Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1861.

Agents:

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QUITE a number of articles prepared for this number of the *Journal*, are crowded out to make room for Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL'S speech in Congress, last week, and for the Oration delivered at Harrisburg yesterday, by Hon. ROBERT M. PALMER.

OUR Harrisburg letter is crowded out.

BENJAMIN HAYWOOD, Esq., lectured in Allentown, on Thursday night. Subject, "Coal and Iron."

THE Senate of the United States has adopted the amendment to the Tariff bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes, in sums of $50, redeemable within two years.

THE present conspiracy has made three names illustrious—Scott, Anderson, Slemmer. It is having its roll of infamy, too.—Their country and the world will remember the first; the others may rest assured that a day of reckoning is coming.

OUR IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—At New York last week, the imports amounted to only $2,768,140, against nearly double that amount in the corresponding period last year. Since January 1st, the total imports at New York foot up $26,585,582, against $30,395,086 in the same time in 1860. The exports for the week foot up $2,664,873, against $1,401,754 in the corresponding week of last year, while the total since January 1st, amounts to $16,096,967, against $8,783,244 in the same period of 1860—an increase of a hundred per cent.

THE ENGLISH QUEEN AND STATESMEN ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The foreign journals by the "Fulton," which arrived this week, from Europe, are occupied by speeches of the Queen of England and members of Parliament, and comments thereon.

The Queen is warm in her reference to the United States, which is in marked contrast to the usual reserved manner employed by the Throne, in speaking of foreign affairs. She says:

Serious differences have arisen among the States of the North American Union. It is impossible for me to look without great concern upon any event which can affect the happiness and welfare of a people nearly allied to my subjects by descent, and closely connected with them by the most intimate and friendly relations. My heartfelt wish is that these differences may be susceptible of satisfactory adjustment. The interest which I take in the well-being of the people of the United States cannot but be increased by the kind and cordial reception given by them to the Prince of Wales during his recent visit to the continent of America.

To say the least, this is a gratifying evidence of the Queen's sympathy.

In Parliament after the Queen's speech was delivered, the usual addresses were moved in both Houses, and speeches were made by leading members. Several of them referred to the passage relating to American affairs, and were quite important, proving as they do that the English manufacturers will look elsewhere in the future, for steady supplies of Cotton, than to the United States. The Earl of Sefton said:

While all must regret to see so large and prosperous a community which was so closely bound by every tie to ourselves, almost upon the verge of civil war, they could not help feeling some alarm as to the effect which those events might have upon the importation of cotton into the manufacturing districts of the north of England; but at the same time it should be remembered that cotton could be obtained from other countries besides American, and he was happy to say that the subject was creating the deepest interest in Manchester, and he trusted in Liverpool also.—Increased facility of communication and better modes of preparing cotton and bringing it to market would, he hoped, shortly place us in a position to obtain large supplies from our Indian possessions. There were also, active efforts being made upon the coast of Africa, in the hope of creating a wide field of commercial operations in that quarter of the globe.

The Earl of Derby felt the deepest concern at "the threatened disruption of the great Union, which has procured for its people an amount of prosperity almost unparalleled in the world, and an amount of personal freedom only inferior—and I think it is inferior [hear, hear,]—to that enjoyed in this country. [Hear, hear.]" The Earl thought that, though England was dependant on the United States for Cotton, yet she could avert the danger involved "in a failure of a supply of cotton from the United States by promoting an increased supply from other sources. Such a supply can be had in many parts of the world provided means be taken for encouraging its growth and import. [Hear, hear.]" The Earl in alluding to the conduct of the Prince of Wales, while visiting this country, said:

There is not one young man in ten thousand who would be able, in so difficult a position and on the spur of the moment, to show the same amount of self-possession, the same tact, and the same dignity. [Cheers.] That, of course, is not a subject upon which any formal address can be presented to Her Majesty, but I am sure your lordships will agree with me that our congratulations, instead of being limited to the reception given to the Prince of Wales, should include, in addition, the perfect manner in which his Royal Highness justified all the enthusiasm and good feeling which his visit called forth. [Cheers.]

Earl Granville said that it is the earnest desire of the English people that the quarrel should cease. He hoped that the sources from which England derives its supplies of Cotton, might be extended. It was not wise that for a great staple of its trade England should have been dependant upon one part of the globe alone.

Sir E. Colebrook spoke with pride of the reception accorded the Prince of Wales, in the United States, and asked the House to join him in an expression of deep regret at the dangers which now beset the United States, and of fervent hope that they might be avoided.

