# Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1856.


THE CRISIS IN AMERICAN POLITICS.—From the early years of the present century up to this period the history of American political economy exhibits a series of compromises between the North and the South on the question of the extension of Slavery. The first important Compromise, that of the Missouri restriction, made in 1820, was regarded as sacred for thirty odd years.—Missouri was admitted, after assenting to a condition that slavery should be restricted within certain lines. After the South had acquired under its provisions three new Slave States, the sacred compact was broken. In 1850 when the Slavery question again threatened to be re-opened with renewed violence, another series of Compromise Measures were passed, which were to be regarded as a finality. Those measures were signed by Southern statesmen, among them Howell Cobb, all in the present Congress, and prominent in re-opening slavery agitation through the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

Now, we ask any intelligent and unprejudiced reader, what reliance can the North place in the word of a single Southern statesman or Northern doughface, on this question of the extension of Slavery? The North has again and again, conceded to the imperious demands of the South.—What has been the result? When we thought the vexed question settled—a finality, it has been re-opened by the South to gain some fresh advantage over the North. We have submitted to a coolly premeditated series of aggrandising encroachments, in consequence of the timid fears of those, who pretended to see in the least resistance to the South, that bugbear, a dissolution of the Union. Our privileges—our rights can be infringed upon with impunity, while the South holds us in check with the rod of dissolution. The time for such old womanish fears is past. The North stands sternly erect, with its right hand grasping the Constitution, while its left waves back the slaveocratic power, which to compass its selfish ends, uses any means however bloody or despotic.

The North in the contest upon which it is entering, can be accused of no desire to infringe upon the Constitutional rights of the Southern confederacy. Every privilege which our fathers in framing the Constitution, accorded them, is still theirs—palsied be the hand that would deprive our Southern brethren of a jot or tittle of what is Constitutionally theirs. The North is not acting in an aggressive manner. It has been forced into a defensive position. That its action on the great question will be firm and decisive the pro-slavery aggressionists will discover.

It is not surprising that the South has wielded immense power up to this period, in controlling national affairs, when we consider that although there are only three hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders in the Union, who own the three millions of souls in dark human bodies, just as thoroughly as our farmers here own their horses, cows, sheep and swine; yet they possess at the ballot box in the election of President and Vice President, and of members of Congress, a greatly augmented power over their apparent numerical strength. By the Constitution of the United States a slaveholder is, in addition to his own vote, entitled to *three votes for every five slaves he owns!* That is to say, if a man owns one hundred slaves, he can cast sixty votes for his black republicans, and one for himself! This law of course pervades every slaveholding State, and it is by these means that the white voters of the Free States are nullified. A farmer here may be worth a million of dollars, and have his hands studded with *his* living chattels, still he can vote but once; while his Southern neighbor, not worth a tenth part of his estate, if he has his hands stocked with negroes instead of horses and cattle, though menially, from the system of debasement steadily pursued, scarcely superior to the brutes—he can not only nullify our farmer's vote by his own, but he can nullify one of our whole townships by the votes he casts for his negroes by virtue of his being a slaveholder! Take away the negro vote, and the Southern representation in Congress would be reduced one-third! The North has never attempted to violate this right of the South. It is theirs. Constitutionally. Formidable as it is, let them retain it. When however, by first breaking faith, and then by fraud and violence, they seek to extend that right to free territory, and so enhance their power, it behoves the North to defend *her* jeopardized interests. She is preparing to do it.

In the present crisis, principles, open and undisguised, were needed. We have them. A man to sustain those principles was wanted. We have found him. The principles are—FREEDOM OR FORCED LABOR—FREEDOM TO KANSAS—NOT ANOTHER STEP—FREEDOM TO KANSAS—THE UNION, NOW AND FOREVER. The man is JOHN C. FREMONT. Mr. Fillmore has not yet expressed himself firmly against pro-slavery aggression. We respect Mr. Fillmore; we admire his character as a citizen; he was our choice, until Freedom was given over to the prostrate form of Kansas, called us to arms in defence of her oppressed sons. Anxiously we waited for an expression of opinion on the side of Freedom from Mr. Fillmore. He remained silent. We watched his progress from New York City to Buffalo. At Albany, Mr. Fillmore for the first time in the canvass referred to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the agitation which the aggressions of Slavery have aroused, and the uprising of the people of the Free States against them. Mr. Fillmore has no word of rebuke for the insolence of the Slavery extension champions; he is apologetic in speaking of the present Administration; he brands the movement of the Free States in defence of their rights as treasonable, certain to end in a dissolution of the Union; may more, he denies the right *of the people of the Union to elect a President, except with the concurrence and assent of the Slaveholding States* and declares that such a candidate *deserves to be defeated* in the canvass, and that if elected, the Southern States will be justified in refusing to submit and in seceding from the Union. We cannot assent to Mr. Fillmore's doctrines: we do not believe the South would offer *resistance* to his authority, but alas, we do believe, that Mr. Fillmore, is disposed to sustain the Slave States in the aggressive policy they have assumed.

