The Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JAN. 21, 1854.

☞ *THE MINERS' JOURNAL has a larger circulation than any other Newspaper published in Northern Pennsylvania. It circulates among the Coal, Iron and business men, not only in this and the adjoining counties, but in all our cities, and it also circulates largely among the masses in Schuylkill county, which renders it one of the most valuable Advertising mediums in the County. But few papers have so many capitalists enrolled on its subscription list.*

☞ *Clergymen and Public School Teachers will be supplied with The Miners' Journal at $1 per annum, in advance.*

AGENTS FOR MINERS' JOURNAL:

Col. James J. Connor, Ashland.
Frederick Lauderbrun, Tamaqua;
Thompson A. Godfrey, Tremont;
Charles H. Hubbard, 71 Pine St., New York.

Who are authorized to receive subscriptions, advertisements, &c., for the *Miners' Journal*, and receipts for the same.

MAINE LAW MEETING.

TO YOUR POSTS!

The friends of a Prohibitory Law in Pennsylvania are requested to meet in the Sons of Temperance Hall, in Pottsville, on

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 24th, 1854,

For the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Mass Temperance Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 26th and 27th inst.—The Fare on the Railroads leading from Philadelphia to Harrisburg have been reduced to delegates. The number of Delegates are unlimited.

☞ All the Towns and election districts in the County are requested to appoint delegates to said Convention, and give each delegate a Card, in order to secure an excursion ticket from Philadelphia to Harrisburg.

By order of the County Committee.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the WHIG STATE COMMITTEE, held pursuant to public notice, in Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 13th of December, in the absence of the Chairman, A. K. Cornyn, was called to the Chair.

The subject of the meeting having been stated, it was, on motion of Col. Edie of Somerset, unanimously—

Resolved, That a Convention of Delegates of the Whig party be held at Harrisburg, on the 15th day of March, 1854, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Supreme Court.

A. K. CORNYN, *Chairman.*
Henry S. Evans, *Secretary.*

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION

A Mass Convention of the friends of Prohibition will be held in Harrisburg, on the 26th and 27th of January, 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M. We hope every city and town, and Temperance organization in the State, may be fully represented. Never before we been called together under such circumstances as the present. Voters of Pennsylvania, come up to the Metropolis, and greet the good men you have elected to enact a law, to suppress the drinking houses and tippling shops. Distinguished men from other States will be with us to assist in our deliberations.

By order of the State Central Committee,
THOS. WATSON, Chairman.
E. W. Jackson, Corresponding Sec'ry.

RECEIPTS,

For "Miners' Journal" since last Publication.

☞ We hope those in arrears abroad will forward their amounts due, as speedily as possible—as our expenses for paper and labor are very heavy.

Samuel Thomas to February 1, 1854,	50
John Shappen to January 1, 1854,	1 00
William C. Shinser to January 1, 1854,	3 00
Wm. D. Waddington to January 1, 1854,	3 00
John B. Dougy to July 1, 1854,	2 00
Mrs Kirkley to February 1, 1854,	2 00
Chas Henderson to July 1, 1854,	1 00
William Wolcott to July 1, 1854,	1 00
Alexander Love to July 1, 1854,	1 00
Reppler & Brother to April 22, 1854,	2 00
James H Campbell to January 1, 1854,	2 00
John Reed to January 1, 1855,	2 00
Henry Porter to January 1, 1854,	50
Rev James E Graeff to January 1, 1855,	1 60
Caleb Wheeler to January 1, 1855,	2 00
William Hoch to January 1, 1855,	2 00
George Dieter to July 1, 1854,	2 00
Richmond & Pope to January 1, 1854,	2 00
Hale Remington to January 1, 1855,	2 00
John C Conrad to July 1, 1854,	3 00
John G Conrad, Jr., to January 1, 1854;	3 00
Wm Hambridge to July 1, 1854,	1 75
John Brooks to January 1, 1854	2 00
Mrs Head to January 1, 1854,	2 00
Gabriel Drake to January 1, 1855,	2 00
Mrs Berryhian to January 1, 1855,	2 00
Thomas J. Atwood to January 1, 1855;	2 00
W. W. Lance to January 1, 1855,	2 00
Wm L Lance to January 1, 1854,	3 00
Thomas Bedale to July 1, 1854,	2 00
Silas Hough to January 1, 1855,	1 00
Joshua Beck to January 1, 1855,	2 00
John L. Lewis to January 1, 1855,	2 00
Joel Kistler to October 1, 1853,	2 00
Isaac Rich to January 1, 1854,	2 00
John Kram to July 1, 1854,	2 00
F P Newcomer to 1, 1854,	1 00
George Wild to July 1 1854,	2 00
N. P. Hassack to January 1, 1855,	1 00
Dr. Charles Weiberell to January 1, 1855,	2 00

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

☞ MINERS WANTED IN VIRGINIA. Apply at this office.

