"She was give to Mons. Wilson de name of Morton, and dat is all dat I connais, except she has two very fine black eyes."

"Two eyes! the devil! what a lucky fellow Paul is, to fall in love with a woman with two eyes! and two black eyes! Jacques, my boy, I want you to deliver this letter to her."

"Oui, monsieur, I shall give de lettle demoiselle, what vait on her, one dollar for give it to her maitress, eh bien!"

"Oh, aye, I like Jacques, a retainer, I certainly, by all manner of means; here, I vote this supply to you for carrying on the war; take the purse and assume the responsibility, use despatch, and I'll do something handsome for you one of these days. I'll make you my cook perhaps, when I go as minister to France! there's an idea! bear up and fly high, evaporate Jacques!"

In a short time the trusty Frenchman had deposited the billet in the hands of the pretty chamber-maid, and she was on the way to her mistress' room. Entering the apartment, Jenny forgot all decorum, and placing herself in a chair laughed heartily.

"Well this is the funniest adventure; man and wife in the same house, and one not to know it. Here ma'am, is a letter from Mr. Horton, full of love no doubt; as he does not know you, and is so intimate with Mr. Brief, we shall gain every intelligence from him. Would you believe it ma'am, the impudent fellow says he will call here in a few minutes to receive your answer; not so impudent considering you are his wife, but he dont know that."

"Well then Jenny" replied Mrs. B. "I will retire to the next room, and prepare an answer to my inamorato, and pray be cautious, not to betray me too soon"

"Never fear me, ma'am" was the maid's reply, as the door closed on her mistress. "Poor woman! how barbarous for Mr. Brief to desert so fine a lady, and to tell her that the business of the Legislature occupied so much of his time, that her coming with him here would be unpleasant. He don't know me, as his wife engaged me since he left home, so I am determined to find out all his vagaries; and this Mr. Horton too, a pretty pair of sparks, hush! I hear him at the stairs, that's his knock, walk in!"

And in Benjamin Brief, Esq., did walk. His practised eye at once detected that he stood before the representative of the lady, and he internally ejaculated:

"That must be the maid; now then for it; first the peroration, then the flattery direct, that always opens a woman's heart as a spring freshet does the Delaware river; hem! Miss, "continued he, addressing Jenny," you must be the charming attendant of the charming lady, arrived here last evening, and as I am a gentleman, you are the prettiest lady's pretty maid, I've seen this session."

"Oh sir, you overpower me with your politeness," said Jenny, while she thought "every word of this shall cost him a dollar."

"Your name, my love, I believe is - a - a - yes - a - I remember well enough - but forget now! - a - a -"

"Jenny Sir, at your service."

"At my service! then I'll serve a kiss on you immediately!" And suiting the action to the word, a kiss came twanging off.

"Oh laws, Sir" said Jenny, arranging her disordered neck kerchief, "if my mistress should see you."

"Your mistress, why! if she's half as pretty as you are, she's an angel."

"My mistress is a widow, Sir."

"A widow, then she has plenty of admirers,"

"Only one Sir, your friend Mr. Horton, and he has just declared himself."

"Oh, filed his declaration, has he! that's right, I'm his council, I advise your mistress to take him, he's a bargain, he is a rich country member, his first session, she must love him, I make the resolution, and she must second it."

"I have no doubt she will, if sir, you will send your friend here in person immediately, while I prepare my lady for the interview."

"I fly, my dear, but first one kiss."

"Oh sir, you've had one."

"Have I? well then give me another."

"He knows how to kiss any way," said Jenny, wiping her lips as the gallant left the room.

At that moment Mrs. Brief reappeared.

"Oh these men, Jenny, these men!"

Yes ma'am, what's the matter, ma'am?

"To think my husband should encourage this Mr. Horton in his addresses to me."

"Law ma'am, he dont know it's you."

"But he might, he ought to know it, by instinct."

"Instinct, why ma'am, I suspect, husbands are more apt to forget their wives, when away from them, by instinct."

"But I feel confident that he runs after the women, only to amuse himself when away from me."

"Amuse himself, oh yes, that's what the men generally do it for, and us too ma'am. But you can pay him off for it; you must pretend to fall in love with this Mr. Horton."

"It's a dangerous experiment, Jenny!"