Mr. Pugh spoke to the same effect. These expressions of opinions, and of kindly feeling on the part of the leading personages of England, are important and gratifying. While they are unanimous in the hope that fraternal relations will resume their sway in these States, they are equally so in the belief that England must and will look elsewhere than to the Cotton fields of the Southern States, for supplies in the future. If this commotion results in nothing else, it will assure this fact, that the reign of King Cotton in the United States, is doomed. That is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

WASHINGTON AND THE UNION.

ORATION

Delivered by HON. ROBERT M. PALMER, *Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania, at the Reception of* PRESIDENT LINCOLN, *at Harrisburg, and the raising of the National Flag on the Dome of the Capitol, on the 22d day of February*, 1861.

This is a great occasion. The day, the place, the audience, the surroundings, the purpose and meaning of this vast assemblage,—all combine to mark it as long to be remembered. It is the anniversary of the Birth-day of WASHINGTON, and here, at the Capitol of Pennsylvania, are assembled her invited and honored guest, the President elect of the United States, her chosen Governor, and the Representatives of her more than three millions of people, together with a mighty concourse of their constituents. The National Stars and Stripes—the Flag of our country—of a Nation of thirty millions of free people—just raised to the pinnacle of the dome, amid the exultant booming of cannon, the music of our National airs, and the signs of great popular joy, by the hands of veterans, who, nearly half a century ago, assisted to defend it against a powerful enemy, on sea and land, in a glorious and successful war, float proudly over our heads.

And on this day, and in this presence, with the words of that priceless legacy of his wisdom and patriotism to his country, his Farewell Address, still sounding in our ears, you have directed me to speak to you of WASHINGTON. A great American and a great orator once said of true eloquence, that it must exist in the man, in the subject, and in the occasion. The subject and the occasion are present with us. Would that your chosen orator were more nearly equal to his theme!

This is not a newly established Anniversary, but the return of an old one; and although always hitherto celebrated by the American people with pride and joy, there must be some cause for this unusual display of popular interest and enthusiasm. It is found in the present condition of our National affairs, in which the hearts and minds of the people are turned to contemplate the character, services and teachings of WASHINGTON, in order to draw from the contemplation lessons of wisdom to guide their action in the present fearful emergency. And what more natural or proper, when our Union is threatened with destruction, than to turn, with anxious earnestness to him whose wisdom assisted in laying its foundations, whose valor established and sustained it, whose virtues adorned it, and the influence of whose character and example, we all fondly hoped, had cemented and rendered it perpetual!

And if all the people of every other State in the Union were to forget or neglect properly to celebrate this day at this time, yet could the people of Pennsylvania neither forget nor neglect it. As fully as WASHINGTON is identified with the American Union, so fully is Pennsylvania identified with WASHINGTON. The great principles of American Liberty, justice, purity and love of humanity, which found in him their embodiment, were interwoven into the very framework of our original Government, by our illustrious founder. William Penn, and grew with our growth and strengthened with our strength. It was in 1752, nearly a quarter of a century before the Declaration of American Independence, under the direction of Isaac Norris, Speaker of the General Assembly of the then Province of Pennsylvania, that the old Bell, with its famous and prophetic inscription, "Proclaim Liberty throughout the land, and to all the people thereof," was cast and suspended in the steeple of the State House in Philadelphia; and it was but a just tribute to the well known position of the State, that it was upon our soil that the Sessions of the Federal Congress, which formed the first Federal Union and appointed WASHINGTON Commander-in-Chief of the Army, were held; it was upon our soil that the Declaration, the great practical first step towards entire Independence was made; and it was upon our soil that the Constitution of the United States, which resulted in the present Union, was framed. How could WASHINGTON do otherwise than rest with entire confidence in this State and its people? How can we do otherwise than revere his memory and turn to him for aid, when the great fabric of American Constitutional liberty is threatened with destruction by internal enemies?

How the great Chief loved the Pennsylvania patriot and philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, and how much he consulted his judgment on the gravest questions, the world knows.—How he loved glorious Anthony Wayne, Pennsylvania's Quaker General, and relied upon him in his times of greatest need, they also know; and for years, and to the day of WASHINGTON'S death, the highly prized portraits of Franklin and Wayne, graced the walls of his home at Mount Vernon. And every schoolboy knows that in the darkest hour of the almost seven years' night of the Revolutionary struggle, when hope seemed to have deserted the minds of men, WASHINGTON turned to Pennsylvania's noble son, Robert Morris, for relief, and received it. Nor can we forget that good patriot, George Clymer, one of the Pennsylvania signers of the Declaration, who so effectively assisted Robert Morris in his financial arrangements for the struggling colonies; or omit to name among WASHINGTON'S consistent friends and supporters, the Preacher General, Peter Muhlenberg, who so ably co-operated with Wayne in that most brilliant action of his brilliant career, the storming of Stony Point; and the brave and noble General John Cadwallader, one of the heroes of Germantown, Princeton and Monmouth, who vindicated, at the risk of his own life, the reputation of his beloved Commander-in-Chief, in the punishment of the leader of the "Conway Cabal."

