Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1856.

THE STATE ELECTION.

It is impossible to state positively, the result of the election of Tuesday, as far as State officers are concerned. On Tuesday night and Wednesday, the Democrats crowed lustily on the strength of a supposed victory. On Thursday, they were in our streets, like angel visits, few and far between. Yesterday, they persisted that it was "a sure thing." The fact is, the vote on State officers is unusually close. In the table of reported majorities on the State ticket published, in another column, which however, must differ from what the official returns will be, the Democratic ticket leads the Union by 882, with Elk, Forrest, Jefferson, Juniata, McKean, Venango and Warren counties to hear from. Elk and Warren gave Democratic majorities last year. The rest are Opposition districts. It is possible that the official returns will have to be received from the entire State, before the result will positively be known. The majority on either side will not exceed three thousand.

The vote throughout the State has been large. In Philadelphia it reached the unusual number of 66,476, an increase of 11,217 votes over the entire poll for Mayor in May last. At that election there was great excitement, and a full vote was out. That there should be a legitimate increase of 11,217 votes in five months, cannot be credited. The threatened frauds must have been perpetrated. Will the people endure their repetition at the November election?

Although the Democrats have carried a majority of the Congressional Districts, it is believed from the returns, that the State Legislature in both branches, will be anti-Pierce and anti-Buchan, though by what vote it is impossible to say.

In our own County, the vote is unusually large, and it is believed with much reason, that in Cass, Blythe and other Townships, a large number of illegal Democratic votes were polled. This, in connection with the absurd charge made by Democratic orators in this Region, to the effect that in case of Fremont's election, the negroes of the South were all to be let loose, and would come North to work with the white laborers, has had the effect of giving the Democracy here a larger majority than they could otherwise legitimately have secured.

All in all, whether we have secured the State ticket or not, the Opposition to the present National Administration and the odious principles of the Cincinnati Platform, know that in Pennsylvania they have the people with them—that fairly, they possess by some thousands of votes, the popular majority. Frauds and falsehoods may have affected us at the election of Tuesday; but the people in their majesty, will rebuke the schemes of dishonest politicians, by carrying the State in November. We therefore, call upon our friends to stand by their guns undaunted; to bear aloft with still firmer grasp, the banner upon which are inscribed their National, Constitutional, American Principles, and carry the battle to the heart of the enemy's camp. Under every circumstance, let us resolve to fight nobly to the end,

"With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's standard floating o'er us"—

Remember that in 1848 we elected Johnston, Governor, by only some 300 majority, and carried the State at the ensuing November election by upwards of 14,000 majority. The prospect for victory is as bright in 1856 as it was in 1848. If we are true to ourselves—true to our principles—firm in defence of the right—the idea of November will be fatal to the hopes of James Buchanan. Let the Fillmore and Fremont men unite on the terms proposed. They are not required to fuse; but merely unite for self defence. With success will come an accession to their strength in the electoral college. They have in common the desire to defeat James Buchanan. Divided they cannot hope to be successful in this State. United, Pennsylvania will be theirs.

JOHN M. BOTTS AND THE EDITOR OF THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

John M. Botts, the sturdy Virginian, is as calm in repelling an assault, as he is stern in vindicating his calumniated honor. Our readers will remember that Mr. Botts was made recently, the subject of severe strictures at the hands of the editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, in consequence of his late able speech in that State. Mr. Botts' son, without his father's approbation, challenged Mr. Pryor; but a hostile meeting was prevented by the authorities. Whereupon, the annexed correspondence took place. Mr. Botts' reply to Mr. Pryor's challenge is dignified and manly, and presents an example of the course which should be adopted by gentlemen, when called to account for opinions expressed during the heat of a political campaign. We commend the tone of Mr. Botts' letter. It is more worthy of the appellation courage, than that miscalled feeling which drives the most arrant coward to face the muzzle of an antagonist's pistol:

RICHMOND, Oct. 11th, 1856.

SIR:—I was reluctant to meet your son, because I had proof that you had put him forward to resent insults which you had no excuse to shift to the shoulders of another. Determined to afford you no apology for evading the issue with myself, I consented to come down to a level with your son. Having disposed of him I now confront you, and demand the satisfaction which gentlemen are always ready to render those upon whom they have inflicted wrong and insult.

ROBT. A. PRYOR.

Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

P. S.—By my friend Mr. Banks.

RICHMOND, Oct. 12th, 1856.

SIR:—Your communication of yesterday was handed me last night, by your friend, Mr. Banks, of Petersburg, in which you make a peremptory demand for satisfaction, for what you allege to have been "wrong" and "insult" inflicted upon you, without stating in what that wrong and insult consisted. Such a demand, under the circumstances, would have excited infinite surprise, except that I had heard, from various sources, that, both in Washington and here, you and your friends had freely and without reserve, announced such a determination on your part.