The impression that JOHN C. FREMONT is the candidate of, any particular party for the Presidency, is erroneous. He is the candidate of the People. He is the unanimous choice of the Sons of Freedom. He will receive the suffrages of every man irrespective of party predilections, who is opposed to the extension of Slavery, in favor of the purity of elections, and an advocate of that Freedom of Speech on and off the floor of Congress, which was exercised by the Men of the Revolution. Citizens entertaining those sentiments, will cast in this crisis of our political history, their suffrages for JOHN C. FREMONT.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The State Central Committee of the large mass favorable to the election of Fremont and Dayton, met at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, and organized by selecting Charles Gibbons of Philadelphia as Chairman, and Russell Everett of Allegheny, and George Raymond of Blair, as Secretaries. The gentlemen who compose the Committee, are members of all parties opposed to the Patent Democracy, and the attendance from every section of the State was full. The report offered by the members, exhibited the strong feeling for Freedom which exists throughout the State.—With the exception of but about half a dozen counties in Pennsylvania, there is thorough union of the opposition. In the Northern and Western counties, particularly, the utmost harmony of action exists between Whigs, Americans and Republicans. Candidates are being divided among the parties, and the one desire is expressed, of a thorough union throughout the State. West of the mountains it is confidently predicted that Buchanan will not be able to carry a single county. Allegheny county will give the opposition a larger majority than she has ever yet given either in a State or Presidential election. In a manufacturing establishment of that county, which employs one hundred and fifty workmen, a vote was taken last week. *Result*—Fremont, 149; Buchanan, 1. All the men have heretofore, acted with the Democratic party and voted that ticker. The miners of Allegheny are enthusiastic for Fremont. From almost every section of the State comes the response, 'we will unite.' There appears a strong determination to form one opposition electoral ticket on the terms proposed, and, to which we alluded last week. In Dauphin the Whigs are falling into line for Fremont; Chester county will give 1500 majority for Young Hickory, and Lancaster the Old Guard—had determined to roll up 3000 majority for the choice of the People.—Everything is cheering. Disaffection is already at work in the ranks of the enemy. The Democracy of Warren county, have refused to join the Northern dough-faces, in worshipping the pro-slavery Cincinnati Platform, and its silent supporter, James Buchanan. A large mass refused to send delegates to the County Convention, and Mr. G. W. Scofield, one of the Democratic candidates for Congress, rose in the Convention, and declared himself opposed to the further extension of slavery, and in favor of excluding it from all the territory of the United States, more especially Kansas. He denounced the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Kansas outrages, and the conduct of the Democratic leaders, and said that as the persons who had undertaken the management of the party opposed these views, he withdrew his name as a candidate and intended that in the coming canvass his vote should represent his principles. At a meeting of the Democracy of Warren county held on the 20th ult., among the resolutions adopted, were the following:

*Resolved*, That we cannot support any candidate for office who stands upon, is pledged to, or is otherwise in favor of the recent platform erected in Cincinnati, under the name of Democracy.

*Resolved*, That we are not nor ever have been political Abolitionists, but when we see national power prostituted to subvert Freedom and oppress the oppressed, it alike excites our sympathy and indignation.

We give these statements to show in what a favorable position the opposition stands in Pennsylvania. Let them but resolve to unite upon one electoral ticket—the State election is sure; that is ours, for the ticket is a good one, and will be supported by the entire opposition—and we will carry this State by ten thousand majority. We are pleased to know, that the State Central Committee, in order to permit a full expression of opinion on the matter, have postponed the formation of an electoral ticket until August. In the meantime we earnestly hope that the most strenuous exertions will be made to form a perfect union on one opposition electoral ticket. The heather is on fire. The enthusiasm is intense.—Pennsylvania must be carried by the men who never flinch when their country demands their services.

THE ELEMENTS OF THE OPPOSITION TO THE CALIFORNIA REVOLUTION.—The San Francisco *Herald*—edited by Nugent, an Irish Catholic—for a long time basked in the favor of the gamblers and election rowdies of that city. It glossed over all the frauds committed by its backers; it eulogized the most corrupt and depraved of its political patrons, as men of pure and high-toned principles, and stimulated to oppose law and order, the foreign elements of society. From a handsome, good-sized sheet, the *Herald* has been reduced to a shape hardly recognizable, every single respectable advertisement having been withdrawn from its columns. It is now reaping the fruits of its former unscrupulous course.

A letter to the Boston *Pilot*, dated San Francisco, June 4, 1856, says:

The *Herald* (Nugent the editor, is an Irishman and a Catholic,) is the only paper in the city that dares to raise its voice counter to the popular current, and denounce in good set terms, the acts and existence of the despotic, self-constituted, Know-Nothing Vigilance Committee; they profess to repudiate the K. N's, because an appeal of their sentiments would defeat their object. They have raised a false issue, but any one can see that a desire to deprive the Irish American citizens of the city of the influence they possess, and to fill the offices now held by foreign born citizens, by dyed-in-the-wool K. N's, are the principal motives which induced the formation of this tyrannical junto. The sentiment of the non-Catholic community, is decidedly in favor of this despotism, the Catholics alone almost, are here again on the side of law and the Constitution,—and well may they be proud of their position.