But it was after the bloody and disastrous battle of Brandywine and the ably planned and bravely fought, though unsuccessful field of Germantown,—it was during the prolonged horrors of that fearful winter at Valley Forge, that the people of Pennsylvania learned to know WASHINGTON, to revere his character, and to idolize his memory. There they saw an army destitute of every comfort—naked, starving and freezing—yet, under the influence of the personal presence, moral power and noble example of their beloved General, exhibiting a patient suffering and fidelity to principle, which elicited the admiration of the world, and has rendered Valley Forge more glorious to WASHINGTON and his soldiers, than was Waterloo to Wellington and his victorious army. It was this experience which bound Pennsylvania to WASHINGTON, and his great heart to her, so that long years afterwards, when the people of Western Pennsylvania were excited in opposition to a law which they thought bore hard upon their interests, he had sufficient confidence in her sons to come among them, and call upon them to follow him to the re-establishment of peace and the preservation of the authority of that government which had been framed upon her soil.

His first military achievement which gained him renown was in Pennsylvania, when he rallied and rescued from massacres the broken fragments of Braddock's proud army; and his last service as a military commander, was where he came amongst our distracted and excited people, and by his courage and prudence re-established peace and order.

The character of WASHINGTON, as illustrated during his military services in Pennsylvania, and afterwards, during the years of his residence at Philadelphia as Chief Magistrate of the Republic, by his private and social virtues, stamped itself largely upon the people and the institutions of our State; and to his influence, more than that of any other man, is it to be attributed that they have been and remain unsurpassed by any other people for loyal patriotism, sterling honesty, a love of truth and justice, a regard for the rights of their fellow men, and an unshrinking constancy and fortitude when summoned to the maintenance of these great principles. If to this, candor induces us to add that, perhaps, our peculiar weakness is a strong love for military glory, rank and display, and a strong attachment to military heroes generally, the world will recognize the weakness, if it be such, as one that does honor to the people whom it characterizes, being but an excess of their devotion to him whom all mankind have not hesitated to pronounce "of all men that have ever lived, the greatest of good men and the best of great men." And so may it ever be, in all times to come. May the ingenuous youth of Pennsylvania "still hold up to themselves the bright model of WASHINGTON'S example, and study to be what they behold; may they contemplate his character till all its virtues spread out and display themselves to their delighted vision; as the earliest astronomers, the shepherds on the plains of Babylon, gazed at the stars till they saw them form into clusters and constellations, overpowering at length the eyes of the beholders with the united blaze of a thousand lights."

You will not expect of me, in the limited time reasonably allotted to this address, to attempt a detail of the life and services of WASHINGTON. That work has been often and thoroughly performed by abler tongues and pens. His noble deeds have found their best record upon the warm and grateful hearts of the American people, and there they will be preserved forever. The hearts of thousands about me are now throbbing with the glorious recollections, and they do not ask me to assist in their recall. It is to the grand results of all his labors, the Constitution and Union of these States, undeniably the best form of Government that the world has ever known, which have been recently attacked and endangered, and the practical lessons afforded by his example and the wisdom of his teachings, to which I propose to direct your attention.

I am fully aware of the delicacy of the topic in the excitement of the present time, but I conceive that it would not meet your just expectations, as I am sure it would not satisfy my own sense of the responsibilities and duties of the task you have assigned me, were I to shrink from approaching the subject in this view. And I pray you to rest assured that, in so doing, I have earnestly endeavored to elevate myself above the petty considerations of mere personal and partizan expediency, to the higher, clearer, and purer atmosphere which naturally and properly surrounds the great theme.

He who does not recognize in WASHINGTON the chosen instrument of a Divine Power for the accomplishment of great and benign purposes in behalf of mankind, takes but an Atheistic view of the subject. In the events which, commencing with the discovery of this continent, found their ultimate in the formation of the American Union, a Providential design and control may be clearly observed. The circumstances which surrounded the inception of the expedition of Columbus, the patronage of the good Queen Isabella, in the face of the common and almost universal incredulity, the great interest which she took in his object, even to the pawning of her royal jewels to raise the necessary funds; the incidents of the voyage, with inexperienced and ignorant crews, for days and nights out into the trackless and unknown ocean; the mutiny of the sailors, and the discovery of land in the very hour when, under threats of death from his mutinous men, Columbus, according to his extorted promise, was about to attempt to retrace his way, in utter failure and disappointment; all this true history constitutes a story of wonderful and romantic adventure, which is not only deeply interesting, but which, in its most strange coincidences and results, can hardly be deemed other than Providential, as having been guided and controlled by a higher than human Power, for the establishment of a great nation on this virgin continent.

