Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1858.

THE MINERS' HOSPITAL.

The project for the erection in this Region of a Hospital for the reception of injured miners, recently suggested in the MINERS' JOURNAL, has, we are happy to state, been very generally received with favor. There can be no question that the increase of mining in this country will before the lapse of many years, render the erection of such an Institution in each Region, absolutely necessary, and humanity dictates that the work should be commenced at once. Even in Great Britain where the utmost safeguards by stringent legislative enactments, are thrown around the miner, the deaths from accidents during the past year amounted in the aggregate, to 1120, while the injured were ten times that number. Unfortunately, we have no data whereby to give an idea of the per centage of deaths by colliery accidents in the United States, but it is hardly hazardous to assert that comparatively, the number of miners killed and injured, is greater than in Great Britain. If this can be established, how imperative then, that steps should be taken by all interested in the Trade, to build and endow a Hospital where the injured miner can receive the medical attention and care necessary to his complete recovery.

In the Schuylkill Region are mined annually, three millions of tons of Coal, at an expense of life and maiming, which if presented to the public in a reliable statistical form, would startle and forcibly suggest a corrective. As it is, the system of hap-hazard treatment has prevailed here so long, that the Region is not only filled with unfortunate cripples, but equally as bad, their families have recourse to keeping grog-shops for a livelihood, thereby assisting in demoralizing the people. This condition of things would be greatly ameliorated by the erection of a Hospital.

As far as miners themselves are concerned, there can be no question that the presence in this Region of an Institution where injuries would be ably treated, would afford them satisfaction, and give them confidence. Under the best system of mining, as it proved by experience, the labor is attended with great danger to the miner, and here where mining may be considered in its infancy; where many improvements must yet be made, and many safeguards added, it is particularly fatal to life and limb. It is certainly our duty then, to make some provision for the men who hourly risk both, and too often lose the first. Let us then, by the erection of a Miners' Hospital in this Region, assure the miner that in the event of injury to him, he shall be well treated. He should at least, have that *poor consolation*.

A heavy Coal operator at Tamaqua, has expressed to us his entire willingness to enter upon the project, and contribute his quota, and all will think, participate, viewing in it at once, in the noble act of humanity, and calculated to relieve, at a trifling of considerable expense and responsibility, upon the land holders the burden of such encouragement would fall lightly, while the object the less benefit to their humanity. Managers of employ ways in this Region frequently have directly upon their *roads*, and upon them tering to make the *care*, the expense of ministering light we visited of the injured. In whatever dowment of a matter of the erection and enmanifest—Should Hospital, its importance is usu good men, means of securing to injured condition requirement and the care their the number of cripples as a means of reducing population, and as are annually added to our erators and others in a plan to relieve our upping care of men injured expense of taking their employ. accidents, while in

It is proposed to build the Hospital by adopting the following

The land holders to con cent on each ton of Coal mined quarter of a The Coal operator, and interested lands. region to contribute each a quarter cent on each ton of Coal mined and transported on roads. The system to be continued over said sufficient sum be obtained to erect the Hospital, a sufficient endow it, so that it will be self-supporting, and contributors, whether by annual subscription, or bequests, become members of the association.

The Hospital should undoubtedly be located; but that is a matter which the contributors will decide upon, and the entire management will rest with them.

We earnestly hope that steps will be taken at once to collect a fund, so that in a few years the corner stone of a substantial and convenient building may be laid. If Coal operators, landholders and lateral railway managers will join cheerfully in the good work, but a small sum will be required annually from each, and in five years this Region will possess what she now needs very much, a Miners' Hospital.

The news of a mining accident seldom reaches us, that the touching poem published originally in the *London Mining Journal*, entitled "The Miner's Doom," is not brought vividly to memory. A passage of it runs as follows:

"Oh, God! what flickering flame is this?—see, see again
Its glare!
Dancing around the wiry lamp, like meteors of the air.
Away, away!—the shaft, the shaft!—the blazing fire
Rises;
Confusion!—speed!—the fiery stream the lightning's
wing defies!
The shaft!—the shaft!—down on the ground, and let
the demons rise
Like the Simoom on the blast—volcanoes in their pride!
The choke-damp angel slaughters all—he spares no living
soul!
His smiles them with unpurulent brand—he blackens
them like coal!
The young—the hopeful, happy young—fall with the
old and gray
And oh, great God! a dreadful doom, thus buried to
decay!
Beneath the green and flowery soil whereon their friends
remain—
Disfigured, and perchance, alive—their cries unheard
and vain!
Oh, Desolation! thou art now a tyrant on thy throne,
Thou smilest with sardonic lip to hear the shriek and
moan!
To see such mangled, writhing corse to mining eyes displayed—
For hopeless widows sow lament, and orphans wail disappointed.
Behold thy work! The maid is there, her lover to depose;
The mother wails her only child, that she shall see no more.
An idiot sister laughs and sings—oh, melancholy joy!—
While, bending o'er her brother dead, she opes the sightless eye.
Apart, an aged man appears, like some sage David oak,
Shedding his tears, like the leaves that fall beneath the woodman's stroke;
His poor old heart is rent in twain—he stands and weeps alone—
The sole supporter of his house, the last, the best is gone!

