Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, April 12.

TO THE WHIGS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

☞ A STATE CONVENTION will be held in the City of Lancaster, on TUESDAY, June 24th, 1851, for the purpose of selecting Candidates for the offices of Governor and Canal Commissioner, and also for Judges of the Supreme Court.

HENRY M. FULLER, Chairman.

JOSEPH R. FLANIGEN, P. ENOS NORTON, WM. H. SLINGLUFF, SAMUEL BELL, NATHANIEL ELLMAKER, WM. J. ROBINSON, WORDEN E. PRESTON, THOMAS E. COCHRAN, HENRY JOHNSON, CHAS. B. BORDMAN, GEORGE CRESS, B. A. FINNEY, C. O. LOOMIS, JOHN BAUSMAN, WILLIAM EVANS, JOHN C. NEVILLE, SAMUEL M'KEEANY, O. THOMSON JONES, SAMUEL B. THOMAS, JOHN S. BROWN, T. TAYLOR WORTH, ALEXANDER K. BROWN, WILLIAM BAKER, WM. M. WATTS, JAMES CLARK, SHERMAN D. PHELPS, EDWIN C. WILSON, JOHN ALLISON, DANIEL M'CURDY, GEORGE MASSON, ALEX. W. M'CLURE, FRANCIS JORDAN.

E. RUNDLE SMITH, Secretary.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON.

The case of Thomas Sims, arrested as a fugitive slave in that city, on Friday of last week, has created much excitement. He was brought up for trial on Friday—several witnesses swore positively to his being the slave of James Potter of Georgia, when on motion of the counsel for defence, the case was postponed. Sims was accordingly detained in an apartment of the Court House, temporarily fitted up for that purpose. A great crowd surrounded the building during the session of the Court, but Marshal Tukey with a strong Police guard preserved order. A placard appeared in the afternoon, calling for a meeting of the citizens on the common, and accordingly many persons soon assembled. In the meantime, a petition was presented to the Legislature to allow the use of the State House yard to hold a public meeting to take into consideration the arrest of a citizen of Massachusetts, under the operation of the Fugitive Slave Law, and to devise proper and legal measures for the defence and protection of citizens of Massachusetts. It was however, voted to be laid upon the table. The meeting, assembled in accordance to the call, was addressed by Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theo. Parker, Rev. Mr. Colvert and others in highly inflammatory speeches, denouncing the Law, and those having any hand in making or enforcing it.

During the continuation of the trial this week, the Court House was surrounded by chains and guarded by a large body of police officers. Several military companies were kept in readiness at their respective armories *in case of any attempted violence* on the part of the people.

Up to the last dates, the excitement still continued unabated. The Abolitionists have held several meetings during the week, at which highly inflammatory speeches were delivered, and resolutions adopted, expressive of their feelings. The people were called upon *to come out* with their muskets, and prepared with ball cartridges &c., and "plant themselves upon the boundary of their rights."—On Wednesday a committee was appointed by the Senate, to investigate the causes of the excitement.

LAW—ITS OBLIGATIONS.

The recent scenes enacted in Boston have suggested a few reflections on this subject. The objects of all law are evidently to curb and restrain immorality, and to encourage honesty and uprightness. It is not to be wondered at, if in the attainment of these desirable ends, the law-makers fail to enact regulations equally applicable to all places and all circumstances—it is their misfortune, not their fault. In a large extent of territory, with various and apparently conflicting local interests, and over a promiscuous population, it would be next to impossible to make laws equally important in all places, or such as the inhabitants of different localities, and influenced by different motives, and different feelings, should find the same interest in observing. Partial evil is universal good.

Slavery exists, to a great extent, in the U. States, and whether directly right or wrong, its immoral, and even impolitic effects, are generally admitted, even among the large mass of slave-holders themselves. But the fanatical outrages which have disgraced some of our Northern cities, do nothing towards ridding us of the evil—on the contrary, they only tend to rivet the chains of bondage more securely—they excite the slave-holders, and render them more refractory and uncompromising. Those who are zealous in the cause of freedom should remember, that others, educated under different institutions, and imbued with different principles, are equally honest in thinking slavery no crime. Early instruction, habitual usage, and the laws, under which the respective parties have grown up, are diametrically opposite on this point, and therefore it is not to be wondered at that the *honest* principles of the respective advocates, should be widely different. Every intelligent man is acquainted with these local peculiarities, and knows how to make the proper allowance for the views of his opponent. Hence the course of Webster and other eminent Statesmen at the recent session of Congress. But the man, whose *vision is bounded by the horizon of his own* individual interests, suffers his judgment to be overruled by his feelings, and as naturally becomes a fanatic. Hence the disgraceful scenes alluded to.

