Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, May 24.

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 the Supreme Court.

HENRY M. FULLER, Chairman.

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

R. RUNDLE SMITH, Secretary.

SCIENTIFIC.

Saturn's Ring.—Professor Kirkwood.

PROF. PEIRCE, of Harvard, presented before the American Association for the advancement of Science, in session at Cincinnati, on the 6th inst., the results of his investigations on "The constitution of Saturn's Ring."—The peculiar interest and value of this paper, we learn from the reported proceedings in the New York *Tribune*, attracted the undivided attention of the audience. There were present most of the great Scientific gentlemen of the United States.

Professor P., undertakes to prove that the Ring alluded to is yet in a *fluid* state—and not solid, as is commonly supposed. We extract only so much of his remarks as relate directly to the subject—to which we append a similar opinion of Prof. Kirkwood, of this place, as expressed here more than twelve months ago, and publicly announced in a lecture, delivered by him, in January last, in Reading. The lecture, if we mistake not, was written about the time he first adopted this view of the subject, and when he first made known his opinion to several friends here, a year since. It will be observed that he assumes precisely the same ground as that taken by Professors Bond and Peirce, although more cautiously advanced, from the fact that no such opinion had ever been announced before.

The following is from the proceedings of the Convention:

ON THE CONSTITUTION OF SATURN'S RING.

BY BENJAMIN PEIRCE.

A memoir upon this subject, by Mr. George P. Bond was read to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, upon the 15th April, and was the occasion of the present investigation. Since Mr Bond's paper is still unpublished, I shall be obliged to make constant reference to it, and even recapitulate some parts of it, in order that the proper relation of the two paths of research may be correctly understood:

1. The author of the Mecanique Celeste proved that Saturn's Ring, regarded as solid, would not be sustained about the primary, unless it had decided irregularities in its structure. But the observations of Herschel and others have failed to detect any indications of such irregularity, and a laborious series of observations have finally convinced Mr. Bond of the utter improbability of any important irregularities, and he has, therefore, adopted the conclusion, that *Saturn's Ring is not solid but fluid.* Mr. Bond's argument is chiefly derived from observation, whereas a new investigation of the mechanical conditions of the problem has led me one step further. I am now convinced that *there is no conceivable form of irregularity and no combination of irregularities, consistent with an actual ring, which would permit the ring to be permanently maintained by the primary, if it were solid.* Hence it follows, independently of observation, that Saturn's Ring is not solid. And now it is worthy of remark that if we adopt, as the basis of calculation, the mass of the ring which was determined by Bond, the thickness from Bond and the other dimensions from Struve, we shall find the density to be about one-fourth more than water. So that the ring consists of a stream, or of streams of a fluid rather denser than water, flowing around the primary.

2. Mr. Bond next undertook a series of a very ingenious and novel computation, in order to determine from theoretical considerations alone whether the ring was one or many, and arrived at the remarkable result that *neither of these hypotheses was tenable.* He is, therefore, disposed to reconcile the discrepancies of observation in this respect by supposing the construction of the ring to be variable; and that, although the principal division, which has been always observed, is permanent, *the other divisions are constantly unstabilated by the mutual concessions of the rings, and again reproduced by some process which he does not undertake to define.* This bold theory is fully sustained by my own analytical investigations, and not only to my researches exhibit the possibility of this strange phenomenon, but they even show the precise mode of action and how it must be the care of nature.

Here follows an explanation of the different causes, based upon the Ring's suppositious constitution and the operation of external influences, tending to overthrow the doctrine of its solidity, and sustaining Prof. P.'s opinion. He therefore concludes thus:

6. If, however, the ring were supposed to be a large gaseous mass of a circular figure, the condensation, which would occur at any point of aphelion might soon lead to chemical action. Precipitation might ensue, and the necessary consequence would seem to be a continually accelerated accumulation at this point, which would culminate in the production of a planet.

Knowing Professor Kirkwood's opinion, we procured his lecture, and with his permission publish the following extract:

"A mistake appears to have generally obtained, in regard to the relative ages which ought to be assigned by the nebular theory to the various members of our Planetary system. "In this hypothesis," remarks Pontecoulant, "the formation of the planets would not have been simultaneous; they have been created successively at intervals of ages; the oldest are those which are furthest from the Sun, and the satellites are of a more recent date than their respective primaries." On the same subject, Professor Lovering, of Cambridge, Mass., says:—"It cannot be declared to be beyond the reach of the enginery of the mathematician, to be able to settle with exactness the genealogy of our system according to Laplace's theory, and to assign the individual year when each of the outcast planets, from the grey Herschel and Saturn down to the infant Mercury, left its burning home and became an independent orb." In relation to this subject, it may be proper to remark, that the epoch of the separation of a ring from the parent orb, and that of its assuming a planetary or spherical form, would be separated by an immense interval. The most distant annuli, or those first abandoned, would require a much longer period to agglomerate around a nucleus than those of more recent origin. It is evident also, that the planets having a greater "sphere of attraction" would require a proportionally greater length of time for the process of condensation. Taking these facts into consideration, it would seem that the planets nearest the Sun may have been the first to assume their present dimensions. Of the major planets, Saturn has the greatest "sphere of attraction," and hence the duration of its *forming period* must likewise have been greatest. This gives rise to the interesting question, whether the ring of Saturn may not be the most recent cosmical formation within the limits of the solar system, and whether it may not, in the course of future ages, collect about a nucleus and constitute a satellite. The evidence of its solidity, is not, I think, by any means conclusive. On the other hand observations made within the last few years give a degree of plausibility to the presumption, that it may be, if not in a liquid, in a soft and yielding state: I refer to the appearance of dark lines occasionally observed, chiefly on the outer ring, but not in all cases confined to it, and which have been supposed to indicate a subdivision into several concentric rings. They appear, however, not to be permanent, or, they are at least subject to some change, as they are not always visible, even when circumstances would seem most favorable. It has also been found by delicate micrometrical measurements of the rings, that they are not of uniform thickness. May not this accumulation of matter on one side of the annulus be the incipient nucleus of a future satellite? If so, it will be reserved for future astronomers to witness a scene no less amazing than the formation of a new world, and that within the ancient limits of the solar system.

If we admit the truth of the nebular hypothesis, it becomes an interesting question whether the chaotic matter advanced with regularity through all the stages of condensation, or whether its contractions were sudden and violent. The former supposition appears to have been generally entertained by writers on the subject; but the latter, as has been observed by Professor Nichol, seems more in harmony with the known operations of nature around us. No gaseous substance, for instance, is ever found to pass to a liquid state by gradual condensation: such changes are characterised by rapid and energetic action. The same is true in most cases when a body passes from a liquid to a solid state.

In conclusion, it affords me the highest gratification to know, that the discovery of the law of the planets' rotation, which I have attempted to explain, has directed the attention of some of the most distinguished mathematicians and astronomers to the various questions with which it is connected.—And although, in all probability, the subject cannot be exhausted for many years—perhaps for ages—much time, I am persuaded, will not elapse, without the attainment of important results. Who, then, that has any regard to the interests of Science, will remain inactive and indifferent, when the progress of investigation so clearly indicates the rapid accomplishment of Seneca's prediction—"*The time will come when the most profound secrets of nature will be revealed;* and posterity will marvel that so simple an explanation of these great phenomena lay hidden so long?"

MINERS' ASYLUM.

AN OLD PROJECT REVIVED.

It has been, we believe, near ten years since we first proposed to the people of this Region, the building of a Hospital for the benefit of disabled miners, the support of their widows, in case of fatal accidents, to which they are daily exposed, the care and education of their children &c. Our object has been frustrated by various causes, though sometimes assuming every promise of success. The present, it has occurred to us, is a favorable opportunity for again putting the subject in agitation, with the earnest hope that something may yet be done in an enterprise, so worthy every one's attention and commendable to every philanthrophist.

It is at all times desirable that good feelings of mutual relation should exist between employers and the employees, and especially so in the mining operations, where the duties and interests of the two classes are so nearly allied. Nothing, it seems to us, would tend more to bring about this state of feeling here than the suggestion named—to have a common interest—a common object at which both should aim.

No one at all acquainted with the business of mining, will for a moment doubt the propriety, or even necessity of this benevolent enterprise. The miner is constantly exposed to a variety of accidents, which may disable him and lay him up a burden and expense upon his family for years, or perhaps terminate his life—the explosion of fire-damp or equally fatal risk of contact with the choke-damp—the falling of coal or slate in the mines, a very frequent occurrence—accidents in blasting—in hoisting—working with machinery—these are but an outline of the many dangers he daily encounters. His wife and often a large family depend for their subsistence entirely, upon his daily labor, and if by any unforeseen event, this is prevented, they must necessarily be left helpless. Many of them resort to keeping Ale or Tippling Houses and other similar employments, as the only remaining means of support. But at best they are poorly provided for.

The expediency of the object then being disposed of, the only remaining question is touching the best means of carrying it into effect. We therefore suggest the following plan, as probably the most feasible that can be adopted, though we shall be glad to have a general expression of opinion, and shall willingly listen to any other. Let the Landholders, the Operators, and Miners' co-operate in this matter. They each have an interest in the subject, and if they all willingly engage, the work will be quite easy. There seems to be nothing fairer than that they should contribute in proportion to their production. The Coal Mining Association, could make arrangements, to have collected, a quarter of a cent per ton at the different Collectors' offices, and the Land-owners, who reap a large portion of the profits, ought also to contribute an equal percentage from the Rents, for said purpose. In a few years, a sum could be collected sufficient for the erection of such an Institution, and also for its endowment, thus relieving it from the necessity of future contributions for its support.