☞ A COMMODIOUS BRICK TAVERN at Tresskow, Carbon Co., for rent.

☞ WHO HAS A DWELLING HOUSE in Pottsville to rent, at $50 to $80 a year? Address 23, Post Office, for a tenant.

☞ DR. THOMAS DAVIS offers his professional services to the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity.

☞ ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT acres of Woodlevue, with three log dwelling houses, for public sale at Ringgold, the 30th inst.

☞ TO FARMERS.—Guano, Phosphate of Lime and Poudrette, at Allen & Needles', 23, S. Wharves, Philadelphia. Also, Oils, Candles, Soap &c. See advertisement.

☞ AHEAD AS FAR AS HEARD FROM.—Charles Barlet is out with a Valentine advertisement in another column already. He also announces a fresh supply of Perfumery of all kinds.

☞ The Lecture of the great historian, D'Aubigne, in another column, will be found peculiarly interesting.

☞ The County Commissioners have appointed Dr. A. H. Helberstadt physician for the prison.

☞ Good News.—We learn from Harrisburg that if the friends of Temperance will only do their duty now, a Bill can be passed through the Legislature submitting a Prohibitory Liquor Law to the people.

☞ We are indebted to Hon. C. M. Straub of Washington; and to Jno. Hendrick Esq., of the Senate, and Messrs. Hipple and Horn of the House, at Harrisburg, for a number of public documents during the week.

☞ The Training School for idiotic and feeble minded children, at Germantown, recently noticed in the *Journal*, can accommodate a few more pupils. Ample legislative provision, it will be remembered, has been made for sustaining this institution, and its preceptors, we understand, are persons in every way qualified for the faithful discharge of the responsible duties they have assumed. The parental obligations of those who are so unfortunate as to have children of the class alluded to would, perhaps, be best discharged by placing them in this school.

☞ Rev. Charles Pitman, D. D., an eloquent, able and beloved Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Trenton, on the 14th inst. For some years past he has been incapacitated for the performance of active duties by a softening of the brain, but formerly was the President of Dickinson College, and Missionary Secretary of his Church, which offices he filled with great usefulness. He was the father of Hon. C. W. Pitman of this place, formerly Representative in Congress from this District.

SCHUYL. CO. MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The following correspondence explains itself:—

Mr. C. Little, Ed. Miners' Journal—*Dear Sir*:—Dr. Brown, of Port Carbon, stated publicly to the Medical Society of Schuylkill County, that you had informed him I was the author of an article reflecting on that body, and published in your *Journal*. Please inform me if you really know me to be such, and oblige

Yours truly,
DAVID J. McKIBBEN.

Ashland, Jan. 16th, 1853.

Dr. McKibben, Ashland—*Sir*:—I did, at Dr. Brown's urgent solicitation to know the author; but, not thinking the matter of as much importance as it seems, he afterwards essayed to attach to it, I neglected to qualify my assertion by an explanation which, in justice to you, I have since made to a Committee of the Society. That explanation was, in substance,—that the communication referred to, was handed to me by a third person, with the request (on my enquiry) that it should be returned not to him, but to yourself, in case I did not see fit to publish it. From which I *inferred* you were its author, but beyond this I do *not* know you to be such.

Yours, &c.,
C. Little.

Miners' Journal Office.

☞ Our New York Letters.—These have become an attractive feature of the *Journal*, and our readers will join with us in regretting that they must be suspended for a time, in consequence of the author's proposed visit to the West Indies. We wish him a safe voyage, a pleasant and profitable stay, and, for our sake, a speedy return.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

We recently noticed the sale of Mr. Pinkerton's Colliery at St. Clair, to Benjamin Milnes, William Milnes Jr. and James Neill.

Some difficulty was subsequently created by the circulation of prejudicial reports relative to the participation of Rev. James Neill in the bargain—he being also one of the purchasers; and a transfer of the lease was refused. A new arrangement has, consequently, been made, on an advance of $5,000 on the first bargain, making the price of the works now $70,000; and the new firm is Benjamin Milnes & Son. A Card of explanation appears in another column from Mr. Neill, presenting fairly the whole transaction from the beginning, and clearing his skirts entirely of any just charge of blame whatever.—This, however, we believe was superfluous, since every unprejudiced and disinterested person in the community was perfectly satisfied of his integrity in the matter before—even Mr. Pinkerton himself, we understand, attributed no blame whatever to Mr. Neill.