The Fugitive Slave Law was enacted for the best good of the whole people, and if its operations are somewhat galling, or conflict with the prejudices of a portion of the people, they should remember that it only metes out justice to our Southern brethren, according to their conscientious notions of right. It is moreover the law of the land, and while it remains so, with the sanction of the officers of the government, it should not only be obeyed, but supported by every good citizen. The laws of the country are made by persons chosen especially for that purpose, by the people themselves, and no one should dare assume the liberty of refusing obedience to any enactment, until rescinded by the legally constituted authorities.

The principle is general. It is equally applicable to all cases. The obligations of the laws are equally binding everywhere, and no "higher law" or conscientious scruples can fully excuse a people for their criminality in substituting mob rule for the respect, naturally due the proper authorities of their country.

FREE SCHOOLS IN RUSH TWP.

The people of Rush township are quite indignant at the efforts of the Directors, in conformity with the law, to introduce Free Schools in their midst. A meeting was held last week, at which strong resolutions were adopted, in opposition to the measure. They express their determination to resist the assessment of taxes, for the support of institutions they do not approve of, and wish it to be understood, that they are willing to bear the responsibility of their own ignorance, which they think concerns them and nobody else.

Such a state of feeling is rather to be pitied than blamed. The Common School system wherever tried, has been found to operate so advantageously, that the friends of education are endeavoring to extend its benefits everywhere. Besides, the holding of indignation meetings, and passing excited resolutions, is not the proper way to correct the evil, if it be one.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

A Man Hung by the Mob at Sacramento.

The steamer *Empire City* arrived at New York, on Tuesday, bringing one million dollars in gold dust, and 250 passengers.

Among the news items is a detailed account of a horrible tragedy recently enacted in Sacramento. The following are the principal facts: Frederick J. Roe, a professional gambler, had shot a miner named Myers, in a quarrel into which the latter had been innocently drawn. The people were highly incensed at an outrage so aggravated by many circumstances, and having no confidence in the efficiency of the law, determined to take justice into their own hands. Roe was therefore arrested—officers chosen, and a regular trial instituted. A great mob collected around the Court House or place of trial, and, so impatient were the people, that a violent attempt was made to wrest the prisoner and execute summary punishment upon him, but the timely intervention of a military company prevented their object, and succeeded in conducting him safely to jail. Subsequently, after several days intense excitement, in which it was with the greatest difficulty the prisoner could be secured and his immediate execution prevented, the jury made a formal report, stating the facts of the case. It was then put to vote and carried unanimously by the mob that Roe should be hung. Accordingly an attack was made upon the jail, the door broken down, and the prisoner who had been chained to a post, brought out. It was then after nine o'clock at night. The mob proceeded with their victim to the edge of the town, where having sent for a minister and appointed the proper officers, they erected a temporary scaffold, and fastening a rope over the bough of a tree, launched the unhappy man into eternity. There were not less than 5000 people present to witness the awful scene, and the utmost silence pervaded the whole assembly during the execution.

He was suffered to hang about twenty minutes, when he was taken down and given to his friends for interment. Every effort was made to resuscitate him, but of no avail. While on the scaffold, he confessed the deed, but attributed it to passionate excitement—*it was stated in his trial that he had been* drinking a good deal before the fatal affray. He was about 20 years of age, a native of England, where his mother and sisters still reside. Myers was a native of Ohio. He left a wife and several children to mourn his sudden loss.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

The Maryland *Civilian* writhes terribly under the home-application of the mishap lately befallen its favorite interests—the Bituminous Coal trade. It would have reflected as much credit upon the *Civilian*, if it could have been of no practical advantage to the trade, had the Editor spared his venom upon the *Journal*, and directed his attention more to the subject in hand. His invectives against us do but little to reason the public into a better opinion of Bituminous coal.

We simply stated a few facts, just as we *found them, without the distortion of rumor* or vague supposition. Four vessels were destroyed at sea by fire,—and the fire is reported by the officers and passengers of the ill-fated vessels to have originated from the spontaneous combustion of their cargoes of coal—three of the ships used Cumberland coal. This only strengthens the opinion, long since established both in England and in this country, that some kinds of Bituminous coal contain, chemically considered, the elements of spontaneous inflammability, and are consequently unsafe for use. And moreover, from the facts in the cases alluded to, we naturally infer that Cumberland coal is one of the dangerous kinds of Bituminous coal, and therefore unfit for fuel in Ocean navigation—all the talk of the *Civilian* to the contrary, notwithstanding.