A beautiful position to be proud of! Electing convicts to judicial positions by means of election frauds, and then defending the action of an assassin, who shot down a citizen possessing enough independence and manliness, to expose the iniquities practised by Irish Roman Catholics! As an offset to the above statement of the *Pilot*, we have the word of a gentleman, now a citizen of this county, but who resided for several years in San Francisco, that the Vigilance Committee is composed of the most respectable and influential of the citizens of San Francisco. Its action at all times when called upon to defend the rights of the people of California, has been prompt and severe: but at the same time tempered by the exercise of judgment and justice. Where the courts themselves were affected by the current of corruption, it was useless to expect redress for wrongs: and revolutions similar to that which has just swept over California, have been found necessary at various periods in the history of that State.—The character of the body opposed to the action of a Committee composed of citizens of all parties, may be readily perceived from the men who have been executed for perpetrating the most atrocious crimes. They were Irish Roman Catholics. The party with which these desperadoes acted, has for years held the terror of the citizens of San Francisco; has been guilty of the grossest frauds; has forced into office in defiance of the public will, men most unfit for the position they occupied, and finally capped the column of outrage, by an unprovoked and cold-blooded murder. To exterminate these men, has been the duty of a Committee of unexceptionable purity of motive, and most respectable in its composition. Its defenders are found only in the Jesuitical press of the country, headed by the Philadelphia *Ledger* and Boston *Pilot*—both organs of the Irish Roman Catholic, pro-slavery, Sham Democracy of the country.

"GIVE 'EM JESSE."—The most lovely spectacle in nature is a handsome, high-spirited, intellectual woman. Under the influence of her love, precept and example, man virtuously strives for the civilization, explores the wilderness, and braves the perils of battle in defence of his country's honor and free laws. Women of tone, firmness and virtue have from time immemorial, exercised an influence for good on the actions of individuals and empires. Such women, with their tears watered the tomb of the Redeemer; shared with the Reformers the perils which encircled them in the dark, superstitious Middle Ages; armed the men of the Revolution, and stood foremost in opposition to the Border Ruffians in the ravaged soil of Kansas. Such a woman is Mrs. Fremont (Jessie Benton). We are reminded of the peculiar excellence of women of this character from the enthusiasm, which has greeted the appearance in public at New York of Mrs. Fremont. When in response to the call of a dense mass of the citizens of New York, she recently appeared in front of her husband's residence, and bowed her acknowledgments, eight thousand manly voices gave vociferous cheers for "Jessie." The Hartford *Courant* is right in saying we shall have the right man and the right woman in the White House yet. The people want no old bachelors that have never had pluck enough to marry. Fremont is the boy, where pluck is wanted. And who wants pluck, if not the President of the United States? Had Pierce owned pluck enough to stick to his inaugural, he might have been re-elected and the country spared the present agitation. The New York *Mirror* says:

At an impromptu gathering of Fremonters up town the other evening, an enthusiastic advocate of the Rocky Mountain candidate, put it to the crowd whether it were not better to send a man to the White House who had completed his humanities by marrying an accomplished woman, than to send there such a rusty old bachelor as Buchanan, whose domestic hospitalities could only be seasoned with the doubtful graces of some hired house keeper? At this interrogatory, a gentleman present, who remembered the maiden name of Mrs. Fremont, (Jessie Benton) shouted vociferously "Give 'em Jessie!" This felicitious *double entendre* only needs to be published to become the watchword of the campaign; and the Mirror takes the liberty of adding that if the gallantry of the country demanded a Queen as the head of the nation, the lovely lady of the Republican nominee would command the universal suffrages of the people.

She is a woman as eminently fitted to adorn the White House, as she has proved herself worthy to be a hero's bride. The splendid compliment paid by Burke to that ill fated Queen of France whom he first saw as the Dauphiness at Versailles will apply to Mrs. Fremont. Beautiful, graceful, intellectual and enthusiastic, she will make more proselytes to the Rocky Mountain platform in fifteen minutes, than fifty stump orators can win over in a month.

Among the objects most sacredly cherished by this great Pathfinder are a magnificent sword presented him by the State of South Carolina; and a beautiful miniature of his wife attached to a faded pink ribbon, the only thing of value preserved about his person when he first arrived in California. The Colonel keeps these yourenirs of love and glory in his library, locked in a glass case.