Messrs. Snyder & Milnes, by an announcement in another column, have dissolved partnership—Mr. G. W. Snyder giving $75,000 for his partner's interest in their joint business of Manufacturing and Mining. By this arrangement Mr. Snyder is left sole proprietor of the Foundry and Machine business and also of the Mining operations in which he has been heretofore engaged.—His manufacturing establishment in this place is one of the largest in the country.

The Mining firm of Sellman & Reed has also been dissolved, Mr. James Sillimann continuing the business as sole proprietor.

The Coal firm of Francis Bacon & Co., of Philadelphia, has been changed to Bacon, Price & Co. This is one of the oldest and staunchest firms engaged in the business.—Mr. Alfred Lawton is the Agent of the Co. in this place. His residence in the County for a number of years has familiarized him with all the details of Mining operations, and rendered him an adept in the choice of Coals; besides, experience has fitted him for the transaction of this business in all its departments, with superior ability.

Mr. West, Jr., has withdrawn from the firm of West, Blakiston & Cox, Philadelphia, for the selling and shipping of Coal, and the business will hereafter be conducted by the remaining partners under the firm of Blakiston & Cox. See advertisement.

A. S. Roberts, Jr., Coal Merchant, of Philadelphia, has associated with him, W. H. Roberts, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of A. S. & W. H. Roberts.

REMARKS OF HON. C. M. STRAUB,

On the death of Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker:—It is but one brief hour since I heard of the demise of Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, and not being accustomed to public speaking, much less to deliver a eulogy, it ill suits me to undertake the coming eulogy, it ill suits me to undertake the duty, and important a task; and more particularly so in the present case, as that duty has been so ably and eloquently performed by the gentlemen who have preceded me: but as Mr. Muhlenberg was my neighbor and social friend, (having lived in an adjoining county), I will add a few more words on this solemn and heart-rending occasion.

Mr. Speaker, another light has been extinguished. The Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, of Berks county, Pennsylvania, is no more. He has passed to the dark valley of the shadow of death—has passed from time to eternity. With the deceased I was personally acquainted; and it is due to my own feelings that I should avail myself of the occasion, which is a most melancholy one to me, to add, in my feeble manner, a tribute to his memory.

Sir, Mr. Muhlenberg died last evening in this city, at the residence of his bosom friend, the Hon. Richard Brodhead. A few days ago, we saw him in the flush of manhood, and apparently in the enjoyment of health; but he is gone; and by his demise how truthful is the lesson taught us, that "in the midst of life we are in death."

The deceased, young as he was, in point of ability had very few superiors. He possessed a mind clear and logical, and an energy of character rarely surpassed. In deportment he was extremely kind and generously, yet firm and unswerving in his attachment to the principles which governed his conduct in life. At an early day he was elected by the people of his native county (Berks) to a seat in the Senate of Pennsylvania, where he distinguished himself with such signal ability as to secure the unlimited confidence of his constituents; and they, desirous of evincing their regard for the services of one whose youthful, but towering intellect so well fitted him for a seat in the Congress of the nation, at the first opportunity that presented itself after the expiration of his senatorial term, elected him to a seat in this body. But, Mr. Speaker, he has left us, and his spirit has winged its flight to another, and, I trust, a better world.

"When forced to part from those we love,
Though sure to meet in morrow,
We yet a kind of cousor prove,
And feel a sense of sorrow;
But oh! what agony painthe grief
Of those who are forced to sever
To meet no more—to meet no more forever."

The deceased, whose loss we now deplore, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and was descended of an illustrious ancestry. Gen. Muhlenberg, the grandfather of the man whose death we now mourn, stands inseparately connected with the early history of the Republic. He was an associate of Washington and La Fayette. Prominent among that band of patriots who gained our National Independence, his deeds will shine brighter and brighter as the nation progresses.—He enlisted first as a clergyman in the service of the Redeemer; but no sooner was the cry of war sounded than, dismissing the flock over which he presided, he joined the service of his country—and battled for the cause of freedom. Clergyman, soldier and statesman; after the war with Great Britain was ended, he received the honor of his countrymen. His deeds were worthy a Cincinnatus. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, over which body he was subsequently called to preside. Such was the grandfather of the deceased.

Henry A. Muhlenberg, the father of our lamented friend, was not inferior to his sire in the cause of patriotism. A minister of the Gospel, he was subsequently called by the people of his district to the Congress of the United States, where, by his towering ability, suavity of manners, and general deportment, he became a universal favorite.—General Jackson, appreciating, as he did, the noble elevation of his character, without solicitation on his part, appointed him Minister to the Court of Vienna, where, as a diplomatist, he ably represented the country which had thus honored him with the confidence. After his return, at the request of a majority of the people of his native State, he became a candidate for the Gubernatorial chair; but before the election took place, he was summoned by the hand of Death to the scenes of another world. Such is the history of the forefathers of the deceased.