M. E. CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

We take the following from the appointments of Preachers made by the Philadelphia Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, recently held at Smyrna:

Reading Dist.—E. Miller, P. E.
" " Ebenezer Stat'n. Wm. H. Elliott.
" " St. Peters " G. D. Bowen.
Pottsville, First Church and St. Clair—Hy Colclazer, J. Neil, Sup.
" Second Church—J. Y. Ashton.
Port Carbon—J. McCarter.
Minersville—J. B. McCullough.
Schuylkill Haven, Pt. Clinton Miss.—H. B. Mauger.
Tremont Miss.—John Meredith.
Tamaqua—J. E. Meredith.
Mauch Chunk—J. Murphy.

We are confident that we express the sentiments of the several churches, in saying that we part with Rev. Messrs. *Elliot and Johnson* with much regret. Their services have been faithful. The warmest blessings of their respective congregations will accompany them in their departure from our midst.

☞ *People's Railroad.*—The Norristown *Herald* alluding to the recent movements among the Coal men of this region remarks,—"There appears to be considerable feeling in favor of the proposed railroad from Pottsville to Norristown, among the Coal dealers and Operators of Schuylkill county. Meeting after meeting is held, and resolutions in reference to the conduct of the Reading Railroad Company are passed, couched in such language as indicates that they are in earnest in the matter they have in hand."

There is no mistake about it—the people are in earnest and they mean to show *practically* before long what they feel.

☞ *Liberal.*—We understand that John Tucker, Esq., the President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, has subscribed one thousand dollars to the new Court House. This is a liberal act, and Mr. Tucker is certainly entitled to the thanks of this community.

☞ *An old residenter.*—The old Court House Bell at Reading, which has so long served in calling offenders to justice and has been associated with the town for 88 years, so says the *Press*, was recently promoted by a transfer from its old homestead, to a congregation in Colebrookdale for church purposes. It was cast in England in 1763, specially for the Reading Court House, when the country was still in the hands of great King George.

☞ *Reading Literary Society.*—This Society has resolved to suspend its public meetings after the first Tuesday in May. At a recent election for officers, John S. Richards, Esq., was chosen President, and Maj. Samuel L. Young, Vice President, for the ensuing term.

☞ "*Physician, heal thyself.*"—Roback, the Astrologer, has recenaly been arrested in Philadelphia, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses; in several of his professional cases.

Wonder he did'nt foresee all this and make tracks before the time came.

☞ "*From the frying-pan into the fire.*"—Shadrach, lately arrested in Boston, as a Fugitive Slave, and subsequently rescued from the officers by the intervention of a mob, is now in Montreal, suffering from extreme want.

☞ *Good Appointment.*—Gov. Johnston has appointed Hon. George Chambers, of Franklin County, to be Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of the late Judge Burnside.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Godey for May has been received. It contains five handsome engravings, with a piece of music and other embellishments. "Spring" is charming. The literary contributions of Godey are too well known to need any compliment from us. To those who want a handsome and useful monthly, we say subscribe for Godey! Single copies for sale, and subscriptions received at Bannan's.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Commonwealth vs. Peifer.*—This case was argued in the Supreme Court on Tuesday last, by R. M. Palmer, District Attorney, for the Commonwealth, and John C. Neville, Esq., for the prisoner. The opinion of the Court has not yet been delivered, but we understand, from what transpired on the argument, that the general belief is, the judgment will be arrested. Justice Rodgers remarked, that the practice has been uniform in Pennsylvania, not to allow Jurors to separate in capital cases; and if this were not the law, no man of means could could be convicted of homicide in this State.

☞ *Carriage Manufactory.*—We had the pleasure, a few days ago, of making a "trial trip" in a neat carriage manufactured for Mr. J. P. Sherwin, by our towns-man, Mr. George Jennings. We have frequently had occasion to admire the "turnouts" from Mr. J.'s establishment, and now take pleasure in calling the attention of the public, we believe for the first time, to his manufactory. His carriages, as indeed all other work from his shop, are finished in excellent taste and good style, and we have yet to hear the first customer complain of a bad job from his hands.

☞ *Ghosts or no Ghosts?*—Rev. Septimus Tustin, it will be perceived by a notice under the proper head, will deliver a lecture on Ghosts in Clayton's Hall, next Monday evening. This subject is exciting much attention at present, especially since the age of the "knockers;" and, though we are far from being a convert to the new doctrine, we nevertheless advise every one to turn out on Monday night, and hear what can be said upon it.

☞ *Borough Election.*—Notice has been officially given, that an Election will be held in the several Wards of the Borough, on the 5th of May next, for the following officers:

A Chief Burgess.
Three Councilmen, to serve 3 years
One do " 2 "
A Town Clerk.
A High Constable.
Three Auditors.
One School Director, to serve 1 year.
One " " " 2 "
Five " " " 3 "

☞ *County Prison.*—The County Commissioners, at Orwigsburg on Thursday, contracted for the building of the new Prison, to be erected in this borough, at the following prices:

For Brick and material, per thousand,	$8 50
Castings, per pound,	2½
Wrought Iron, per pound,	4½
Stone Wall, per perch,	1 55
Cut Stone, per foot,	60

Mr. Isaac Severn, of this borough, secured the Superintendence of the Carpenter work—the other contractors were from Reading.