It has been blurted by some of the opposition press, that Fremont commenced his career by taking away an old man's daughter, in violation of the conventionalities of social life. But since the elopement of Helen of Troy, no man could could have been more strongly tempted than Fremont, and let old fogy fathers feel and fume as they may about these matters, the sympathies of the world always run with runaway lovers. Who has not shouted at the triumph of young Lochinvar, or trembled at the perilous flight of Lord Ullin's daughter, who could

——"Mock the rage of the skies.
But not an angry father."

Surely "Young America" will think none the less of the gallant Colonel for his brilliant coup d'amour. Who will write us a song for the occasion to the tune of

'Jessie the flower of Dumblane.'

THE BALTIC is the only European steamship which has reached our shores since our last publication. Her news is meagre. The Crampton excitement has subsided. The tone of the English press on the Central American question is mild. Louis Napoleon is making provisions for the regency.


EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE FARM JOURNAL for July is out. The *Journal* is a standard authority among farmers, and possesses a large circulation in Pennsylvania. Published by Samuel Emlen & Co., N. E. corner of Seventh and Market sts., Philadelphia. Copies can be procured at Bannan's.


# Local Affairs.

## METEOROLOGICAL NOTATIONS.

*Reported by Dr. A. Heger, of Pottsville Sci. Association.*

| JULY. 7th mo., 31 days. | THERM'R. Mean. | Highest | BARM. Mean. | GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. *Topograph. & Geographical.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saturd. 5 | 64 | 83 | 29.13 | Height of Pottsville, (cor- |
| Sunday 6 | 73 | 88 | 29.09 | ner of Market & 2d. streets) |
| Monday 7 | 77 | 86 | 29.16 | above mean tide, 633.957 ft. |
| Tuesd'y 8 | 72 | 81 | 29.24 | Distance from Philadelphia |
| Wed'y 9 | 75 | 86 | 29.27 | 95 miles. Latitude, 40° |
| Thurs'y 10 | 73 | 85 | 29.22 | 44' 15". Population in |
| Friday 11 | 73 | 85 | 29.19 | 1850, 7,800. |

5—S. W. light; nearly clear.
6—N. N. W. do.; partially cloudy—thunderstorm aft.
7—S. E. strong; do.
8—S. fresh; cloudy, rainy.
9—S. E. do. do.
10—S. W. light; morn. cloudy, aft. cleared.
11—S. do.; rather cloudy.

☞ *Panchima.*—That $200 reward for the arrest of the *Rioters!* of Saturday night. Frightful affair!

☞ *Committed to Answer.*—On Wednesday, Watkin Pritchard was held to bail by Squire Reed, to answer the charge of leasing houses to women of ill-fame.

☞ *A cold, disagreeable sort custer* adjourned with us during Tuesday and Wednesday. The rain was welcome, however, as the crops were experiencing quite a drouth.

☞ *Information Wanted.*—We are requested to state that Rees Welsh of Tamaqua desires information of her husband, Martin Welsh, who left the Schuylkill County Alms House on the 20th of June, 1856.

☞ *A Normal Class.*—E. Schneider, Principal of the Arcadian Institute, Orwigsburg, states that after the Institute opens next week, it will have a Normal Class, to be composed of teachers. A good idea.

☞ *Pottsville Quadrille Band.*—This Band, composed of stringed instruments, is now organized, and ready to play for Cotillion parties, Balls, Pic Nics, etc. The members are all proficient musicians, and the music performed by the Band is of the latest and most popular composition. Those desiring the services of the Band should address N. J. Rehr or C. C. Carter, who will attend promptly to all orders.

☞ *Corner Stone Laying.*—On Sunday, the 20th of July, the corner stone of the new Evangelical Church of Schuylkill Haven, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies, by the Masonic Order, on which occasion the different lodges from Reading and all the sister lodges in the County, &c., are expected to be present. The Rev. M. T. Maize and Rev. Wm. Gerret of Pottsville will be present to officiate. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ *A Delightful Spot.*—A trip through Barry township a day or two since, brought us to a halt at the hotel of John A. Otto, Esq., at Taylorsville. We spent several hours very pleasantly beneath the roof of "mine host," who by the way, keeps one of the neatest and most comfortable houses in the County. The scenery in the vicinity is superb, while the atmosphere and spring water of the place fairly teem with health. Hoping has been in progress during the past fortnight, and the other crops are quite luxuriant. For a few weeks sojourn during this season, no place could be more attractive than our friend Otto's.

☞ *A Fillmore and Donelson Meeting.*—A meeting of the friends of Fillmore and Donelson, was held at Hill's in this borough on Thursday evening. The attendance was large, and the meeting was addressed by H. M. Palmer, C. Fralley and T. R. Bannan, Esqrs.

On the occasion a Fillmore and Donelson Club was organized, by the election of S. Silyman, Prest.; C. Fralley Vice President: J. T. Schoener, Secretary, and C. Little, Treasurer. A committee was appointed to draft a Constitution and by laws for the regulation of the Club, and report next Thursday evening.

The meeting adjourned with three cheers for Fillmore and Donelson.