"A wife's duty is obedience ma'am, so encourage the lover, your husband bids you."

"Hush! hush!" interrupted Jenny, "there's another knock at the door, draw your veil close about your face, and prepare to meet the enemy."

The maid opened the door, and Horton made his appearance, the very impersonation of bashfulness; he stepped into the centre of the room, bowed, and attempted to speak; but the horrors of his maiden-speech in the House were nothing to his first essay in love making. The cunning Jenny came to his aid.

"I believe sir," said she, "I have the honor of speaking to Mr. Horton, the friend of Mr. Brief?"

"Horton's only reply was a bow, which would have disgraced a Winnebago.

"Speak to him ma'am," whispered Jenny to her mistress, "he's as bashful as a child."

Instead of complying with her request, the lady precipitately left the room, having heard an ascending footstep on the stairs. Jenny advanced to Horton and eying him from head to foot, exclaimed with as great an affection of scorn, as her really pretty features would permit,

"I, hope Mr. Horton, the next time a lady stands in your presence, waiting to be made love to, you'll find the use of your tongue! You a legislator! go home, get a dictionary, and learn how to spell opp-or-tu-ni-ty!"

Thus saying, she followed her mistress into the inner apartment, as Brief knocked at the door and entered.

"Well Paul, my boy, coast all clear, how did you get on? what's the matter!"

"Oh nothing, only one of my bashfull fits seized me, when a little of your assurance would have answered my purpose better; I've lost an opportunity of declaring myself to the lady!"

"Lost an opportunity, that's bad Paul, the ladies think it the greatest crime of which a lover can be guilty. A woman never takes offence at being told she is handsome, or that one is half in love with her."

"I never thought of telling her that I was *half* in love with her; if my coward tongue had performed its duty, I should have told her that I was over head and ears in love with her! and really I believe if she were to return now, I could have the courage to tell her so."

"Say you so," said Brief, walking to the door, and deliberately knocking, "here I'll summon her into court immediately!"

"Surely, you would not knock!"

"Surely, I have! now here comes her maid, I'll give you a lesson how to get into the good graces of a ladies' waiting woman. Ah my dear, "continued he addressing Jenny, who now made her appearance from the door, "here you are again. This is my friend Mr. Horton, the gentleman from whom your mistress received the letter; I know you will intercede for him; those sparkling eyes tell me, you know what love is, and will assist him."

"My eyes speak for myself, not for my mistress."

"If you would allow me to teach them what to say."

"Thank you Sir, but they are pupils of my own, I can teach them myself."

"Come Paul," whispered Brief, a little rebuffed by the girl's rejoinder, "try what you can do with her. Give her some money to begin with."

"I have left my purse up stairs."

"Here, take mine."

"Will you allow me, Miss," said Horton, taking the purse from Brief, and presenting it to Jenny, "will you allow me to offer you—"

"Any thing you please, Sir," replied she, systematically taking the money." And since you are such a sweet liberal gentlemen, I will confide our whole secret to you; we sir, my mistress and myself, are neither wives nor widows, we are single if you please Sir."

"Really! unmarried! charming!"

"Yes, Sir, the cruelty of my mistress' guardian, has induced her to fly for protection to an uncle at Pittsburg, but now the magic influence of love detains her here—your letter Sir, did wonders—"

"Did it! my dear Brief, have you another purse about you!"

"Another!—zounds and the devil! what did you give the whole purse for! there was enough in it to pay for all the free letters of a whole session."

"My mistress will consent to an interview, Sir, on condition you do not seek to see her face."

"On my honor—no!"

"And where am I to be in this agreeable arrangment!" asked Brief.

"Oh, anywhere; you may stand on the other side of the door, and act as sentinel!"

"Thank you, but—"

"Hush, I hear my mistress; Miss Emily, you may come in."

"Emily! that's my wife's name," said Brief, and he fell a little back into the corner of the room, as the lady entered, her features completely concealed by a thick veil.

"Brief! Brief!" said Horton imploringly, in a whisper to his friend, "stick by me—I shall never be able to speak, my bashful fit is coming on again!"

"I'll help you out—speak to the lady now, boldly, —begin now, say adorable Emily."

