Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1857.

It is not surprising that capitalists loan their money for shaving purposes, instead of using it on bonds, mortgages, &c., when it is considered that if devoted to the latter it is taxed by the State 2 per cent., thus at the legal rate of interest cutting down the return to 4 per cent. Money is worth fully 6 per cent, and the policy is bad that reduces that return. The law therefore, that taxes money out at a legal rate of interest, should be repealed, because it tends to defeat what business demands, and encourages shaving. Farmers have loaned their money for shaving purposes, simply to avoid the tax levied upon money loaned upon bond and mortgage at a legal rate of interest. The prospect of gain, however, is now too hazardous in connection with the shaving shops, to warrant them leaving their funds in the hands of the shavers, and they are withdrawing their money from those Shylock establishments. This however will not remedy the evil. They will hoard rather than obtain an inadequate return for their money. No, the tax on money at legal rates of interest, should be repealed. To draw money out from its hiding places, every inducement must be extended to encourage investments at legal rates, and thus put a spring in the wheels of shaving. The people should move in this matter.

Henry Clay, the Statesman, and His Recreant and Ignoble Son, J. B. Clay.—As it is published that James B. Clay has been elected to Congress, in the district formerly represented by his father, it is due to the reputation of Henry Clay, and also to the people of that district, that it should be put on record that every county in the district formerly represented by Henry Clay, gave a majority against James B. Clay.—His election was secured by the addition of other counties to the district, in a new apportionment which has always voted in opposition to the views of Henry Clay.

Next week we will commence the publication of a series of articles on the monetary crisis, its causes, remedy, etc., irrespective of party bearing. Men of all parties should give this matter attention, apart from party predilection, and we will invite attention to the subject, as calculated to awaken thought, and excite interest.

Prussia.—In 1840, Prussia produced 13,854,588 tons of Coal; in 1850, 29,600,000 tons; in 1855, 54,500,000 tons.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Pottsville Mining and Manufacturing Company.*—We are informed that this Company has commenced sinking a shaft near Port Carbon, and will at an early day, start another near this Borough.

☞ The "Schuylkill Convocation,"—composed of clergymen of Schuylkill and adjoining counties—will be held in Calvary (Episcopal) Church, Tamaqua, commencing on the evening of the 10th inst.

☞ *Heavy Robbery.*—On the 1st inst., Thomas J. Fitzsimmons had a hearing before Squire Reed, charged with robbing his father James H. Fitzsimmons of watches and money, to the amount of some $1100. The alleged robbery was committed on the 31st proximo. The accused was held to bail in the sum of $2000 to answer. Another Titus charged with being accessory in the robbery, was held in the sum of $200 to answer.

☞ With an unclouded sun, harvest moon, and a pleasant temperature, the week has been one in the weather line we also not at all disposed to grumble at. Our thermometrical record is as follows:

	P. R. & P. Telegraph Office, Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.				
	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	P. M.		
Sat., Aug. 29	76°	78°	72°	—clear.	
Mon., " 31	66	78	68	"	
Tues., Sept. 1	68	80	72	"	
Wed., " 2	68	82	74	"	
Thurs., " 3	69	84	72	"	
Fri., " 4	68			—cloudy.	

☞ This week we had the pleasure of welcoming back to Pottsville, Henry W. Poole, Esq., who absented himself during several months in Mexico, enabled him, notwithstanding his professional duties, to visit many points of interest. He was delighted with the climate, which is one of the finest on the earth, while the scenery is diversified and magnificent. Mr. Poole's business required his presence in a section of Mexico almost unknown, and rarely visited, the inhabitants of which are a pure Indian race, in whose veins runs the blood of the original people of that country. The incidents of Mr. Poole's trip, are numerous, while his impressions and observations if published, would prove most interesting.

☞ *Aptomma*, the Welsh Harper, will lecture in this Borough on the evening of the 12th inst., on Music and the Harp, illustrating it with performances on that instrument. It promises to be very interesting. The ability of Aptomma, as a harpist, is spoken of by the New York *Musical Review*, in the highest terms. It is possibly, not hazardous to state that he is greatest harpist in America, and is not excelled in Europe. He is equal to his brother, Mr. John Thomas, master of the harp in London, England, Mr. Ellis Roberts, harpist to the Prince of Wales, and Mr. Llewelyn Williams. These four gentlemen are considered the greatest harpists in the world. Next Saturday evening Aptomma will perform here, at which time we hope he will attract a crowded auditory.