The Institution ought to be located at some accessible point, with 10 or 12 acres of land attached to it, for cultivation by those of the inmates who could perform light labor.

We submit these suggestions for the consideration of the community, and if the Operators and Land-owners approve of it, we should be pleased to hear from them on the subject.

OPENING OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

We last week mentioned in brief the opening of the great Exhibition on the 1st inst., at London by Her Majesty in state. The following furnishes an idea of the ceremonies of the occasion:

The Crystal Palace was densely thronged at an early hour. At 12 o'clock the Queen arrived, and her entree was marked by long and animated cheering. She seated herself on a chair raised on a platform, surmounted by a spacious elegant blue canopy, adorned with feathers, with Prince Albert on her left. They were accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal. The national anthem was performed, after which Prince Albert, with the commissioners, presented himself before the Queen, and read the report. The Queen read a reply, and afterwards the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered a prayer of inauguration, which was followed by the Hallelujah chorus of Handel, which was performed with striking effect.

A procession was then formed, as follows: first, the State heralds, then the officials engaged in constructing the building; the Foreign Acting Commissioners, then the Royal Commissioners, then the Duke of Wellington, with the Marquis of Anglesea, the Foreign Ambassadors, the Cabinet, and lastly the Queen and Prince Albert, with the royal Prussian guests at the palace, and the ladies of the household. The procession wended along the western nave, then recrossing the transept, passed to the eastern extremity. At every step new acclamations rose; the music from the various organs saluted the procession as it passed, and thus every person in the building was enabled to see every individual in the cortege. The Queen then declared the Exhibition opened, and the trumpets and the artillery announced the fact to the multitude outside. The whole auditory rose to give a parting cheer or series of deafening acclamation of joy, and the ceremony terminated by the retirement of the Queen, who went back to Buckingham Palace in the state in which she had come.

The multitude in the Park was countless. Never was so great a spectacle inaugurated with so much good order and tranquility in the presence of perhaps half a million of beings. The Queen having left the building, the crowd began to circulate. On the next day the crowd, although not so great as on the first, was very large, including a great number of foreign and provincial visiters. At Hyde Park Corner, and all the roads leading to the building, a vast concourse of people assembled. The weather was cold but fine, and the scene most animating.—During the day at least 30,000 visiters went to the Exhibition, and upwards of 100,000 persons visited the Park.

☞ DIMPFELL'S ENGINE.—It will be remembered that this engine was used some time since, on trial on the Reading Railroad—in which the advantages claimed for it, were fully sustained. It was also tried with equal success on other routes. The peculiarity of its construction, is its adaptation to the consumption of Anthracite Coal, instead of wood for fuel, and we understand the economy of expense, in the use of this kind of Engine for a year, would have been sufficient to purchase the right of the patent for the State—valued at $30,000. It has since been disposed of. We are surprised that the Company, did not secure it.

The Little Schuylkill Co., have lately purchased this Engine to run on their road and are now altering another to use Anthracite.

Local Affairs.

[*For the Miners' Journal.*]

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

MR. EDITOR: Will you permit a true friend to common Education, to give publicity through your valuable journal to the impressions made upon his mind by a recent visit to the Public Schools of this Borough? These impressions were highly pleasing and grateful to him, and as highly favorable to those, under whose management this most important part of our Borough's interests, have been, and are conducted. There was manifest a very marked improvement in the order of the Female Schools, attributable to the classification of the pupils, and arrangement of the studies and recitations, devised and established by the present excellent Superintendent. Indeed, the order and progress of these Public Schools appeared to be quite equal to those of the better class of select Schools. And the only improvements which I would venture to suggest, are more commodious and better ventilated rooms for the Female Schools: a classical department for the Male Schools, and one additional Teacher in the Primary department of both the Male and Female Schools. The first defect here alluded to has, I am happy to say, been already completely remedied in the Male department, by the erection of a building which does great credit both to the head and the heart, the judgment and the taste; the true public spirit, and the sound practical wisdom of those who had the moral courage to project it, and the perseverance to carry it on to its completion. Indeed, this Public School House would do honor to any city in our land.—Its site is well chosen, being elevated and retired, and surrounded with ample play grounds. Its structure is ornate and imposing, and its rooms are spacious, well ventilated, and furnished in a manner best suited to secure the good order, and promote the health and improvement of the pupils.—The grounds around the building are tastefully laid out and improved, and everything is calculated to impress one with the idea that Education in the common Schools is designed to elevate, refine, adorn, and ennoble the man. Now this is as it should be. Nothing is more cruel than to confine children of tender years for hours together in ill-ventilated and crowded rooms, upon cramped and disproportioned seats; and there to throw them out into the dust and heat of one narrow and busy street for air and exercise, for it is sure to impair the health and vigor of both mind and body, and likely to give rise to incurable diseases. And if the happiest state of life is a sound mind in a sound body, how careful should we be when calling out and disciplining the mental powers to do it in such a way as will insure a proportionate culture and invigoration of the body in which these mental powers reside! And how richly do those deserve the encouragement and thanks of a community who labor for so truely philanthropic an end!