How much liberty may be enjoyed by the nominally free under the denomination of Slavery, is a problem likely to be pretty thoroughly solved in the South in the course of the next dozen years, remarks the New York *Tribune*. Of liberty to uphold Slavery, extol Slavery, uphold Slavery, there was never any lack, with the collateral freedom to chase runaway slaves and lynch Abolitionists; but liberty to *oppose* Slavery no matter how cautiously or mildly, was never yet vouchsafed to the non-slaveholder of any of our practically Slave States.

It seems that the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly has said or done something not entirely in accordance with the feelings of the ultra *fire-eaters* at the South, one of whom writes thereupon from Enterprise, Miss., to that eminent apostle of Freedom, John Mitchel, saying:

"The end for which you [Mitchel] are laboring can never be reached whilst a large denomination, extending North and South, *is permitted to hold and publish such sentiments*. This is purely and exclusively a political question, and the proper ground for all churches, is that of 'non-intervention.' The political papers are the proper agencies to call churches to an account, *whenever they interfere with political institutions*. The Old School Church are capable of doing as much harm, should we ever have a personal contest with the North upon the subject of Slavery.—Many of their ministers laboring in the slaveholding States are known to be strong Anti-Slavery men. They ought to be compelled to purge the record. As it now stands, the boasted plea of nationality upon the part of that Church is a SOFTLOW pretence."

To which this responds the John Mitchel aforesaid:

"Our friend is right: the churches must mind their own business. Let the churches read their Bible; and not pretend to improve upon it. In fact, if there be clergymen at the South who are known to be "Anti-Slavery men," *they ought to be rustled to leave their pulpits*, and labor in some other corner of the vineyard."

Such being the spirit which the mildest Anti-Slavery utterances on the part of the Church and Clergy are received at the South, we are enabled to put its true value on any "Southside views" taken by them of the "peculiar institution." On one side, they are allowed, encouraged, to effect repeated, to speak; but if they are impelled to lisp a word on the other, they are "invited to leave." So they prefer to keep silence.

THE Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company has declared a dividend of three per cent, equal to one dollar and fifty cents per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 3d instant.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—It is with gratified feelings that we observe a revival in our midst of Temperance organizations. They are effecting good, by rescuing from bad habits, not only the young and thoughtless, but those of riper years. These societies are entitled to the warmest sympathy and support of the community, and we hope that the accessions to their ranks will from this time forth be numerous. In this as in all communities a man has much to contend against in the way of temptation. Places where liquor is sold are numerous, and in the convivial moment but rarely does the tempted see the serpent that lurks in the dregs of his glass. After all, what folly it is to drink intoxicating liquor. It is not necessary to the physical economy; but is positively injurious. It converts, when taken in excess, a man into a more beastly object than a pig wallowing in the mire. It touches the pocket heavily.—It lowers one in the esteem of those whose regard is worth possessing. It alienates from the unhappy devotee his kindred. It blights a man's business prospects. Fortunate is he if in time he perceives the error of his ways, and saves himself from the poor-house, and a drunkard's grave. A truthful scrap is the following which we extract from an exchange. Will it not come home to many, who are yet but on the threshhold of a fatal habit?

"How flushed, how weak he is! What is the matter with him?"

"Only tight."

"Tight."

"Only tight." Man's best and greatest gift, his intellect, degraded; the only power that raises him from brute creation trodden down under the foot of a debasing appetite.

"Only tight." The mother stands with pale face and tear-dimmed eyes to see her only son's disgrace, and in her fancy pictures the bitter woe of which this is the foreshadowing.

"Only tight." The gentle sister whose strongest love through life has been given to her handsome, talented brother, shrinks with contempt and disgust from his embrace, and brushes away the hot impure kiss he prints upon her cheek.