☞ *Recently* the old school Presbyterian congregation worshipping in the edifice known as "Thompson's Church," leased from a majority of the trustees of the Second Methodist Church, their building, for the purpose of worshipping therein their lease of "Thompson's Church" having limited. Upon attempting to take possession, however, the Presbyterian congregation was opposed by a portion of the trustees, and an injunction was issued upon the application of the opposing portion of the trustees, to enable the lessors to show by what right they leased the property of the Second Methodist congregation. The matter was before Judge Hegins, and an opinion delivered by the Judge. It permits the property to remain still in the hand of the trustees; but decides that it cannot be leased, unless so decided upon by the vote of the entire congregation, men, wo The Presbyterian congregation, therefore, cannot take possession, until such a vote is recorded. So the matter rests for the present.

☞ *The Washington Artillery Company*, Capt. James Nagle, paraded on Monday last for target practice with muskets and cannon. The Company numbered on the occasion, fifty-three muskets, which presented quite an imposing array. The practice took place at the head of the second dam, Tumbling Run. The three prizes for the best shots with muskets, were won by Messrs. Fister, Gressing and Stichter. The cannon practice was fair.—The day passed very pleasantly, and without a single accident. This fine corps is obtaining weekly accessions to its ranks, and we hope yet to see Capt. Nagle,—who deserves much credit for the care he takes in turning out a finely disciplined company—able to parade a hundred muskets. If the Company continues to add to its numbers as rapidly as it has during the past two months, it will not be long before the Captain will indeed be enabled to run his eye along a line with that number. At present there are no companies outside the cities that can surpass it in drill and appearance. With a hundred muskets we would not hesitate to institute a comparison between it and any other corps in the State.

☞ *The Summer* has passed. Nut-brown Autumn is with us. The fact greets us at every turn. We hear, remarks our spirited and vivacious cotemporary, the *Wisconsin Chief*, ripples under the sunny keel as the summer drifts away. We see the hills mellowing in the hazy sunlight. As we lay down at night, the sweet yet saddening melody of departing songsters far on the land of dreams. Under the sentinel beaming of the midnight stars, the song goes on. At break of day, it continues. The sun has a soberer tinge in its smile.—The blue of the sky is not as clear. There are signs of beetic upon the foliage. The stubble-fields join their silent requiemony. The carol of the birds is less buoyant and under our window by day and by night, the autumn cricket sings his sharp but plaintive hymn. The wagons are creaking under the gathering sheaves, and well filled mows greet the eye through the wide-swing doors. The threshers will now be busy, and their steady hum will come rising and falling upon the winds over the fields. The good old flails—hears them for their olden-time memories!—are not. Gone with other things of the "good old times of yore." We only hear their measured beat in memory, and stop to dream of the days when we helped to swing them, and to beat out by single blows, the rattling grain.

☞ *On Friday* of last week there was a joint Military and Odd Fellows' celebration at Port Carbon, in which the Lodge of this Borough participated. The occasion was the presentation of a beautiful silk flag by R. M. Palmer in the name of the ladies of our sister Borough to the Marion Rifle Company. The Judge's speech was responded to by Dr. Condie of Philadelphia, in behalf of the Company. After this presentation a fine banner was presented to the Odd Fellows in a neat and appropriate address by the Rev. D. Washburn, on behalf of the ladies, and received by Dr. Wyther on behalf of the Lodge. A procession was subsequently formed, which after marching through the principal streets of Port Carbon, listened to an oration from James B. Nicholson. The whole affair passed off pleasantly.

Since penning the above, we have received from L. W. E. Chilson, Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions adopted at a stated meeting of the Marion Rifle Company held at their Armory on the evening of the 30th ult.:

Whereas, The Ladies and Citizens of Port Carbon, having presented the Marion Rifle Company a beautiful Silk Flag, as a token of their appreciation and respect, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Company tender their heartfelt thanks to the Ladies and Citizens, with the assurance that the Company will always endeavor to meet the approbation of the ladies and their fellow citizens, and promote the welfare of their country.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Company are due to the Committee under whose supervision the Flag was presented; also to R. M. Palmer, Esq., of Pottsville, and Dr. Condie of Philadelphia, for the very handsome manner in which they acquitted themselves on the occasion of the presentation.

Resolved, That the above be entered on the records of the Company, and published in the *Miners' Journal* of Pottsville.

☞ The following beautiful poem which we extract from the *Home Journal*, is by a lady resident of this place, who has received from the editor the name of *plume*, "Tranquilla"—a most appropriate title, when her peculiar style of composition is taken into consideration:

A PSALM OF ENDURANCE.

Oh Spirit, brave and self-relying!
The storms of most relentless fate,
With calm and conscious power defying
Most dauntless, when most desolate:
Thine is the spell by which we conquer
The darkest wrongs that earth can give,
And, taught by thee, Life's lofty lesson
We learn—to SUFFER AND FORGIVE.