W. C. C.

☞ *Temperance Meeting.*—A meeting of the friends of Law, Order, and Temperance, was held pursuant to notice given, in the Sons of Temperance Hall, on Friday evening, May 16th, 1851. Dr. ENOS CHICHESTER was called to the chair, and T. J. MCCAMANT, appointed Secretary. On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were read, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The order of Court, relating to the closing of the *Bars* of PUBLIC HOUSES, has resulted in manifest good, in promoting Temperance and quiet upon the Sabbath day, and WHEREAS the thanks of the citizens are due the Judges of the Court for their Co-operation with the people in their efforts to suppress the evils of Intemperance, Therefore

Resolved, That it is our firm conviction, that the order of Court directing the tavern bars to be closed upon the Sabbath, accords with the wishes of a vast majority of the citizens of the County.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered the Hon. LEWIS KOONS, President, and his Associates, Judges of the Courts of this County, for their prompt response to the petitions presented them, at the last Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

Resolved, That petitions to the said Judges be prepared and circulated—praying them to instruct the Constables of the county, so that they shall clearly understand their duty in reference to the sale of Malt and other Liquors, upon the Sabbath, by the keeper of Ale and Beer Houses, and to appoint such other measures, as will tend to suppress the evils growing out of such sale, as to them may seem expedient.

Resolved, That in our opinion, it is the duty of all good citizens, to unite with the Court, in their exertions to put down the crimes arising from Intemperance.

Resolved, That this meeting appoint a committee of seven persons, whose duty it shall be to open a correspondence with the friends of Law, Order, and Temperance, in every election district throughout the County, and invite their co-operation in suppressing the evils arising from the intemperate use of ardent spirits, and their aid in the preservation of the sanctity of the Sabbath.

Resolved, That the committee above named be and are hereby authorized to make arrangements for the holding of a Temperance County Convention, at some time and place to be fixed upon by the committee, for the purpose of expressing at large, the feelings and wishes of the people upon the subject, and further, that each election district be represented by not less than three nor more than five delegates.

The following persons compose that committee, T. H. Walker, T. J. McCamant, J. W. Bowen, Rev. Mr Steck, Rev Mr. Cooley, Dr. Enos Chichester and A. G. Swift. On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in *all* the papers of this county.

ENOS CHICHESTER, President.

T. J. MCCAMANT, Secretary.

☞ *Ball Playing.*—A party of young men of this place, representing the chivalry of Ball players, accepted a challenge from some gentlemen at St. Clair, to try a round at Town Ball with them. The parties met at St. Clair, last Saturday, and, sorry as we are to record the defeat of "our own arms," St. Clair came off victorious. This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the combat, not deadly, but sometimes awfully *touching*, will be renewed on the hill, known as the "Camp Ground" east of town, when it is hoped the Pottsvillians will redeem their questioned reputation as the "tallest" Ball players in the Region. We advise all lovers of such sport, anxious mothers and weeping sweethearts, of the respective parties, to repair to the field at an early hour, and be ready to carry off the wounded, and administer consolation to the despondent, for we are assured that somebody is bound to be badly beaten.

☞ *Concert.*—Mr. Dempster gave one of his interesting musical entertainments, at the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening last. The unpleasant weather prevented the attendance of many, who would otherwise have been out. Though, to say the least of it, there is a strange taste among our citizens, in regard to public entertainments. We have seen the Hall filled to overflowing, when some humbug "Minstrels" were announced, or some gimcrack performance exhibited. Mr. D., has been singing with the greatest success, for about fifteen years, before the American public. His style is chaste, touching, and impressive, and in certain ballads he has perhaps no living superior. His musical compositions have immortalized him. Such Songs as the "May Queen," and the "Irish Emigrant's Lament," will never grow old or get out of fashion

☞ *Runaway.*—The horse of Mr. Francis McDonald, of Llewellyn, ran away in this place, on Thursday last, while the driver was bringing him up from the York Store in Centre street. He ran some distance on the pavement, below the Pennsylvania Hall, and brought up against a corner-post on the alley beside Maiz's Hotel, where the Sulky attached, was broken to pieces. The horse manifested a somewhat fractious disposition when being geared, and started to run as soon as the driver had taken his seat. He leaped out, still holding to the horse, when one of the lines broke. Fortunately nobody was hurt. Such accidents are extremely dangerous to persons on the sidewalk.