"Adorable Emily"—faltered Horton, and prompted by Brief he proceeded "the many, that is the few-happy hours—minutes I mean, passed in your society—make me feel—more than I can express.'

'Really Sir,' murmured the lady, 'I hardly know what to say.'

'Keep it up Paul,' whispered Brief, 'you've made an impression—mention me, a steady, respectable friend, who is ready to assist—'

'I will be to you,' continued Horton, 'a protector, and that our conduct may not appear hasty, here is a friend of mine, whose situation as a-a-married—"

"No-no-no," hastily interrupted Brief, "call me a bachelor!"

"——As a bachelor ma'am, will also be proud to devote himself: he is my friend, my guide, my Mentor—"

"And my mistress *tormentor*," thought Jenny.

It is unnecessary to protract this conversation; suffice it so say, in furtherance of her plot, the lady consented to an immediate union, and the parties separated for a few moments, to make the necessary preparations. Brief was the first to return to the apartment, where he found Jenny superintending the removal of trunks, bandboxes, and other ladies' gear, and after the lapse of a few moments, Emily herself, made her appearance. Brief advanced, and taking her hand addressed her.

"Madam, I flatter myself that my steady habits warrant me in sanctioning the step which my friend has advised, and I shall always feel happy in the assurance that I have been partly instrumental in bringing you together."

Thus speaking, he bowed on her hand, inwardly exclaiming, "Paul told me right, she has a beautiful hand—I wish my wife's were half as pretty!—Come madam, let's away, our friend will join us."

They were about to leave the room, when Jacques appeared at the door, intercepting them.

"Pardonez moi—I have overheard de run away, de respectability of de maison is concern,—is on de stake, I cannot permit de young ladi to run away vis you."

"Stand out of the way, you French fool, or I'll knock you down," interrupted Brief, preparing to suit the action to the word, but Jacques was inexorable.—The honorable gentleman thought an instant, and whispered to the lady,—"Don't contradict what I am going to say, I'll get you out of the house in triumph," then turning to Jacques, he continued, "you French fool, stand out of my way—this lady is my wife—ain't you my love? say yes, miss, for heaven's sake!—out of the way,"

"Dat ladi your wife—cet different thing, pardonnez moi."

"Yes it's my wife—she was uneasy because of the disturbances here, and came up to give me an agreeable surprise, and relieve her anxiety—don't contradict me miss, for heaven's sake!—out of the way monsieur!"

Jacques stood aside, and they were about to depart when Horton rushed hastily in.

"Now, beloved Emily, all is ready—come! my dear creature!"

"His dear creature," iterated Jacques in amaze, ah! ah! I was begin to suspect—I was smell von leetle mouse."

"Come dearest, my impatience can no longer be restrained—let me take your hand—"continued Horton, with all a lover's ardor.

"Nay, my love," said Brief, seeing the gaze of Jacques fixed in amazement on them," let our friend take your hand—I shall never be a jealous husband!"

"Are you quite sure of that!" said the lady, quietly raising her veil, and revealing to the astonished Brief, the features of his wife!

"Phew!—Mrs. Brief!—the devil!—here's an agreeable situation," were the first words uttered by the astonished Legislator.

"What have you to say to yourself, husband, dear? "I've found you out!"

"That's a settler—bill rejected—lost by an overwhelming majority!"

"What does all this mean? Brief, are you mad? —Miss Emily do you revoke your assurance of attachment?"

"Zounds and the devil, Paul! what do you mean by persevering in making love to my wife before my face?"

"Your wife! impossible! explain! explain!"

"Forgive me, Mr. Horton," said Mrs. Brief, "this trial of your gallantry and my husband's fidelity! I am neither more nor less than Emily Brief, wife to that respectable *bachelor* friend of yours, who is your member! ha! ha! ha!"

"Pardon, pardon, my dear Emily."

"And will you be a good boy in future."

"Forgive me this once, and my future devotion shall attest my sincerity."

"Well then, there's my hand in forgiveness."

"And now my love, I move an *expunging resolution* on all that's past, and a compromise of our divided houses?"

"Agreed!"

Brief looked happy! his wife lovely! poor Paul rather foolish! and Jenny chinked the purse in triumph!!

POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 5.

To Correspondents.—J. M. C.' 'A Boatman,' shall appear next week. Also the 'Legal Decision,' which we are compelled to postpone this week in consequence of its being written so illegibly, and the author absent.

