Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1856.

WHICH IS AGGRESSIVE?—The country situated to the north-west of the Ohio river, which for a period was known as the North-western Territory, was originally claimed by Virginia, except a small part of it bordering on Lake Erie, which was claimed by Connecticut. In 1784 this Territory was ceded by the States named to the United States, and thus they obtained a perfect title to the whole. In 1788 Virginia gave her assent to the whole ordinance of 1787, which was reported by the committee of which Mr. Jefferson was chairman. The report in his hand-writing is now to be seen among the archives of Congress, in the Department of State at Washington. Among the provisions of that Ordinance was one which asserted that after the year 1800 of the Christian era, in the States created out of said Territory there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, to have been personally guilty. From 1787 to 1854, when the Missouri Compromise was repealed, eight laws were passed and approved, re-enacting, sanctioning, confirming and extending, as well in length of time as extent of space, the ordinance of 1787. It had been approved by the people of all sections of the country. As an unanimous act of legislation the Ordinance of 1787 is entitled to even more consideration than the Constitution, which encountered much opposition in the National Convention that made it, in which it received the signatures or votes of but thirty-nine out of fifty-five members who attended the Convention, and was ratified by small majorities in many of the State Conventions.

Yet that sacred compact has been invalidated by a body of slaveholders, numbering 347,525, of which 173,022 only hold over one slave each.—The South charges the North with being aggressive, yet it repudiates principles which brought happiness and prosperity to our country, and by the substitution of the legislation of 1854 for that of 1787, plunges a new territory into all the horrors of civil war, and imprisons free American citizens for daring to defend their assailed liberties.

This unfortunately, is not all that the South would force on us. Important as this question is, it is not all that is at stake in the present contest. The right, character and dignity of labor are also involved. The Pittsburg *Gazette* is correct when it observes that to labor is to occupy an inferior position in Southern society. A laborer belongs to an inferior caste. If slavery is extended to Kansas, the honest, independent farmer of the Free States who cultivates his own soil cannot go there. He is excluded by the laws of Southern society unless he consents to occupy an inferior position in social life, and become a sort of a protege of some lordly owner of human chattels. Human servitude dishonors industry. To make work the lot of slaves, is to badge workingmen with the disgrace of bondage. The sensitive spirit of the white man in a Democratic State, recoils from this relation. The Southern States are filled with an army of ragged, gaunt, lean, idle, ignorant and sullen protestants against the acknowledgment of the political inferiority and social degradation, which labor in the midst of black slaves imposes on white citizens. Two classes rapidly form in the Aristocratic States; the band African laborers at the bottom—and the wealthy proprietors at the top. The non-slaveholders between, will inevitably be pressed out, or ground to death. The arrogant slavocracy of the South defends Herbert, the murderer of Keating, because in their opinion, personal servitude degrades the white laborer to the position of the black slave. On this ground the Charleston *Standard*, leading Buchanan organ in South Carolina, demands that Herbert shall be exempted from punishment, for the murder of Keating. It uses this remarkable language:

> "Any provocation that may have been given for the assault upon him by the body of waiters, has at the most a provocation of words, AND SUCH PROVOCATION AS A SERVANT SHOULD NOT HAVE THE RIGHT TO RESENT; AND, IF WHITE MEN ACCEPT THE OFFICES OF MENIALS IT SHOULD BE EXPECTED THAT THEY WILL DO SOWITH AN APPREHENSION OF THEIR RELATION TO SOCIETY AND THE DISPOSITION QUIETLY TO ENCOUNTER BOTH THE RESPONSIBILITIES AND THE LIABILITIES WHICH THE RELATION, IMPOSES."

That is, white men who are unfortunate enough to be placed in a position like that of Keating, must submit to insult, abuse and even death, at the pleasure of black legs like this same Herbert, the murderer of the Washington waiter. Northern mechanics and laborers—men who are accustomed to call no man your peer—the principle applied to the humble Keating, is also felt towards you, if they have not yet gone far enough to express such a sentiment. Are you prepared to witness the triumph of a power which considers the working man inferior to the lord of an hundred slaves? Not we hope, without a strenuous effort to defeat its feudal teaching in November next.

The policy of the Southern slavocracy has ever been to bully and frighten the North into compliance with its imperious demands. There are at this moment thousands of none-slaveholders in the South whose prayers, hopes and wishes are with the opposition to the power which degrades them in the social scale. But the same ruffianism which has committed the outrages in Kansas, and perpetrated the recent assault upon Senator Sumner, closes forcibly the mouth of many ardent advocates of Freedom in the South. "A Southerner," writing to the *Tribune* from St. Louis, says if the sons of Freedom fail in the North, the cause will be undone, but if they are firm, their efforts to crush slavery propagandism will be hailed with joy by very many Southern men. This is undoubtedly true, and although a state of terrorism of more or less intensity prevails throughout the entire South, yet there are some bold, noble men there, who will not be browbeaten into the support of a system of Slavery propagandism which is being carried on by the party in power. They however, look to the North for a firm expression of opinion at *this* coming Presidential election—a decision which will relieve the white non-slaveholding population of the South from a rule as despotic as that exercised in Russia, and a social position but little superior to that of the Czar's serfs.