☞ *Another.*—Mr. Weller's horse, attached to the Street-watering cart, became frightened in the neighborhood of the Post-Office, on Thursday afternoon, and ran some distance down street.—A broken shaft we believe, was the extent of the damage.

☞ *Circus.*—Turner & Co.'s Menagerie and Circus, exhibited in this Borough, on Monday afternoon and evening last. Crowds attended on both occasions. The collection of animals was small, but good. The Ring performance was excellent—decidedly superior to that of June & Co., lately exhibited here. Mr. N. B. Turner has been connected with such establishments, we believe, for the last twelve or fifteen years, and is certainly one of the best horsemen in the United States. Myers is hard to beat at anything. His performance is perfectly nondescript—he is clown, rider, tragedian, jumper, and every imaginable character.

☞ *Amusement.*—We are requested to notice that Signor Samuels, the Magician and Ventriloquist, will give an entertainment, at the Town Hall, this evening, for the benefit of the Apprentices' Library. He has given several exhibitions in this place, and also at Tamaqua, Minersville, and Schuylkill Haven within the last few months. His performances have always drawn good houses and are well spoken of. The object, besides, is praiseworthy, and we hope our citizens will not fail to manifest their appreciation of the Signor's generosity in this case, in a substantial manner.

☞ *Man Run Over.*—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a horse with a wagon and two mules with the feed wagon, of Messrs Ruch & Evans, ran away in Railroad street. Passing in the rear of Mr. Bowen's paint shop, a lad named Philip Dunigan, who accompanied Capt. Nagle in the Mexican Campaign, was run over by one of the wagons, and one leg was broken above the knee. He had been lying in the street for some time, from the effects of intoxication. Dr. Halberstadt, being sent for, examined the case and recommended that under the circumstances, it were best to remove him at once to the Poor House. A wagon was accordingly procured and accompanied by the Dr. he was shortly after removed. Such are the effects of the liquor traffic!—This poor fellow, without money and without a home, had to be taken care of by public charity. Who *ought* to be responsible? Where is the grog-seller who made him drunk?

☞ *Recruiting Station.*—Capt. G. G. Westcott, of the U. S. Army, the gentlemanly Recruiting officer, at this place, we are sorry to announce, leaves us to-day. He has transferred with Capt. Simmons, of the New York station. The Captain has been equally successful in his social relations, as in his official capacity. A large circle of friends will much regret his departure.

From the number of Recruits lately enlisted here, we should think this a favorable location for a permanent Recruiting station. According to the Census returns of last Fall, there are nearly 7000 laborers actually employed in the mining operations of the Region, besides a great many others collaterally engaged at the works—from which class a majority of the Recruits have been obtained.

☞ *Three Cheers!*—On Monday evening last, the first train of Passenger Cars, on the Reading Railroad, arrived at the New Depot, in Union St. They were received with a hearty welcome from a number of our citizens, who had collected to give them a reception. Much inconvenience is caused to the different trains, both leaving and returning, on account of the shortness of the turn-out curve, mentioned last week. It is necessary to use an extra, smaller, engine, with every train between Mt. Carbon and the Depot. The difficulty originated from the want of sufficient ground bought by the Company, and in order to re-lay the track, an additional lot must now be purchased.

☞ *Earth's Rotation made visible.*—We understand that Professor Kirkwood, Principal of the Pottsville Academy, contemplates repeating the experiment recently made in Paris by M. Foucault, showing the rotation of the Earth by means of a pendulum. Mr. Tucker, President of the Reading Railroad Company, has kindly volunteered the use of the large Dome at Schuylkill Haven for the purpose. If Mr. Kirkwood can succeed in obtaining the necessary apparatus from the hands of our Pottsville mechanics, we hope the public will soon have an opportunity of witnessing this interesting experiment. We will endeavor to advise them when the time is fixed for the exhibition.

☞ *Interesting.*—We had the pleasure, on Thursday evening, of listening to a lecture by the Rev. W. Ramsey, on the manners, dress, religion, &c., of the Hindoos and other Eastern Heathen nations, illustrated with numerous paintings. Mr. R. was formerly Missionary among these people. His intimate acquaintance therefore with the country and the customs of the inhabitants and his plain practical style of imparting the information to the audience, rendered it a most interesting lecture.—He lectured also last evening.