'Orlando' is respectfully declined.

Ourselves.—With the commencement of the fifteenth volume of the Miners' Journal, we have enlarged its size materially, and added in part a new fount of type. We have by this arrangement about two columns more to devote to our advertising friends; to whom, did we not conceive it superfluous, we might point out the many advantages to be derived from promulgating their cards of business in a Journal, which circulates perhaps more than any other, among those interested both in the coal and iron trades, as well as that of general inland business.

Of these branches, we shall endeavour to be the faithful chroniclers; and at all times will use alacrity to lay the earliest information before our patrons, which may prove of business or general interest. We think the present size of the Journal will answer to carry out our purposes for the present year, and as there will be no increase of subscription price, we must again request our friends to use their endeavors to procure us an additional patronage—let each present subscriber endeavor to get us another, and by this means, our outlay will be reimbursed, and your editor receive an additional zest for future improvements.

☞ The present number will be sent to some who are not on our list, whose names have been furnished by friends; if they are unwilling to subscribe, they can notify us, by returning the paper to our address.

The New Year.—The fifth day of the year 1839 has arrived, and it is not yet too late to wish a "happy new year" to our friends. We are constrained to differ from that sacred writer who said "there was nothing *new* under the sun." Here we have a *new* year, a *new* volume of the Miners' Journal, a *new* fount of type, a *new* constitution, a *new* Governor, *new* hopes to please our patrons, and the anticipation of many *new* subscribers. Now if Mr. Job, or whoever it was made the above remark, "somewhere between Genesis and Revelation," as a certain friend of ours is wont to say, when telling his pathetic story of "Miss Nancy Bell, the heiress," could read such an array of *new* things, it would made him deny the truth of his position. We therefore again cordially repeat the salutations of the season, and may pleasures be as plenty as blackberries—by the way, we never knew why that fruit was so called, having as much right to the name of three colors as one, for we all know *black*-berries are *red*, when they are *green*!

Appointment by the Governor,

SAMUEL D. LEIB, of Pottsville, to be an Associate Judge for Schuylkill County, in the place of Judge Yost, resigned.

Pottsville Institute. The exercises of this Institution will re-commence, after the Christmas vacation, on Monday next, under the continued superintendance of Mr. *Charles W. Pitman.*

Schuylkill Haven Grays.—Capt. Dengler's fine company paid us their anticipated visit on New Year's Day, and made a decided impression by their neat and martial appearance. The honors of escort were performed by Capt. Wynkoop's Company of Cavalry, and Capt. Baird's Infantry. Their appearance was every way creditable, and the whole ceremonies of the day passed off delightfully.

Market Law.—On the first of the month our Borough Ordinance regulating markets went into operation. Mr. Daniel Hill has been appointed Clerk, and we trust he will do his duty firmly, as on his conduct rests the redress of many grievances, which have heretofore been severely felt by our citizens.

Newspaper Support.—On the occasion of making our bow to our patrons in an enlarged form, it had been our intention to say a few words on the subject of newspaper patronage. Much has heretofore been argued on the mutual duties of an editor and the public, but no remarks have been, in our estimation more pertinent to the subject, than a recent article from the Albany Evening Journal. After showing the untiring exertion, and rigid economy, which a country editor must exercise to prevent entire prostration, and that even with these, success is not always obtained, it proceeds to state that when at last the field is abandoned in despair, "those whose flag he has supported through the years of vicissitude and strife, take credit to themselves that they have paid their yearly subscription, and complacently remark that they have done their duty to support him.

Now this way "of supporting the Press" will not answer. Many a good paper has been starved out by it, where it ought to have been sustained. If men in office, men in business, men of leisure, squires, doctors, lawyers and generals, think they do their whole duty by their country paper in taking a copy and paying their two dollars for it when they are dunned, they are certainly laboring under a most pernicious mistake. At this rate, farmer A. blacksmith B, shoemaker C. will think they do enough by merely borrowing of those functionaries or snatching a glance at it in the village tavern.

The result will be that a dozen or twenty copies will be taken in a town where there should be two hundred, and demagogues will be enabled to pervert the minds of honest men into the support of knavery and misrule, when a proper diffusion of intelligence would be sure to prevent it.