Mr. Speaker, the record of the tomb is fast filling up. In the providence of an all-wise God, a proportion of victims more than usual have been snatched from the councils of the nation by the hand of the dread destroyer. Should not the rapid recurrence of these melancholy circumstances cause us to pause and reflect whether there is not something portentous in these mysterious providences of a wonder-working God, who holds the destinies of the nation in the palm of his hand?

These reflections have been suggested by the announcement, one after another, in quick succession within the last few months, of the death of our great men. First, in the list, was our beloved and much-lamented Vice President of the United States, the late Wm. R. King. Following in quick succession were Mr. Atherton, of New Hampshire, late a Senator of the United States; and Mr. Campbell, of Tennessee, late a member of this House, and now Henry A. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, is there nothing portentous in this train of events? Does not the death of these great and good men, filling, as they did, some of the most exalted positions in the nation, portend something more than if they had been snatched from more humble positions in life? Believing, however, as we do, that the hand of God was at work in the establishment of this great Republic; may we not continue to look to him as our helmsman, to guide the *Ship of State* to that exalted destiny which a wise Providence has designed for us?

☞ *There are* 1945 licensed taverns in Philadelphia.

LECTURE

OF DR. MERLE D'AUBIGNE.

"The Present State of Religion on the Continent of Europe."

A most influential and numerously attended meeting of the members and friends of the Evangelical Alliance, was held on Tuesday evening, Nov. 29, in the Scotts' Church, Capel-street, Dublin, for the purpose of hearing a lecture from Dr. Merle D'Aubigne, the distinguished divine and historian of the Reformation, on the deeply interesting subject of "The Present State of Religion on the Continent of Europe." A large number of ministers of the different religious denominations of the city and suburbs were present, among whom were many members of the Established Church.

Dr. D'Aubigne having been introduced to the audience, addressed the assembly as follows:

Dear Brethren,—I must begin with a confession. When I was in Switzerland, a few weeks ago, I received a letter from this city, bearing the signature of five excellent brethren of this nation, in which they asked me to make one or two speeches in Dublin; and I refused them. Well, you may say it was very wrong, but I must give you my reasons. My first reason was this—that I was in a great haste, a great hurry, at least I should be: I had important occupations in Geneva, to look after the course of instruction of our students, and many other things of that kind; and I imagined that if I were to speak in Dublin I would be a longer time detained from home than I could spare. But I had still a stronger reason, and it was this—you do not understand, at least many among you, the French language, which I can speak, and I cannot speak English so that you can fully understand me. It is a great difficulty for me to speak to you. It is not my pronunciation, which is very-bad, or my composition, which is bad, or the difficulty of finding expression for some idea which I have, but I feel not at liberty in your tongue—I am bound, I am manacled. It is certainly one of the greatest glories of Great Britain to have abolished slavery; you have abolished slavery. I am not free in your tongue, and it is painful for me to speak in a language I cannot speak fluently; but I come to you as a patient slave, with iron fetters on my body.

Dear brethren, when some friends asked me again to speak, I felt I could not refuse, when I was in Dublin among you. I told them then, and I tell you now, that I did not like curiosity, but I like fraternity. If some people have come here from curiosity, I do not like that; but I feel I have here several brothers and sisters in Christ, children of our Father in heaven, and I felt the necessity to come here and shake hands, as it were, with you spiritually, to tell you the words of a brother. That is the reason why I am here (applause). I am asked to speak to you, to give you some statements about the state of religion on the Continent. Certainly we live in a very remarkable time. There is now in the world, in politics, in religion, in everything, a crisis. If I were asked, what is the present state of the world—to give a definition of the present state of the world—I should say, it is in battle, it is in battle, it is in warfare. There are two parties, two armies, contending, fighting, the one against the other. There are two principles striving for revival—Romanism on the one side, and Evangelism on the other. They have been contending for the last century. The first revival was that of Evangelism, in the last century. At the time, for instance, of the establishment of the London Missionary Society, there was a resurrection of the two principles; by-and-by there was a revival, and those who were dead are now living, and there must be a fight. What are the characteristics of this battle? Dear friends, brethren—Irish brethren, you know that better, perhaps, than I know. We look to our very coin: we see among you great intellects; and in the church to which I belong we hold meetings to hear what happens in Ireland, and to pray for Ireland; and so I desired to bring to you something of the state of religion on the Continent, for you have many experiences which I have not enjoyed:

What happens on the Continent you do not well know; I know it better, and will tell you about it, and you may compare what happens on the Continent with what happens in Ireland. I say there are two armies; and what is the force of each army? What are the arms, the weapons they make use of? They are very different: some of the arms of these armies appear more shining, and others less so. Well I will tell you what are the arms with which Rome arms herself on the Continent, and pretends to have the victory.