☞ *Washington Artillerists.*—This Company will parade on Monday, 21st inst., for target firing. We anticipate the occasion with much pleasure, as the Artillerists occupy no small space in the military pride of our citizens. They are well drilled, and have the additional advantage of being good-looking—no inconsiderable quality in the attractiveness of the "buttons."

☞ *Cavalry.*—We understand the First Troop Schuylkill County Cavalry, Capt. George C. Wynkoop, are making preparations for an expedition to Philadelphia this summer. We have no doubt they will be welcome visitors—they have our best "God speed" for the trip.

☞ *Laying a Corner-Stone.*—The Corner-stone of the English Lutheran Church, now building in Market street, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on the last Sunday in this month, (27th.) See notice.

☞ *Fire.*—A fire broke out on Wednesday night in the Boiler-shop of Mr. E. W. McGinnes' Foundry. It consumed the roof of the building, but was suppressed without farther injury.

☞ *Major L. L. Bevin*, formerly keeper of the Oyster establishment connected with the Pennsylvania Hall, has removed to Philadelphia, and taken charge of the Shakspeare Restaurant, corner of 6th and Chesnut streets.

☞ *Military.*—The Brigade Inspector has appointed Monday, 21st inst., as the day for electing one Brigadier General and one Colonel, by our Volunteer Companies.

☞ *The Associate Reformed Presbyterians* Rev. Mr. Carnahan, Pastor, will worship in their new Church in Market street, to-morrow. See notice.

MINERSVILLE AFFAIRS.

☞ *The pavements* of Sunbury street, Minersville, are about to be repaired, according to an ordinance of the Town Council.

The Bulletin has changed its *state in quo* to an office in Sunbury street.

Fatal Accident.—We are indebted to the *Bulletin* for the following particulars of an accident, on Monday of last week, to one Mark Lynes, which has subsequently proved fatal. He was blasting a stump at "Dowdytown" (a small collection of houses on the West-wood Road, immediately adjoining Minersville,) when, by some accident the blast exploded prematurely and inflicted several mortal wounds upon his left temple and ear, terribly fracturing other parts of his body. Dr. Steward was *immediately summoned, but from the extent of the* injury, could not render much service. The unfortunate man remained a raving maniac from the time of the accident till Saturday last, when he expired. He was about 45 years old, a native of England.—His occupation was that of a Miner.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN AFFAIRS.

☞ *Target Firing.*—The National Light Infantry, of Schuylkill Haven, had a Target Firing, on Saturday last. The prizes were 1st, a Daguerreotype of their commanding officer, Capt. Hesser, and 2d a Musket. The first was won by Henry Kremer—the second by Andrew M'Clurg. Major Bevin, as we announced last week, was to have presented the Company with a flag, but it seems, neither the Major nor the Flag were forthcoming. The *Map* thinks that slighting the Company is to insult the town. Good—we like your spunk.

Right.—The *Map* substitutes the name of Gen. Scott for that of Gov. Johnston as its nominee for the Presidency—not because Gov. J., is any less a favorite than formerly, or that he is unworthy this high distinction, but because the great mass of the Whig party are everywhere pointing to Scott as the choice candidate.

PORT CARBON AFFAIRS.

☞ *Sons of Temperance.*—At a meeting of Reliance Division, held April 8th, 1851, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Division be tendered to BENJ. BANNAN, for his kindness in publishing the Report of the R. S., and also for his course in regard to Temperance.

PHILIP STEINEACH, W. P.
Attest, W. W. WALLACE, R. S.

TAMAQUA AFFAIRS.

☞ *Town Clock.*—The Town Council contemplate purchasing a Clock, to be placed in the steeple of the Public School House, for the benefit of the Borough—the bell already there to be struck by the hammer of the clock.

Trout Fishing.—The *Legion* learns that the Mountain streams are full of Trout this season.

☞ *Remarkable Circumstance.*—The Masonic hall, of Military Lodge, located at Manlius, New York, which has been locked for over twenty years, was recently opened, and the jewels and furniture all found in the exact positions where they were laid at the time when the Lodge was closed. An application to the Grand Master for a dispensation to form a new Lodge under the same title, to work in the same place, was signed with ink which had remained in the Secretary's desk during all those years. The hall was leased to Military Lodge for 999 years, at an annual rent of one barleycorn, to be paid when called for.

☞ *New Motive Powers.*—A trial of electro-magnetism for propelling a locomotive on a Railroad, was made at Washington a few days since. The locomotive was run two miles, on a straight track, at the rate of ten miles an hour. The experiment was made under the direction of Professor Page.