The principles for which we are now contending, and which are condemned as sectional and aggressive by the worshippers of slavery extension, have been borne out by those two eminent American statesmen, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.

In November 1847, Mr. Clay, in a speech at Lexington, says:

> "It seems to me that it is the duty of our country, as well on the score of moderation and magnanimity, as with the view of avoiding discord at home, to abstain from seeking to conquer and annex to the United States, Mexico or any part of it; and, especially, to disabuse the public mind in any quarter of the Union of the impression, if it anywhere exists, that a desire for conquest is cherished for the purpose of propagating or extending slavery."

In 1850, he takes this ground:

> "I have said that I never could vote for it myself; and I repeat, that *I never can, and I never will vote*, AND NO EARTHLY POWER *ever will make me vote, to spread Slavery over territory where it does not exist.*"

Says Webster in 1847, in allusion to some resolutions passed at a Whig Convention in Springfield in Sept. 1847:

> "I say, as I said the other day, that I have made up my mind, for one, that *under no circumstances will I consent to the extension of the area of Slavery in the United States, or to the further increase of Slave representation in the House of Representatives.*"

In 1849, he thus proclaims his views:

> "Sir, wherever there is a particular good to be done—*wherever there is a foot of land to be staid from becoming slave territory—I am ready to assert the principle of the exclusion of Slavery.*"

These sentiments on the question of the extension of Slave territory are decided. Emanating as they did from men sincere lovers of their whole country, can they be classed as sectional? Yet we at this moment are warmly advocating the same principles. We ask no more. We demand of the South to yield no Constitutional privilege she exercises. We but say to her slaveholders, *thus far shalt thou go with thy accursed institution, no farther.* It is the interest of every workingman, every man having our country's prosperity at heart, to stay the spread of Slavery.—While endeavoring to assist in impressing this important truth on the convictions of Northern freemen, we are termed by the tools of pro-slavery rule, fanatics, abolitionists, sectionalists. When the words of Jefferson, Clay and Webster, fall coldly on our ear; when we cease to sympathise with our brethren now lying at pro-slavery hands, in Kansas goals, when we admire the *chivalric* conduct of Preston S. Brooks, we will cease to advocate the principle of true Republican Liberty. The principle is involved in the present contest. That principle is supported by JOHN C. FREMONT.

We ask every reflecting man to review calmly the course of the South since the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and decide which is aggressive—the North or South. If he glances at the political history of the Territory of Kansas, he will find that "*every election* held under the organic or alleged territorial law, has been carried by *organized invasions* from the State of Missouri, by which the people of the Territory have been prevented from exercising the rights secured to them by the organic law." He will find that in every instance the powers of the Federal Government, civil and military, have been exercised to oppress the Free State settlers. He will find that a dozen men are now lying in prison in Kansas charged with high treason for a line of action which the Representatives of the people have justified and sanctioned, *and so far as in them lay, made operative and effectual.* But it is useless to enumerate all that the slavocratic power has attempted, to push Slavery forcibly into new territory. The facts are familiar as household words. We adduce some for serious consideration. Let our readers judge which is sectional—which is aggressive, the *North or South.*

IS FREMONT A SECTIONAL CANDIDATE?—Every thinking man who has read attentively, the letter of Col. Fremont, accepting the nomination of the People for the Presidency, must have admired its style, tone and spirit. The New York *Courier* remarks truly, that it was modest, yet dignified, liberal and yet earnest; comprehensive and yet explicit. There is no such surrender of personality as that manifested by Mr. Buchanan in merging himself mechanically into the platform prepared for him. He does not say one word about "squaring his actions" by this and all that "plank," nor does he utter a syllable that implies a subjection on his part to party authority. He binds himself to no party condition, he binds himself to no party pledges. He accepts his position "in the van of a great movement" as a lover of his country, and not as a leader of a party, and his language is—"In the case of my election to the Presidency, I should enter upon the execution of its duties with a single-hearted determination to promote the good of the whole country, and to direct solely to this end all the power of the Government, IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY ISSUES AND REGARDLESS OF SECTIONAL STRIFES."—There is here a manly self-assertion, and manifested devotedness to personal convictions, that is in most refreshing contrast with the facile self-negation of his Democratic competitor. Mr. Fremont does not offer himself as a party hack. It is not in him to serve as such. His nature is cast in too large a mould to admit of that. The great qualities of will which his whole history has displayed—the high courage, the quick decision, the steadfast adherence to purpose, the entire devotion of every energy to his object, all forbid his letting himself out for any mere party service.—He could not effectually lend himself to any narrow system of vicious politics, even could he attempt it. He is one of that class of men who, to work at all, must work with moral faith and intellectual conviction. The last sentence of his letter is especially charged with the broad, patriotic, unsectional, and generous feeling which animates our candidate—"*Trusting that I have a heart capable of comprehending* OUR WHOLE COUNTRY, *with its varied interests, and confident that patriotism exists* IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION, I accept the nomination of your Convention, in the hope that I may be enabled to serve usefully its cause, which I consider the cause of constitutional freedom."