There are many very good people who are not aware of the value of a creditable and well conducted journal to a country independant of its political influence. That no family can afford to do without a newspaper, simply as matter of economy, in view of its thousand valuable items of practical information and its importance as an aid to the education of children, is undoubted. But this is not all. The value of land and property generally in a country village, is enhanced by a good sized and good looking journal. A country or village so privileged is constantly in the public eye, abroad and at home.—Citizens may obtain any article they need by simply looking in the newspaper to see where it is sold. This soon attracts from abroad and creates a quicker demand for all products. In a hundred ways advantages accrue to merchants, mechanics, profesional men and farmers; and we do not hesitate to affirm that if every merchant, manufacturer, and professional man, were obliged to advertise to the amount of ten or fifty dollars per annum; according to his business so as amply to support the best kind of a paper, it would be for the benefit of all and for each.

Nine out of ten of our country papers are not half supported. Their editors cannot procure new materials for want of money—they cannot print large papers with only five or six hundred subscribers, and four or five meagre columns of paying advertisements. They cannot inform themselves fully, on the multifarious subjects which demand their attention, and write as they should, because they must work like slaves over their type and press. These things we know and speak feelingly of them. If those that complain that their neighborhood paper is inferior and uninteresting, would just set to work and procure three or four hundred advance subscribers, and thirty or forty yearly advertisers, we will guarantee an immediate and satisfactory improvement.

The Coal Trade.

We have prepared the following table with the assistance of one of our most practical citizens, which tends to show the actual amount of capital engaged in our region. The estimates of public and private railways have been made this season, and the amount of real estate embraced in the mining towns, wharves, &c. is calculated at a fair increase from 1833, when a more particular investigation was made on their worth. The working capital, which we have placed at a half million, is the minimum estimate, at which rate we have likewise placed all the others. There are ten steam engines for raising coal in the region, nine of which are worked as follows; one belonging to the North American Coal Company being unemployed at present;

2 by George H. Potts, on the Tunnel and Black Mine veins, in the Borough.
1 by Potts & Bannan, on the Tunnel, Black Mine and Lawton veins, in this borough.
1 by Samuel Lewis, on the Salem vein, in this borough.
1 by Charles Ellet, on the Salem vein, at Port Carbon.
1 by F. B. Nichols, on the Lewis vein, two miles up the Valley Rail Road.
1 by Wm. Wallace & Co. on the same tract.
1 by John Stanton on the West Branch, supposed to be the Black vein.
2 by N. A. Coal Co. on the Spohn vein, Centreville tract, one not worked.

The other collieries, about 120 in number, are worked above the water level, but several of them will require engines next year. We may then calculate the extent and worth of our mining operations, at the close of the Schuylkill navigation this year, as follows:

38 miles public incorporated rail-way,	$355,000
48 " lateral rail-way above ground,	100,000
45 " " under ground,	18,000
1725 large freight wagons for Rail Roads,	129,375
129 Collieries, including drift wagons, fixtures &c.	258,000
831 Canal boats, with horses, tackle &c,	384,000
60,000 Acres coal land, averaging $50.	3,000,000
Working capital employed on collieries,	500,000
10 Steam engines with pumping apparatus, &c.	150,000
Towns built for the accommodation of the mining population, wharves, &c, estimated at 25 per cent advance from 1833,	2,500,000
	$7,394,375

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1838.

The following is the quantity of Coal shipped from the different regions in 1837 and 1838:

	1837.	1838.
Schuylkill,	523,152	431,719
Lehigh,	192,595	152,699
Lackawana,	115,387	78,207
Beaver Meadows,	33,617	44,966
Hazleton.		14,221
Laurel Hill,		2,001
	864,751	723,813
	723,813	

Decrease in 1838 140,938 tons.

The consumption of Coal, as near as can be ascertained, was in

		Annual increase.
1831	177,000	
1832	329,000	156,000
1833	413,000	84,000
1834	456,000	41,000
1835	556,000	100,000
1836	682,000	126,000
1837	664,000	decrease.