☞ *Fictitious Parable.*—Our streets were enlivened, and our citizens amused on Saturday last by the appearance of a body of mounted fantasticals, entitled "Skewing Pikes." They were from Minersville, and numbered about thirty. To describe their music or appearance is utterly impossible. Saw-filing or a feline serenade are sweet compared with *their* music, and their equipage would have tickled Falstaff into a spasm of ecstacy.—After "whetting their whistles" a *limited* number of times, they returned home.

A body of Pottsville fantasticals, on foot, also paraded. *Their* music was indescribable. The music of the Minersville company was ravishing compared with it. Their banner bore the inscription—*"The Last Run of Shad."*

☞ *A New Basin.*—We are gratified to learn that since our last publication, $200 have been subscribed towards the fund requisite to construct the basin so imperatively demanded by the wants of the community. Ellwood Morris, Esq., has been consulted, and will immediately make a survey in order to select an advantageous position to locate the improvement. The Water Company deserves credit for its prompt action in this matter. Our citizens who are directly interested in the coal lodges from Reading and all the sister lodges in the County, &c., are expected to be present. The Rev. M. T. Maize and Rev. Wm. Gerret of Pottsville will be present to officiate. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ *Riot at Sweitzer.*—On Saturday last, a difficulty arose at Jacob Shade's tavern, at Sweitzer, between an Irishman and two Germans, in which the former was roughly handled. He threatened to bring a large party in retaliation, and true to his word, returned on the next day with a party of fifty of his friends. They attacked the tavern, beat every person they found in it, and damaged the premises to some extent. The ringleaders of the rioters, Martin Murphy and John Flynn, were arrested, brought to Pottsville, and held for bail by Justice Reed, to answer at Court.

On the same day, a desperate affray took place at the East Mines, between two bodies of miners, in which almost every description of weapon was used, and several men were severely beaten. Those who were the most prominent in the affair were arrested, and had a hearing before Squire Reed, in this borough. Some heavy bonds to keep the peace, and others were held to answer.

☞ *Resuscitation of Drowned Persons.*—The lives of many persons apparently drowned, might be saved, if due care is exercised in the treatment of the bodies, after they are taken from the water. Dr. Marshall Hall, an eminent physician of London gives instruction for the resuscitation of persons apparently drowned, at variance with the methods now in use. He says:—There is one great impediment to the restoration of the function of respiration, which is the falling back of the tongue across the top of the glottis, or entrance into the windpipe.—In order to remove this, the patient is to be placed upon his face and breast, and the body is then to be turned slowly on to one side, and then returned slowly to its former position. This motion, whose effects is cause a considerable amount of air in the lungs to be expelled and re-inspired, is to be kept up until breathing is restored, or all hopes of resuscitation from this source are abandoned.

☞ *A Democratic Feast.*—Flaming hand bills last week distributed through town announced that a meeting of the Democracy would take place on Saturday evening, at which the faithful would be edified by the oratory of Hon. Howell Cobb of Georgia, Hon: C. M. Straub, Hon. Glancey Jones, and others. Per announcement, the speakers and music, assembled on the piazza at Merti, mer's Hotel, and a number of persons, nine-tenths of whom are opposed to Buchanan, occupied the street in front. The Patent Democracy was indeed, fearfully in the minority in that assemblage.

Mr. Cobb is a good, plausible speaker—a gentleman calculated to leave a lasting impression on the minds of his hearers—but his ability failed to create enthusiasm on Saturday evening. His misstatements were too numerous, and at the conclusion of his address, the effect of his eloquence was exhibited in the three hearty cheers which were given for Fillmore, completely drowning the feeble hurra attempted for Buchanan.

We cannot for want of space, review the entire speech of Mr. Cobb. Many of the misstatements contained in it were nailed on the spot. One or two points we will notice, however. Mr. Cobb said that the laws of Kansas—those which oppressed the Free State residents—did not cause the difficulties which grew up in that Territory. There is not an intelligent observer of what has transpired in Kansas during the past two years, who will not stamp this assertion of Mr. Cobb as false. The laws of Kansas, passed by fraudulent votes, and enforced by ruffian pro-slavery weapons, have caused the difficulties which agitate not only Kansas, but the country to its very centre. This fact is recognised. It is unnecessary to reiterate proof to that effect. In the same strain Mr. Cobb alluded to what he terms aggressions upon the rights of the South. Now, observation of the relations of the North and South during the half past century, on the question of the extension of Slave territory, teaches the North, that all the aggression has been on the part of the South, and that the North has been on the defensive. The North—habitually good natured and easy—adopted a compromising spirit for the sake of peace, and lost as is well known by each compromise she effected with the grasping, slavocratic portion of the Union. The South has gained all she wanted in the way of territory in the South; but when the North is prepared to claim her portion of free territory the South commences a system of aggression, unparalleled in atrocity, and bloody in its effects. Has the North interfered with the South in its peaceable settlement of new territory?—When we apply a similar question to the South, alas, how startling is the reply. Look at the bleeding form of Kansas, rising slowly and pointing its long, white finger, at the South, more in sorrow than in anger at its injustice and oppression. Mr. Cobb should not speak of the aggression of the North. It is a cruel, biting sarcasm, which might not be relished by the more just and intelligent of his Southern brethren.