Fremont is the candidate of the People,—expressing sentiments that would be endorsed by—were they living—Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Clay, and Webster. If the Southern States will not support him, it is not his fault, while it proves that they are exclusively sectional. Mr. Buchanan, the people will not support. He is the exponent of those new fangled sectional doctrines set up for the expansion of that institution which our fathers labored to hedge in. Mr. Fillmore is silent on those doctrines. His remarks at Albany, we cannot endorse. He said if a Northern man should be elected President, the South would be perfectly right to cut the cord which binds the Union together.—Secession doctrines we will not endorse. The *Union, the whole Union is our motto*—with no extension of the institution of Slavery.

The *Courier* says that the object which Mr. Webster once charged upon Mr. Calhoun, and which Mr. Calhoun admitted—the purpose of *uniting the entire South*—has, at last, unfortunately for the country, been consummated. The South is united. We propose to meet the fact on no sectional ground, but just as Mr. Webster declared that he would meet it:

> "The honorable member declares that he shall *now march off, under the banner of State rights!* March off! From whom? March off from what? We have been contending for great principles. We have been struggling to maintain the liberty and to restore the prosperity of the country; we have made these struggles here, in the national councils, with the old flag, the true American flag, the Eagle and the Stars and Stripes, waving over the Chamber in which we sit. He now tells us he, however, that he marches off under the State-rights banner!
>
> "Let him go. I remain. I am where I ever have been, and ever mean to be. Here standing on the platform of the general constitution—a platform broad enough, and firm enough, to uphold every interest of the whole country—I shall still be found. Intrusted in some part of the administration of that constitution, I intend to act in its spirit, and in the spirit of those who framed it. *Yes, sir, I would act as if our fathers, who formed it for us, and who bequeathed it to us, were looking on me—as if I could see their venerable forms, bending down to behold us from the abodes above.* I would act, too, as if the eye of posterity was gazing on me.
>
> "Standing thus, as in the full gaze of our ancestors and our posterity, having received this inheritance from the former, to be transmitted to the latter, and feeling that if I am born for any *good, in my day and generation, it is for the good* of the whole country, no local policy, or local feeling, no temporary impulse, shall induce me to yield my foothold on the Constitution and the Union. I move off under no banner not known to the whole American people, and to their constitution and laws. No, Sir; these walls, these columns

"fly
From their firm base as soon as I."

JAMES BUCHANAN AND LOW WAGES.—In the system of trucking to the South which Mr. Buchanan has for years adopted, as a stepping stone to Presidential honors, there is a feature which is as well known to as it has alarmed the free workingmen of the North. He has boldly advocated and the press of the sham Democracy, at this period, bunglingly attempt to disguise the fact, the reduction of the wages of labor here to the standard in other countries, in some of which the compensation of the mechanic and laborer does not exceed ten cents a day! By adopting that standard here, Mr. Buchanan argues that the country would be covered with blessings and benefits. By adopting this rate of remuneration, which would place our workingmen on a level with the illy paid laborers of Europe, and reduce them to the poverty, dependance and degradation of the Southern slave, we could obtain in Mr. Buchanan's opinion, exclusive possession of our home market, and contend successfully for the markets of the world. We might indeed, compass that end, but American laborers, think at what a cost, if Mr. Buchanan's logic were adopted. He would reduce your remuneration to a mere pittance, and increase slave labor. What blessings would accrue to you! Do you not appreciate them?

In order to set fully before the workingmen of *this Region, the sentiments of Mr. Buchanan on* the subject of low wages, we will make an extract from a speech delivered in the United States Senate by him during the session of 1839-40.