The first armor is DOMINATION—dominion over every Christian, over every kingdom: Rome must be the only king. They have begun again on the Continent in the most decided manner, to claim power over kings: they have done that, you know, in former ages. For some time they did not speak about it, but now they have courage enough to tell their meaning. The Pope must have power over Roman Catholic kings, and over Protestant kings, they say, and these words have been pronounced by many of the most important Roman Catholics of the present time. The Pope say, "There exists but one real authority, that of the Pope; there is none other on earth but that of the Pope. All questions, lay or ecclesiastical, not only religious, but even political, are amenable to the supreme tribunal of the Pope. The Pope has a right to absolve subjects from their oath of fidelity to their king; he has power to raise up subjects against their prince, when that prince protests against the decision of the Pope."—That is the system now proclaimed by a great many followers of the Pope. In this year, in the month of May, in Paris, died a very celebrated man—Donoga Cortes, Marquis of Valdegamas; he was the Ambassador from Spain to France; a great and powerful writer, and a man who would sometimes speak with religious feeling; but he was a decided advocate of the authority of the Pope over every king. When he died Rome lost one of her great supporters; and when he did manifest his feelings in public writings, there was great enthusiasm in the Church, and the cardinals and the Pope wrote letters of congratulation and thanks to him. His system, however, did not die with him, for others are now propounding the same doctrine in every direction. There is a daily paper in France called the *Univers*. It is the principal organ of Rome in France. It is decided on the question of the subjugation of every king and queen to the Pope—that the Pope, being the sovereign, is both able to give and take away power from them. The Archbishop of Paris was not of the same opinion; he was rather of what is called in Gallican opinion, which is more of a Protestant opinion. Last summer, he contended against that paper, and he said that no priest in his diocese should read it. The proprietor of the paper was very angry, and he went to him, but could not succeed in withdrawing his prohibition; he was sure, however, of gaining his point by going to Rome; he did so, and the archbishop was obliged to publish a retraction, only he had the consolation to say, "O, I do that from myself; I am not obliged to do it." What may be said of the Pope may be said of every magistrate? Last week, coming to Dublin, and traveling in France, I met with a traveler, who told me: "Sir, there is only one magistrate now in every commune—that is the priest." So that if the Pope has power over the king, the priest has power over the magistrate, and what the priest says must be done. Such is the state of France. You know what is the state of Tuscany. The Grand Duke is the obedient servant of the Pope. He will not persecute of his own accord, but he executes the Pope's mandates, and the people are the sufferers. You know, also, what is the case in Austria. Certainly, popery is gaining ground among the governments, but it is, at the same time, somewhat ably losing ground among the people. The people are very angry at the pretensions of the pope and the clergy. If the clergy were tranquil and humble, the people would go with them; but the clergy show that they will be masters, and therefore the people are angry with them, and certainly the clergy on the Continent of Europe, for their own sakes, are doing wrong in that respect.

That is the first weapon which is employed by the Pope and the Roman Church. The second one employed on the Continent is PERSECUTION. Romanists have not only persecution in reality, but in doctrine; they make a system of persecution a duty; the Church must persecute; the priests must persecute the people. You remember reading of the eve of St. Bartholomew. You know it was the night in which the King of France killed thousands and thousands of his Protestant subjects. They say it was a great action, a fine action, a celebrated action. They praise very highly the executioner of John Huss, of Bohemia, in the 15th century; and they say, it is a great pity that Luther and Calvin, and Zuinglius and Knox, had not been executed in the same way—that it was a great fault. They make great praise of the dragonades, or dragoon persecution in France; and the principle of that persecution still prevails there. The whole of the Roman Church sanctions persecution, and the use of the temporal power against error. "O," they say, "our doctrine, our system is true; we have the good doctrine, and Protestants are in error, and as Protestants they must be persecuted if they maintain their doctrine." That is what the *Univers* has maintained a month ago. The same principle is maintained in a publication that has been issued in France lately—the "History of the Refugees"—that is, of Protestants who have been obliged to leave France to come to England and Ireland, Geneva and Prussia; and they have made an apology for this persecution. You know I do not stand on theory, but come to practice. For instance, our Evangelical Society of Geneva experienced in Romish countries that persecution. We have stations, flourishing stations, where it is not allowed to the minister to assemble the people together; they may not assemble together; the minister must go from one house to another during the Sunday, and evangelize one after another, but they may not assemble. I was a year ago in a bathing place not very far from Geneva, and I met there a family from Scotland; the name of that family was Cunninghame, and there was a young person there of the name of Miss Cunninghame, whom I saw every day; she was a very simple and modest person. I do not know what was her mode of living. She was a very tranquil and simple-spoken person, but very decided in her piety. You know the story of Miss Cunninghame; she is still in Tuscany; her mother is not well; and just before I left Geneva a person, who was a longer time at that bathing place, came running after me, and said, "I have a message to you from Miss Cunninghame. She says you have written something so agreeable to her that she wishes to thank you. I do not know what it is, but I believe it is in the last number of *Evangelical Christendom*." I may, perhaps, say one word about the subject before I leave you. Miss Cunninghame was not the first lady who was persecuted in Tuscany. The first was a countywoman of mine, who was well known in Geneva, and the sister-in-law of one of the most active of our committee here. This lady was obliged, for her health, to go to Tuscany twelve or fifteen years ago. She was a devoted Christian, and she said, "what have I to do for Christ?" There were no Protestants at all then in Tuscany, except some who had no life amongst them. Well, she came, she established schools in Tuscany, and they succeeded in a remarkable way; they were very much protected by the government; and children schools for the young people of Tuscany, boys and girls, she established the word of God, the reading of the Scriptures. It was by the aid of these schools that many schoolmasters have been collected in Piedmont; and it was by means of this good person that this revival began in Tuscany. She was, after six years, I believe, obliged to leave the country—she was banished from it. Now, you see that Domination and Persecution are two arms of Rome; and I would say of persecution what I would say of domination—it is a dangerous weapon, and many Roman Catholics are revolting against it. There is a paper which has very much the same influence in France as the *Times* has in England—*Le Journal des Debats*. That paper is conducted by Roman Catholics, and they do not omit any occasion that arises to speak against the tendency of the Roman Church to persecution. It is a paper of the very highest character. They are ashamed of the Church to which they belong, of the spirit that there is Romanism. Romanism is disgusting to the most noble minds.