"Only tight." And his young bride stops in the glad dance she is making to meet him, and checks the welcome on her lips to gaze in terror on the reeling form and flushed face of him who was the god of her idolatry.

"Only tight," and the father's face grows dark and sad as with a bitter sigh he stoops over the sleeping form of his first born.

He has brought sorrow to all these affectionate hearts; he has opened the door to a fatal indulgence; he has brought himself down to a level with brutes; he has tasted, exciting the appetite to crave the poisonous draught again; he has fallen from high and noble manhood, to babbling idiocy, and heavy stupor; brought grief to his mother, distrust to his sister, almost despair to his bride, and bowed his father's head with sorrow; but blame him not, for he is "ONLY TIGHT."

To our young men who have rallied under the banner of Temperance, we say, be resolute and persevere. Your example will tell and forcibly, not only for the present but for posterity. The knife of the assassin is directed by the demon of Intemperance, while he glouts over the distress of myriads of women and children, and guides his victims to the poor-house and the prison. It is your work, young men, to check this progress, and arrayed as many of you are, you can do it.

We would suggest the organization here of an Association of the Daughters of Temperance.—Their influence is strong, and such an Association would do much good. The first glass has frequently been received by a young man from the hand of a female friend, who at the time dreamed not of the career to which she was inviting him. This should be entirely reformed. Let ladies make it a rule never to offer a gentleman any intoxicating liquors. Still better, let them organize as Daughters of Temperance, and their influence will be most happy. As wives and daughters they certainly have much at stake in the way of happiness, and the suggestion is worthy of serious consideration.

MEXICO.

The condition of the Mexican Republic, now one of anarchy and bloodshed, is attracting the attention of the civilized globe. It seems an unquestioned fact that the people of that country are unfit for self-government, and that assistance should be extended to her in order to place her in a respectable position before the world. In what manner this is to be done, and by whom, is not so evident. The United States come in next of kin, and should possibly, take charge of Mexico, either by annexation, or a strict protectorate. England has no objection to annexation, if certain *matters important to her interests* are conceded by the United States. She thinks that Mexico would be benefited by the change; but she will consent to it only on conditions. Now those conditions have experience to a *system of Free Trade* which we must adopt, in order not to injure her manufacturing and commercial interests. Would the acquisition of Mexico compensate us for the concession? We doubt it. However, read the Manchester *Guardian's* opinion of the question:

"We are far from thinking that England would necessarily have anything to complain of in the accession of Mexico to the great Anglo-Saxon republic. The whole question of the growth of the United States' dominion is one in regard to which English people have, till lately, been too much habituated to consulting feeling, rather than reason. It has been recently evident, both from the tone of our government, and from the opinions of other quarters where popular feeling has well reflected, that a marked change in the spirit in which this subject is discussed has set in. Not only Mexico, but the Central States of America and Cuba are frequently spoken of as those that may well pass into the hands of others, if no one has more interest than ourselves, in our one has more interest preventing the transfer.

"On the whole, we are not prepared to dispute that sounder views are not prevailing in regard to the interests of the great Anglo-Saxon communities, which on rational grounds prevail. Prejudices for disappearing, and there could be assigned are ed only in our own of anxiety which existed their true proportions, imaginations are assuming which give rise to the acts and tendencies by examined. All this should be; but the other thing that will happen after is, that if we are to be more carefully to the expansive energies of the United States, the manufacturing and commercial interests of England shall not be permitted to suffer by the spread of their dominion. We, of course, do not contemplate the abolition of protective duties on imports which constitute the essential part of the financial system of America. The establishment of this tariff is to be made the means of placing the products of our industry at a fatal disadvantage with regard to those of the United States in the markets of Mexico and elsewhere, where they now compete on equal terms, it is clear that we have a very substantial reason for desiring the spread of the administrative authority of the republic in these directions. Our own profits are no equivalent for the injury which should thus sustain. To the *markets* afforded by our colonies and dependencies the American has access on the same conditions *prescribed for ourselves*; and, while we act in this spirit, it cannot, of course, be expected that we shall be content to see ourselves virtually deprived of our customers in one after another, by the simple process of their absorption into the exclusive family of a great commercial and manufacturing rival. This branch of the subject will have to be much more carefully considered than it has been before we assent to the proposal to cure the disease of Mexican anarchy by annexation to the United States."