It can also be found at page 135, of the "Appendix to the Congressional Globe." Mr. Buchanan says:

> "In Germany, where the currency is purely metallic, and the cost of every thing is reduced to a hard money standard, a piece of broadcloth can be manufactured for fifty dollars; the manufacture of which, in our country from the expansion of paper currency would cost one hundred dollars. What is the consequence? The foreign French and German manufacturer imports this cloth into our country and sells it for a hundred. Does not every person perceive that the redundancy of *our currency* is equal to a premium of one hundered per cent. in favor of the manufacturer.
>
> "No tariff of protection, unless it amounted to prohibition, could counteract these advantages in favor of foreign manufactures. I would to heaven that I could arouse the attention of every manufacturer of the nation to this important subject.
>
> "*What is the reason that, with all these advantages* and with the protective duties which our laws afford to the domestic manufacture of cotton, we cannot obtain exclusive possession of the home market, and successfully contend for the markets of the world? It is simply because we manufacture at the nominal prices of our own inflated currency, and are compelled to sell at the real prices of other nations. *Reduce our nominal (Prices of Labor) to the real standard of prices throughout the world*, and you cover the country with blessings and benefits."

* * * * * *

> "The comparative *low prices* of France and Germany, have afforded such a stimulus to their manufactures, that they are now rapidly extending themselves, and would obtain possession, in no small degree, even of the English home market, *if it were not for their protecting duties.* Whilst British manufacturers are now languishing, those of the continent are springing into a healthy and vigorous existence."

BEYDOLE'S POLITICAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.—This map, which is admirably designed and executed, exhibits the comparative area of the free and slave states, and the territory open *to slavery or freedom by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.* Also accompanying it is a comparison of the principal statistics of the free and slave states, from the Census of 1850. The map is published by Wm. C. Reynolds, No. 195 Broadway, New York. From this map we glean the fact that of the 6,222,418 white inhabitants of the South, only 347,525 are owners of slaves, yet this faction controls every branch of the Federal Government, and wields its influence for the increase and perpetuation of Slavery. Annexed is a classification of the Slaveholders in 1850:

Holders of	1 slave		68,820
" "	1 and under	5	105,683
" "	5 " "	10	80,765
" "	10 " "	20	54,595
" "	20 " "	50	28,733
" "	50 " "	100	6,196
" "	100 " "	200	1,479
" "	200 " "	300	187
" "	300 " "	500	56
" "	500 " "	1000	9
" "	1000 "	over	2
Total number of Slaveholders,			347,525

The Congressional representation of the Free and Slave States is represented as follows:

House of Rep.	U. S. Senate.
The Free States have a total of 144 members.	16 Free States, with a white population of 13,238,670 have 32 Senators
The Slave States have a total of 90 members.	15 Slave States, with a population of 6,186,477, have 30 Senators.
One Free State Representative represents 91,935 white men and women.	So that 413,708 Free Men of the North enjoy but the same political privileges in the United States Senate, that are given to 206,215 Slave Propagandists.
One Slave State Representative represents 58,725 white men and women.	

Slave Representation gives to Slavery an advantage over Freedom of 30 votes in the House of Representatives.

The Post Office statistics for a single year, are interesting, exhibiting as they do, the advantages derived in this department of governmental economy, by the South at the expense of the North. We annex a brief statement:

Chief Items of the Acct.,	*Free States.*	*Slave States.*
Amt. received for Postage,	$4,391,860 86	$1,485,984 06
Paid for Trans. of Mails,	2,281,407 16	2,087,266 05
	$2,010,253 64	$600,281 99

The above shows that there is received yearly in the Free States, Two Millions of Dollars ($2,000,000) *more than is expended*, while in the Slave *States the expenditures exceed the receipts* over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars ($600,000.)

These statements furnish food for reflection.—There is not a right which the South possesses, which she is not welcome to, but when by Democratic(?) legislation, she repeals the Missouri Compromise, in order that the institution of Slavery may be carried into all the Territories—the area of which is greater than that of all the States combined—it behooves the free North to keep a watchful eye on her rights and interests.

BULLY BROOKS CORNERED.—With a magnanimity, which is undoubtedly appreciated by the country at large, Brooks, the chivalrous assailant of Senator Sumner, refuses to dissolve the Union. At a wave of his hand, the Union might be dissolved, civil discord would rule; but he generously stays the fatal moment. Magnanimous Brooks! we thank thee! This day in South Carolina his constituency will reward him for his many noble acts by re-electing him to the position which a majority of twenty-six of his fellow members said he disgraced. On the soil of the Palmetto State a deed will be perpetrated this day, at which Freedom will weep. Cimerean darkness should hide the act from the gaze of mankind; the Sun should stay its course, and the howling of fiends should mingle with the tolling of the bell knelling the decease of Freedom of Speech, in the section of our country cursed by Slavery.