I might, with great propriety have returned your note unanswered, on the ground that it contained an allusion to my son marked with such glaring indelicacy, (to use no stronger term,) under the circumstances that existed between you, as to deprive you of all claim to courtesy at my hands; but, as I wish now to put an end to all communication between us for the future, I proceed to answer.

And first: Lest my silence might be construed into acquiescence, I emphatically denounce as unfounded any authority upon which you may have relied for the assertion that I had insulted him forward to resent insults offered to me. So far from it, I assumed the responsibility of withdrawing and suppressing the publication of his first card, which came accidentally to my knowledge after he had sent it to the press, and I remonstrated with him against his interference, and from the beginning have deeply regretted that he should have felt himself constrained, by the highest sense of obligation and duty to himself as well as to me, to adopt the course pursued. And this being disposed of—

In the second place: I disclaim any and all right on your part to make a demand for satisfaction from me, for any thing I have said or done, which you may have chosen to apply to yourself; as, from first to last, I have acted only on the defensive, avoiding all personalities except where they had been first offered. That you have given me ample cause, if I had desired the opportunity, to demand satisfaction of you, is undeniable, but I can see no ground upon which you can demand it of me.

In the third place: Your life could not be the value of a pin's point to me, and I am sure I should derive no comfort from making your wife a widow or your children fatherless—therefore, I have no desire to take it; whilst my own life is not only of value to me, but indispensable to the support and happiness of my family, and I hope to make it useful to my country—therefore I am not disposed to place it at your disposal.

In the fourth place: If I were to afford you the opportunity you seek, the demands upon me would be without end, as I could not consistently decline to indulge one and all of the editorial corps whose vitiated tastes might lead them to allow their political animosities to degenerate into personal squabbles and abuse; and there are at this moment some dozen or more already occupying that position in this State, to say nothing of those elsewhere.

In the fifth place: The disparity in our ages and positions in domestic life would relieve me of any obligation to meet you, unless I was sensible of having done you such wrong as could not be otherwise atoned for; and, in such case, believe me, I would permit no false pride to overcome my sense of propriety and the obligations of true courage, to prevent my making an acknowledgement; but, I repeat, that in this case this wrong was summoned and has been carried chiefly if not entirely on your side.

In the sixth place: My position has been already taken before the public, which must have been known to you, as I stated, to whom I held myself responsible, and to whom I did not. And I certainly did not include the press. I have seen no reason to change that position, now that that responsibility has been already acknowledged in one instance within the last week.

In the seventh place: I am free to say the case must be a strong one, and of unquestionable claim, that would induce me to subject my family to the torture they have endured for the last ten days under a mere apprehension of what was then transpiring. I may have the right to trifle with my own life and happiness, but the right to inflict with or sacrifice the happiness and health of a whole family, who have none other to look up to for their comfort or support, and that for a light and frivolous cause, is rather more questionable. This may be what is called braving public opinion, but they are sentiments I have long entertained, and therefore I have always been careful to avoid giving the first offence, and have borne with much that under other circumstances, I should not. At a more youthful period of life, I might have been actuated by a less cultivated feeling.

In the eighth place: You have neither said, written, published nor thought anything of me that gives me one moment's disturbance, (whatever cause I may have to complain,) for the truth is, it has been carried so far as to lose its sting, and, therefore, I leave you to indulge your taste to your heart's content.

Finally: For these reasons, and without the least hesitation, I distinctly and unequivocally decline your invitation to the field, and thereby facilitate the accomplishment of an object apparently desired by many—of having it in their power to say that they have sent me a challenge which I refused to accept. And, as I have frequently been informed that there is a concerted movement among some of our political friends, to involve me in personal annoyances, I would be glad if the gentlemen would consider their challenges as all delivered and declined, on the same ground and for the same reasons herein assigned, which I hope will prove satisfactory to all.

JOHN M. BOTTS.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION RETURNS.

In Philadelphia city, the whole American ticket for Senate and Assembly is elected. In the County, the whole Democratic Legislative ticket is elected by a large majority.

The following are the members of Congress elected. The Democrats have elected their candidates for Congress in a majority of the districts:

1st District—	Thomas B. Florence, Dem.	
2d "	E. Joy Morris, Union.	
3d "	James Landy, Dem.	
4th "	Henry M. Phillips, Dem.	
5th "	Owen Jones, Dem.	
6th "	John Hickman, Dem.*	
7th "	Henry Chapman, Dem.	
8th "	J. Glancy Jones, Dem.	
9th "	Anthony E. Roberts, Union.	
10th "	John C. Kunkel, Union.	
11th "	William L. Dewart, Dem.	
12th "	John G. Montgomery, Dem.	
13th "	William H. Dimmick, Dem.	
14th "	Galusha A. Grow, Union.	
15th "	Allison White, Dem.	
16th "	John A. Ahl, Dem.	
17th "	Wilson Reilly, Dem.	
18th "	John B. Eddie, Union.	
19th "	John Covode, Union.	
20th "	Jonathan Knight, Union, (prob.)	
21st "	David Ritchie, Union.	
22d "	S. A. Purviance, Union.	
23d "	William Stewart, Union.	
24th "	James S. Myers, Union, (prob.)	
25th "	John Dick, Union.	