The hero of the ancient tale
Chained to the barren mountain's side,
Through years of uncomplaining anguish
By suffering more than defied;
To whom the rending earth and heaven,
Nor the sharp vulture at the heart,
Could bring regret for blessings given,
Or from his lofty faith depart;—

The rock, that like the grand old Titan,
Rears high its gray and time-crowned head;
While madly stirred the dashing billows
To heave it from its ocean bed;
Still with proud front their efforts scorning,
Above their wild and fierce despair,
It stands: as on Time's primal morning
When God's right hand secured it there.

Like these, oh SPIRIT OF ENDURANCE!
Unmoved by strife, unchanged by time,
Suffering and calm, yet not despairing,
Supported by thy faith sublime;
High on the clouds thy starry vision
Sees through the dark eclipse of night;
And glimpses of thy home Elysian,
Already bless thy clearer sight.

☞ *Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.*—The following named real estate will be sold at Sheriff's Sale in this Borough, this morning:—Lot in Middleport, the property of Levi Arnold; lot and appurtenances in Pottsville, the property of Richard Jones; tracts of coal land and appurtenances, in Norwegian township, the property of Benjamin N. Titus; lot and appurtenances in Yorkville, the property of Thomas Farcoe; tract of coal land and appurtenances in Norwegian township, the property of Thomas J. Fitzimmons; two lots in Pottsville, the property of Sarah Ann Owens; lot and appurtenances, in Pottsville, the property of Jonathan Schultz; two lots in Pinegrove, the property of David Remsohl; two lots and appurtenances in Pottsville, tract of coal land with appurtenances in Mahanoy township, and tract of coal land in Rush township, the property of James McKown; lot and appurtenances in Pottsville, the property of Edward H. Rocker; tract of land and appurtenances in North Manheim township, the property of William Minnich; tract of land and appurtenances in Rush township, the property of Martin Lindner; lot and appurtenances in Pottsville, and farm with appurtenances, the property of Thomas Ewing; lot and appurtenances in St. Clair, the property of Enoch W. McGinnes; and frame church in Pottsville, the property of the Independent German Reformed and Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel's Church. The following named real estate will be sold by Sheriff Mats in this Borough on Saturday next, 12th instant:—Lot with appurtenances, in Port Carbon, the property of George C. Lee; lot with appurtenances, in Patterson, the property of Christian M. Rieshi; lot with appurtenances in Mihersville, and two lots with tenement, in Minersville, the property of William Hinnershitz; tracts of coal land with appurtenances, in Butler township, the property of Harriet Small, administratrix of John Small, deceased, and Kilhu Pedrick, terre tenant; and lot with appurtenances, in Port Carbon, the property of James McCormick.

☞ *Poor House Statistics.*—To Mr. John Schwalm, Steward of the Alms House of Schuylkill county, we are indebted for the annexed statement, showing the number of paupers on the first day of each month, from January 1, 1857 to September 1, 1857:

January,	350	August,	193
February,	403	September,	185
March,	326		
April,	241		2362
May,	212		
June,	229	Average number,	262
July,	220		

Of the 185 in the House on the first day of the present month, 50 are insane.

360 traveling paupers were lodged thus far in the present year.

At present there are some 60 children in the nursery. There are 20 out-door paupers. The majority of the paupers are Irish and German. Of the insane, however, the largest portion are English and Welsh. There are but 6 or 7 males in the House, who are able to do any work, and they only labor about half a day each. The farm of the Institution, unfortunately, is not in good condition, and the produce from it will not cover the expenses incurred in supplying the House with provisions.

It is probably not a favorable fact for the reduction of the number of paupers, and expenses of the Alms House, that the present law adopted at the last session of the Legislature, gives to a justice of the peace 50 cents for issuing an order for the admission of a pauper—the old fee was 25 cents—while the amount for conveying a pauper to the House, has been increased from 10 cents to 20 cents per mile. This increased fee is a temptation for sending paupers to the House, and Mr. Schwalm must receive them, notwithstanding he may doubt that any had necessity sends them there. We doubt very much the policy of an increase of fees for issuing orders for the admission of paupers into the Alms House. Direct only tends to increase the number of paupers; add to a fee then which already, as far as this county is concerned, absorbs more than half its taxes; but it produces a laxity of that strict principle which should characterize the administration of justice in our midst. Able-bodied men too often now obtain admission to the Alms House, and the present law strongly favors the sending of such men to the Alms House by justices of the peace, for the sake of the fee which attaches to issuing a permit. The people should move for a repeal of this section, for the larger the fee the stronger the inducement to issue Alms House orders. If it is not repealed we cannot see how the number of paupers, and the expenses of the Alms house of this County can be reduced. With increased fees; an increasing number of paupers, and the Rum traffic in full blast, our citizens may expect to see the expenses of the Alms House—already too heavy—increase nine-third. A pleasant prospect for an already heavily taxed community!