The consumption for last year, owing to the ruinous effects of the Government experiments on the currency, causing a general depression of business, and the almost total cessation of the manufacturing operations throughout the country, was about 20,000 tons less than the preceding year. This produced a consequent dullness in the Coal Trade the past season, which has been almost ruinous to all engaged in it. The quantity on hand at the opening of the navigation in 1838, over and above last year's consumption at all the different depots, has been estimated at 200,000 tons; this may probably supply the deficiency of this year's trade, and allow for the resumed operation of the manufactories. For if to the supply of this year 723,813 tons, we add the 200,000 surplusage of the last, we have in market 923,813 tons to meet the demand, giving 254,000 tons over and above the consumption of last year. This quantity, should the winter continue as severe as it has set in, and the manufactories continue their operations, will probably all be consumed before the opening of the navigation next spring.

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table exhibits the quantity of Anthracite Coal sent to market from the commencement of the trade in 1820 up to 1839, showing the annu increase and decrease:

	Tons.	Increase.	Decrease.
1820	365		
1821	1,073	608	
1822	2,440	1,167	
1823	6,823	3,583	
1824	9,541	3,718	
1825	33,493	23,652	
1826	48,047	14,644	
1827	61,655	13,618	
1828	77,395	15,730	
1829	105,083	27,688	
1830	181,000	85,917	
1831	177,000		4,000
1832	379,000	202,000	
1833	488,000	119,000	
1834	377,486		110,514
1835	555,936	179,450	
1836	682,428	125,463	
1837	864,751	178,341	
1838	723,813		140,938

The above tables show the great importance which should be attached to the Anthracite Coal Trade in a National point of view; as likewise the immense sums which have been invested by capitalists in this Coal Region alone. Our estimates may possibly differ from those of some of our friends, but we have generally taken a fair average where there are discrepancies of opinion.

Possessed of such an inexhaustible supply of mineral wealth, which recent improvements in the smelting of iron ore render even more valuable, we may place our State among the richest of those favored by nature. Iron and Coal are more useful and consequently of more intrinsic value than the precious metals; and therefore while we continue to add yearly to the revenue of our State, and to disperse our gifts to the country at large, we will not envy Mexico, Peru, or India, their mines of gold and silver. Those dangerous gifts, which like the fabled box of Pandora, have entailed crime and misery on their possessors; and from whose baleful influence, the spirit of Freedom and Knowledge flies as from a withering pestilence.

Senator Rives. The best comment on the present political standing of this distinguished Senator from Virginia, is—that the Globe has published several most virulent attacks upon him.

The Pennsylvania Inquirer and Courier, one of the most judicious papers in our country, appeared on the first, in an enlarged form. It is now the largest daily paper published in Philadelphia.

American Anthracite Iron.—We are highly gratified to learn from the Mauch Chunk Courier, that recent experiments at that place have most clearly demonstrated the entire practibility of smelting iron with anthracite. This has been accomplished by Messrs. Baughman, Guiteau & Co. consisting of Col. Henry High, of Reading, Mr. Joseph Baughman, of Hereford township, a most ingenious and experienced founder, Julius Guiteau, Esqr., and Francis C. Lawthrop, Civil Engineer of that place, who have now in successful operation a Furnace for smelting Iron Ore, using Anthracite alone as fuel. It has been continuously working with great ease and advantage for some time past:

The Iron is found to be very compact, strong, soft, & of uncommon uniformity of texture, being a superior quality for Foundry or Forge purposes.

The Furnace yields amply for the quantity of ore used, or the capacity of the furnace.

These gentlemen under many discouraging circumstances, have, by uniting genius, intelligence and uncommon perseverance, thus accomplished an improvement in the arts—unsurpassed by the great and useful efforts of ingenuity and enterprise within the past thirty years. In this state and the United States the result of this successful enterprise will prove of the highest importance to the mechanic arts, to Agriculture, to Commerce, and to public and private improvements.

The Globe says there is no foundation for the rumor that Gov. Cass is a public defaulter.

OUR ARIEL'S VISIT

TO THE LAST POTTSVILLE ASSEMBLY.

Eyes as bright,
As stars at night,
Around the room were glancing!
And forms as light,
As a fairy sprite,
About the room were dancing!

And ringlets there,
Of raven hair,
On brows of snow were waving;
And auburn curls,
And teeth of pearls,
Set lover's hearts all raving!