* Hickman, although called a Democrat, voted with the Republicans nearly all last winter.

Majorities on the State Ticket.

	1854. Dem.	1854. Op.	1856. Dem.	1856. Op.
Adams,		38	40	
Allegheny,		5265		4400
Armstrong,		750		700
Beaver,		755		800
Bedford,		138	140	
Berks, (Official,)	3350		6061	
Blair,		1193		700
Bradford,		2442		4000
Bucks,		409	500	
Butler,		574		600
Cambria,	112		1200	
Carbon,	171		575	
Centre,	661		375	
Chester,		2132	800	600
Clarion,	158		300	
Clearfield,	260		300	
Clinton,		562	200	
Columbia,	781		1500	
Crawford,		1009		1500
Cumberland,		576	100	
Dauphin,		1637		575
Delaware,		736		525
Elk,		37		
Erie,		1111		2000
Fayette,		1048		
Franklin,		789		125
Fulton,	171		250	
Green,	261		1100	
Huntingdon,		514		175
Indiana,		1877		2000
Jefferson,		571		
Juniata,		5		
Lancaster,		6263		2600
Lawrence,		582		1700
Lebanon,		885		600
Lehigh,		68	900	
Luzerne,		516	1800	
Lycoming,		530	305	
McKean,	97			
Mercer,		484		950
Mifflin,		343		50
Monroe,	1202		1500	
Montgomery,	415		1989	
Montour,	219		550	
Northampton,	298		2334	
Northumberl'd,		709	900	
Perry,		719	250	
Philadelphia,		3881	2795	
Pike,	417		540	
Potter,		92		550
Snyder, (new)				250
Somerset,	1488			850
Schuylkill, Off.,	1136		1738	
Susquehanna,		893		1000
Sullivan,	88		175	
Tioga,		958		2500
Union,		968		700
Venango,		213		
Warren,		282		
Washington,		819		900
Wayne,	469			360
Westmoreland,	30		700	
Wyoming,		281	50	
York,	69		1500	

There are, doubtless, many errors in the above table, but it is impossible to procure the correct returns. The vote on the State ticket is so close that it is impossible to see who has carried it.

OHIO ELECTION.

A Republican Sweep.

The State Election of Ohio took place on Tuesday. The Republicans have carried the State by from 30,000 to 40,000 majority. In the Third Congressional district Lewis D. Campbell, Republican, is re-elected over Vallandigham, Dem.

The Latest.

The Republicans have elected thirteen members of Congress and the Democrats five. The 11th and 12th districts are yet to be heard from, and are probably Republican.

Indiana Election.

In forty-three counties of Indiana, Willard, Dem., for Governor, leads Morton, Republican, 2400 votes. The State elects to Congress, three Republicans and six Democrats, and two other districts are in doubt. Yesterday, a despatch to us stated that Indiana is reported for the Republicans.

South Carolina Election.

The South Carolina election has resulted in the re-election of Brooks, Kiott, Orr, McQueen and Boyce. The Charleston district is doubtful.

COOL.—If we were sweltering under a July sun, and seeking for a cooling breeze, an ice, a fan, anything in fact that would reduce our personal temperature to a point below fever heat—if we say, we were in that condition, nothing could produce an Arctic sensation, with greater rapidity, than the annexed, which we received on Wednesday through the attention of respected Uncle Sam's postal department. We will premise in explanation, that on Saturday night last, while sojourning at a hotel in Philadelphia, our room was entered, and clothing rifled of a watch valued at $90, and some $18 in money. The act was perpetrated so noiselessly, that the robber escaped with his booty, and still remains undetected.—The fellow certainly possesses in addition to his imperturbable coolness, some heart, for he enclosed in his letter to us, a locket containing the prized daguerreotype likeness of a deceased relative. "Chevalier's" communication runs as follows:

NEW YORK CITY, October 14th, 1856.

MR. FRANCIS B. WALLACE,
Pottsville Penn. (I reckon its in Penn.)