A new line of policy is being adopted by the Sham Democracy in connection with their pro-slavery allies.—The storm to the North frightens the Southern brethren. Now they wish to soothe the people they have so grievously injured. On and off the floor of Congress, the plan now is, to take the back track. After the Free Settlers of Kansas have been driven by force out of the Territory, and a splendid opportunity offers to make at any rate, a Slave state of Kansas, the slaveocracy say, *but every thing be fair*: make nail and void the obnoxious laws; put the Territory on the same footing it occupied when the Kansas-Nebraska bill passed. Mr. Cobb adopted that argument on Saturday evening. It is a weak invention, and as such merits contempt. Oppressed Kansas cannot rise up with the spirit of 1854. Slavery has touched the soil, and desolated what will require years to replace. The Patent Democracy may make a show of deserting the Pierce Administration in its Kansas policy, for the purpose of appeasing the North, and take the back track on the question of forcing Slavery into Kansas; but the Cincinnati Platform endorses the acts of that Administration in relation to Kansas: the North judges the party accordingly.

Another word, and we are done with Mr. Cobb. Does the distinguished gentleman imagine that the men of Schuylkill are deficient in intelligence? Mr. Cobb asked why Nebraska, organized under the same bill that embraced Kansas, was not convulsed with difficulties, and went on to assert that the Kansas-Nebraska bill was a good one, from that fact. A miserable, foolish question and argument. We would simply reply—laws have not been passed in Nebraska imprisoning citizens for expressing an opinion: Border Ruffians have not by force intimidated the people of Nebraska and controlled their elections; the citizens of Nebraska have not been shot down; their property pillaged and their dwellings given to the flames. All these things have transpired in Kansas at pro-slavery, ruffian hands. Therein lies the difference. The Blue Lodges were organized in the Southern States to invade Kansas, even before the Kansas-Nebraska bill passed—their cruel rule has existed in Kansas up to the present time. The fool's argument is unworthy of the ability of Mr. Cobb.

We have neither time nor inclination to follow Mr. Cobb through a speech abounding in misstatements.—The meeting itself was a miserable failure, and Mr. C.'s speech as far as convincing any unbeliever present, was concerned, was equally, a miserable failure. The Sham Democracy are in a woful plight. They are dwindling down on their low wages, pro-slavery candidate, James Cincinnati-Platform. As for enthusiasm, even on the 5th of July, when the excitement of the 4th had not entirely passed away, they couldn't raise a single hearty hurrah. With perfect union of the opposition we could carry Pennsylvania by 10,000 majority. Shall we not have it? Shall we play directly into the hands of the enemy? In union alone is there strength.

☞ *The Fourth in Schuylkill County.*—There was no special public observance of the day in our County; our citizens either engaging in private celebrations, or spending the day in recreation.

In Pottsville, the military paraded, and in the morning, a beautiful sash was presented by the ladies, to Mr. Rehr, leader of the Pottsville Brass Band. The presentation was made in a neat speech by Mr. Little, and received with some appropriate remarks by Mr. J. A. McCool. At 9½ o'clock in the morning, three passenger cars comfortably filled with young ladies and gentlemen left Pottsville for Branchdale, where the day was pleasantly spent in the beautiful grounds attached to the residence of Mr. Weaver. In the course of the day the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. Pitman and several patriotic songs were sung. The party numbered about one hundred and twenty persons, and everything passed off delightfully. During the day in Pottsville there was considerable skirmishing in South Ward, and one or two severe fights occurred. Several arrests were made and the parties held either to keep the peace or answer at Court. In the evening, our streets were in a blaze with fireworks.

In Tamaqua, Port Carbon, St. Clair, and other sections of the County, the day was appropriately celebrated.

We observe that those who spent the Fourth at Cold Springs, near the line of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad, held a meeting on the evening of the 4th, at the hotel of Major Koons in Tremont, and adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, We did not before leaving the Springs, fully express our thanks for the courteous and gentlemanly reception of our party,

*Resolved*, That we consider our thanks due, and hereby with tender them to Dr. Horr's, for his generosity exhibited in throwing open to the use of our party, the spacious rooms of this large and elegant house near the Springs, and for his hearty welcome on our arrival, and generous entertainment of us during our stay.

*Resolved*, That we know of but few places, in this vicinity, more beautiful and pleasant, at which to hold a pic-nic party. The ice-cold water of the Springs, the comfortable bathing house, the shade trees covering the dense foliage and the romantic mountain scenery which surrounds the place, make the retreat, on a hot day, a most charming and delightful one.