BUCHANAN'S APPOINTMENTS.—There is no feature in Mr. Buchanan's Administration *more truly obnoxious to decency*, than some of the official appointments which have been made. Commencing with his indecorous orgies at Wheatland with depraved characters, Mr. Buchanan has been singularly lost to that self respect which should animate him as the chief executive officer of the government. In lieu of selecting the *most* respected of our citizens to fill important and responsible federal offices, he seems to have arrayed before him bruisers, blacklegs and men of that kidney, to shower favors upon them. The only fealty required of them is absolute obedience to the President's royal wishes, and there is no position to which these delectable gentlemen may not successfully aspire. We could adduce scores of instances to prove our allegation correct, but one will suffice our purpose. Recently a man named E. C. Fitzhugh, was appointed by Mr. Buchanan, United States District Judge of the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, while *under indictment in the same court for murder!* These facts were before the Attorney-General at the time the appointment was made. Immediately on the receipt of his Commission, the new Judge, revolver in hand, hunted up the Clerk of the Court, and compelled him to withdraw the warrant for his arrest, which it appears the Court had not the courage before to enforce. Among his other qualifications, Judge Fitzhugh openly keeps a seraglio filled with Indian women for his own especial amusement. President Buchanan has instituted the precedent of elevating a murderer to the bench. What next may we not expect from his Administration?

THE MARTARA ABDUCTION CASE.—This is the case of a Jewish child, aged six years, now held forcibly by the ecclesiastical authorities of Rome. The parents want the child, but the Pope refuses to give him up. It appears that the child had been baptized clandestinely, in the Romish faith. The Hebrews of Philadelphia have memorialized our Government in regard to the case, asking it to interpose. A cold reply from Secretary Cass informs them that we have no right to interfere. The case is certainly a hard one, and there should be a decided expression of opinion on the part of the citizens of this country. If the Romish church can seize and appropriate to her use children without regard to the wishes of parents, and do it with impunity, where will she stop?

MISSISSIPPI AND THE SCHEME OF AFRICAN APPRENTICESHIP.

Arrangements have been made for testing the validity of a State law which may authorise the re establishment of the "African slave trade in disguise"—that is, by a resort to the French scheme of voluntary apprenticeship—a scheme which has, however, been recently repudiated by Napoleon. It is proposed that a law be passed by the Legislature of Mississippi, at their next session, inviting and protecting this traffic.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"A GLASGOW CHIEL."—Your communication was received yesterday too late for insertion in to-day's JOURNAL.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for November has been issued by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York. It contains much interesting matter.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, an admirable publication, owned and edited by George Judd, A. M., and published at 189 Water street, New York, has just closed its seventeenth volume. We consider it one of the best as it is decidedly, the cheapest Agricultural publication in the country. With the eighteenth volume would be an admirable time to subscribe for the *Agriculturist*. We commend it to our farming friends.

THE LITTLE PILGRIM published in Philadelphia by Leander K. Lippincott at 132 South Third street, and edited by Grace Greenwood, will with the coming New Year, enter upon its sixth volume, with fresh attractions for its juvenile readers from Mary Howitt, Grace Greenwood, and other pleasing writers. The premiums offered for clubs are quite liberal, while the regular terms for *The Little Pilgrim* are liberal—50 cents a year for single copies; and so on up to 50 copies for $15. We think it would be a decided advantage to the rising generation. If parents would place this delightful little publication regularly in the hands of their children. It is edited with marked ability, and contains much information dressed in pleasing style. Specimen copies will be sent free by addressing the publishers.

ALWRID LEIGH, by Mrs. Fort—J. Challen & Sons, Philadelphia. A short and pleasing story for the young, giving an admirable and life like example of the advantages of early joining the cause of temperance. The young Alwrid having been induced by his mother at an early period, to promise he would never taste any intoxicating beverage, was by this means prevented from joining his father in a downward course of drunkenness which brought him from great wealth, to the utmost poverty. Amid the struggles and deprivations so sorely brought on Alwrid, this youth managed to support himself and afflicted mother, and finally by dint of great perseverance, obtained a collegiate education, and afterwards became a minister in the church of Christ. It is not always the way but the will which is required to make great and good men, neither is the path to virtue and honor always the easiest. It is a capital book to place in the hands of children.

