, and if you have a cough and neglect or treat it improperly, perhaps you too may be added to this list; therefore, we say do not let it run on, but arrest it immediately, and, for which purpose, you should use no other medicine but *Dr. J. W. Cooper's Indian Vegetable Cough or Consumptive Syrup.* It has, undoubtedly, saved many from an untimely grave, and for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption, we do conscientiously recommend it, and its use has also proved it to be the very best medicine for the cure of these diseases which has ever been discovered—therefore, we again say, if you have a cough get one bottle of this Syrup, and give it a trial before you try anything else. The price is only 75 cents a bottle, and one bottle, if taken in time, may save you many dollars, besides months or years of suffering; and if, unfortunately, you have already become the victim of this terrible disease, (Consumption,) upon this medicine, only, you may rely for a cure. We do not say that it never has failed in curing any case of Consumption, but we do say, upon the best authority, that it has cured many cases of it after they had been given up by Physicians, which is testified to by Physicians themselves.

For the convenience of the public, JOHN S. C. MARTIN, of this place has been appointed Agent for the sale of this medicine, and of whom the genuine may always be had. We are requested to say that if there is any person or persons in this County who wish an agency of this medicine, by addressing an order to the proprietor, (C. P. Hewes, of West Chester, Chester County, Pa.,) they will be supplied. Yours, &c.,

49-4t C. P. HEWES.

[From the *Montreal Transcript*, June 19, 1849.]

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES.—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—Some of our friends are never without this excellent and agreeable medicine in the house; many a good and thrifty house wife, considering it an infallible antidote to the numerous disorders having their origin in severe cold, or constitutional asthma. There are many drugs puffed up as sovereign remedies for all the various ills that flesh is heir to, which, to say the least, are safest in their places behind the counter of the druggist—but, among this category, none who have felt or witnessed its good effects, will class Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Beware of Counterfeiters and Imitations.—The unparalled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in all the diseases for which it is recommended—curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused many unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance. The genuine always has the written signature of I. BUTTS, on the wrapper.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the General Agent, SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washington St., Boston, Massachusetts, to whom all orders should be addressed. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for five dollors.

SORE THROAT, Coughs, Consumption, Pain in various parts of the body, and other unpleasant symptoms, are the effects of catching cold.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a delightful medicine for carrying off a cold, because they purge from the body all morbid and corrupt humors in an easy and natural manner. From three to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will, in a short time, make a perfect cure of the most obstinate cold—at the same time the blood and other fluids will be thoroughly purified, and the constitution so completely invigorated, that the body will be restored to even sounder health than before.

Beware of Counterfeits.—The genuine is for sale by T. F. BEATTY & CO., J. G. BROWN, and D. N. HEISLER, Pottsville; and by the Agents given in another column. Wholesale Office, 160 Race Street, Philadelphia.

THE STOMACH prepares the elements of the bile and the blood; and if it does the work feebly and imperfectly, liver disease is the certain result. As soon, therefore, as any affection of the liver is perceived, we may be sure that the digestive organs are out of order The first thing to be done, is to administer a specific which will act directly upon the stomach—the main spring of the animal machinery. For this purpose we can recommend HOOFLAND'S German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Acting as an alterative and a tonic, it strengthens the digestion, changes