No less wonderful are the events attending the early settlement of this country. That England should see fit, by fierce and unreasonable religious persecutions, to drive out of God-fearing men who made up the precious freight of the Mayflower, and sought these shores through perils innumerable, yet disregarded by those brave hearts, for conscience sake, and for the sake of religious freedom, was surely a policy hard to be accounted for on any rational principle. But what Old England lost, New England gained a thousandfold; and the world everywhere has been vastly the gainer, for what the persecutors meant for evil, God overruled for good. In their original character, the settlers of New England were the chosen men of the best blood of the earth; and the trials and experiences through which they passed, rendered them unsurpassed in manly virtues and nobleness of character, by any other men who have ever lived:

"Amidst the storm they sang,
And the stars heard and the sea;
And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang,
To the anthem of the free."

It was impossible that these men and their descendants should ever be other than free men. They could not be slaves. The Declaration of American Independence and the Revolutionary War, resulting in the present Federal Union, were but natural and logical sequences in the chain of events commencing with the landing of the Mayflower on the rock at Plymouth. And the God in whom they trusted, held these, His chosen people, in the hollow of His hand, and preserved them and their posterity for His own great purposes, in the regeneration of a Continent and the establishment of this great Government. It will not be destroyed until it has fully accomplished His mission; and we do not, cannot believe that that time has yet arrived!

The extraordinary character of the men who composed the Continental Congress, and selected WASHINGTON as their leader, awakened the surprise and commanded the admiration of the world. The papers issued by that body have deservedly been pronounced master-pieces of practical talent and political wisdom. Chatham, when speaking on the subject in the House of Lords, could not restrain his enthusiasm. "When your lordships," said he, "look at the papers transmitted to us from America,—when you consider their depth, firmness and wisdom, you cannot but respect their cause, and wish to make it your own. For myself, I must declare and avow, that in the master states of the world, I know not the people or senate who in such a complication of difficult circumstances, can stand in preference to this delegates of America assembled in General Assembly at Philadelphia."

And of these giant men, WASHINGTON was the chosen leader, and he justified their choice. What most forcibly impresses us at this lapse of time, is the *perfectness* of his character. We may not doubt, as a general truth, that "distance lends enchantment to the view." Close inspection of the towering mountain with its hoary rocks and frightful gulfs, and blasted trees, and stunted shrubs—destroys the illusion of the "azure hues," and though we may be bowed into awe in the presence of its symbols of majesty, the poetical dream of perfect symmetry has passed away from our vision forever. We feel it to be thus in respect of all the great men, the sages, the statesmen and warriors of antiquity; and this, too, though the perishing of annals and traditions affecting their private life, awakens the suspicion that many of them are little better than myths. It has been said that "no man is a hero to his valet," and a knowledge of our own infirmities, and of the weaknesses of our contemporaries, allows little scruple in endorsing that quaint conceit. We may concede it is as applicable, in a greater or less degree, to every mortal, in every age and clime; yet it would seem that one man, by reason of his singular merit, has been exalted into a memorable exception by the unanimous verdict of the civilized world.

This judgment is not born of ignorance regarding his childhood and youth, nor of the details of his eventful history, dating in the energy and activity of early manhood and consummated in the dignity and solemnity of Mount Vernon. He was peculiarly a "marked man" from the middle of the eighteenth century until its ending. Born in 1732, engaged in responsible duties at sixteen years of age, and finishing his course in the closing month of 1799, he was so far the "observed of all observers" that no man's life is more minutely recorded, in his domestic, social and public relations. Kindred who loved him, friends who admired him, enemies who feared him, spies who waited for his halting, traitors who thought to supercede and destroy him,—all these, with loving or with ogre eyes, and with abundant opportunities of knowing what he was, in his inward life and its outward expression, make and confirm the acknowledgment that he was every inch a man, in the nobility of his sentiments, and in every respect of character which rears the column of imperishable renown.

It is not as viewed through the gathering haze of distance that WASHINGTON claims this honorable, universal testimonial; nor is there decreasing regard as we consider him, not in aggregated completeness, but in the details of his thoughts and life. A few fanatics, indeed, have of late years, cursed his memory as a slaveholder; and others of an opposite extreme, may be equally bitter in denunciation for a different reason; yet the views of the great moralist and statesman were far in advance of public enlightenment on the vexed question of involuntary servitude, and those views were confirmed by his deeds.

"I never mean," such was his record in 1786, "I never mean, unless some particular circumstances should compel me to it, to possess another slave by purchase, it being among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law."