Dear Sir:—During our mutual visit in Philadelphia last week it chanced that we stopped at the same Hotel (the Washington) and that you were unfortunate enough to lose your watch and 17 or 18 dollars in money.—I am what you probably think and call a ——rascal, (thank you,) but sir, I beg to assure you that I am nothing of the kind; its true I may steal, but that I steal "is trash," but I had a good name stolen from me once. Me, a professional thief, had once a good character, but I was robbed of it; and that gone what could I do? I determined to deserve the name I got in place, though up to that time, I was pure. But ——what am I telling you about my early troubles for. I merely set down to send you the locket which was attached to your watch chain, thinking it might probably be valued on account of associations, and far be it from my will to deprive a man of probably some deceased relative's picture, probably a wife, sister, or what not. I would send you the watch, (for I hate to steal a watch) but you had such a small amount of capital in your purse that it would not pay me for the trouble I took, so the watch had to be sold to pay expenses. I wonder who —— the other fellow was who got robbed I saw no account of him in the papers; he was so mean he didn't have but 2 or three dollars; so I took his watch. I like editors, so if I make any money soon I will buy your watch back and send it to you, for I only got 40 dollars for it at one of those —— thieving Jew Pawnbrokers.—I think that ——must be full of them and their —— three balls.

Well good bye Mr. Wallace excuse the familiarity of this letter, for I am a jovial, good-natured, devil-may-care sort of a fellow; and if I do wrong its my —— head makes me and not my heart. My heart is in the right place sure, and ever ready to assist as far as in my power a poor devil who has nothing. Take care of yourself Mr. Wallace, and the next time you go to the Quaker city don't sleep so sound.

Yours, "as you like it,"

CHEVALIER.

If I can make it convenient I will go to Pottsville next winter and probably see you.

Yours, &c., C.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for November is on our table. It is really, a very fine number. The principal illustration is entitled, "Grandmother's Apples," representing an urchin "bonking" apples, while the venerable lady with spectacles on nose, and her spring which has fallen from her hand to her lap, is dozing in a comfortable arm chair. The principal fashion plate is beautiful. "Dr. Kane's Arctic Expedition" is an interesting sketch, embellished with spirited engravings. "The Bungalow Ball" is an illustrated humorous sketch of Connecticut life. Mrs. Ariom furnishes a story of women's trials,—also illustrated—entitled "Cecile Yankee." "The Ghost's Kiss; or the Young German Student's Challenge," is a translation from the French by Florence Armel, also illustrated. "The Good Angel of Louis XV," is an illustrated memorial of Maria Lecziuski. The rest of the contents embrace original literary contributions; the Editor's Chitchat, pattern plates, comic illustrations, &c. We perceive that the publishers, Messrs. Watson & Co., are making extensive preparations for the Fiftieth Volume of their popular Magazine. They promise that the twelve numbers of Graham for 1857, will comprise one of the most magnificent volumes ever issued. If we may judge from their past efforts in the magazine line, we can readily credit the assertion. Copies of the November number can be obtained at Bannan's.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES.—The Journal for the quarter ending October, has been received. It is published in Philadelphia by Blanchard & Lea. To the medical student and practitioner, this Quarterly is invaluable. It possesses an extensive European as well as American circulation. The number before us contains many important, useful papers and cases from the experience of practising physicians.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Long*—Democratic faces, yesterday. Short—their purses.

☞ *The New Gas Works.*—The new works of this Borough, now adapted to the manufacture of Coal gas, were put in operation for the first time, on Wednesday. The gas furnished now is brilliant, and the supply is fully up to the wants of the consumers. The works are a decided improvement. Whether our gas bills will be much affected by the change, remains to be seen.

☞ *The Election* last Tuesday, passed off without being marked by any serious difficulty. Several fights incidental to imbibing bad liquor, and getting the temper "ruffled" under its influence, took place, in one of which the Hon. C. M. Straub, the Democratic Senator, was roughly handled. Beyond that nothing happened worthy of notice. Although the day was raw and chilly, the vote polled in this county was unusually large.

☞ *Fatal Accident while Firing a Salute.*—On Wednesday evening last as some men were engaged at Tamaqua in firing a salute for the supposed victory of the Democracy in this State, the cannon prematurely exploded. Two men at the gun were shockingly mutilated. One of them named Christian Walter, had both arms torn off, and his face badly shattered. He died from the effects of his injuries at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning. The other, a German, was so seriously injured, that he is not expected to recover.

☞ *The Forrestville Outrage.*—On Saturday last, we gave a brief account of the outrageous attack by a party of Irish Democrats on the meeting held at that place on the preceding evening, which was addressed by Mr. W. J. Patterson, the Kansas Exile. Mr. Patterson was finally driven from the ground, after being most shamefully treated. A deputation of the Ringgold Rifle Company of Minersville was in the course of the night sent out to quell the disturbance, and arrest the ringleaders in the affair. While making the necessary arrests, a man named Thos. Purcell, in attempting to escape, was shot and killed.