☞ *The country* is charming when the summer is in its prime; but at this, the Autumnal season, when the mellowy *march softens* the virldness of its verdure, the *relief* kingdom is truly magnificent. What can surpass the splendor of an American Autumn! There is a delicate glow of gorgeous promise stealing with exquisite effect into the colors of the landscapes. There is a tender, delicious fragrance, suggestive of the ripeness of fruit, and the riches of the corn fields, and of the clover blossoms giving out sweetness as they wither on the pasture lands. There is a sly twinkle of far-away frost in the clear depths of the sky, and a ripple in the currents of the breeze, that seems caught from distant waves of cool waters at play. The land is full of plenty as of beauty. The great stacks, round with heavy-headed sheaves, are eminent features, towering in their swollen majesty in the corners of the reaped fields. Already the thrashing machines are devouring them, and they are being fast resolved into huge straw piles and heaps of clean grain. The corn, after many tribulations, has attained a lusty growth, and stands tall and strong, its brown bright leaves keeping guard over roasting ears, plethoric with milk, stooping from the stalk with their pregnant weight, their long tresses of silk dropping low, wooing from the voluptuous winds the precious dust of the silvery tassels, that glance and shimmer like the plumes of legions of gaudy soldiery drawn out in thick and long array, far as the eye can command. Berries gleam like jewels in the thickets. The raw cheeks of the apple and the peach blush through the deep green of the orchard trees. The farmers thrust their heavy hands into their pockets and look on, *comfortable* and complacent, *fancying* that they feel and hear jingle, the cash they have so well earned, and are soon to realize. The sleek cattle, and horses with shiny coats, are switching the flies under the shade trees, or sipping lazily at the springs. The quail and dove whistle and coo their lamentations of lost loves through the sunny hours, and the whippoorwill and frogs give doleful concerts when the twilight shadows fall. The hawk's shrill watery, the crows taunting caw, the owl's prophetic hooting of diurnal events, the squirrel's merry chatter, make up the woodland music, while the soft hum of the bees busecting the fading blossoms for honey to horde for winter's store; and the saucy chirrup of the cricket, are to the grass and weeds, what the *birds and squirrels* are to the woods. And the frame of this living and songful picture, is in perfect harmony with the delicacy and opulence of the colors and forms with which it is crowned. The horizon is cut by hills that are mysteriously lovely, and seem melting into the sky, with a tinge like the faint purple bloom on a grape; and the clouds rising over these sweet hills, are suffused with the very spirit and light, idealized in intensity, that dwells in the bright forests and happy fields, and seem to be urns, from which are to be poured ethereal floods of rosy, and purple, and golden hues, to give the country its affluence of beauty in the glowing ripeness of Autumn.

☞ *Proceedings of the Borough Council.*—A stated meeting of the Borough Council was held Tuesday evening, September 1; present, Messrs. Evert, Fellnagle, Kinsley, Shertle, Derr, Kaercher, Nice, McBarron, Heffner and Hoover—the President in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Com. of Acct. on unfinished business in their hands, was continued.

Com. of Survey on petition of C. Loid for a street, was continued. Also continued on grade in Harrison street.

Special committee on culvert above Reppler's was on.

St. Com. on Culvert from *S. Hoover's store* to intersect Callowhill street, was con.

St. Com. on Culvert from Mahantongo street to 3d and Church Alley, was con.

Com. of Survey on establishing grade points in the Borough, was con.

The committee to whom was referred the communication of Hannah Griffiths in regard to water course on her property, was con.

St. Com. was con. on petition from citizens of Jalappa, on petition for culvert in Seventh st., and on petition of citizens of Morris Addition for culvert. Same committee reported a resolution to the effect that a culvert be constructed from Seventh street down Market street to a point where Milnes' culvert commences, which was adopted.

The subject of extending the culvert in Norwegian street from 5th to 7th st., was laid over.

Com. of Lamp and Watch was directed to erect a lamp at the forks of Minersville Road and Sanderson st.

St. Com. reported a crossing erected across Mahantongo st., at 7th st., and was dis.

The matter of a deed for lot of ground, from James Beatty and wife, was referred to a special committee, said committee to confer with the Borough Solicitor in reference to the matter.

St. Com. reported work done on repairing Schuylkill Avenue in front of school house, and on repairing Tenth street, and was dis.