THE FOUR SISTERS.—A TALE OF SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC LIFE IN SWEDEN. BY FREDRIKA BREMER. *Philadelphia—T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut street.*

This novel asserts friend Leland, let forth all that Miss Bremer ever wrote, and he knows of no novel so inspired by all which can deeply interest the philanthropist and the one who studies the social effects of the age, as this of the *Four Sisters*, by Miss Bremer.—Therein an infinite earnestness, an indescribable truthfulness in it, which contrasts with the flat romances of the day as gold contrasts with lead. It is a work every one should read, studied the sufferings of daily life, and the wrongs inflicted on woman, not only in Sweden, but in the world; and these wrongs and sufferings, and their remedy are all set forth with a spirit and strength, which have seldom been equalled. Miss Bremer has, in the Four Sisters, carefully analyzed the social wants of woman, and vindicated their abilities. No book ever written sets forth, as it does, the social disabilities under which women labor. It shows that by making of woman a mere home-body, she may also be made the subject of the cruelest and most wearing oppression, the most desolate wrongs, those wrongs which cannot be proclaimed to the world, yet which slowly kill all happiness. Deny it who may, all the heroic sufferings of men, all the agonies of which we hear, all the martyrdoms recorded, never equalled one-tenth of the hidden sufferings of women. It is true that they are less than they were; but it is also true that until a rational system of *education*, as Miss Bremer asserts, is introduced, an education, elevating head and heart, woman will not be what she is capable of becoming. The novel is one worthy of the highest praise, and we earnestly commend it to all desirous of advancing the best interests of humanity. Leland, well as to those who simply wish to read a very interesting and affecting novel. The price of it is only $1 25, and will be sent to any one, free of postage, on sending this amount to the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Patrick Brennan*, a boy, employed at a colliery at Swatara, was killed on Saturday last, in consequence of being kicked over a trestle by a mule.

☞ *Madame Bosco* will give exhibitions of magical transformations and illusions, at the Town Hall next week, commencing on Monday evening. She is said to be clever.

☞ *Patriot Door Stirp.*—This invention is a cheap and convenient article for doors, to prevent the entrance into rooms through them of wind and dust. It is sold at Bannan's store.

☞ *A meeting* of the members of the Lillywhite Cricket Club will be held on *Tuesday evening, December 7th*, at their usual meeting room, in Morris's Addition. All the members are requested to be present. By order of the President.

☞ The alarm of fire yesterday morning was occasioned by the partial burning of the roof of L. Beauchamp's barber shop, adjoining the American House.—The fire originated from a stove pipe. The flames were speedily extinguished.

☞ *A stated* meeting of the Pottsville Female Bible Society will be held on Monday eve. next (Dec. 6) at the Lutheran church in Market street (Rev. Mr. Luckenbach's) at ½ past 7 o'clock. An address will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Edwards.

☞ *A meeting* of the "Atlantic Cricket Club," will be held in the room of Mr. C. C. Carter's eating saloon, on Wednesday evening next, December 8. The members are earnestly requested to attend as business of importance will be transacted.

☞ The attention of the Borough authorities is called to the condition at night of the corner at Coal and Norwegian streets. There is no light there, and a few evenings since a woman was grossly insulted at that point. Assuredly some attention should be paid to that thoroughfare of the Borough.

☞ *By reference* to our advertising columns it will be observed that a gentleman having a large family, is desirous of obtaining *temporary employment—for a few weeks*—as a bookkeeper, or in any other capacity. He can furnish the best recommendations. We trust the peculiarity of the case will attract attention, and enable him to succeed in obtaining a situation.

☞ *The exercises* of the Literary Society, on Tuesday evening last, consisted of a fine lecture on "The Times," by Rev. Mr. Luckenbach, and a debate on the question—"Was the condition of females during the ages of chivalry preferable to their present state?" with Messrs. Seibert and Dallas in the affirmative, and Ellis and Doyle in the negative. Decision in the affirmative.

☞ *A. M. Allen*, at his rooms corner of Centre and Market streets, this Borough, still continues to take, at reasonable prices, beautiful photographs in oil, life-like as good of life size, but they will only be furnished at present prices until the 1st of January, 1859. After that time the price will be increased. We mention this fact in order to enable those desiring portraits in this beautiful style, to take advantage of the present opportunity to them cheap. Mr. Allen still devotes himself to the other branches of his art with success.

☞ *An Adjourned Meeting of the Tax-Payers*.—The Tax-Payers of Schuylkill County are requested to meet in the Court House in the Borough of Pottsville, on Monday, the 13th inst., at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed at a former meeting, on the subject of procuring the necessary legislation in reference to a reformation in our Almshouse, County and Township expenses, and to adopt such suggestions and course of proceedings as will secure this object.

ROBT. PHILIPS, *President*.