An engine has been made at the American Machine Works, Springfield, in which *air* takes the place of steam, with very much less expense, and less danger from explosions.—A patent has been secured for it, and it is to be sent to the World's Fair in London.

☞ *H. Jones Brooke, Esq.*, has resigned the Consulship to Belfast, to which he was appointed by President Fillmore. It is understood he did not apply for it.

THE PEOPLE'S ROAD.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Borough of St. Clair, held at the Public School House, on Monday evening, 7th inst., Mr. WM. PRICE, was elected President; THOS. MOSSOP, WM. WILLIAMS, WM. PARMLEY, MICHAEL REILY, Vice Presidents, and *Richard F. Mason, Charles Miles*, Secretaries. The President having explained the object of the meeting, on motion, it was *Resolved*, that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.—The committee consisted of Wm. Montelius, Wm. E. Porter, and Wm. J. Uhler.

The committee on resolutions, having retired for a short time, returned, when through their Chairman the following preamble and resolutions were reported, and after a speech from Wm. Montelius, on the nature and spirit of the resolutions, and the condition and prospects of the Coal Trade, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The time has arrived when the interests of this Region require cheaper rates for transporting their products to market, than those charged by the present transporting companies. And, WHEREAS, we have urged and entreated, and used every argument to induce a reduction of Tolls, to enable our Colliers to enter the market with their Coal on equal footing with other Regions: And, WHEREAS, all our efforts have been unsuccessful, Therefore,

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the construction of the "PEOPLE'S RAILROAD," from Pottsville, connecting with the Norristown Road, to Philadelphia, is the only feasible plan left us to remedy the great evil we are now laboring under; and we now look upon its construction as the only alternative left us of saving the business of this Region from utter prostration.

Resolved, That the *imprudent expenditure* of seventeen or eighteen millions of dollars, by the Reading Railroad Company, is no sufficient reason that the Coal Trade should be taxed beyond its means, to pay a handsome dividend on the stock, and large salaries to its numerous officers, when a Road can be constructed to carry the same amount of Coal, for about one-third its cost.

Resolved, That the prosperity of thousands of people, directly dependent on the Coal Trade, whose daily bread depends upon the Coal shipped to market, is of vastly more importance than large *dividends on stock*, a large portion of which is held by foreign residents, who have no sympathy with us.

Resolved, That in consideration of all these facts, and others which might be named, we most earnestly urge our Representatives at Harrisburg, to use all their influence to obtain the passage of a Charter, with proper rules and restrictions, for a new Road from this Coal Region to Philadelphia, by which our Coal can be transported to market at much lower prices than we are now compelled to pay, and thus save us, and all who are dependent on the prosperity of this Region, from utter and hopeless ruin.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be signed by the officers of this meeting, and a copy sent to our Representatives at Harrisburg, and one for publication in the *Miners' Journal*, as the expression of the citizens of the Borough of St. Clair.

(*Signed by the Officers.*)

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Papal Aggression Question.

This important question which has now been under discussion for near five months, still continues to agitate the public mind in England. The different factions are violent in their advocacy of favorite measures. It will be remembered that Lord John Russell resigned his place as Prime Minister on the 22d of February. That ministry has since been restored, but so far without effecting any practical good toward the interests of the government. A London correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* gives the following account of a stormy discussion of the anti-Papal bill, which took place in the House of Commons on the night of the 20th of March last, in which Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston and others supported the measure, while Sir James Graham opposed it with the help of others equally powerful. The scene of the discussion is thus described:

Mr. Newgate renewed the debate and spoke of the "arrogant invasion of the temporal and spiritual civil rights and institutions of the country." He condemned the conduct of the Government, which had given advantages to the ultra montane party at Rome, and spoke of the deficiencies in the bill before the House, which contained nothing to prevent the exercise of the hierarchy, or the convening of synods; and he said if the people were disappointed in their expectation of legal protection, they would take the law into their own hands. Dr. Power denounced the bill as a persecuting measure, which was fraught with danger to the peace, tranquility and best interests of the empire at large.—Mr. Henry Drummond said the question was simply whether the Catholics should remain a tolerated sect under the spiritual dominion of the Queen; or, whether the Queen should be a licensed heretic under the spiritual dominion of the Pope—and, whether one-third of the people should be governed by a law unknown to the other two-thirds, and deemed by the former paramount to all law?—Mr. Drummond declared that "this night, or this debate, or this bill, or a hundred such, would not settle the question; for the Pope had raised a storm in this country that would *not be quiet again in the life-time of any* present." After referring to the power of the Pope and his Cardinals and Bishops, and commenting in severe language on the doctrine and principles of the Court of Rome, Mr. Drummond said that he spoke from what he had seen with his own eyes. "Nunneries were either prisons or brothels; honorable members might take their choice of the expression." An undescribable scene of disorder followed this remark. The Earl of Arundel rose to order. He asked the Speaker whether it was in order to refer to those nunneries in which resided ladies devoted to the service of God? The Speaker decided that Mr. Drummond was in order, and he again addressed the House, amidst repeated interruptions. He stated that Cardinal Wiseman had made assertions which were entirely false with respect to the intentions of the Pope, and declared that all Popes asserted that they were lords paramount over temporalities, as well as spiritualities, and Mr. Drummond quoted numerous authorities in proof of his statement. He then compared Cardinal Wiseman to the Thugs; "who were murderers, but they committed murder to obtain a living; the Roman Catholics told lies" as an act of worship." He quoted Dr. Wiseman, who, Mr. Drummond said, "openly declared that if they (the Catholics) believed a thing to be white, they were bound *nevertheless to call it black, if the hierarchial* church so define it to be," (Mr. Drummond was again interrupted by cries of "oh, oh," cheers, laughter, and general confusion.)—He went on to remark that the people were waiting to learn the decision of their political leaders in this question, and if the people were refused efficient protection, then they would take the law into their own hands—the only way of preserving the peace would be to give them a bill with adequate powers—they hated imposture—(Loud cries of "order")—they detested everything like imposture—and above all, "they scorn those who are importing cargoes of blinking statues, bleeding pictures, signifying blood, and drops of the Virgin Mary's milk." The excitement now rose to a tremendous height. Loud and general exclamations of "oh! oh!"—"order order"—"shame" numerous groans, some hisses, and what is known as "cock-crowing!" In short, the House of Commons resembled for several minutes a complete beargarden. After the uproar had partially subsided, Mr. Drummond inquired why any member called "oh! oh!" Mr. O'Flaherty here rose to order, and submitted to the English House of Commons whether there ought not to be, on the part of the House, some expression of feeling with respect to the language employed by Mr. Drummond—(cries of "no, no")—would they suffer members of that House to be insulted? Cries of "order," during which Mr. John O'Connell jumped up and moved an adjournment, and Mr. Howard seconded the motion, amidst renewed agitation and confusion, and loud cries from all parts of the House, and above all the words "you blackguard" were heard! The Speaker then rose and asked the members not to interrupt the debate; and he hoped gentlemen would abstain from the use of any expression tending to wound the feelings of the members of that House. Mr. Drummond again rose and attempted to speak, but the Irish members lustily called for an adjournment, and declared that they would not remain to be insulted. Mr. O'Connell jumped up amidst a scene of the greatest confusion, and asked if he was in order in moving the adjournment of the House? and also if it was not right that Mr. Drummond should make an apology to the House? Mr. O'Connell's voice was entirely drowned in the continual uproar, and cries of "order."—The Speaker then informed Mr. O'Connell that he was himself guilty of a breach of order. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Moore and Mr. Drummond both rose, and indescribable *yells* were heard for several minutes—at length Mr. Moore, in a most vehement manner, exclaimed that he insisted that disrespect to some of the members and to their religion had been made, and that it was out of order in any Christian assembly.

The Speaker told Mr. Moore he was out of order. Mr. Grattan then rose and claimed the right to be heard, as an old member of the House. He called Mr. Drummond to order, and said he had a right to move that his words be taken down. They were improper expressions, and Mr. Grattan asked if there were any precedents for moving that the words be taken down? (The uproar continued, when the Speaker of the House stated that Mr. Drummond was entitled to use such expressions as he liked, provided they were not of a personal character, and disrespectful to the House. Another most disgraceful and wholly indescribable scene of uproar ensued, which continued till the Speaker, in a peremptory tone, said he must call on the House to assist him in maintaining order. He hoped that Mr. Drummond would be allowed to proceed.)

Mr. D. then rose, and remarked that he was not out of order, and that he had not been reprimanded. He had been provoked by offensive interruptions to say things which escaped his lips, but he would not retract one word. (As he was proceeding, some member cried out "Bah!" whereupon Mr. D. said that he would not be "bahed down.") Mr. Drummond then went on with his speech, and concluded it by calling upon the Premier to perform his promise, and take some strong and decided measures. A law should be passed to prohibit Cardinals living in England, and also to make all deeds done under the canon law null and void. The Mortmain Act should be extended, so that the minister of every sect should not be allowed to rob men on their death beds.