On Thursday morning, warrants were issued for the arrest of Jacob Warner, Captain of the Company, and John Williams and John Jones, charged with murder. They were arrested and brought into Pottsville for a hearing. They had it before Justice Conrad, who held them in the sum of $5000 each to answer the charge at Court. On the occasion, F. W. Hughes appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Campbell, Palmer, Bartholomew and Shoener for the defence. Quite an excitement was occasioned, when the arrest was made, in consequence of the peculiar nature of the circumstances connected with the affair, and the friends of both parties came in to be present at the hearing.

☞ *Overcoats*, fires, etc., the attendants of winter, have been generally visible during the week. The foliage of the hills surrounding us has fallen into the sere and yellow leaf, while old Mother Earth is gradually covered by rustling, golden tinted leaves, which sail with fantastic motion through the air, at every breeze, many finding a resting place at the foot of the trunk which they shaded during the heat of Summer.

As King Autumn has fully assumed his peculiar prerogative, the annexed spirited stanza are not inappropriate:

Room for King Autumn!
Summer, the wanton queen, has met her doom,
And died. With warlike din
The rude but boastfeous conqueror marches in.
See how his banners fly,
The gonfalons of cloud and rain-streaked sky,
Hark to his pipe and drum!
On the fierce blast their stormy clangors come.
They whistle and they beat
O'er the wide ocean, through the narrow street;
While to their terrible call
The surges mount, and tree and turret fall.
His cannon on the air
Flashes and roars. The signal gun. Room there!

Now he is sitting crowned;
And golden sunsets beam his brows around,
And ruddy noontide hours
Warm up the thin leaves of his mottled bowers.
At night the moon's pale face
Rises before its time to do him grace.
Now plantations fruits—not such
As those before them, mouldering soon from touch,
But hardy, ripening still
For use long hence—the patient garners fill.

O! equinoctial time,
Whose days are soothing towards the frosty clime
Of this strange life, its ruds
Of storm, and wrath at first thy power invades;
And at the ominous gale
Which Nature shakes at, a poor heart may quail.
New King, be good to me!
Let me thy mellow favors around me see;
And something laid in store;
When leaves have dropped and flowers will bloom no more.

And take not clean away
The genial glows that warmed a longer day.
Hunters and Harvest Moon,
Loth to desert, and coming up so soon,
Be emblem to my mind
Of love that when most needed shows most kind;
And all that crimson west
Breaths of pavilioned hopes and tranquil rest!

☞ *Organization of a Union Club at Ashland.*—At a meeting of the citizens of Ashland and vicinity, held at the house of Wm Levy, on Friday evening, October 10th, for the purpose of organizing an Union Club, the Constitution and By-Laws were read and adopted, after which the Committee, appointed to nominate officers reported the following gentlemen to fill the various offices appertaining to the Club:

President—HENRY JAMES.
Vice President—George Seltzinger, Isaac Barkurt, Morgan Thomas, Jonathan Birchman.
Recording Secretary—B. F. Gaffrin.
Corresponding Secretaries—E. R. Seltzer, and Ingham Smith.
Treasurer—S. E. VanBuren.

The Union Club having been declared organized—on motion of B. F. Griffith, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed whose business it shall be to visit the voters of the district, and see who are for the "Union men," if they are assessed; paid their taxes, &c.—when the following gentlemen were appointed by the Club: Henry James, I. Burkhart, Morgan Thomas, Jonathan Buchman, E. R. Seltzinger, Ingham Smith, Samuel Bancroft, S. E. VanBuren, John C. Garner, Jacob Paul, L. P. Garner, John James, P. E. Seltzinger, J. H. McElwain, George Mort, A. J. Burk, W. A. Christian, Edwin James, James Sharp, A. G. Swift, Henry Parker, Thomas Soudon, Ira Lake, D. N. Lake, W. Thomas.

On motion of J. H. McElwain, it was

Resolved, That there be a committee to procure English, German and Welsh documents for distribution "previous to the Presidential Election.) The following "were appointed said committee: J. H. McElwain, John P. Brook, A. G. Swift, S. P. Garner, and James Bancroft.

On motion of Col. Seltzinger, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Club be published in the "Miners' Journal" and the "Watchman & Sentinel" for distribution.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the same place on October 11th.

B. F. GRIFFITH, Sec'y.

We urge the Club to keep up its organization actively, and work unceasingly until the Presidential election.—The exertions of every opponent of the Cincinnati Platform and James Buchanan, will be needed until the 4th of November. Roll up your sleeves, and show that you are determined to carry the State for Freedom.