It is a notable fact in the Congressional career of this Southern bully, that while most prompt and brave in stealing upon the unsuspecting Sumner and felling him with repeated blows to the floor of the Senate Chamber, he has meanly shrunk from meeting on equal terms since, any of his antagonists who were not conscientiously opposed to *duelling. Ascertaining first their opinions on the* reprehensible practice, he became then, most pertinacious in challenging to mortal combat, when assured that there was not the most remote danger of collision. The last instance is that of Mr. Burlingame of Massachusetts, growing out of the very able speech delivered by that gentleman in the House on the Freedom of Speech.—For the manly sentiments expressed in that speech, Mr. B. held himself personally responsible. After delaying for some time to notice it, at last the Southern bully challenged Mr. Burlingame; Mr. B. accepted; named the time and spot; the chivalrous Brooks sneaked out of it with a pitiful excuse of distance, and at this moment is very conveniently under arrest at Washington, for an attempted violation of the peace of the District of Colombia, and the act of Congress. The man evidently possesses "the courage of the mountebank, not the bravo," and has reached that despicable position in public and social life, which places him beneath the contempt of an honorable, brave man. Could the sentence of the world at this moment be executed upon Preston S. Brooks, it would place

"—— in every honest hand a whip,
To lash the rascal naked through the world."

FREEDOM IN TEXAS.—To an independent, right thinking man, a public position in Texas is hardly more pleasant, and free from tyranny, than under the squatter sovereignty, border ruffian rule of Kansas. We perceive by the proceedings of a public meeting recently held in Galveston, that Mr. Sherwood, a member of the Texas Legislature was compelled to resign his seat, for stating as his opinion, that "the Congress of the United States had the Constitutional right to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories." This so called anti-slavery sentiment was entertained by Sherwood himself, a slaveholder. From the letter addressed by the meeting to Mr. Sherwood, permitting him to make an address in Galveston, in defence of his course in the Legislature, we make the annexed extracts:

> You are explicitly and peremptorily notified, that in your speech, you will not be permitted to touch in any manner, on the subject of Slavery or your opinions thereon, either directly or indirectly, or by way of explanation, or otherwise. Under the pretext of the personal right of self-defence, you will not be tolerated in any attempt to defend your course in the Legislature on this subject, which was an aggression on the rights, and an outrage on the feelings of the State of Texas, and much more on those of the people of Galveston, whom you misrepresented, than any other.
>
> * * * * * *
>
> It has been asserted that you have some supporters in this community upon the subject. We trust not. But if so, and if they have sufficient presumption to undertake to sustain you in any further discussion of this subject, before the people they will make this evening the occasion for the definite and final settlement of that issue, both as to you and to them.
>
> *Vice Libertie* in Texas.

A SLANDER REFUTED.—The enemies of Fremont are circulating still, the silly report that he is a Roman Catholic. The seal of falsehood is now very effectually put upon all that has been written on the subject, by the certificate of the Rev. J. W. French, of the Episcopal Church, setting forth that at different times he publicly baptised in the Church of the Epiphany, Washington City, the children of Mr. Fremont. The certificate is as follows:

> "WASHINGTON CITY, July 12, 1856.
>
> "The following children of J. Charles and Jessie Benton Fremont, have been baptized in the Church of the Parish of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C.—Their baptisms being recorded in the register of said parish:
>
> Aug. 15, 1848, Elizabeth McDowell Benton Fremont.
> Aug. 15, 1848, Benton Fremont.
> Dec. 28, 1853, John Charles Fremont.
> Aug. 1, 1855, Francis Preston Fremont.
>
> As none were baptized in a house, *but all were brought to the Church*, the order of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Ministration of Public Baptism of Infants, was that which was used.
>
> J. W. FRENCH,
> *Rector of Epiphany Parish, Washington, D. C.*

It is not probable that Catholic parents would have their children baptised in a Protestant Church. The enemies of Fremont in their next invention should exhibit more genius. The Roman Catholic story is too transparent to deceive.

LANCASTER COUNTY.—As Lancaster County is now the home of "Old Buck," it is important to know the state of affairs. With this view the *Express* classes the papers as follows, published in Lancaster, with their circulation:

> FOR FREMONT.
>
> *Examiner & Herald*, (old line Whig,)
> *Volksfreund*, (German Whig,)
> *Express*, (Independent,)
> *Independent Whig*, (American,)
> *Inland Weekly*, (American,)
>
> Circulation combined, 13,000.
>
> FOR BUCHANAN.
>
> *Intelligencer*, (Democratic,)
> *American Republican*, (formerly old line Native, and latterly the organ of the Liquor party.)
>
> Circulation combined about 2500.
>
> FOR FILLMORE.
>
> *Register*, (American, and for Fillmore before his nomination.) Circulation about 1000.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE American Journal of the Medical Sciences, for the quarter ending July, is upon our Table. To the medical fraternity, the cases and information contained in the Journal, are invaluable. Published in Philadelphia, by Blanchard & Lea.

THE Journal of the Franklin Institute for July, has been received. No artisan nor civil engineer should be without this publication. In mechanical and physical science, civil engineering and the arts and manufactures it is the standard authority of the country.

'POEMS BY GOLD PEN.'—This is the title of a neat little work from the press of J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia. Through its 135 pages are interspersed many gems of thought, charmingly expressed. To while away an idle hour, or relieve the tedium of a warm afternoon, we would desire nothing more interesting than these delightful "Poems by Gold Pen."