Eleven years later, that record was renewed. "I wish," said he "I wish from my soul that the legislature of this State could see the policy of a gradual abolition of slavery. It might prevent much future mischief."—a thought prophetic of embarrassments which hang this day, as a dark cloud, upon the horizon of this land of light and liberty.

By his last will and testament, dated a few months preceding his death, he provided for the emancipation of all his slaves, at the same time expressing his regret that legal complications prevented the immediate consummation of his wish that freedom should forthwith be the inheritance of all whom he held in bonds. The aged and infirm he directed to be comfortably clothed and fed by his heirs, and all the children bound to service until they reached the age of twenty-five years, he directed should be taught to read and write, and be brought up to some useful occupation agreeably to the laws of Virginia, providing for the support of orphan and other poor children. "And I do hereby expressly forbid the sale or transportation out of the said Commonwealth of any slave I may die possessed of, *under any pretence whatever*. And I do moreover most pointedly and most solemnly enjoin it upon my executors to see that this clause respecting slaves, and every part thereof, be religiously fulfilled."

Such were the long cherished views, and such the solemn injunction of the noble man whose birth we celebrate this day. I make the allusion to his estimate of slavery with no sectional, political or party feeling or interest, but in answer to the criticism of extremists, who, on *this* hand, condemn him as a slaveholder, and on *that*, ignore his comprehensive desire that the institution of slavery should be utterly abolished; and in justification of Pennsylvania, and her ancient and consistent position on this subject. If the people of this State love their own free institutions better than any other, it is largely because of the teachings and example of WASHINGTON.

We usually consider it an axiom of justice, that a man should be judged by the age in which he lived, and by the standard of the community in which he has his citizenship.—If is the high encomium of WASHINGTON, that he has little need of the charity which springs from this fair method of estimating character. He was a slaveholder by inheritance, but an emancipationist by conviction; and it is a justifiable thought that, were he living this day, he would indignantly rebuke that ultraism which, both on the rostrum and in the pulpit, has endorsed involuntary bondage as an institution of value to both races, to be perpetuated world without end. Gathered around WASHINGTON and standing reverently uncovered in his presence, we confirm his judgment in the premises; yet would we also remember that he was the owner of men as chattels, though he wished it were otherwise; and so, in this seemingly two fold character, feel him to be a bond of Union between the North and the South.

Is it only a fancy, indulged in my hasty preparation for this occasion, or is it a reality growing out of the cross purposes of Divine Providence, that the apparent incongruity, to which I refer, was needed in the building up of a truly *national man*? Had he ignored and practically condemned the institution of slavery—or, being a slaveholder, had he upheld it as of divine authority, or as an institution honorable by reason of its morally wholesome influences, little sympathy could have been awakened for him in one or other of the extremes of our great Confederacy, as affecting this overmastering element of governmental policy; and this day there would be silence in regard to his memory, or faint praise, in one or other of those extremes, according as he had been wholly on *this* side or on *that* of the asorbing question. Yet now may we form a circle of brotherhood in this broad land of seemingly adverse interests, and with WASHINGTON standing by the central shrine of Political Liberty, claim him to be the National Man, whose name shall yet recover the lost Pleiades, and restore the harmony of the constellation of the Union!

It is therefore with no partizan or sectional view that I refer, on this occasion, to his practice and his convictions, in antagonism. Rather would I make his mediatorial character a theme from which may be derived a lesson of charity and conciliation, without any compromise of principle. I would fain hope that as he stands in majesty before us, extending one hand to the South and the other to the North, we may bow ourselves to receive the blessings of the Father of his Country, and rise invigorated by his spirit of forbearance and concord.

If Napoleon or Wellington exceeded him in the splendor of their military achievements, we must remember the masses they controlled, and the feeble means at his disposal. He more than illustrated the "masterly inactivity" for which a great Roman was renowned. But when occasion served, as at Trenton and at Princeton, he stooped like the eagle upon the prey, and his proud and powerful enemies found to their utter dismay, mortification and discomfiture, that, with all the disproportion of means, wealth and power, there were "blows to be received as well as given" in the great contest for Liberty. And when we consider the diverse and opposing interests of the Colonies engaged in the War of Independence—that there was no consolidation, but only a consideration, of weak and insufficient powers to enforce its decrees, and that WASHINGTON succeeded in harmonizing these conflicting elements, educing order from this chaos, and in bringing the war to a successful issue, it is here that the perfection of his character and his statesmanlike qualities shine even more conspicuously than in the after years of his accession to the Presidency, when the experience of its necessity had compelled the people to the adoption of the present Constitution, "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity."