☞ *A Treat.*—A plate of very fine trout was sent to us on Thursday evening by a party of friends "under command" of Capt. Womelsdorf, who had just returned from a fishing excursion, on Loyal Sock creek, Sullivan Co. They were very successful, having caught about 1500. They also brought home a large bald Eagle, several ducks and other "trophies."

☞ *Strike.*—The Miners at the works of Messrs. Chas. Miller at Mt. Laffy, and Snyder & Milnes at St. Clair have turned out during the week for higher wages. No serious trouble is anticipated however, as the feeling is by no means general, and in the places alluded to, it is presumed that the usual labors will shortly be resumed.

☞ *Home Tribute.*—The Schuylkill Haven *Map* speaking of the County papers says, "Bannan's *Journal* contains the most local news." Thank you, neighbor.—We consider that a compliment worth preserving.

☞ *Big "Shingle."*—Mr. James W. Bowen, our enterprising town-man, is now painting a sign 60 feet long, for the Wholesale Grocery of C. J. Dobbins, at the Silver Terrace.

☞ *The Battalion* parade comes off, at Schuylkill Haven, next Friday.

TAMAQUA AFFAIRS.

☞ *Carpenter's Meeting.*—At a Meeting of the Journeymen Carpenters, held on Monday Evening, the 5th inst., the meeting came to order by calling Mr. JACOB KULL to the Chair, ANDREW HOUPT was appointed Vice President, and *Isaac Lutz* Secretary. The following Preambles and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have for some time past labored under great disadvantages imposed upon us by the Credit and Order system; in many instances receiving scarcely any cash pay for our labor, thereby compelling us to pay enormous prices for many of the necessaries of life, and

WHEREAS, we believe that when it was ordained, that in the sweat of their faces men should eat their bread, it was also ordained that the laborer is worthy of his hire, therefore be it

Resolved, That henceforth we will do no labor, except under the following conditions, viz: that at the end of every month, our employers will pay us our wages in cash.

Resolved, That if any of the employers will (after receiving due notice,) refuse to come to the above mentioned terms, all his hands will cease work, until said employer shall come to terms.

Resolved, That if any of our fellow Carpenters, or other mechanics, shall have stopped work, and any man or men shall take his situation—working under any terms except those expressed in the above resolutions,—said man or men forfeit all claims of being respected as honest men, or philanthropists.

Resolved, That if any of the Bosses in this Borough should refuse to pay one or more of his hands, it shall be the duty of all said Bosses' hands to cease work, until he shall pay said hand or hands

JACOB KULL, President.

ISAAC LUTZ, Sec

☞ *Military.*—At a meeting of the Tamaqua Artillery, last week, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Company:—Capt., Wm. B. Lebo; 1st Lieut. J. M. Reinhart; 2d do. Miller Bright; 3d do. David B. Kauffman.

ST. CLAIR AFFAIRS.

Our friend's letter arrived so late, we are obliged to omit much of it—but shall be glad to hear from him again.—[ED. JOUR.

Those who come to St. Clair, either on business or pleasure, will be well paid for the time and trouble of making a visit to the Falls on Wolf Creek, about two miles above town. The Falls are sublime, and the scenery beautiful beyond description.

Signor Samuels, or the "Wizard of the North," amused some of our citizens, last week, with his tricks of Legerdemain and Ventriloquism.

On Wednesday of last week, the funeral of Jno. Foster, a member of the Scott's St. Clair Infantry, was attended by Capt. Metz, his Company, and a large concourse of citizens. It was a solemn and impressive scene.

MINERSVILLE AFFAIRS.

☞ *Smart.*—Turner & Co.'s Circus, to avoid the Borough tax of $50, opened their performance in Cass township, adjoining Minersville, on Monday last.

☞ SUSQUEHANNA R. R. Co.—Notice has been given by the Commissioners of the Susquehanna Railroad Company, that the books for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company, will be opened at Sunbury, on the 5th of June. The object is to construct a Railroad from the terminus of the York and Cumberland road to Sunbury, *via* Halifax and Millersburg, with an extension to Williamsport.

☞ NEWSPAPER QUARREL.—Gen. Webb of the New York *Courier* severely lashes N. P. Willis of the *Home Journal* in consequence of a previous attack upon himself in the *Journal*, giving occasion to the London *Times* to denounce the American press as in the hands of "reckless unprincipled blackguards." The article referred to is very caustic, and assumes to expose Willis in anything but a creditable light before the public.

☞ THE Reading *Journal* brags considerably about the continued extension and improvements of the city.

[*For the Miners' Journal.*]

MR. EDITOR:—The following is an extract from the *Emporium and Democratic Press*, of the 15th inst., and is supposed to be from the pen of the District Attorney, of this County:

"The next effort was to induce the Court of Common Pleas to close up *entirely*, every Hotel in the county, upon Sundays, in which, through the *misconstruction* given to a published order of the Court, he temporarily succeeded, to the great *discomfort and chagrin* of the mass of our citizens."