The next weapon of Rome is SUPERSTITION. You may find among Roman Catholics people who are true Christians, who love the Lord; but that party is losing ground every day almost, and instead of that true Christian feeling you may find among some, superstition comes; and instead of Christ, the Virgin Mary. Well, we love the Virgin Mary; we bless her, for she must be blessed in every time; but how sad is this superstition! I remember when I was in Italy some years ago, you could not go a hundred paces without finding an image of the Virgin Mary, and pictures of her of every size and character. I remember a very remarkable image of the Virgin and the child Jesus. The Virgin had the triple tiara of the Pope, and the child Jesus the cap of a cardinal. The Virgin was the Pope and our Lord the canon. Now these things were significant, as showing that they always put the Virgin before the Lord (hear). In some parts of Italy, in the neighborhood of Genoa, a revival has taken place in a large village. I have in that district one of my students, who is now a zealous minister of God. He was Mr. Mr. Geymonat. There is a large family there, and fourteen of the members of that family have left Rome, and come to the word of God, and to faith in the blood of Christ. Well, at the time when the priests saw that these people were coming to Christ, what did they do? They called a kind of great meeting of the people, and the whole parish, by universal suffrage, devoted itself to the Virgin instead of to Christ. In France a bishop has opened a subscription list to raise a colossal statue to the Virgin. This idol will be 30 feet high, and visible at a considerable distance. *Officers*, that paper of which I spoke before, says that everywhere the worship of the Virgin is to be found. It would be very easy to compare what this worship is in Protestant and Roman Catholic countries: if you do you will see what it is.

BEDINI IN CINCINNATI.

The defeat of the Germans in Cincinnati, in their intentions to burn in effigy Cajetan Bedini, the Pope's Nuncio, has served the American liberals to make another effort; and on Saturday night about 4000 Americans and Germans formed a procession, which is described in the Cincinnati *Gazette* as follows:

"In the procession were several transparencies; one, "Down with Bedini," another side, "No Popery;" and on the third, "Pitch in." The second transparency had on it "Love, Liberty and Humanity." The effigy of Bedini, which was full sized, in pontifical robes, and was borne on a platform, carried by eight men, was the chief object of attraction.

"By this time the streets and sidewalks were densely crowded by thousands upon thousands of people. In the vicinity of the Archbishop's house and the Cathedral, the streets were packed with people before the arrival of the procession, but as the latter paraded by to the city lot, immediately opposite, the immense crowds rent the air with groans and most disordered music. On the city lot they erected the effigy on a platform, in the centre of the lot, above the heads of the multitudes, and after firing off a pistol as a signal that the ceremonies were to commence, the torch was applied, and in a few minutes the effigy was in a blaze, and burning amid the hurrahs and shouts of the crowd, which filled every foot of ground for over two squares. The roofs of the houses and windows were filled, and a more exciting scene we never before witnessed in this city.