J. WRIGHT, *Secretary*.

☞ *Narrow Escape.*—On Saturday evening last a young lady of this borough narrowly escaped being seriously injured by the explosion of a lamp filled with fluid. While dressing the inflammable material was thrown over her clothing, enveloping her in flames. She succeeded fortunately, in tearing the burning clothing from her person before she was at all injured. Some bed clothing in the room was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished before any material damage was done.—Persons should be exceedingly careful in burning fluid. An imperfect lamp should be cast aside, for it is very dangerous to use.

☞ *On Sunday* last snow to the depth of six inches, fell here, and promised sleighing. Indeed sleighs were running for a couple of days, but the snow rapidly melted, and since Wednesday we have had mud of goodly depth. The weather yesterday was moderate, and the temperature higher than for a week previous. Annexed is our thermometrical record for the week:

P. R. R. P., TELEGRAPH OFFICE, *Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.*

		8 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.
Sat.,	Nov. 27	28°	34°	30°—cloudy.
Mon.,	" 29	29	32	30 — "
Tues.,	" 30	30	34	26 — "
Wed.,	Dec. 1	22	30	24 —clear.
Thurs.,	" 2	30	32	30 —cloudy.
Fri.,	" 3	30	40	48 — "

☞ *The Council Chamber.*—This room which heretofore has been unattractive to the eye, and singularly inconvenient to the members of Council, has been refitted in a style appropriate to a Borough of our size and importance. The model adopted was the State Senate chamber, and although, of course, the copy is in miniature—consisting of the President's elevated seat; the Clerk's desk, with reporterial accommodations on either side, and desks for twelve members ranged in semi-circular order, with an avenue through the centre—the most compliment the Committee having the matter in charge, upon the ability with which it has discharged its particular duty, and upon the neat and comfortable appearance which the chamber now wears. The room has been neatly papered; accommodations reserved for spectators; the desks painted in imitation of walnut, and each member will have an arm chair. The first meeting of the Council since the improvements have been made, will be held on Tuesday evening next.

The Borough Council during the present year has judiciously administered the affairs of the Borough, and we consider the expenditures incurred by the improvement above referred to, necessary and proper.

POLITICAL.

In the Senate of South Carolina, a few days ago, Mr. Mazyck, a member of that body, introduced the annexed pair of remarkable resolutions:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States contains no grant of power to regulate, prevent, or restrict commerce among foreign nations: and therefore all acts of Congress purporting to prohibit or interfere with the slave trade between foreign countries are unconstitutional, and have no rightful force or effect.

Resolved, That the act of Congress declaring the slave trade to be piracy, if it be understood as affirming that it is piracy in the nature of things and in the sense of the constitution, affirms what is not true; and inasmuch as it purports and intends to convert into piracy what is not so in the nature of things, and in the sense of the constitution, the said act is unconstitutional, null and void.

By a vote of 25 yeas to 12 nays, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

THE Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:—"The President, pledged as he is to advance beyond Lecompton.ism, and to take ground in favor of Congressional intervention in favor of Slavery, by penning his Message, and will undoubtedly try to please the *extreme men of the South*. One of our Northern Secretaries, who was advocating this doctrine a few days ago, was rather startled when asked by a Democrat this question: 'You said Slavery is held in the Territories by the decisions of the Supreme Court, in defiance of Territorial law—now, tell me how I, as a citizen of a free State, (where I can vote against Slavery), can be made less a citizen by going into a Territory, where, according to your new notion, I dare not vote against Slavery, or do anything on this question but submit to the right of property in slaves as higher than any own sovereignty?' The Secretary looked rather blank at this home question, and thought of the good time he would have in his own State in support of this new-fangled doctrine."

ILLINOIS.—The total vote of the State, as officially ascertained, is as follows, on the office of State Treasurer:

Miller, Republican,	125,828
Fondey, Douglas Dem.,	121,803
Dougherty, Buchanan Dem.,	5,091

On Congressmen, the figures foot up as follow:

Dist.	Rep.	Doug.	Buch.
1. Washburne,	16,222	Burnett, 6,606	Jackson, 276
2. Farnsworth,	21,796	Dyer, 13,159	Blackburn, 783
3. Lovejoy,	23,428	Armstrong, 14,268	Leary, 1,497
4. Kellogg,	19,537	Davidson, 16,826	Gale, 555
5. Grimshaw,	11,648	Morris, 13,519	Davis, 566
6. Matchett,	11,546	Harris, 16,162	M Clelland, 257
7. Oglesby,	11,762	Rosecrans, 12,421	Bakewles, 39
8. Baker,	8,427	Funks, 11,468	Hope, 795
9. Phillips,	2,816	Logan, 13,158	
	126,084	121,940	4,867
Republican Majority,		4,141	
Whole vote cast,		252,722	
Whole vote cast in 1856,		238,961	
Increase over Pres'l election,		13,741	

At the last Presidential election, the Republicans cast:

For Fremont,	96,189 votes.
At the late election for Congressmen,	126,084
Republican increase in two years	29,895

Had the day been fair the Republican vote would have been at least ten thousand larger.