☞ *The Welsh of Minersville on Slavery Aggression.*—At the request of a number of citizens speaking the Welsh tongue, a meeting was called and held in the Welsh tongue, a meeting was called and held in the Basement of the Congregational Welsh Church at Minersville, on last Monday evening, for the purpose of considering the aggressions of Slavery. The meeting was numerously attended and was organized by calling Mr. JOHN D. JONES to the chair, and the appointment of Mr. Evan Jenkins, Secretary. The business of the meeting was introduced by the chair with appropriate and pertinent remarks, and then an opportunity was given for a free interchange of views. Addresses were delivered by several gentlemen—the feelings of the fathers of the Republic in relation to Slavery were clearly shown—the successive aggressions of this great evil were pointed out—the enormity of this wickedness with its blighting consequences were depicted, and the fact that the so called democratic party are the willing tools of the Slave Oligarchy of the South, and ever ready to do its foulest and meanest work, was held before the meeting, after which it was

Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen to oppose the political movements of the said party, and do all in their power to defeat the election of their candidates.

Resolved, That in view of the bearing the State election is likely to have on the question of Slavery extension, now at issue before the public, we shall exert ourselves in having every vote opposing Slavery propagandism cast.

Resolved, That it is necessary to adopt precautionary measures, such as the appointment of Committees, and that the pastors of the Welsh Churches be requested by this meeting to be on the ground on account of our not understanding fully the English tongue, so that we may feel assured of such protection as may be necessary from all frauds and impositions at the polls.

Resolved, That in the event the State election should go against us, we shall not despair, knowing well that the iniquity we combat is doomed to death by that God who never lies. We shall continue our exertions towards securing the election of John C. Fremont as the only candidate now for the Presidency, that has the nerve to say to this flood of human woe, hither shalt thou come and no further.

Resolved, That we deplore the conduct of the proprietors and publishers of the *Dryck and Gwyliedydd* in their relation to the *Democratic Hero*; inasmuch that they must know that publishing such falsehoods calculated to misguide their countrymen at a crisis so momentous as the present must be considered a contempt of and an insult to our intelligence as a people, and if found again in the employment of the democratic party issuing a vile sheet containing political views they dare not put forth in a language the public at large can read, and all in order to lead us to violate our consciences before heaven and earth, by binding us if they could to elect men to offices favorable to the extension of the blackest and most abominable traffic under the sun, we shall feel ourselves constrained to withdraw from them our patronage and count them unworthy of our support.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

JOHN D. JONES, Chairman.

EVAN JENKINS, Sec'y.

We understand that the above meeting resulted in much good at the polls much to the chagrine of some few would be Welsh at election times, but who are at other times unwilling to allow a recognition of their Welsh identity. Finding they could not mislead their countrymen they became vociferous and insulting, particularly so towards the pastors of the Welsh Churches, who in compliance with the request of a great number of their parishioners, prevented the demagogues from gulling the unsuspecting Welsh. The knaves and fishes seekers on finding this became very sensitive concerning the above meeting, and like their brethren, the Pharisees—the dough faces of old—were very clamorous about the sanctity of the temple, straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. In concluding we wish to say one word for their comfort, that the Welsh in this County did on Tuesday, and will again do their duty in November next.

FROM AN OLD LINE WHIG.

To the Members of the Recent Assemblage at Baltimore, Styling itself Whig Convention.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

GENTLEMEN:—As obscure individual, heretofore addicted to the voting of Whig tickets, and to the support of Whig principles, who knows where to find all that remains of the archives and organization of the Whig party in Ohio, has read with care, the proceedings of your Convention. It purports to be a Convention called to revive and reorganize the old Whig party, and to be composed of individuals filled with regret that the party to which they once belonged is no longer in the field. You avow your belief that the time and occasion are at hand for the grave to burst its cerements—for the buried to revisit the earth; and you solemnize your belief by setting the example in your own proper persons.

"Be thy intents wicked or charitable,
Thou com'st in such a questionable shape,
That I will speak to thee."

The work of reviving a great party, is a serious work. The old Whig party drew but little money from the national treasury. Her leaders lacked the art of getting themselves elected to frequent office, but studied rather how, at the head of the armies of the Republic, to advance her standards upon contested fields; how, at the bar and on the bench, to expound and render impregnable the time principles of the Constitution; how, in the Senate, to enforce, with oratory worthy of immortal fame, the lessons of a large and generous statesmanship. It was only in the small arts of an electioneering canvass they were deficient. In their chosen fields of labor they were everywhere victorious. Their country's history can never refuse them a place on those of her pages in which are written the most shining records of civil and military genius.

We, of the rank and file of that old party, were accustomed to stand up to the contest with scarcely a hope of victory, and to consider our efforts compensated by the healthy influence on public affairs always possible to a vigilant and courageous minority. We were held together, not by the gossamer webs of party allegiance, but by a most mutual and emulous zeal, upon great themes of national concernment. Who would revive that old party, must revive the occasion, the principles, and the feelings which originated and sustained it.