MANUAL OF COAL AND ITS TOPOGRAPHY.—This work, by J. P. Lesley, Topographical Geologist, is published in neat style, by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia.—The work is illustrated by original drawings, chiefly of facts in the Geology of the Appalachian regions of the United States. The sketches of the work are faithful, and the remarks and observations of the author exceedingly interesting to the geologist, theoretical and practical miner. To be obtained at Bannan's.

"BERNARD LILE."—This work, from the pen of Jeremiah Clemens, has been issued in neat style by J. B. Lippincott & Co., the Philadelphia publishers. "Bernard Lile" is a graphic and interesting historical romance, embracing the periods of the Texas Revolution, with its bloody scenes, and the thrilling incidents of the Mexican War. The work is filled with descriptive scenes of great power, while the plot embracing the hero Lile, in his numerous hair-breadth escapes by field and flood, is carried out with consummate skill and unabating interest, by the author. Historically alone, "Bernard Lile," will well repay perusal. We commend this new work to the attention of the reading public.

ADMIRABLE PORTRAIT OF JOHN C. FREMONT.—To Mr. W. Schaus, Print Publisher, 629 Broadway, New York, we are indebted for a copy of a fine expressive portrait of the People's Candidate for the Presidency. It is executed in the highest style of the lithographic art, by C. G. Crehen, after a Photograph by Root. Both as a likeness and a work of art, it is unexceptionable. The print measures 24 by 30 inches, and as the price is only One Dollar per copy, we confidently recommend every friend of the glorious cause that is sweeping the country like a tornado, to get this beautiful representation of Freedom's standard bearer, for, rest assured, you will always be proud of it. We understand that Mr. Schaus will send a copy by mail carefully packed on a roller, and prepaid, on the receipt of one dollar.

GODEY'S LADY BOOK.—Friend Godey is as amiable as his Book is popular and excellent. He will therefore pardon the neglect which caused us to overlook the August number of the Lady's Book, received by us a fortnight since. The principal illustration is very fine. It represents the wife and child of a mariner engaged in prayer. Beneath the engraving is the quotation,—

"Thou rulest the raging of the sea:
When the waves thereof arise, thou stillest them."

The fashion and pattern plates are numerous, neat and useful. "My Own Fireside" is the title of a beautiful piece of music. The literary contents are from the pens of Alice B. Neal, Kate Wilder, Rev. H. N. Weld, and other well known and favorite contributors. Godey in his "Arm Chair" is entertaining as usual. Copies of the August number can be obtained at Bannan's.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—In the hands of Messrs Watson & Co., our old favorite is becoming rejuvenated. The August number exhibits much care and taste in its preparation. The proprietors have but to persevere in their exertions to produce a magazine as complete in its every department as the number before us, and Graham will attain an unprecedented popularity. The principal engraving is charming. It is entitled "The Fisherman's Daughter." The fashion plates for August will interest the fair sex. "Blanche of Castile" is the title of an illustrated historical sketch. "The Luck of Eden Hall," is a finely illustrated poem. "The Omen" is the title of an illustrated *novellette*, by Mrs. L. S. Goodwin. "The Hoepice of the Grimsel," a translation from the German, is also beautifully illustrated. It is *utterly* impossible, in a brief space, to give even an idea of all the good things Graham contains. All should judge for themselves by either subscribing, or obtaining single copies at Bannan's. We wish Messrs. Watson & Co., complete success in the magazine career upon which they have entered so brilliantly.

Local Affairs.

METEOROLOGICAL NOTATIONS.

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

JULY. 7th mo., 31 days.	THERM'MR. Mean.	Highest.	BARM. Mean.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. *Topograph. & Geographical.*
Saturd. 19	65	75	29.15	Height of Pottsville, (corner of Market & 2d. streets) above mean tide, 633,957 ft. Distance from Philadelphia 95 miles. Latitude, 40° 44' 15". Population in 1850, 7,800.
Sunday 20	66	78	29.27	
Monday 21	69	84	29.41	
Tuesday 22	71	88	29.43	
Wedn'y 23	73	92	29.43	
Thurs'y 24	77	95	29.42	
Friday 25	79	97	29.33	

19—N. W. strong; morn. cloudy—afternoon clear.
20—N. strong; nearly clear—at noon a few clouds.
21—E. fresh; morn. clear—afternoon showery.
22—N. " nearly clear.
23—N. light; ditto.
24—W. S. W. light; nearly clear.
25— do do ditto.

☞ *The Fillmore Club* of this Borough has thoroughly organized. It meets weekly for the transaction of business.

☞ *Be Careful.*—As all the fruits and vegetables of the season are now abundant, persons cannot be too cautious about giving the rein to a too free indulgence in them. There is now a very general tendency to disease, and the safety of life and health depends upon moderation in all things, and diet particularly.