A petition from citizens to have Norwegian Creek cleaned out, was not acted upon. The vote on the question was as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. *Heffner*, Shertle, Derr, Hoover, Kaercher—5.

Nays—Messrs. Evert, Fellnagle, Kinsley, McBarron, Nice—5.

A petition to have Tenth st. opened from Mahantongo st. to Church alley, was referred to St. Com.

A communication from the Humane Hose Company in reference to repairs to their carriage and house was referred to the Com. of Fire App.

Petitions from citizens and farmers for establishing the market, was referred to the Com. on Markets.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Nice, to the effect that the St. Com. be instructed to construct a drain from Mahantongo street along Third street, to a point where the spring rises in said Third street, of sufficient capacity to carry off the water of said spring, was lost by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Evert, McBarron, Fellnagle, Nice—4.

Nays—Messrs. Heffner, Shertle, Kinsley, Derr, Hoover, Kaercher—6.

The matter of repairing Coal St. was referred to the St. Com.

The matter of establishing grade in street at P. Wolf's from Centre st. to Railroad street was referred to the St. Com.

That portion of the last Report of the Grand Jury, relating to the Borough, was referred to a special committee. A resolution was then adopted to the effect that suit be brought against *G. W. Snyder*, for obstructing Callowhill st. from Railroad to Coal street.

Com. on Fire Apparatus was instructed to put the watch house in proper repair for the reception of prisoners.

A financial statement of N. Fox, Iate Burgess, was referred to the Com. on Acc:

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

Pottsville Gas Co.,	$272 14
C. Worman,	231 37
Smith & Dunlap,	18 97
Four watchmen,	124 00
S. Lewis,	90 00
J. Hanley,	29 00
S. Harts,	15 00
	$725 48

A resolution was adopted to the effect that an order for $500 in favor of the Miners' Bank, be drawn.

Council then adjourned.

☞ *"Julia, a New Poetess."*—Under this heading, Willis writes from Idlewild to "dear Morris," in that quaint style peculiar to him. He opens a very charming letter written last month, as follows:

The South wind and the soft rain are to the tune of idleness to-day. It is sweet enough to existonly and sit and listen. How I wish I could beckon the "Home Journal reader" into the porch overhanging the Bloedna; and talk, with the low cadence of the rain, instead of cosing into ink! If they would only subscribe to come and see us instead of subscribing to be written to! You see how the gardeners manage it in the suburbs of London. They do not forever basket up strawberries for the market. They hang out a sign at the garden gate:—"Entrance one shilling, with right of picking and eating at discretion." It would be so agreeable, occasionally, of a Summer Thursday at Idlewild, to open gate and have thoughts "eaten from the stem!"

Queer ideas Willis has. He says that his is not going to be idle, however, for there are words waiting to take the place of his—not only *far sweeter* than he should write, but *to the very tune of the falling rain*, in which he should have written. He then introduces the following, which, to his thinking, there has been written since Edgar Poe's "Raven," no mourning madrigal so sweet as it. It is the production of Mrs. James H. Campbell, authoress of "Eros and Anteros," pronounced beautiful by Bryant. Willis thinks that poetry is her more natural element:

A BALLAD OF THE RAIN.

I.

Last night, the fragrant Lily,
So stately, warm, and stiffly,
Held high her pallid chalice, gathering whiteness from the moon;
And standing like a warden,
Beside th' enchanted garden,
The tulip-tree tossed high and free his yellow stars of bloom.
And seen of their golden flashing through the firmament of June;
While the plain
Of shivering breeze, and quivering trees, foretold the coming rain.

II.

The lily bells are scattered—
The tulip's bole is shattered—
His emerald crown *lies* crushed down before the wind and rain.
Ah, dainty, summer lily!
Thy bed is dank and chilly.
Ah, woe is me! the tulip-tree was named for Launcelot Vane,
Who never, in the gloaming, shall seek its bow'rs again,
Ruthless rain.
Who never, with our lily maid, shall keep his tryst again.

III.

In sooth, it is appalling!
The weary, dreary, plashing and dashing of the rain!
It ravins at the gable,
All seem to be assailed and sable,
And fiercely drives at Mabel with cheek against the pane—
At waiting, watching Mabel, whose *tears fall like the* rain.
Woeful rain!
At hoping, fearing Mabel, who to see the moon would fain.

IV.

The moon that erst hath lighted
Her lover, when benighted,
Across ravine and mountain stream, o'er lonely wold and plain.
To-night he seeks his plighted,
Whose ruby lips are whited.
As thus she pleads and intercedes, "Dispel the mist and rain,
Thou gentle moon, obscured too soon, and guide him once again!
Blinding rain!
Oh, storm—alestial! Oh, clouds, refrain! oh, Heaven, *withhold the rain!*"

V.