"When the effigy was about two-thirds burnt up, it was carried in front of the archbishop's house and some one kicked it under the steps, which it threatened to burn. Marshal Ruffin, who was standing near by, rushed forward, and boldly seizing the figure, threw it into the street and remonstrated with the people, and besought them not to destroy the property to which the crowd all cried, 'no, don't destroy property.' At this instant some drunken ruffian struck Marshal Ruffin with a club and felled him to the ground.

"Immediately there was a rush among the crowd to protect the Marshal, and to seize the man who had assaulted him. Deputy Sheriff Higdon and Constable Harris caught the man, when some of his friends attempted a rescue, and in the scuffle which ensued, Higdon received a very slight cut. The violence was done by a single individual, and the whole crowd should not be held responsible for it. Had there been any disposition to destroy property or commit outrages, it is very evident they could have carried out their intentions in spite of the police.

"The effigy by this time was entirely destroyed, and the crowd began gradually to disperse, and at 11 o'clock the neighborhood was cleared, and all again quiet. The police were on their several beats, and no interference was made by the city authorities. It is well that such was the case, as we are assured that every man in the procession was fully armed, and would have defended themselves at all hazards. The procession generally was peaceable and quiet.—As a portion of the crowd were returning home, they halted in front of Judge Spooner's residence, on Ninth near Race street, and sent up some dozen groans and then passed on."

We understand from excellent authority the Freemen did not participate in the demonstration, although invited, alleging as a reason that they had appealed to the law, and were determined to abide by it. Efforts are industriously making to identify them with the affair by certain policemen, but if we have been correctly informed, and we place great reliance upon our authority, they had nothing to do with it. There were doubtless Germans in the crowd, but the demonstration was American from beginning to end, in whole and part.

☞ Dickens' Tribute to America.—Dickens closes his Child's History of England, in the Household Words of December 10, with the following tribute to America:

"It was in the reign of George III that England lost North America, by persisting in taxing her without her own consent.—That immense country made independent under Washington, and left to itself, became the United States: one of the greatest nations of the earth. In these times in which I write, it is honorably remarkable for protecting its subjects, wherever they travel, with a dignity and determination which is a model for England. Between you and me, England has rather lost ground in this respect, since the days of Oliver Cromwell.

☞ *The lady* who "swallowed a story," has been troubled with dyspepsia ever since.

DISTURBANCE AT CINCINNATI.

We published, at the time, an account of the recent disturbance at Cincinnati, growing out of the visit there of the Papal Nuncio. The provocation of the demonstration is said to have been an editorial article in "*The Hochwachter*," the organ of the German society. From a translation of this curious article, which we find in the Cincinnati *Sun*, we quote:—

"After describing Bedini as a murderer, a butcher of men who offer to the Patagonian cannibal the tears of poverty for a sacrifice, and concluding the paragraph with "the church celebrates its bloody, horrible mysteries," the *Hochwaechter* proceeds further on, to say:—"By what name do you call it, when the butcher of Bologna carries safely home his unbroken limbs, his body, and his life from the Republic of the stars? It he does so, then speak no more of the world conquering powers of free ideas—no more of the dignity, the bravery of men—let the mouth be closed, the eye cast down. Posterity will spit upon your cowardly manners, and look upon you with scorn and contempt! Wherever the opportunity of revenge offers itself, it should be taken hold of and used to its utmost. Whoever has reason for exercising revenge ought to exercise it whenever he can. The sons of Italy are too thinly scattered among us to punish the blood-hound of Bologna for his dark and bloody deeds! The Yankee has plenty to do with speculation and money—the Yankee possesses neither feelings nor principles—do not count upon the Yanker for your revenge. Do not count upon the sons of the "Green Isle," the Irish Paddies; they are reared in ignorance and rudeness, their eyes are blindfolded, they are unable to look through the gown of a priest, they are not able to discover, under the cross and rosary, the heart of stone—the heart of the hyena! Germans, you are called for!

* * * The *Wahrettsfreund*, (the Roman Catholic paper,) smells a rat, and seems to think the murderer of Ugo Bassi, and of the hundred and thirty-three—the murderer covered with curses, Bedini, would not be quite safe. And, in fact, he is right. * * * What do we care about the *Wahrettsfreund* babbling about American hospitality? Who will suffer the tiger, the hyena among men? * * * Bedini walks also hereabout seeking whom he may devour. He thinks of murder, of the murder of minds and thoughts. He is not our guest, he is a robber, he is a beast of prey, intending to destroy here also the peace of the country. He who offers him hospitality in America is an enemy to liberty. Such is Bedini! Is there for tigers and hyenas an hospitable roof in the Republic of the stars? Is there no ball, no dagger for a monster who never had an equal on earth? The *Wahrettsfreund* is right it trembles for the life of Bedini in Cincinnati."

☞ Mr. Vorz was last week elected Whig Mayor of Pittsburgh by the handsome majority of 1035 votes, over Pettigrew, his Democratic competitor.