I am under the impression that most of the old Whigs of the country, who read your proceedings will feel a certain sense of vacuity. You tell them it is too late to put up candidates of their own. You fail to announce any principles not common to all political parties, and you resolutely turn your backs upon anything like an announcement of measures. Such a beginning, for a party having the temperament and the peculiar experiences of the old Whig party, I cannot but regard as inauspicious. One cannot but wonder, supposing the rally to have taken place, what is to come next? Or, if nothing is to be done or proposed, why rally at all? Is it not a rather inconvenient and expensive proceeding to be gone through with for the mere purpose of a dress parade? It is true that you put in nomination two gentlemen, for President and Vice President; but since one of these gentlemen never did agree to any Whig principle in his life, and since the two gentlemen never did agree with each other on political questions, your nomination of them does not help us to understand you.

The omission of your meeting was doubtless a joyful one; and the prospect of once more beholding the old Whig banner, still full high advanced, and beaming in its original lustre, was exciting. The thought, to men of your age, must have recalled a thousand glorious scenes, and must have rolled back the wheels of time to years of a more generous and noble companionship. That you should sepulchre, leaving a portion of your work undone—that portion that tends to recall your elated hearts to a sense of mortality—should be no cause either for surprise or uncharitableness. And since you will necessarily be obliged to reassemble, in order to finish your work, and explain to us what you would be pleased to have us do, in case we should conclude to rally, I beg leave, respectfully, to make a few suggestions.

Our old Whig party conceived itself to be an eminently constitutional party. Not a few of our leaders were great lawyers, whose reputations were felt to depend, in no small degree, upon a profound study and exposition of Constitutional law. Their methods of reasoning and of construction, were the methods adopted by the Courts. One great leading rule of construction, was this: If they found in the Constitution a duty imposed upon the legislative branch of the Government, or an authority clearly conferred, and no particular limits or specifications as to the process of performing the duty or of exercising the authority, then the Legislature was expected and empowered to accomplish the proposed object, by any expedient and apt means, and was left to its discretion for the selection of means. Another rule was this: that the fact of government and of sovereignty, necessarily implied and involved the existence of such powers, whether expressed or not, as if not possessed, would be a denial of Government and Sovereignty; in other words, that the terms Government and Sovereignty had a certain significance and meaning of themselves, which meaning had no more need to be written out at length in the Constitution, than the definition and meaning of the other words used in that instrument. They further maintained that the Federal Constitution was framed and adopted for meritorious purposes; and while no effort should be made to construe into it powers not intended to be there, it was equally inadmissible to practice ingenuity to construe powers and duties out of it; that upon the whole, it was to be taken without liberality on one hand, or narrowness on the other, according to its natural purport and objects, and construed like any other arrangement entered into for a lawful and good purpose.

In these discussions their antagonists were not always consistent with themselves, not harmonious with one another, but it was common for them to insist upon what they called a "*strict construction*," and to insist upon treating the Constitution very much as if it was an indictment for crime, and as if the debate in hand were a criminal prosecution, where all the presumptions were to be taken against the instrument. Where a power was clearly conferred, and the means of exercising it not specified, they did not deny that there was an implied power to use such means as were necessary, but they claimed that necessary was much the same as indispensable, and left little choice of means; in such case, if they had some means which they preferred, they were apt to claim that fact as evidence that other means were unnecessary and therefore unconstitutional. Not a few of the grave constitutional discussions of the country, have resolved themselves into a simple *assertion* on one side: "Some other mode can be adopted, ours for instance, and yours is *therefore*, unconstitutional.—The whole Bank, Tariff, and Internal Improvement controversies, so far as they were made constitutional questions, had this extent—no more. The same modes of reasoning ramified themselves throughout the great variety of other mooted questions from the Halls of Congress, to the State Legislatures, and to County caucuses, then inward again from the County Courts to the State Courts, and still upward to the Supreme Federal Courts, at Washington. The path was often traveled, and well beaten. As rules of judicial construction, the Whig doctrines were everywhere adopted, and spread upon the records of the courts. Our great leaders were wont to collect and distribute the revenues of the Government, or to feel their palms often crossed with its emoluments, but to triumphs more intellectual and enduring. Admitting the hand of Providence to be visible in the affairs of nations, one might almost imagine the destiny of the Whig party to have been, not to administer the Constitution, nor grow fat upon it, but to defend it from perverting, to maintain its integrity, and send it unharmed upon a career of liberty and glory. On this hypothesis, it might seem as if its work were done and ended; for it is clear that in settling the principles by which the Constitution shall be construed, little more can be hoped from debate or judicial decisions. The work has been done too strongly and well to leave much for future discussion, beyond a vain repetition of what has been already well said, on one side or the other, and already determined by judicial decisions, accumulated one upon another, until a further accumulation could add little to their authority. In this view, the Whig party has added to its claims of pleasant remembrance the crowning honor of having disbanded when its work was accomplished. It did not live itself into the contempt of good men by dragging on a useless existence, after its victories and defeats had become final, and its duties as a party had ceased. Some of us who were in at the last scene, performing the humble duties of the sick room, not ashamed to show ourselves among the mourners after darkness closed upon it, would be sorry to see its venerable remains recalled for public exhibition as a grinning skeleton.