Unmoved the leaden clouding—
The murk and dismal shrouding.
Mabel, to-night, for hope and light, to Heaven looks in vain.
Alas! expectant maiden,
Thy prescient soul is laden
With nameless fears; and blinding tears stream down thy crystal pane;
All dim, with drops of anguish, and wet with driving rain.

VI.

Drifting rain!
The music of his coming, we'er shall greet again.

VII.

Hist to this distant patter!
The tumult and the clatter!
His milk-white steed, of Kulbich's breed, tramps up the grassy lane!
No! 'tis the hill fox straying
Too near the bay-dogs' baying—
It is the wild wolf's gallop across the dismal plain—
It is the wild Avalanche, and gale—it is the surging rain—
Dirging rain,
With ceaseless drop, drop, dropping upon the tortured brain!

VIII.

I cannot hear the sobbing,
The deep and labored throbbing,
From yonder cage that in the gorge beats its great heart of pain.
See! how its wild lights quiver,
Adown the turbid river,
On untamed wave, from mountain caves, fast hastening to the main—
On milk-white horse—on lithe-limbed corse *fast drifting* to the main!
Launcelot Vane!
The lord of Tay, did'st thou essay, all swollen with the rain?

VIII.

The lily bells are scattered!
The tulip's bole is shattered!
The tulip-tree, so proud and free, a type of Launcelot Vane.
Oh, mad among the lilies!
The churchyard mould so chill is;
Yet, rest thy head upon its bed, and cool thy fevered brain,
God's ruth upon thy dolour, we lay thee in the rain!
Chilling rain!
All quenched the fire of sick desire, out yonder in the rain!

"Praise from Sir Hubert Stanley," etc., and the commendation of Willis, a gentleman of acknowledged taste, ability and judgment, carries, in literary matters, much weight with it. He concludes his criticism of the poem, with

"So, in our Home Journal constellation of bright women, Mary Forester, Grace Greenwood, Edith May, Tranquilla, and the nebula of the many nunseuse! let Julia! the fair star now rises."

KANSAS ABANDONED TO THE SOUTH BY BUCHANAN'S ADMINISTRATION.

We commend to our readers the two extracts below from the New York *Commercial Advertiser* and the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*. The N. York *Commercial Advertiser's* is the Old Whig conservative organ in New York City, and represents the conservative community. It has so far discarded both Republicanism and Know Nothingism. The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* is the home and confidential organ of Millard Fillmore, and was the leading organ of Know Nothingism in the late Presidential contest—neither paper has been allied to Republicanism—both applauded the conduct of Walker when he first arrived in Kansas, and rather censured the Republicans by calling them extremists, and not disposed to give Walker a fair chance. Read what both these papers now say:

From The Commercial Advertiser.

GOVERNOR WALKER AND KANSAS.

"We decline to believe that in the future, when the Constitution shall be submitted to the vote of the citizens of Kansas, it shall be submitted to the vote of the whole people. I do not mean those who are now registered under the Territorial law. I do not mean those who were residing here on the 15th of March last, but I mean the whole people of Kansas—not only those who are here now, but those who will be here when, as actual residents; that they—the people over whom these institutions are to operate—that they, by a majority of their votes, shall decide for themselves what shall be their Constitution and what shall be their social institutions."

Thus spoke Governor Walker of Kansas in his famous Topeka address on the 9th of June—an address evidently prepared with care, and designed to allay the apprehensions of the Free State residents of the Territory and of the friends of Freedom outside the Territory. It had that effect, and though it savored of the squatter-sovereignty creed, the conservative press of the North generally accepted the assurance, as being quite as much as could be expected from a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Federal Administration. The general response of the press, this journal included, was, "Very well; let that be done, and whatever the decision may be, reasonable and patriotic men every where will acquiesce." Indeed, that assurance, from one understood to be fully advised of the purposes of the Administration, and fully empowered to declare them and carry them out, awakened a very general hope and belief that the protracted and ruinous controversy in that Territory was about to be brought to a decisive end.

The declaration soon attracted attention at the South, and provoked in some quarters unmeasured abuse of Governor Walker and unmistakable signs of hostility to the Administration, in whose confidence, and the exponent of whose intentions, Governor Walker had declared himself to be. When these demonstrations of dissatisfaction at the South became more general and violent, *The Washington Union*, the organ of the Administration, began to show symptoms of alarm, and tried for awhile to create the belief that Gov. Walker had been misrepresented. This resource failing, it next elaborately argued that by "the people" must be understood the voters, and that the Constitutional Convention would have authority to declare who were voters. The sophistry of this was at once apparent, and the impression became general that the Administration, either of original purpose or because of the feeling manifested at the South, did not intend to act up to the promise so clearly and forcibly given by its executive representative and spokesman in the Territory.