When Mr. Drummond sat down, the Speaker and several members retired to refreshments, and when they returned, at about ten o'clock, Sir James Graham addressed the House. He alluded to the disgraceful scenes which had occurred and said that they far exceeded his worst apprehensions—for he had seen an accomplished gentleman and a scholar so much heated by the subject under discussion as entirely to forget what was due to the feelings of members of that House. Sir James said he would not sully his lips by repeating the words respecting the individual honor of members, with reference to their veracity, and also as respects, what he shuddered to think of, the allusions which had been made to the female relatives of these gentlemen. Sir James then treated the question before the House as a political one, and in a most elaborate speech he showed that the bill was uncalled for, and stated that it would lead to the destruction not only of religious, but civil liberty—it cut down it would be contemptible—and it made effectual it would lead to a penal code with all its horrors—impotence would be disgraceful, and vigor, as regarded Ireland, would lead to civil war.

Lord John Russell then addressed the House at great length in support of the general principal of his measure, and, at one o'clock (at night) the debate was adjourned till the evening next.

If such extraordinary scenes as I have attempted to describe happen in the English House of commons, what may yet take place out of doors, by-and-by, both in England and in Ireland? The bitterest passions have been aroused, and it will be a long time before they can be quelled.

The Grand debate on the Papal aggression establishes the danger, according to the *Daily News*, that the Court of Rome, and the Pope of Rome, and the Church of Rome have obtained a power of doing mischief in England—that England is liable to be perplexed, and disturbed, and excited by all those mixed questions of religion and politics by which the repose of France, Prussia and Belgium has been perplexed and disturbed, that in England there will soon be the canon law, synodical action, the monastic system, and the Index Expurgatorius.

The *News* admits that this is a painful discussion, a distressing controversy, but it is an unavoidable one, and to shrink from it is to submit to a revolution in the whole religious and political system of the country. "Reject, under the pretence of religious liberty, Lord John Russell's bill, and, by the rejection, Rome receives a letter of licence in this realm; adopt it, and the Roman Catholic Church in England will retain all the freedom that the exercise of its faith can demand without *disturbing the repose* of the State and the comforts of the people."—The *News* states that the leading orthodox religious bodies, of the metropolis, seriously alarmed at the prospect before them, have *consented to overlook their denominational differences of opinion*, and have resolved to make both a common and a separate demonstration against the common enemy. They have held a preliminary meeting, and resolved on making an appeal to the Protestant *feeling and principle of the country*, content to take the government measure as the *minimum* of national resistance to the foreign aggression. A series of monster meetings will shortly be held for this purpose.

[For the Miners' Journal.]

THE GREEK SYNECDOCHE!

PORT CARBON, April 9, 1851.

MR. EDITOR.—*Dear Sir*:—I have lately felt intense curiosity to know the meaning of the word "Synechdoche." A scientific gentlemen, who frequently visits my father's house, makes use of this word so often, that I have been led to suppose a Synechdoche must be a very useful, although very mysterious article. The desire to obtain one has taken possession of my youthful mind, and has induced me to imitate that celebrated philosopher, Doctor Franklin, and to save up the pennies bestowed by my friends, until I shall have enough money to procure the object of my desire. But wishing to improve upon the experience of that Great Man, I will, for the present, imitate him no further than to secure the requisite friends, whilst I enquire of you the true nature and value of the object which so engrosses my imagination.

Can you not, my dear sir, either enlighten me yourself, or persuade some of your numerous correspondents to do so.

Yours, truly, JUVENILE.

P. S.—Please be particular and state, whether, in case I should become the fortunate possessor of a Synechdoche, I would then be able to talk with men, and to have an opinion about everything.

A Synecdoche is simply a figure of speech, frequently employed in Rhetoric, by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole; or in general, when anything less or anything more is put for the precise object meant. A sail, for instance, or the keel, may, in figurative language, stand for the whole ship, the head for the person, or the waves for the sea. The word is of Greek derivation.

Don't suffer this definition to come under the literary *scalpel* of your father's friend—it might be fearfully lacerated. In reply to your postscript, we decide emphatically in the affirmative, inasmuch as many assume these liberties without knowing anything about the "article" in question.—[*Ed. Jour.*]

[For the Miners' Journal.]

LLEWELLYN, April 9, 1851.

DEAR JOURNAL:—As much contention has arisen as to the number of feet, board measure, contained in a stick of timber 50 feet long 12 inches square at one end by 6 at the other, you will oblige many citizens by calling the attention of Geometricans to the question, so that by proper examination the *principles* involved in the calculation may be better understood by the community. Who will give the desired information?

EUCLID.

[For the Miners' Journal.]

MR. BANNAN:—As it is all important that the very best men should be elected as Judges of the Supreme Court, at the coming Election, you would oblige many of your subscribers by urging the claims of EDWARD OWEN PARRY, Esq., of the Borough of Pottsville, for that office. Mr. PARRY's high standing as a gentleman, and a good sound Lawyer, eminently qualifies him for the station—and his elevation to the Supreme Bench would be highly gratifying to

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

We heartily second the suggestion of our correspondent. We know of no gentleman more deserving or better qualified for the situation than Mr. Parry.—ED. JOURNAL.