☞ *Melancholy Fatality.*—Mr. Harris, an engineer, killed at the time of the recent collision on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, was the third son of his family, killed by railway accidents. His mother a widow, resides at Schuylkill Haven. It is stated that there are two brothers of another family now in the employ of the Reading Railroad, each of whom has lost a leg.

☞ *The Navigation of the Delaware River in Winter.*—John M. Crosland of this Borough, has sent a proposition to the Councils of Philadelphia, to the effect that he is able to keep the navigation of the Delaware River open during mid-winter. The precise manner in which he will effect the desideratum is not stated by Mr. Crosland. His communication was referred to the Committee on City Property.

☞ *The Pottsville String Band*, N. J. Reitz, leader, will accept the Junior's thanks, for a delightful serenade on Wednesday night. The gentlemen composing this valuable addition to the musical organizations of our Borough, possess much taste and ability. We do not doubt that the valuable services of the Band will be often called into requisition by parties and balls, during the coming Autumn and Winter.

☞ *Large Funeral.*—On Sunday last, the remains of Thomas Douty, the engineer who was killed by the recent accident on the West Branch Railroad, were interred in the Presbyterian Grave-yard of this Borough. A special train bearing the corpse reached Pottsville from Schuylkill Haven, at 3 P. M., and the funeral cortege from the Depot to the grave-yard, was quite lengthy.—The body was interred with Masonic ceremonies, of which order Mr. Douty was a member.

☞ *The Weather* during the week has been chequered. Early, with showers, it was unpleasantly cool. By yesterday, however, it had regained its *summer* warmth, and our thermometer commenced again coquetting with the 90's. The mornings and evenings are delightfully cool. Quite a number of visiters are sojourning in this Borough and vicinity. They undoubtedly appreciate the fact that there are few more delightful places to spend a fortnight, during the hot days of July and August, than Schuylkill County.

☞ *The Beauty of Intelligent Conversation.*—It is remarked with truth, that among all the "accomplishments" which our young ladies are expected to acquire, it is to be regretted that the art of conversation is not included. No grace of person or manners can compensate for a lack of this. In youth the conversation of our women is apt to be trifling and insipid, and in middle age is too often confined to complaints of health and the scandal of the day. Lively conversation, upon instructive and elevating topics, is but little practiced, but whenever it is found it gives a charm to the society of females which nothing else can. It triumphs over dullness and old age, and makes ugliness itself agreeable. Curran, speaking of Madame de Stael, who was by no means handsome, but a splendid conversationalist, said, that she "had the power of talking herself into a beauty." Ladies should think of this. Beauty lies in other things than fine features and cosmetics.

☞ *House Burned in St. Clair.*—On Wednesday morning last, a house in the lower part of St. Clair, near Dormer's liquor store, was destroyed by fire. When discovered, about 3 o'clock in the morning, long serpentine flames were leaping up from the roof of the building, and fast spreading themselves to its top. Assistance could not be procured until it was too late to save the building in which the fire originated, but by the united efforts and perseverance of the neighbors, with plenty of buckets and a profusion of water, one of the two buildings which stood apart from the rest of the houses in the square, was saved.

The house belonged to a Welshman by the name of Morgan, who recently came to this County with a large family of small children. The fire originated we believe, through the drunken carelessness of some of the boarders. The house was a small frame tenement worth probably $500.

☞ *At a Special Meeting* held at the Scott Rifle's Armory by the 'American Rough and Ready Fire Company,' on Thursday evening last, P. F. Dentzer, acting as President and John Walbridge as Secretary, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

> *Resolved*, That as the Town Council has refused us the use of our former room for the housing of our Apparatus, and threatens to distribute our hose amongst the other Fire Companies of the Borough without any reason for so acting, we make this our first appeal to the public to sustain us by asking them to assist in procuring a room for housing our Apparatus and holding meetings in, so that we may return to service.

The Company respectfully solicits an answer to our call for aid from the citizens through the public press, so that we may determine what course to pursue, and for the purpose of knowing whether they appreciate our past services or not.

On motion adjourned to meet on Friday, Aug. 8, 1856.

JOHN WALBRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

☞ *Edward Preston.*—Many in Pottsville knew and appreciated the sterling worth of this most admirable employee of the Reading Railroad Company. The accident last winter which deprived him of life, and his family of their protector, is still fresh in the memory of all. After the occurrence, John Tucker, Esq., the President of the Road, tendered to the widow of Mr. Preston, a sum amounting to several hundred dollars which she declined accepting. Her friends agreed a suit against the Company for a greater amount, which has just been decided in Montgomery county, adverse to the prosecutor. She has thus, through unwise advice, lost all on the issue of law. The Pottstown *Ledger* says, in speaking of this case:

> One fact which militated very forcibly against her success, was the use of liquor by the deceased, even unto intoxication, sometimes, contrary to the express rules of the company. The law decisions, however, thus far, are disposed to consider that the employees on a Railroad, accept their situations, with all risks, incidents thereto, for which companies are not responsible. Their case is different from the passenger whom the company impliedly engages to deliver safely over the road, for which a consideration has been paid.