With the above extract I have nothing to do, so far as the same has reference to personal matters, but as these remarks have been voluntarily thrown before the public, it is my right to see how they stand connected with the great cause of Temperance, of which their author professes to be a "consistent" and "active" advocate, and which cause most deeply interests a *larger number*, than "the mass of our citizens."

In the first place, it is worthy of remark, that two or three statements in the above extract, are absolutely *incorrect*, and how they could have been penned by so *shrewd* a man as the District Attorney, it is not easy to conceive. One thing, I judge, will not be suspected as the cause, and that is, he will not be charged with being so over-zealous a friend of Temperance, that his mind has become so warped in its favor, that he cannot, therefore, state facts as they exist. Some other cause than this must be looked for, and perhaps it would scarcely be fair, to intimate thus early, that in all his sympathy with those who seem determined to resist, if possible, the authority of the Court of this County, and the laws of this State, and in his open hostility to that very Court of which he is a branch, and in consonance with which he should act, and to which I believe he is accountable, that he is having an eye to future popularity and preferment at the ballot box.

Be this as it may, one thing is certain, the statements are incorrect. No order has ever yet been issued from the Court in this County, or if issued, has never been made public, to close up a single Hotel. The notice which embraces the order of the Court, referred to, is now before me, and purports to be from the hand of the District Attorney himself, and in that order not one word is said about closing up any Hotel upon Sunday, it simply says that the Court has instructed the District Attorney to give notice to "Licensed Tavern-keepers, to *abstain from selling intoxicating drinks on Sunday*," and yet this consistent advocate of Temperance has made the statement that temporarily every Hotel in the County, has been closed up on Sunday, through the effect of this same order of the Court. I venture the remark, that not a Tavern-keeper in the County ever dreamed that such was the intention of the Court—and I will farther venture to guess, that not a single Hotel, has at any time been closed upon Sunday in consequence of this order.

Another incorrect statement, to which I refer, is the matter of misconception given to the order of the Court.

The truth is, that this order has never been misconstrued, it is *positively* incapable of misconstruction, at any rate in reference to the point in question, and if it does not convey the meaning and intention of the Court precisely, the fault is not chargeable upon the friends of Temperance, or the petitioners, who, in this honorable and above-board manner, sought relief from evils to which they had long submitted, and from which they desired to be delivered. The language of the order could not possibly be plainer:—"*Abstain* from selling the same on that day i. e. intoxicating drinks on Sunday.) Tippling is *habitual* and *excessive* drinking, and does any living being capable of thinking at all, believe, that the Court meant only this? Such had been the standing order of every Court, from time immemorial, and yet the evils complained of, still existed, and now when something more is asked, and when something more is professedly granted, we are told that the Court only meant the same thing. But the language of the order is, "*Abstain from selling on Sundays*, and this it is believed, will be required by the Court, and the District Attorney has already given in his opinion, that in this the Court are not going beyond the limits of its power.

All that the order of the Court has effected, and all that it could have been designed to effect, has been to close up the "*Bars*" of the Hotels, on Sunday, and how proper that this be done! Why should every *other* business place be closed upon Sunday, and the Bars of the Hotels be excepted? Why impose a fine of $4 00 upon the shop-keeper who sells a pound of crackers to a man in need, upon Sunday, and allow the Tavern-keeper to sell his health-destroying beverage from morning until night of that day. Verily, consistency is a rare jewel.

But the Bars of the Hotels have been closed a few Sundays "to the *great discomfort* and *chagrin* of the mass of our citizens." I don't believe it, whoever else may.

I have a higher opinion of the people of Schuylkill county. I do not believe that they desire that this curse of Intemperance, which has been productive of innumerable evils, than ever emanated from the fabled Pandora's Box, should have unbridled liberty by night and by day, and all days to ride with its iron hoof and its bow of steel over the prospects and the interests of the entire race of man. I believe, that they would rather, that bounds were set to this mighty ocean within which its proud waves, all red with human gore, should be stayed.

"Discomfort and Chagrin!" Nice words these, to come from an advocate of Temperance, in the sense in which these words are used in the extract. Indeed, I do not believe that the District Attorney will be able to redeem his name before the public as a "consistent" and "active" Temperance man, until he satisfactorily explains how it is that he thus trifles with the common sense of the "mass of our citizens," and aids and abets those who desire unrestrained latitude in the unholy traffic in rum.