And fairy feet,
In mazes neat,
The light fantastic toes were tripping;
While Cupid's dart,
To pierce the heart,
In poisoned dart was dipping.

Soft words of love,
Mild as the dove,
In accents low and broken—
And sweet replies,
With downcast eyes,
In under tones were spoken

Fair hands were press'd,
And hopes were bless'd,
Joy gaily circled o'er us;
And spirits gay,
To mirth gave way,
Mid laughter's jovial chorus!

The dying year,
Thus pass'd in cheer,
Showed mortals to be riddles;
For all was glee,
And harmony,
But—the infernal fiddles!

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

ACROSTIC,

In answer to our Anagram in the last Journal,

"What title much in vogue is formed by the transposition of the words—"*a sure burster.*"

S-ure aburster is something that soon will explode,
U-nless you should lighten his back of a load;
B-ut to make my words plainer and cut short my tale,
T-his title serves those who give Matty leg-bail!
R-un fast and run well, run in debt, run away,
E-mbezle deposites, is the word of the day!
A-nd in practice they bear the old saw in their minds,
S-urely piling to make hay while the sun shines.
U-ntil this scheme came into vogue, office-holding was a bubble;
R-esolved are they now, to be paid for their trouble.
E-ach man of *the* party now looks out for himself,
R-ight or wrong, boys, no matter, only pocket the pelf.

D. B.

We have also received the following answers:

When times are hard, the needful scarce,
When money is clink'd by the usurer,
Up springs that wight, of fiendish race,
A "*sure-to-burst*" "SUB-TREASURER."

R. L.

"*A sure burster*" transposed you will find,
A title first used under King Andrew Primus;
And its name will occur to your mind,
When next a SUB-TREASURER 's found to be minus.

W.

Dont Believe,

That ice cream is as refreshing now, as in the month of August,

That the President's message is divested of humbug.

That the Secretary of the Treasury's arithmetic is correct, when he asserts that two and two make six.

That the Secretary of War treated Gov. Ritner in their late correspondence either as a gentleman or a soldier should.

That Professor's Espy's artificial rain is to do away with the use of Fire Engines.

That 2000 Kentuckians were on their march to invade Upper Canada.

That McKenzie, Dodge, and Theller, have taken Quebec at the head of 120,000 men, assisted by Senator Hill and Major Jack Downing.

That money won by an election fraud, is more correctly obtained than picking a man's pocket.

That the Dutch have taken Holland to Mexico, and made Santa Anna King.

That Martin Van Buren will come out in his next message in favor of a single Presidential term, and follow his precept by example—if he can help it.

That boiled snow-balls are as good as apple dumplings.

That Mr. Cushman ever moved the "previous question" in Congress.

That the New York Weekly Whig, is used by the poor for blankets and coverlids, although it was warm enough about the election time.

That the constituents of Montelius, Butler and Sturdevant have presented them each with a service of plate for their political consistency.

That Senator Miller, of Philadelphia city, will resign his seat in the Senate to have his conduct tested by a new election.

Governor's Proclamation.—Gov. Ritner has issued his proclamation, confirming and continuing in force the Commissions of all public officers, heretofore issued by him, until such time as they shall be constitutionally and legally superseded by new commissions under the amended Constitution.

Governor's Message.

The annual message of his Excellency JOSEPH RITNER was read in Senate on Thursday, December 27. It states that it was prepared for the 4th of December, but that the scenes of confusion which then commenced, and which continued to disgrace the seat of Government till within a few days, prevented its delivery. The message then proceeds in a calm and dignified manner to recount the inflammatory proceedings of the lawless and daring mob, who attempted to influence and dictate the course to be pursued by the Senate. With a suavity of expression which does more credit to his Excellency's heart, than his political opponents will give him credit for, and which they have already debased by the names of timidity and a fawning wish to conciliate, he absolves the members from all participation in these disgraceful scenes, and lays the onus on those who headed the rioters, among whom were some Federal Government Officers!

The message next reverts to the Proclamation and the call on the civil authorities, and the militia to suppress the violence. At the same time the President of the U. S. was requested to take such steps under the 4th Section of the 4th Art. of the Constitution of the U. S. as might seem proper. With regard to this application, he does not speak further than to say, "that having made it in the regular and constitutional discharge of official duty, he feels bound, as Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania, to protest against the reception it met with, and the highly improper reply made to it."