*Resolved*, That we have seldom felt such true enjoyment at any resort for amusement, as we realized whilst we remained at the Cold Springs on the Fourth: and we cannot fail to hold in grateful remembrance him who exerted himself to make our visit agreeable and pleasant.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Col. Morris, and that they also be handed to the editor of the *Miners' Journal* for publication in his paper.

The celebration of the Sabbath School of the First Presbyterian Church, of Pottsville, was a delightful affair. A communicant, "S." furnishes us with the annexed account:

"Woods have their blossoms which we ne'er behold,
And skies their worlds whose light is never shown,
Ocean, its treasures of untold gold,
And earth her children that are all unknown."

Another anniversary of our country's birthday has passed away. With the approach of daylight on the morning of the Fourth, the lowering clouds and darkened sky filled many hearts with apprehension, but by 9 o'clock, the small, round drops had ceased to fall, and the sun broke forth in all his glory, glistening upon the dripping foliage, and dispelling the fears of the juvenile Patriots who always hail with delight a *many* return of Fourth of July.

The Sabbath School, connected with the First Presbyterian Church, under the care of their Superintendent, Rev. Joseph McCool, assembled at 9 o'clock to render praise and thankfulness to that God, who heard the prayers of our forefathers and blessed them with liberty, and to partake of the many good things, which the kind liberality of the congregation and the teachers had prepared for them. The church was filled; and the happy beaming countenances of the little ones, as they sat flushed with excitement and anticipation, were cheering to the sad-lost and filled all hearts with joy. The pulpit was beautifully adorned with the handsomest decoration an American heart can desire. I mean the American flag, floating out on either side, while in the centre, stood, with all the majesty of nature, a large and truthful lithograph of George Washington, on the left of which was a superior representation of the first prayer in Congress, with those noble heads, bowed in submission and humility before their God.

The exercises were opened by the singing of an anthem, after which the Pastor read a portion of the Holy Scriptures, peculiarly adapted to the occasion. The school then joined in singing a pretty song, entitled—"Thrice hail, happy day," accompanied by the melodeon, at the conclusion of which, the Declaration of American Independence, that noblest of the noble productions of man, was read by Master Robert Chrisman, and listened to with deep interest and fixed attention. Again, did the youthful voices join in singing a hymn, and a beautiful and appropriate address was delivered by John T. Boyle, one of the Sabbath School teachers, and a young man of fine talents and a lilly. His address was beautiful in its style, becoming in its sentiments, and filled with true patriotism and throughout deeply imbued with pious sentiments. It was simple, distinct and pretty style in which he portrayed to the minds of the youth, the reasons why the Fourth day of July is observed as a day to be celebrated, beginning with the sufferings of the Puritans in England, and closing with the Declaration of Independence, could not fail to impress upon the youthful mind present, somewhat, of the many advantages they, as the heirs of this republic enjoy, and the eloquent appeal to the Sabbath School teachers, and the tender allusions made to the Superintendent in his official capacity, both as a Superintendent and Pastor, caused many hearts to swell with emotion and gratitude to God for his mercies, whilst many eyes were moistened by the one thought so beautifully alluded to—Passing away.

A sweet chorus closed the intellectual entertainment, and a cordial invitation was extended by the Pastor to the audience, one and all, to repair to the lecture room and participate of the refreshments there provided.—Leaving the church and descending on either side of the vestibule, a delightful sight burst upon the view, and sweetest music enraptured the ear. The room is quite large, and was tastefully decorated with our own mountain hemlock and laurel: here and gracefully festooned, and there hung with luxuriant wreaths, whilst the sweetest notes of many yellow warblers filled the room with melody.

There were three tables extending the length of the room, which is seventy feet, and one across the southern end, all richly laden with various kinds of cake, fruit, confectionary, &c., which looked very tempting upon the snowy cloths, whilst numerous boquets of flowers, tastefully distributed among them, spread rich fragrance around. The children were seated on either side of the tables, and after again joining in praise to God, and invoking a blessing on the repast, they entered cordially into the work of enjoying themselves. The utmost order prevailed and their many sparkling eyes and cheerful countenances betokened happiness. It was an inexpressibly beautiful sight to behold them: the busy children and busier teacher running to and fro, now replenishing an empty tumbler, now handing cake along the aisles, or perhaps tying up a bundle relief load for some bright eyed little one who could not dispose of all its treasures.

The room was filled to its utmost capacity, and whilst the storm that arose so suddenly was raging without, and the rain falling in torrents and rushing heedlessly along the gutters, we were all happy and secure from its showery effects, and could look with complacency upon the thick, large drops as they chased each other with accelerating speed, without the fear of soiled garments, wet feet, &c.

Every one seemed highly gratified with the manner in which the entertainment was conducted and all enjoyed it heartily. Although it cost considerable labor, still for such a cause *labor ipse voluptas*, and particularly when so amply repaid by the satisfaction and delight of all concerned.