The Chicago *Tribune* says,

"Despite the unfair apportionment by which Mr. Douglas has secured both branches of the Legislature, the Republicans of Illinois have abundant reason to be satisfied with the result of the great contest through which they have just passed. Taking Fremont's vote as a standard of comparison, (and that is a fair test) we have gained nearly THIRTY THOUSAND since 1856."

SOUTH-SIDE VIEW OF DOUGLASISM.—The following extract from a late letter of the Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* affords pretty extensively the sentiments of Douglas will be opposed by that portion of the Democracy which has for its aim the controlled its movements:

"But though Douglas be recognized as a genuine Democrat, and though he and Senator Hunter be run at the next Presidential election, defeat awaits the party, and a Black Republican will fill the Chair of State and sway the destinies of the South—it she submits. Sooner or later the issue of the fight must be run; but the probability is a more moderate and less committed man will be selected, *for the Republican party is the most skillful one that ever rises in this country, and the dissolution of the Union is the last thing they want.*

"Mr. Douglas undoubtedly calculates (if re-elected) that his political position will be so strong that he will be able to coerce the whole party, or by dividing it, subject it to the certain alternative of a defeat at the hands of the Republican party. If the Democratic party is so timid and contemptible as he is good natured enough to suppose it, this sort of arithmetic may do: but he will find that it will has sufficient self-respect remaining (in spite of his affected indifference to demonstrations) to be dragooned into his service whenever it may suit him to make use of it. When a little less than a year ago he virtually repudiated himself from the Democratic party, he struck the severest blow it was in his power to inflict upon it. He then also threw away the strongest and sharpest weapon in his quiver. In his ill-judged attempt to make himself the party, he inflicted upon his political reputation an incurable wound, which will disqualify him for service as a leader of it to the end of his life. So that, with all the prestige of a re-election to the Senate, he is not a little more formidable than he was last Winter, when, at the very pinnacle of his fortune opposition, he was treated as an alien and a traitor.

"Taking this view of his case, his chances of bullying or bribing the fifteen Democratic States of the South into his support are not much better than at the extreme. One of Illinois, where a personal contest prevented it, the Anti-Lecompton Democrats have become identified with the Black Republicans. And this is the destiny of Douglas."

So also the following from the Mobile *Register*, one of the most influential papers of the party in the South:

"With Illinois in his hands, with the prestige which his *success so far in every part of his plan has given* him, and with the advantage of a large popularity with the Southern people, Douglas is now in a fair position to offer the Democratic party the alternative of a probable success in the next Presidential election, if they will accept the modified platform he has prepared for them, and him as their candidate, or of certain defeat and permanent destruction as a party if they do not.—*There is no time to be lost in putting the issue before the country; either he or the party must be sacrificed. This is the dilemma we believe; there is demoralization as well as disaster in one.*

"If the Democratic party accepts his terms and thus forfeits its character as the protector and friend of the South, it will assuredly be repudiated, as it should be, by the Southern people, and will sink forever into an infamous grave. If it should accept his overtures, and thus to abandon the cause of the South, will inevitably desolutionize the party. Its Northern ally is altogether lost to it, and it is certain that it shall go Northward with fresh sacrifices of Southern rights and interests—If it shall not do this, then it is reduced to the limits of the South, and subjected to a sectional minority which must no longer look to the possession of the federal government as its dependence for the safety of the principles and the defence of the rights which it maintains.

"Such being the present condition and prospects of the Democratic party, as indicated by the results of the recent elections and as connected with the fortunes of Mr. Douglas, is there any reason for Southern Democrats to be gratified at the issue of the contest in Illinois? *As one, we would prefer that the Democratic party should be defeated in the next Presidential election rather than it should win success by the smallest possible further concession to the anti-slavery sentiment of the North.* We

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

☞ Our new treaty with Japan has been received at Washington.

☞ There are thirty-five hundred places where alcohol is sold in *Boston*.

☞ At *Hanover*, Pa., they are laying out a new and handsome cemetery.

☞ There are now about eight hundred recruits at the Carlisle (Pa.) barracks.

☞ The Rev. Cornelius Pianton recently died at Natchez of yellow fever.