Through the long years of the Revolutionary struggle, in the formation of the Constitution, and in the organization and administration of the Government God was with WASHINGTON, and he was with us as a people since. The tree of American Liberty, which our fathers planted and nurtured with their blood, has grown to be of mighty proportions and exceedingly beautiful, so that many thousands of men, of all the nations of the earth, have gathered under its protecting branches, and sought comfort in its shade.—One practical lesson that we would draw from these great truths is, that as God was with WASHINGTON, and as his labors and their results, the Constitution and the Union, met the Divine approval, and have received the Divine support, there can be no "higher law" for the American citizen than the Constitution of his country, and no higher duty after the service of the God of our fathers, than the faithful observance and support of that Constitution; and that those who would "hawk at and tear it," and by their teachings seek to set aside its binding force upon our consciences, under pretence that there is a "higher law" for us, are not to be regarded. The work of John Brown, in Virginia, whatever Northern fanatics may say, was not God's work, but that of the adversary of men; and those who follow his example will meet and deserve his fate. So those who would have Pennsylvania repudiate an obligation of the Constitution of the United States, under pretence that it is contrary to good conscience to fulfill it, seek to be wiser than that Omniscience who, for great and good ends, raised up WASHINGTON and his contemporary sages and patriots, and inspired their hearts.

And those Southern extremists, secessionists and disunionists, who madly hasten to the destruction of the noble fabric of our Government, under pretence of securing for themselves greater freedom, prosperity and happiness, will gain only an immortality of infamy, in comparison to which that of him

"Who fired the Ephesian dome,"

is honorable distinction.

Not that I desire to be understood as advancing the doctrine that the Constitution is perfect, and, therefore, not to be altered or amended. Only that, as it stands, it is the most perfect instrument of its kind, and has secured the best form of Government, and the freest, happiest and most prosperous people that the world has ever known, and that any alterations or amendments of it that may become necessary, in our National development, need not be sought by fanatical nullification or repudiation of its existing provisions, nor by the hand of revolutionary violence, but may be best had in the regular, peaceful and orderly mode provided in the Constitution itself.

The conclusion which we have drawn from the work and teachings of WASHINGTON, that it is our highest duty as citizens to sustain the Constitution and faithfully carry out its provisions, involves no unmanly sacrifice of principle nor surrender of our own convictions, but it does involve the Christian duty of "rendering unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's," and "of doing unto others whatsoever we would that others should do unto us."

I fully appreciate the entire and apparently irreconcilable difference of opinion at present existing between the people of different sections of our common country, on the subject of the institution of slavery, and I do not expect soon to see this difference removed. But is its existence necessarily a cause of strife and enmity of one portion of the people against another? Cannot we meet together as our fathers met, and discuss and decide this, as they discussed and decided equally grave question of difference? Is there no other or better way to settle disputes in this latter half of the nineteenth century, in the American Republic, and in the full blaze of Christian light and civilization, than for brothers, possessors of a common heritage of liberty, to war with each other, destroy the noble legacy of their fathers, and their own prosperity and happiness, blight the rich future of their posterity, devastate with fire and sword, and deluge in fraternal blood, humanity's refuge—the world's last, best hope?

Certainly such is not the lesson Pennsylvania learned from WASHINGTON, certainly that is not the spirit nor these the objects with which she will approach the question of the solution of our present National difficulties.

When recently Virginia invited Pennsylvania to join with her in an effort to preserve and perpetuate the work of WASHINGTON, the invitation was promptly and cordially accepted. How could Pennsylvania refuse the invitation of Virginia to such a work? Pennsylvania and Virginia! Shoulder to shoulder they went through the Revolution—hand in hand they stood round the administration of WASHINGTON, and felt his own great arm lean on them for support; and with the help of that God, in Whom he trusted, and in Whose great name and fear he acted, and through Whose strength he triumphed, the sons of Virginia and Pennsylvania sires will yet sustain the mighty fabric of the Union!

And here to-day, assembled under the flag of our country, to do honor to ourselves in honoring the name and memory of WASHINGTON; in the presence of him whom the American people have recently chosen to administer the duties of the high office which WASHINGTON first filled so admirably and with so much advantage to his country, and of these noble men, whose brave hearts and strong arms sustained its stars and stripes during the storm of war in our country's youth, and by whose hands it has just been elevated, the veterans who remain to remind us of the deeds of valor and patriotism by which that flag has been made the universally respected emblem of our National greatness, power and glory, let us renew our vows of fidelity to the Constitution and the Union. Let us unite with them in a prayer to God, that "when our eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last time, the sun in Heaven, we may not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched it may be, in fraternal blood! That their last feeble and lingering glance may rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the Republic, now hoisted throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies, streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured—having for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as, "*What is all this worth?*" nor those other words of delusion and folly, *Liberty first and Union afterwards*; but everywhere spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart—Liberty *and* Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"