[For the Miners' Journal.

MR. BANNAN:—Permit me to call the attention of the Constable to the 'ORCHARD.' For several Sundays past, a certain place has been a resort for all classes, drinking Beer, Ale, &c., contrary to the laws of the Commonwealth. In fact it was only through the interference of neighbors that regular rows have been prevented on Sunday. The Constable is required, by his oath of office, to visit all such places, and fine those found tippling, and also the keeper of the House. If the Constable does not perform his duty, he will be reported to the next Court as having neglected his duty. A CITIZEN.

THE CHOCOLATE, COCOA, &c., prepared by W. Baker, of Dorchester, Mass., have a high reputation, and are said to be the best articles of the kind now manufactured. See his advertisement in this paper.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH COUGHS, Colds Whooping Cough or any Pulmonary Affections, would do well to procure some of Hughes' Expectorant, it is a palatable, speedy and certain remedy. See Advertisement in another column.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!—PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice!* A great Dyspepsia Cure, prepared from Renet, or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column.

ONLY $25 FOR A HOMESTEAD.—Mr. Charles Wood, recently proprietor of the village of Hermannville, on Long Island, to supply the demands for his lands, has laid off an additional number of lots, equal in size and quality, and adjoining those recently disposed of at that place, which are to be sold and divided among the purchasers in the same manner. These lands are of a good quality—water and wood are abundant—and they lay directly on the Long Island Railroad, fifty miles from New York. Ronkonkoma Lake, with abundance of fish and beautiful transparent water, is *one mile to the North; Great South Bay*, with its clams, oysters and sea-fowl, is four miles to the South; while Lake-land, a village recently started where many handsome buildings are already erected, immediately adjoins. Hermannville is therefore a desirable point for the eye of the capitalist, the gentleman, the mechanic, wishing a country residence to rest on. We invite their attention to it, and to Mr. Wood's advertisement in another column.

VALUABLE MEDICINES PREPARED BY DR. J. S. ROSE, of Philadelphia:
Dr. ROSE'S Alternative Syrup;
Dr. ROSE'S Expectorant or Cough Syrup;
Dr. ROSE'S Dyspeptic Compound;
Dr. ROSE'S Vegetable Vermifuge;
Dr. ROSE'S Croup or Hive Syrup;
Dr. ROSE'S Family or Sanative Pills;
Dr. ROSE'S Carminative Balsam;
Dr. ROSE'S Hair Tonic.

The Hair Tonic was highly recommended by the late Doctor Physic.

The above are not Quack Medicines—they are in high repute, and can be relied upon as curing the diseases for which they are recommended, as they are the result of *thirty year's extensive practice* in Philadelphia, by Dr. Jas. Rose—and were put up at the instance of his numerous patients, who derived great benefit from their use.

For Sale Wholesale by the subscriber who has been appointed the Wholesale Agent in Schuylkill County, where Druggists and others dealing in Medicines can be supplied at the proprietor's prices by

B. BANNAN.

LIFE INSURANCE.—There is, perhaps, nothing that creates so severe a pang on the death bed as the reflection that we are leaving those we love, perhaps a wife and children, dependent upon the cold charity of the world! Therefore every one in life should prepare for this emergency. It can be done, even by the poorest, through the agency of Life Insurance.

Every man who loves his family ought to get his life insured. Every man in debt, and owning property, ought to have his life insured, lest at his death his property may be sacrificed. There are but few who could not save a small sum annually to insure their lives; which if not invested in this way would be spent perhaps in trifles, and their families thus left to penury and want.

Life Insurance is becoming just as common in this country as fire insurance; and should be more so. Wives persuade your husbands—you can save enough in your household affairs to pay the annual premium without feeling it—and the reflection that you are provided for, will alone be a full recompense for the outlay. You can insure the lives of your husbands for your benefit, the amount cannot be touched by their creditors in case of their death.

Full information on this subject can be obtained on application to B. BANNAN, at the Office of the Miners' Journal.

WE INVITE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO a new feature in Life Insurance which will be explained by calling at this office. It obviates one of the great difficulties in Life Insurance, while at the same time, it does not diminish the security.

POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Wheat, Flour, bbl.	$5 00	Dr'd peaches par'd.	$3 00
Rye, do do	2 50	do do unpar'd	1 00
Wheat, bushel	1 00	Dr'd apples pared	1 25
Rye, do	56	Eggs, dozen	10
Corn, do	55	Butter,	16
Oats, do	33	Shoulder,	7 to 8
Potatoes, do	70	Hams,	10 to 11