The Fourth was observed with spirit at Silver Creek. A battery was erected, which mounted six cannon, and in the evening a display of fire works—costing $125—was given. A company of light Infantry, numbering eighty men, was under arms. A salute was fired in the morning, and the company visited New Philadelphia and Middleport. At noon the Declaration of Independence was read by Wm. D. Hopkins, Esq., accompanied by some eloquent remarks from that gentleman. In the afternoon a sham fight took place between the battery and the Infantry, which is described as having been very exciting. The evening wound up with the fireworks which were successful, and elicited expressions of admiration from the crowd of misers present.

We are indebted to a communicant for a detailed description of the incidents of the day at Silver Creek, but limited space will not permit us to publish it.

We have not heard of any fatal accidents on the Fourth, but an innumerable quantity of men were "half-seas-over," and some severe fisticuffing was the result. At Tremont for instance, a couple of Weishtzenwent out on a hill adjoining the town, a ring was formed, the men stripped to the waist, and went at it rough and tumble style. In the struggle that ensued, one of the men forced his antagonist to the ground: bit his nose off, and spit it out of his mouth. Several persons were injured by the careless use of fire-arms. A young man at Forestville had his hand badly mutilated, by the premature discharge of a pistol he was handling.

The weather on the Fourth was cool and favorable for the numerous pic nics which were held.

## PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

☞ Population of Greece, 1,043,153 souls.

☞ Cigar ashes, wet, are good for musquito bites.

☞ Strawberries are selling in Baltimore at a Jimmy per quart.

☞ David Wall, a printer, was drowned at Philadelphia on Monday.

☞ The real and personal property of N. York, is assessed at $517,839,200.

☞ Friend George M. Lauman of Bending, will next year erect a large hotel in that city.

☞ A portion of the telegraph cable lost in the Gulf of St. Lawrence has been recovered.

☞ Hon. John C. Breckenridge has accepted the democratic nomination for the Vice Presidency.

☞ The Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina declines the nomination for the Vice Presidency.

☞ Nebraska Territory is thriving, while oppressed Kansas is being deserted by the Free State men.

☞ Paul Stillman, had his right foot amputated in New York last week. *Cause*—wearing tight boots.

☞ John C. Fremont never owned a slave, and has always been opposed to the practice of holding slaves.

☞ A man in Troy made a skirt for a lady lately, which used up one hundred and twenty-eight feet of rope.

☞ The journeymen carpenters of Philadelphia intend to form a secret society for the advancement of their interests.

☞ A woman's tongue has been found capable, on actual experiment, to move 1,619 times a minute. Think of that and weep!!!

☞ The Republicans and Americans of Vermont have united on State issues. They will do the same on the Presidential question.

☞ The merchants of Philadelphia had a Peace Meeting last week, to assure the English people that we do not want to fight them.

☞ The Members of the Academy of Natural Sciences, in Philadelphia, have contributed $250 towards a monument to Alexander Wilson.

☞ Why does "Old Buck" remain a bachelor? Because he is afraid of giving umbrage to any of the "*Dod-faces*" among his *deer* friends!

☞ There is a hotel-keeper at Round Top, Fayette county, Texas, who rejoices in the surname of Janetschke. Six consonants, all in a row.

☞ The crop of hay, which is now well-nigh gathered, has turned out quite as abundant as that last year, and by many it is considered to be heavier.

☞ The Directors of the Little Schuylkill Navigation and Railroad Company have declared a dividend of two per cent., payable after the 25th instant.

☞ A ten cent piece is now called "Jimmy," it being the price for a day's labor that Buchanan said would spread blessings and benefits over the country.

☞ Samuel M. Mangan, aged 20 years, was killed in Philadelphia on the night of the Fourth of July. Horatio Moloney is under arrest, charged with the murder.

☞ Votes taken on steamboats, in colleges, and railway cars, throughout the North, show large majorities for Fremont. We'll "give 'em Jessie" in November.

☞ The total losses of the American underwriters, from marine disasters, during the six months ending the 30th of June of the present year, is set down at $15,890,000.

☞ The Lancaster (Pa.) Express, a Democratic paper published at the home of James Buchanan, and formerly a firm supporter of Buchanan, now comes out for the Republican party.

☞ The *Independent*, a New York religious paper—announces its adhesion to freedom of speech, freedom of the press, free soil, and freemen, but to—Fremont for the next President.

☞ Messrs. McDonough and A. Becket are giving theatrical entertainments in Reading.—Mrs. King, a member of the stock company of the Walnut street Theatre, Philadelphia, is with them.

☞ The inauguration of the equestrian statue of Washington, in Union Square, New York, on the 4th inst., attracted thousands of spectators. It is highly spoken of as a work of art, and occupied four years in construction.

☞ Gen. Memucan Hunt died in Haywood county, Tenn., on the 26th ult. He was distinguished as a General in the Texas Revolution, and was the first Minister sent from the Republic to the United States.

☞ The battle removing the