And may God protect, and bless the President elect of the United States, whom He has called to the performance of high and important duties at this solemn and difficult period in our history. The people of Pennsylvania, by their votes in favor of his election, have confided their interests, and their honor to his keeping, and the vast destinies and future welfare of the Union are largely committed to his charge. And here, in behalf of the people of Pennsylvania, let me thank him for his recent public declarations of fraternal feeling and justice of intention towards the people of the Southern States—that "they are to be treated as WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and MADISON treated them—that their institutions are in no way to be interfered with—that he will abide by every compromise of the Constitution." And further, that "they are our fellow-citizens, friends and brethren, equally devoted with ourselves to the Constitution, and that there is no difference between them and us, other than the difference of local circumstances." These are the sentiments of WASHINGTON, and the sentiments and principles Pennsylvania meant to sustain when her people voted for ABRAHAM LINCOLN; and if they be made good by the President of our choice, as we trust and believe, and are confident he will make them good to the extent of his ability, peace and quiet and fraternal love will soon be restored to our country, and with hearts overflowing with thankfulness to Almighty God for rescue from threatened danger, and renewed and invigorated by a sense of His kind Providence, in relieving us from present perils, we will again enter on our former career of glory and prosperity as a Nation; and the people will rise up and bless the name of him who was the chosen instrument in the great work.

But whatever may be the result of these our National trials, WASHINGTON belongs to the world and to mankind; and if his own countrymen see fit madly to cast away the priceless blessings he so largely assisted to bestow upon them, the world elsewhere will still remember to bless and cherish his memory as a distinguished benefactor of his race—as one who assisted materially to advance the best interests of humanity, and "when oblivion shall have swept away thrones, kingdoms and principalities—when human greatness and grandeur and glory shall have moulded into dust, eternity itself shall catch the glowing theme and dwell with increasing rapture on his name!"

In the erection of the Washington Monument there were contributions from every nation and every clime; from the half-civilized Mohammedans of the African coast; from the sands of Egypt, a nation whose history has long been lost in the dim ages of the past—from the classic plains of Italy and Greece, those ancient nurseries of the arts and sciences—from the newly found islands of the Pacific—from every nation of modern Europe, as well as from every mountain and valley of our own beloved land. These will remain enduring monuments to his memory, even if the disruption of this country prevents that shaft from towering to the skies.

Should a dividing line be drawn between the North and the South, that spot upon the banks of the Potomac, where he passed the peaceful days of his life, and where his mortal remains now repose, will ever be, to the philanthropist and the friend of liberty, hallowed ground; and the pilgrim from every land, when he visits the shores of America, will turn his steps to that tomb, which the the patriotism of her daughters has given to futurity for an inheritance. For

"Such graves as his are pilgrim shrines,
Shrines to no creed or code confined;
The Delphic grove—the Palestines—
The Meccas of the mind!"

THE COAL TRADE.

Pottsville, February 23, 1861.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 20,023 04 tons; against 17,167 for the corresponding week last year.

The trade sums up this week as follows compared with last year:

	1860.		1861.		INC.
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	TOTAL.
P. & R. R. R.	17,167	280,595	20,023	263,842	416,753
L. Val. R. R.	14,112	149,984	12,981	143,272	3,288
Scranton S'th	12,572	78,587	10,950	75,401	3,186
Do. North	2,573	16,278	2,241	20,424	4,146
Broad Top	2,222	23,577	1,677	16,772	6,805
Shamokin	1,243	20,702	3,228	20,570	132
Trevorton	1,162	7,011	663	5,889	1,122
Sh. Mt., H. T.		2,569	331	3,160	590
Lykens Val'y		2,845	737	2,920	219
	51,764	574,076	55,570	502,155	
		522,155	51,764		
		11,921	3,806		

There is but little change in the quantity sent to market compared with last year, and the prices remain without change in all the principal markets abroad.

Great anxiety is felt with regard to the fate of the Tariff Bill now before Congress. Its passage would give a great impetus to the trade in making preparations, &c., for the supply of the present year, because all branches of manufacturing business, particularly the Iron trade, would almost immediately revive under the influence of this bill.

Many papers, even in our cities, when they ought to know better, say it is a similar bill to that of 1846. This is not true. It is entirely a different bill, based on a different principle, and *is protective in its character*, so far as the imposition of duties is concerned, while the Tariff of 1846 was as hostile to protection, as if it had been framed in the British Parliament for crushing out all the industry of this country.