Recently a dispatch from Washington, purporting to give extracts from a communication made to Washington by Governor Walker, pretty conclusively showed that he had been officially apprized of his error, or of the change of purpose by the Administration, as the case may be—the dispatch being of the following tenor:

"Gov. Walker of Kansas, in official dispatches, recently received, says that on one point he has been grossly misrepresented, namely, as dealing that any man should vote who happened to be in the Territory on the day of election, for the ratification of the Constitution. 'This,' he remarks, 'would be desirable if there were conclusive evidence that all such persons were actual, *bona fide* settlers; but the only sufficient and usual proof of such a fact would be a previous residence. On this point, which is one of detail, he had never proposed to make suggestions to the Convention, although when asked his opinion by members of that body he had indicated a previous residence of three or six months, and that the same qualifications should be adopted in the Constitution, to regard not only to that but to all future elections.

"In his judgment one or the other of these terms will be adopted by the Convention, from whom he anticipated cordial co-operation. 'If is somewhat extraordinary,' he adds, 'that while this accusation of letting every man vote who may happen to be in the Territory on the day of election, has been preferred in the South as indicating a desire on my part to let in Abolition vagrants and interlopers to control the result, the Republicans of Kansas have drawn an entirely different conclusion, viz: that I designed to bring many thousand Missourians into the Territory to decide the contest.'

"It will be seen that herein the Governor explains away the promise deliberately made at Topeka, and shadowed forth, if not substantially given, in his inaugural address. He entirely changes his ground, so far as the public are concerned, although he claims that while declaring at Topeka that the whole people of the Territory, at the time of submitting the Constitution to the popular vote, and not merely those who resided there a given time, should be allowed to vote upon it, he was privately representing to members of that body that a previous residence of three or six months ought to be required. It is for Gov. Walker to show how his promise at Topeka and his private repre sentations to members of the Convention comport with honor and truthfulness. We cannot see that they do, and with such evidence of double dealing, or contrariety between his public promises to Free-State men and his private representations to members of the Constitutional Convention, our confidence in his Administration has necessarily been weakened; and we were not unprepared for the disappointment that seems now to await all who had built their hope of peace in that Territory upon Gov. Walker's seemingly frank exposition and sincere promises made at Topeka.

"However, not Gov. Walker, but the President and his Cabinet are to be held responsible for the non-fulfillment, now too evidently contemplated, of the Topeka promise, for it scarcely admits of a doubt that the extent of his own powers, and the purpose that then prevailed in the mind of the President were fully and clearly explained to and understood by the Governor, while there is an apprehension for the Territory at large of perhaps the clamor raised at the South has intimidated the Chief Magistrate. The evidence of this has been supplied in the columns of his organ, *The Washington Union*. Its editorials have been specially addressed to the allaying of this Southern storm, now by explanations and qualifications, and anon by assertions and defiance. As recently as Saturday it had articles of this character to the extent of a couple of columns. In "A Word of Explanation" it makes two apologies, as follows:

"In our article of yesterday, as well as in other articles on the subject of Kansas, we have had occasion to refer to the extremists of the South who have been so bitter in their denunciation of Gov. Walker. It seems that some of our friends have construed our strictures as applicable to all who have expressed a disapprobation of the course of Gov. Walker. Such has not been our purpose, and we are not willing that those who have provoked these strictures should be regarded as the proper representatives of the Democratic sentiment of the South.

* * * * * * *

"Another word of explanation in reference to our article of yesterday. It is proper that we should say that the opinion therein expressed, that there was no probability of Kansas becoming a Free State, was but our own individual opinion—and that, too, not expressive of our wish on the subject, but rather of a conclusion which seemed to us inevitable. Upon reflection, such an expression on our part may be subject to misconstruction. As conductors of a national organ, we have felt that this our duty to deal with principles. We have been, and shall continue to be bold and unflinching in the advocacy of the principles of the Democratic party—in regard to Kansas and all other questions.

"Whether Kansas is to be a Free or a Slave State it is our duty and our pleasure to leave it to the free operation of the non-intervention principles of the Kansas bill. In this view of the subject an expression of the opinion that Kansas should be one or the other, in anticipation of the action of the people of Kansas or of Congress, we are free to admit may be regarded as premature. It was certainly with no wish or expectation to influence such a result that we spoke. Our honest conviction is, that this vexed question will be settled fairly by the people of Kansas to suit their own views and wishes, and that no outside influence will be exerted to affect that decision."