He next proceeds to state that the presence of the militia, rendered the Legislature free to settle their own differences in their own manner; and when their free agency was effected by the measures adopted, his only remaining duty was to dismiss the force.

The following extract is beautifully didactic, and we trust will be engraven on the memories of all who love their country. It will prove the surest safe-guard against the recurrence of similar measures:

"To the citizens of the State generally, the events of the past three weeks are fraught either with instruction or fearful omen, as they may be treated. If from them we learn the danger of departing from law and right, even in the slightest degree, or to accomplish the most desirable object, and it all make up their minds hereafter, to frown upon every originator or advocate of such insurrectionary movements, the lesson will be invaluable, and the present disgrace productive of lasting benefit. But if a repetition of the outrage be countenanced, and mob threats become the rule of legislation, then it requires little political sagacity to foretell the speedy downfall of our liberty, and the complete prostration of all rights. The desperado who enters a legislative Hall to day with his bullies, to compel the admission of a particular member, will assuredly, and perhaps on the morrow, demand the passage of a law to promote his private interest at the expense of others. Nor will it be long before he uses the same means in a court of justice, to escape punishment or cheat his neighbour. Then the difference between guilt or innocence, the value of title deeds, and the sacredness of all rights, will be only nominal. Might will be right; and the minority and timid, slaves."

The message next impresses on the minds of the Legislature the necessity of guarding the pecuniary credit of the Commonwealth, by the enactment of severe laws against all rioters or violent proceedings of a similar character, should they recur. Such a course will say to the world, that the like outrages will not occur again, and that what has happened is the work of a few desperate men, and not of the people of this great state.

The Governor proposes a revision of the acts of assembly relative to election returns, in order to prevent misunderstanding or evasion, and holds the following language:

"I am clear in the opinion that the whole of the late difficulties arose from the return judges assuming powers never intended to be delegated to them. They are merely ministerial officers.—Their duty is only clerical, and consists exclusively in adding up and declaring the whole vote polled for each candidate within their district, and making return thereof to the proper officer. The law gives them no power to reject or exclude the vote of a district, or part of a district. It is from the unauthorized assumption of such dangerous power, that the whole of the recent disturbances proceeded. I would, therefore recommend the infliction hereafter of the most severe penalties on similar usurpations."

The radical alterations which have taken place in the Constitution, and the duties imposed on the Legislature thereby, occupy the next subject of consideration. The most prominent is that which relates to the right of suffrage. It consists in a residence of *one* instead of *two* years within the state; and ten days actual residence within the district in which the elector offers to vote, (which was not required formerly,) and of the payment, within two years, of a tax actually assessed on the voter at least ten days before the election.

In the opinion of the Governor the present affords the best opportunity to guard the right of suffrage from violation, and the number of officers to be directly chosen by the people will give each individual voter more interest than heretofore. They now become the direct appointing power, and are therefore subjected to greater danger from fraud and malpractice than when their influence was more remote. These may be prevented by defining beyond cavil or evasion, the quality of the evidence required by the Constitution to be possessed by every elector previous to giving his vote.

Citizenship, residence and tax, will entitle to vote: legislation cannot change the constitutional provisions, but it may direct the mode of giving evidence, as to the qualifications of voters. With this intent, the message proposes that *general* citizenship be established as formerly, by the voter's own oath, but that the *particular* residence of ten days shall be proven by the oath of some other qualified citizen of the district, while the party himself shall swear, if required that he, at the time of voting, has no other residence or home, and that he *did* not move into the district solely for the purpose of procuring a vote therein. As regards persons claiming to vote on tax assessed within the *current* year, the assessor's list, or a certified copy, should be the only evidence. To prevent all altering or tampering with it, a certified copy of the list should be exposed at the house where the election is held, in each district, nine days previous to the day of election. After the election is over, the list should be preserved for next year's use, in case a vote should be claimed on an assessment within *two* years next preceding an election. This may be effected by having it sealed up in one of the ballot boxes by the judges, with an endorsement of the inspector.

The message next recommends proper precautions to be taken against illegal votes claimed by persons having paid tax out of the district, by having the hand writing of the Collector receiving such tax, proved before a Justice of the Peace, and noted on its