LITTLE SCHUYLKILL COMPANY.—We have received a copy of the last Annual Report of this Company. We make the following extract from the Report, with regard to the East Mahanoy Rail Road, now in course of construction:

"The Board congratulate the Stockholders upon the rapidly approaching completion of the East Mahanoy Railroad, under the full conviction that it will, within a few years, yield this Company such an increase of tonnage, as to render its traffic commensurate with the capacity of its road and the large amount of capital that road represents. The Tunnel through the Broad Mountain was commenced April 10th, 1859, and on the 1st inst. it had been carried forward 2119 feet, leaving less than 1200 feet to be driven. The experiment of Mahanoy City comprising the only other heavy work upon the line as definitely located to its present temporary western terminus at Waste House Run, is under contract, and the inadequate means at the command of the Board, is the only substantial difficulty in the way of having the road in operation to that place in the Spring of 1862.

If the requisite supplementary subscriptions be made before the close of the present year, the road can be completed within the time and within the cost originally estimated by the Chief Engineer. This done there will be no lack of means hereafter to extend it westwardly as the business of the region may require. The Board invite the Stockholders of this Company for the additional sums necessary to finish the road to Waste House Run, in season for the trade of 1862, the Board have deemed it judicious to fix in advance the rate of charge for tolls and motive power on Coal, from Mahanoy City, Waste House Run, and all places between those points at 75c per ton to Port Clinton. In order to make the investment productive from the outset, and as an additional stimulant to the early development of the trade of the Mahanoy region, they have agreed to allow a discount of *ten* per centum on the amount of these charges upon the product of all Collieries, which shall within *twelve* months after the East Mahanoy Rail Road shall be completed, and in working order to their respective points of connection therewith, furnish a through tonnage of not less than thirty thousand tons; this allowance to continue for ten years from the first of January next, unless the rate of charge now fixed shall be reduced within that period to the extent of ten per cent., in which case it shall cease immediately upon such reduction being made. These terms, will, it is believed, if no unforseen difficulty should intervene, secure to the Little Schuylkill Rail Road, the transportation of two hundred thousand tons (200,000) of Coal from the Mahanoy Valley in 1862.

We append also the business of the Company for the last year, together with the statement of the affairs of the Company, as they stood Nov. 30th, 1860:

Transportation and Income Account, for the Year ending 30th November, 1860.

RECEIPTS.	
Coal Rents,	$ 26,539 15
Rail Road Tolls,	91,667 98
Coal Transportation,	75,949 37
Freight and Tolls on articles other than Coal,	22,948 73
Passengers, Express and Mails,	9,612 39
Rents of Houses and Hotels,	1,691 07
Total,	$ 228,398 69

EXPENSES.	
Transport'n Acc'ts.,	$ 32,449 77
Coal Dist. Transportation,	8,891 64
Railroad Repairs,	33,188 20
Teams & Wag'ns,	909 22
Sal'ries at Phila. $5,145 00	
Conting't Expenses at Philadelphia, 1,882 25	
	7,027 25

Salaries in Sch'l. County, $6,158 33	
Contingent Expenses do, 275 94	
	6,434 27
Insurance,	906 00
Counsel Fees,	1,025 00
Taxes,	2,526 94
Burning Veins,	2,714 49
Fault Work, &c.,	492 43
Balance,	130,850 38
	$228,398 69

WM. WALN, JR., *Treasurer.*

Profit and Loss Account, for the year ending 30th November, 1860.

CR.	
Profits for the Year ending 30th November, 1860,	$130,850 38

DR.	
Interest Account,	$65,528 95
Sinking Fund Six per cent. Loan,	10,000 00
Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Loan,	12,445 00
State Tax,	1,459 02
Balance of Account carried to Reserve Fund,	41,587 41
	$130,850 38

WM. WALN, JR., *Treasurer.*

General Statement of the Little Schuylkill Navigation, Rail Road and Coal Co., for the year ending Nov. 30, 1860.

DR.	
To Lands, with Colliery improvements, shaft, slopes, tunnels, stationary engines, landings at Port Clinton, with all improvements connected with the mining and shipping of Coal in Schuylkill County,	$1,499,448 22
To Railroad from Port Clinton to Broad Mountain, with lateral roads, sidings, engines and car Houses, wood and water stations, scales, freight depots, machine and work shops, offices, and all improvement connected therewith,	1,416,187 80
To Real Estate, including buildings and lots at Tamaqua, Port Clinton, Newkirk, Ringgold, Hobensack, Reading, &c.,	176,233 91
To General Inventory of Property, including locomotives, cars, horses, tools and other moveable property,	81,746 57
To Suspended Debts,	130,826 93
To Amounts due for tolls, rents, transportation, town lots, &c.,	62,981 35
To Bills Receivable,	16,180 00
To Cash,	6,604 74
	$3,590,209 52

CR.	
By Capital Stock,	$2,256,100 00
"