Two things in these explanations are palpable enough. *First*, that *The Union* has been induced to make them by instructions from an influential quarter; and, second, that they are designed to soothe the irritation of the Pro-Slavery supporters of the Administration. In a second article, entitled, "Misunderstandings and Misrepresentations in regard to Kansas Affairs," it endeavors to show that, owing to the apathy of slaveholders, Kansas was tending toward Freedom before Gov. Walker went to the Territory, and that he is not responsible for the prospect of Kansas becoming a Free State. It adds:

"The responsibility attempted to be fastened upon Gov. W. is based upon the assumption that he is favorable to a Free State Constitution about to be framed by the State Convention to be called by the people of the Territory on the day of voting. This assumption was not justified by the acts, speeches or writings of Gov. Walker. On the contrary, he has declared that when the Governor's opinion was asked on the voting qualifications he invariably replied—we quote his exact language—a previous residence of six or nine months, and that the same qualifications should be adopted in the Constitution in regard not only to that but to all future elections."

The Washington Union would insinuate, but dares not affirm, that Governor Walker did not use the language in his Topeka address which is attributed to him. That he did use it, and iterated and reiterated the sentiment, we believe has never hitherto been disputed. The statement that he made such promise is no assumption—no mere interpretation of acts, speeches or writings—but a *record of the words employed*. And when *The Union* quotes the Governor's "exact language," having a directly opposite meaning, it only accuses him of recommending one course when privately urging the reverse, and another when publicly volunteering assurances and counsel. After a careful watching and examination of the whole subject, we can reach only these conclusions: That Gov. Walker's deliberate promise that the Constitution should be submitted to the whole people in the Territory for ratification or rejection, is now repudiated by the Administration at Washington; that such repudiation is a consequence of a change of policy; and that such change of policy has been wrought in the mind of the President and his Cabinet by the symptoms of disaffection at the South.

The following remarks from *The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* on this subject so exactly express our own views that we accept and reproduce them:

"Ever since Gov. Walker went to Kansas, we have aimed to forest him and the administration which sent him with fairness—a course from which we shall not permit ourselves to vary. The intention, which both in his inaugurals and in numerous speeches he so emphatically announced, of using the whole weight of his official and personal influence to secure to all the bona fide residents of the Territory the right of voting on the new Constitution, led us to anger well of his administration, and to entertain the hope that if a Pro-Slavery Constitution should be framed, it would be promptly rejected by the people. But we have never thought that this vexed question will be settled fairly by the people of Kansas to suit their own views and wishes, and that no outside influence has been exerted to affect that decision."

Two things in these explanations are palpable enough. *First*, that *The Union* has been induced to make them by instructions from an influential quarter; and, second, that they are designed to soothe the irritation of the Pro-Slavery supporters of the Administration. In a second article, entitled, "Misunderstandings and Misrepresentations in regard to Kansas Affairs," it endeavors to show that, owing to the apathy of slaveholders, Kansas was tending toward Freedom before Gov. Walker went to the Territory, and that he is not responsible for the prospect of Kansas becoming a Free State. It adds:

"The responsibility attempted to be fastened upon Gov. W. is based upon the assumption that he is in favor of a Free State Constitution about to be framed by the State Convention to be called by the people of the Territory on the day of voting. This assumption was not justified by the acts, speeches or writings of Gov. Walker. On the contrary, he has declared that when the Governor's opinion was asked on the voting qualifications he invariably replied—we quote his exact language—a previous residence of six or nine months, and that the same qualifications should be adopted in the Constitution in regard not only to that but to all future elections."

Dyspepsia Cured.—*Boston, December 6.*—Dr. Geo. B. Green—*Dear Sir*—I feel no hesitancy in my question in regard to the action of the *Oxygenated Bitters*, I feel much pleasure in stating that from its prompt and decisive effect in alleviating and overcoming a severe and chronic case of Indigestion and Dyspepsia in my own family, and from a knowledge of its wonderful results in curing several attacks quite as severe in other families of my acquaintance, I consider it a sovereign remedy in that distressing complaint, and would cordially and earnestly recommend it to all who may be thus afflicted. Respectfully yours,

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Harrisburg, 72 Locust street.

June 27, '57 — 25-1y

Religious Intelligence.

The churches of the Sandwich Islands are making efforts to sustain themselves independently of the Missionary Society.

The Next increase in the membership of the Wesleyan Methodists Church in Great Britian during the past year was six thousand five hundred and thirty.

The General Convention of Universalists in the United States, will hold its next annual session, in Chicago, on the third Tuesday in September, (the 16th day.)

A Controversy.—The London Christian *Spectator* says: "As a general rule, we believe American theological writers to