But, I leave the extract, and with your permission will add a word or two in relation to the order itself, and, First, I remark, that if this order has received the sanction of the Court as published, and I cannot doubt but it has, then I have no fears, and my friends, the liquor sellers, are running a fearful risk as to their licenses, in disobeying this order, and in suffering themselves to be duped by a pretended rumor. The Court is bound by every principle of propriety, to maintain an undaunted and fearless course in this matter, and to show to the community that having taken a noble stand, they are not to be trifled with, and for one, I have but little fear that it will be done.

The fact that several Courts immediately contiguous, have almost simultaneously adopted this same course, looks a little as if there had been extensive judicial consultation upon this subject, and this fact makes matters look a little squally for the friends of Sunday liquor traffic.

The writer of this article is somewhat acquainted with the views of almost every President Judge upon the Temperance question, from the Northern to the Southern line of this State in Eastern Pennsylvania, and he can assure the friends of Temperance that they have no cause whatever to give way to despondency in the noble cause in which they are engaged.

But there is danger from another source. There is danger that the *friends* of Temperance will falter. This is a democratic government, and ours to some extent are democratic Courts; and we cannot expect the Courts to take the responsibility unless *the people dare ask for their rights*. Will they do it? Some will, but many will falter, who desire our success and would gladly lend us aid, if they could but screen themselves from the gaze of the enemy. Many among us, it is true, like men as they are, take a fearless and decided stand from principle, regardless of consequences. Others want office, some want customers for their stores, others want clients, and even some Ministers want *all men* to speak well of them, and rather than sacrifice these things, some will betray their fellow men, and even their own best interests.

But the battle is fairly begun, and the victory in the end must perch upon our banner. The signs of the times are portentous, light and hope come looming up from the North, the South, the East and the West, and the long exploded doctrine that "moral suasion" is all that is necessary in this "crusade," if you please, against the cohorts of rum, is now entirely discarded by almost every sensible man, and almost everywhere the strong arm of the law is grasping hold of this hydra-headed ever-living monster, while the monster itself is writhing and struggling for life and power, like a mighty giant, and imparting its deadly venom unto all who come within its reach. To close by saying, let the friends of humanity maintain a steady and a consistent course, and all in the end will be well.

ONSLAUGHT.

☞ A NUMBER of Tavern keepers in Chester county have resolved to close their Bars on the Sabbath. We are glad, says the Reading *Journal*, to see that the landlords throughout the State have some respect for the fourth article of the decalogue.

☞ THE *Emporium* alludes to "a gentleman intimately connected with the *Journal*" as included in Mr. Bannan's list of persons at the Pennsylvania Hall, last Sunday week.—This gentleman is amazingly grateful to the Editor for his notice, but begs leave to decline, most respectfully, feeling complimented by the company he found himself in, although the Judge's son *was* one of the "crowd."

☞ COURTESY IN HIGH PLACES.—We are under obligations to the *Emporium* for "advertising our wares." Perhaps, as the Judge and the District Attorney have joined the grog party, the article alluded to may be of service to them—wont they give us a call?

We are also indebted to the Judge for re-publishing our Temperance views—"*Those Stores which still persist in selling liquor, contrary to the expressed wishes of the community, must and certainly will lose the support of their Temperance customers!*"—That's the doctrine exactly—*our* sentiments—no danger of any body backing out or denying it. We have a few extra copies of the *Journal*, containing the above extract, which we will gladly furnish *gratis* to the Judge to distribute among his friends, who have any doubts on the subject.

☞ THE FOLLOWING petition, the *Emporium* says, is being circulated and numerously signed. We take it as a curious way of advocating Temperance—what the b'hoys would call advocating "over the left:"

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Schuylkill:

The undersigned, citizens of said County, would respectfully represent to your honorable Court, that throughout the State of Pennsylvania, from the commencement of its organization, the Keepers of public houses of the Commonwealth, have been accustomed to furnish their guests, for whose accommodation they were licensed, such lodging and refreshments of food and drink at all times, as were required for the comfort of strangers and travelers, pursuing their lawful ways and calling. That within a recent period, some individuals in this county have endeavored to bring about a change in regard to the keepers of public houses furnishing such accommodations to their guests upon Sunday, and the aid of your honorable Court has been invoked, to compel all the Bars in the county to be closed upon that day.

The undersigned do hereby respectfully and earnestly remonstrate against such a change in the immemorial usage of our citizens in this respect. While we fully acknowledge the evils of Drunkenness and Disorder, and freely admit the right and duty of Courts of Justice to regulate and restrain the public houses licensed under their authority, so as to preserve the public peace and order, and prevent, as far as possible, those places of Tippling and dissipation, it appears to us, that it is not necessary to secure these results, that the houses should direct that the Bars be entirely closed.

We therefore pray your Honors, while enforcing all proper restraint and obedience to existing laws, to preserve to our citizens the rights and privileges so which they have always been accustomed, with regard to what they shall eat and drink, upon Sundays