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1854

The quantity of Coal sent by Railroad this week is 17,132 04 against 13,093 14 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The trade assumes no new features this week. The demand for Coal for immediate consumption is far, both for Philadelphia and abroad—but shipments from Richmond have been cut off almost entirely by the floating ice in the Delaware.

Our Operators are busily engaged in settling up their last year's business and preparing their Collieries for the Spring Trade. The new improvements progressing in this Region and in the Second Coal Field, absorb nearly the whole working force, and we have never known so few Miners and laborers idle as there are at present in this Region.

The remarks in the Report of the President and Managers of the Reading Railroad, in connection with furnishing of Rolling power for some of the extensions, caused considerable fluttering among the lessees in the Mahanoy Region. Several had concluded to stop their improvements for the present, but we learn the land-holders stepped forward and guaranteed them Cars, which removed the difficulty—and the work of preparation is progressing as usual.

The Miners in the Cumberland Region have been on a strike for higher wages for the last two weeks. Their experience will, we presume, be not all unexpected in Schuylkill Region, that Coal cannot be mined and transported to market quite as cheap as some of the *Paper calculations* predicted last year. From the best information we can gather from intelligent Miners, the expense of cutting a ton of Coal in the mines there, is equally as great as in this Region—and the only advantage *they* possess is, that the wastage is not so great, and *all* their Collieries are above water level. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has also been forced from actual experience to advance the rates of transportation from $1,75 to $2,25 per ton—this, in addition to the increased rates of mining, will make the increased cost of Cumberland Coal delivered at Baltimore in 1854, at least 60 cents per ton more than the rate at which it was delivered at that point in the early part of 1853.

We would also take occasion here to remark that if the Managers of our two transporting companies will look a little beyond the present year and their own *immediate interests*, and not fix the rates of tolls, &c., too high, this region will have nothing to fear from all the rivals, springing up in every direction. It is well known that next year, the fierce contest now raging between Philadelphia and New York, with regard to the trade of the West, will be extended to the Coal trade also, by means of Railroads now being made from New York direct to the Wilkesbarre, Lehigh and also the Schuylkill Regions, all of which, it is believed, will be completed for next year's business. Therefore, these Companies, in strengthening themselves for the contest, should not overlook the interests of those who furnish the trade, in their arrangements, which is too often the case. Both extremes of too high and too low rates ought to be avoided—not only by the transporting companies, but also by Coal Operators at the opening of the trade. Sufficient inducements ought also to be held out for dealers to come forward early in the Spring and thus keep the trade as regular as possible throughout the shipping season. Neither the carrying Companies nor those who produce the Coal, are benefitted by an irregular and fluctuating business; and the consumption can only be increased and the business extended by throwing a full supply in the market at fair prices. We have thrown out these hints at the present time for consideration—and in conclusion, we would remark to one and all engaged in the business this year—keep your resources for the great contest for markets in 1855.

REPORT OF SHIPMENTS

From Richmond, for the week ending on Saturday, Jan. 14, 1854:

Sh.	Bt.	Sg.	Sch.	Sls.	Bts	Destination.	Tons
	1					Boston & vici.	193
	1					Conn. & R. I.	
	2					N. Y. & vicin.	231
						North River	
	4	2			4	Southern Pts.	813
	2		4			For the week,	1,236
Total for the season,			449		1	For season,	60,805
To same time last year,							64,014

Boston and vicinity includes everything going East of Cape Cod, to Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine.

Southern Ports includes everything to the Southern States and West Indies, as well as to all towns on Delaware River below Richmond.

RAIL ROADS—1854.

The following is the quantity of Coal transported over the different Railroads in Schuylkill County for the week ending Thursday evening:

		Week.	Total.
Mine Hill & S. H.	R. R.	6,696 17	11,522 02
Mount Carbon	do.	1,994 05	3,133 17
Little Schuylkill	do	4,041 00	1,7959 07
Mill Creek	do	4,394 03	8,535 05
Schuylkill Valley	do	9,190 11	3,190 11
Mt. Carbon & Pt. Carbon,		8,982 04	8,982 04

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD FOR 1853-'54.

Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during the week ending Thursday Evening last.

	Week.	Total.
From Port Carbon,	4,932 00	51,707 05
" Pottsville,	1,863 19	8,068 14
" Schuylkill Haven,	5,735 18	37,360 18
" Port Clinton,	4,810 07	37,087 02
Total	17,132 04	154,983 19
To same time last year		139,084 17
Increase so far		15,199 02

CUMBERLAND BITUMINOUS COAL TRADE

For the week ending Jan. 7, 1853:

	R. Road.	Total.
Mt. Savage R. R. to	3,110	3,110
Cumberland R.