☞ Oberlin College, Ohio, has at present 1,240 *students*, of whom 573 are *females*.

☞ An unusual quantity of snow has fallen at the north for this early period of the season.

☞ In Syracuse, Monday, four fellows were arrested for stealing umbrellas, and punished.

☞ It is proposed to give all the poor families in Providence a good dinner on Christmas Day.

☞ Captain Gage, of the Ketch "Brothers," at Charleston, has been admitted to bail in $5,000.

☞ John Jose, the last surviving member of Newman's party of adventurers in Mexico, died on the 13th of October.

☞ Bayard Taylor has already made more than one hundred lecturing engagements for the winter.

☞ The amount of ice shipped from Boston annually exceeds one hundred and forty-six thousand tons.

☞ A girl 6 years old, in *Hartford*, died on Friday in a fit, induced by drinking *rum*, left in her way by her father.

☞ The latest statistical accounts derived from the Russian census of 1851, give to European Russia a population of 57,226,750.

☞ The English shipping business has not been so bad for thirty one years as at present.—The American is also much depressed.

☞ Mrs. L. S. Sigourney, of Hartford, Conn., furnished fifty poor families with turkeys and pumpkins for a Thanksgiving dinner.

☞ Five thousand dollars have been contributed in Baltimore for the relief of the families of Benton and Rigdon, the murdered police officers.

☞ In Memphis, Tenn., Mrs. Helbing, has sued an old admirer, Phillip R. Rohlen for breach of promise. Her present husband joins in the prosecution.

☞ The electric cannon has been on exhibition at Rochester. It finally performed the great feat of shooting itself off, with the man who exhibited it, leaving printers minus.

☞ *Sick Headache, Debility and Indigestion.*—Where among all the remedies for these complaints, is there one which acts quickly, so effectually, and permanently removes them as the Oxygenated bitters?

☞ Dr. Stone, a New Orleans Physician, on being asked how many yellow fever patients he had lost, replied, "about twenty-five hundred," as that number still remains unaccounted for after the other physicians made their reports.

☞ We published a few days since an account of the suicide of a man named Mr. Meherier, of Columbus, Indiana, upon the rendition of a verdict against him for $10,000, and now we have to add that his widow is raving mad.

☞ "Boy, what is your father doing to-day?" "Well, I 'spose he is fall'n. I heard him tell mother yesterday to go round and get trusted all she could, and do it right off, 'too—for he'd got everything ready to fail, exceptin' that."

☞ On Sunday night, the 21st inst., the house of Mrs. Sigourney, in High street, Hartford, Conn., was broken into and robbed during the absence of the family. The robbers carried away articles to the amount of several hundred dollars.

☞ When the friends of the young beauty who has just married old Marshal Pelissier, in France, were admiring with her the splendid wedding garments presented to her by the Empress she said: "Yes, I like the present better than the future."

☞ A few years since, Bonner of the New York *Ledger*, was a journeyman printer, who would not have turned up his nose at a single shilling's increase of his daily pay; he is now subsidising the literary talent of the country to his own uses, as England subsidized Europe in the great struggle with Napoleon. He is himself the Napoleon of journal publishers.

☞ A "lady" was detected a few days since, in Cincinnati, Ohio, in pocketing a package of gloves in a store. When charged with the theft, she burst into tears and tendered a $20 bill in payment. The merchant took but $5, and gave her $15 change, but on counting the cash at night, that $20 bill was found to be a counterfeit.—"Phaney the Phoenixks" of that storekeeper.

☞ A man named Phelps, a postmaster in Fayette county, Ohio, and his two daughters have been arrested on the charge of robbing the mail. The two girls, who are quite young, the oldest not being over 15 years, have made a full confession. They had, it is alleged, stolen about $300 at various times, and spent it for dress and furniture. The father denies all knowledge of the robbery.

☞ The Chattanooga (Tenn.) paper mentions, as a peculiarity of the place, that it knows of no young man who cannot be seen at one of the churches on the Sabbath. But it adds, they always attend the church which has the highest outside steps, and stand at the bottom when the audience come out. Devout young man!

THE LONDON TIMES AND MR. REED.—The London *Times* is particularly savage at Mr. Wm. B. Reed for his Treaty with China, and it makes numerous charges against the American Minister, and a Black Republican will fill the Chair of State and sway the destinies of the South—it she submits. Sooner or later the issue of the fight must be run; but the probability is a more moderate and less committed man will be selected, *for the Republican party is the most skillful one that ever rises in this country, and the dissolution of the Union is the last thing they want.*

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