Mrs. Preston and her interesting little family are thus cut off from their last hope of relief, unless the friends of "poor Ned" resolve that they shall not suffer. We doubt not that contributions at this time, would be most acceptable to a lady struggling with adversity. It would be a fitting expression of that esteem which while living Mr. Preston won from all acquainted with him, and would bless him that giveth, more than they who receive.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

☞ Senator Sumner is at Cape May.

☞ Population of Detroit, 60,000.

☞ Deaths in Boston last week, 74.

☞ A severe drought prevails in Virginia.

☞ Deaths in Baltimore last week, 178.

☞ The cholera has appeared at Vienna.

☞ There are 4,194 newspapers in the world.

☞ Philip Baltzell, a merchant of Baltimore, is dead.

☞ Mr. Murdoch, the actor, is about to visit Europe.

☞ The Union Canal enlargement is progressing rapidly.

☞ James E. Murdoch, the tragedian, is in Philadelphia.

☞ Theatricals are dull enough in every part of the country.

☞ The Germans of Maryland are for Fremont to a man.

☞ The Germans of Hartford have organized a Fremont Club.

☞ A new bridge is being constructed at Goat Island, Niagara Falls.

☞ Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 329.—Of cholera infantum, 67.

☞ Miss Davenport, the actress, is *en route* to this country from Europe.

☞ New York is overflowing with actors from every part of the country.

☞ The rate of taxation in New York will be about $1 37½ to the $100.

☞ The New Orleans *Bulletin* thinks that Fillmore will carry Georgia.

☞ The Pittston *Gazette* advocates the election of Fremont and Dayton.

☞ Commodore Stockton has withdrawn as a candidate for the Presidency.

☞ Crops are abundant this year in the United States, France and England.

☞ The Southern *Recorder*, (Ga.,) takes strong grounds in favor of Mr. Fillmore.

☞ A new theatre for Laura Keene is being constructed in Broadway, New York.

☞ Vessels having yellow fever on board, have reached Quarantine, New York.

☞ Two thousand dogs have been killed by the New York authorities this summer.

☞ One million tons of iron are now manufactured annually in the United States.

☞ Gov. Reeder made a two hours' anti-Buchanan speech at Scranton, on the 11th.

☞ At Economy, Pa., they have a dog which weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds.

☞ Alonzo W. Adams, an officer of the Army, is under arrest in New York, charged with bigamy.

☞ The new steam frigate Minnesota will reach Philadelphia next Tuesday from Washington.

☞ "Old Buck" should pick up a "Doe" somewhere, immediately, or his neglect will cost him *deer*.

☞ Deaths in New York last week, 531, of which number 372 were children under 10 years of age.

☞ Russia is forty-one times the size of France, and one hundred and thirty-eight times that of England.

☞ Boarding care for the workmen along the line of the Western (Mass.) Railroad, have been introduced.

☞ Mrs. Juliann Irwin, wife of Gen. James Irwin, of Bellfonte, Pa., died last week, at the age of fifty-nine years.

☞ Mrs. Dawdle says that one of her boys don't know nothing and the other does. The question is which is ahead?

☞ Some one in New York asked whether Col. Fremont did not attend mass. The reply was, "*No, the mass attend him.*"

☞ John McKenna, aged 25 years, formerly a resident of this Borough, was killed on the Reading Rail Road below Reading, last week.

☞ The friends of Fillmore in Indiana, recently held a State Convention at Indianapolis. It was according to all accounts, a truly enthusiastic affair.

☞ The London *Times* has at length discovered that Turkey is a sick man; that the English are bound to occupy it with citizens, not soldiers, and civilize it.

☞ The Boston *Herald* states that "a couple were married in Charlestown, on Monday, quite young, the bridegroom being 17, and the bride 18 years of age."

☞ Not a member of Congress who supports Buchanan, has, in his place condemned the outrages perpetrated by the Missouri ruffians upon Free State men in Kansas.

☞ Mr. and Miss Richings are concertizing in Canada. About the 1st prox. they will rusticate at Niagara Falls, for a fortnight, and then go on a Western "starring" tour.

☞ We learn toleration from children; for no man can have his whiskers pulled by a young brat without feeling what an intolerable nuisance he must have been as a child himself.

☞ It is thought that the case of Williamson against Judge Kane put down for trial at the August term of the common pleas of Delaware County, will be postponed until November next.

☞ L. R. Shewell, late of the Arch