The feeling of the country appears to be running upon other themes of discussion. It is true that under these lie in part the same old methods of Constitutional construction which have divided public opinion before, and which would naturally lead us Whigs to choose one side rather than the other; but these are so distorted and strained as to only bear that degree of resemblance to their former selves which a caricature may bear to the original, and so warped and complicated in their proposed application to measures and results that the people of the country seem to leave both of the old dead parties to bury their dead.

On one side we find the power of the people of the Union to mold and direct the institutions under which their vacant lands shall be peopled, formed into States and admitted into the Union, denied. Their sovereignty over their own domain is sought to be stultified. Scarcely any question in the progress of the country can be more vital to the people of the United States than this. A glance at the map shows us that the largest portion of the surface of our country is not yet admitted into the Union as States; and a slight insight into the current into the current of events shows the probability of adding yet further to our domains; consequently the States yet to be admitted, will ultimately control the government. If the people of the United States cannot maintain their supremacy, and exercise choice and discretion as to what influences shall people their vacant domain, what shall be the character of their neighbors, where and how new votes shall be admitted in the making of their laws, they can not control the destiny of their government: they have in fact abrogated popular sovereignty; they are given over to a companionship which may be injurious or repulsive, but in regard to which they have no power of resistance, nor even the right of protest. This denial of the people of the United States of the right of self-government, is the result of self-government, is the result of the old mode of treating the Constitution as if its objects were unwholesome, and as if no power should be considered in it which is not written out to at length as to render denial impossible. But it is the old mode forced into distortion by the application of racks and thumb-screws. It is strict construction so refined upon and attenuated as to leave an ordinary strict constructionist on the latitudinarian side. As a rule of construction, its result is to convert the Constitution framed to secure to the people the right of self-government into a means of depriving them of that right.

This mode of construction, in the abstract so dangerous to procure liberty and so unreasonable, is not rendered more attractive by the object to which it is applied. Its immediate use is to extend Slavery; but it is equally favorable to polygamy.

Coupled with the above mode of construction is another, which belongs to the opposite extreme.—It asserts a power under the Constitution and by virtue of it, not so much as hinted at in the language of that instrument, the power of the slaveholder to take his slaves into any Territory acquired or to be acquired, and hold them there without and against the consent of the people of the Union or of the Territory itself. This power is asserted upon the credit of several implications and inferences, requiring for their support a latitude of construction, compared with which ordinary liberality is narrow and strict.

The result of it, if this power be sustained, and I may say the purpose of it, as in the preceding instance, adds nothing to the attraction of the thing itself. It extends Slavery over all the Territories of the United States acquired or to be acquired. The same principle would seem to authorise the indefinite extension of polygamy.

Thus are coupled together two modes of construing the Constitution as opposite as the poles, both asserted by the same advocates; one, by an extremely strict construction, depriving the people of the power of self-defence; the other, by an extremely loose construction, conferring upon a few an almost unlimited power to corrupt and annoy the body politic.

So far as either of these proposed modes of construction depends or can depend upon argument or decisions, they have been long since adjudicated; and the practice of the Government, until very recent period, has sanctioned those decisions. The only thing that remains is to ascertain whether the people by their votes are willing to consent to the proposed abdication of their right to control the destiny of their own Government.

The merits of slavery and polygamy, as forms of social organization, ought to be great to justify their extension by such means and at the expense of such a strain upon the fundamental law. But the people of this part of the country entertain, perhaps erroneously, unfavorable opinions of both slavery and polygamy. They are not intimately acquainted with either, but have seen and heard enough of both to create a dislike; it may be a prejudice. Since slavery already has more room than it can occupy, they do not perceive why it should be extended; and they look upon the desire to urge it forward continually, in opposition to the predilections of all who are not engaged in it, as positions, unneighborly and offensive.—When you meet again to inform us how to rally the old Whig party, as I take it for granted you soon will, I think you will do well to consider that the people have a great propensity to vote on this question. I have seen old line Whigs who make no scruple to acknowledge that they love the Whig party, but who insist upon it they also love virtue