Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 7.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"THE SLEIGHERS" is out of place, just now; besides, it needs finish. Our friend should bestow more care, both grammatical and *idiatical*, on his communications. There may be "rhyme" without "reason," but both are indispensible to good poetry. The best of Lyra's effusions, we ever published, was WINTER—it evidenced much poetical genius, but even that required considerable mending, at the Printer's hands.

"THE QUESTION, by a very young author," if published, would interest no one but the lady in question, and therefore we advise our friend to address her a manuscript copy, as a much more *apropos* style of popping such questions. We should be glad to hear from our young author again, but on some other topic.

THE BIZAREE, a Serial for Fireside or Wayside, by *Joseph M. Church*, Philadelphia, is one of the most amusing periodicals of the day; it also contains much useful information. It is published semi-monthly at 3 cents per copy or 75 cents a year—for sale at *Bannan's*.

WHAT DOES A. B. C., of West Haven take us for? Why, there's hardly a school-boy ten years old, in the County, but knows the Chameleon Story, all "by heart"—aye, and knows how to spell every syllable in it and that's more than A. B. C. seems to know of the first word.

LEGISLATION ON TEMPERANCE.

Almost all that can be done for Temperance, by moral suasion, &c., has already been accomplished, and it is generally a conceeded point that recourse to judicious and stringent Legislation, on the subject, is the principal, if not the only, remaining effective argument, in the cause of Reform. The cause may be sustained, as heretofore, but we doubt, whether it can be much advanced.

In New York, in Massachusetts and other Eastern States, also in the West and in Pennsylvania, the Temperance men are now turning their attention to the Maine Liquor Law, as the rising star of their hopes. Its operation, at home, seems to be so entirely satisfactory and day after day adds so many new proofs of its triumphant success, that, we have no doubt, its ultimate destiny, and that, too, at no distant day, will be the establishment of similar restrictions upon the Liquor Traffic, throughout the entire length and breadth of the land.

The very liberal governmental license, for the sale and use of spirituous liquors, is known to be sadly deleterious to the morals, intelligence and lives of our people; while, on the other hand, every experiment to restrict this unnatural and, we had almost said, criminal, indulgence, is attended with the most striking proofs of the wisdom of such a policy, in the prosperity, increased happiness and prolonged lives of communities.—This is known—well known to every-body—to the law-makers as well as their constituents; yet it seems almost impossible to get any Legislative action in the matter. The present session of our State Legislature will, no doubt, be liberally plied with Temperance petitions, &c., and we should like to see something done by the members, in answer to these prayers of the people, or, if they refuse, that a plain statement of the case be presented, so that all may understand the reason of the denial. The New York *Tribune*, commenting upon the prospective result of similar applications, before the Legislature of that State, makes out such a fair case, accompanied with such excellent remarks upon the duty and responsibility of members, that we are tempted to copy almost the entire article—it says,

He who allows himself to be chosen a legislator should be quite sure that he is qualified, morally, if not intellectually, to discharge the duties of that most responsible trust. He should be sure, at least, that he desires the prevalence of Knowledge, Virtue, and Happiness. The end of the Law is the supremacy of Virtue, the protection of the weak and simple from the toils of the unprincipled, and selfish, and cunning. When it disclaims this end, and sells its power to the corruptor of morals and the destroyer of innocence for a bribe, no matter how dazzling or how paltry—no matter whether called a bribe outright, or shielded under the polite term of "license"—then it proves recreant to its lofty duties, and forfeits the respect of the community.

But will our Legislature give us a twin brother to the MAINE LAW?

Ask each member privately and casually "Do you believe that the stringent repression of the Liquor Traffic would elevate the standard of public morals and promote the general well-being?"—and we do not believe that forty of the one hundred and sixty would or could answer in the negative. But ask them to frame and put through a law which *will* effectually repress the Liquor Traffic, and they will at once begin to claw off. "It can't be enforced," says one. But, we answer, MAINE *does* enforce it. "Here is an indemnible fact against your unsupported assertion. And even if she did not, you ought to be studying how to frame your law so as to secure its enforcement, rather than be contriving excuses for neglecting your duty.

"But the people *won't stand* so stringent a law." We answer MAINE *does* stand it. Nay, more, she *upholds* it. The devotees of Rum dare not make the maintenance of the Law a direct issue and go to the People upon it. They know that they would be defeated and the Law upheld by an overwhelming majority.

"The people won't endure legislation which tells them what they may and what they may not eat or drink." Ah! Sir, that is not the question! It concerns not what a man may *drink*, but what he may *sell*, and this sort of legislation is as old as any other. We have laws on our statute-book forbidding the sale of other Poisons, except under very rigid restrictions—why not Alcohol as well? The fact that it is not universally *known* to be a poison is an additional reason for putting a Legislative brand on its forehead. The sale of gunpowder in cities is forbidden, but Rum is far more dangerous and mischievous than Powder would be, and is tolerated. The law guards against the lesser danger, but tolerates the greater. Is this consistent?

But the argument is exhausted. Of those who have ever carefully weighed what is offered on either side, nine-tenths demand the enactment of the Maine Law. The other tenth would do likewise if they loved not liquor more than the public welfare. They *must* know that suppressing the Liquor Traffic would of itself prevent more crime, and abolish more Pauperism and Misery than all our present costly machinery of Criminal Justice and Alms-House Charity can repress or alleviate.

Then why is there hesitation as to the passage of the Law?

We answer—because many legislators love liquor, and dread the hostility of the Grog-selling interest. They think Temperance men will desert Temperance for Politics whenever an election comes round, while Liquor-dealers and their disciples will sink Politics for Rum. This is the reason why we are likely to have no Maine Law this season.

PLEASING EVERY-BODY.

Locofocoism, after all, is one of the most accommodating of public conveniences—among its prominent characteristics, it aims to accomplish what all others have long since despaired of, viz., to please every body. Governor Bigler's late appointment of F. W. Hughes, as Secretary of State, and his confirmation of E. S. Goodrich, as Deputy, is a striking illustration of this party peculiarity. The Reading *Journal* thinks this a worthy trio. Bigler is a sort of Free Trader, but keeps a sharp look-out to see where the "party" will stand, so that he can adapt himself to "circumstances." Hughes is in favor of "modification" of the existing revenue laws, whilst Goodrich is an out-and-out Free Trader, and goes for "forty-six" and nothing else. Bigler "acquiesces" in the Compromise, Hughes occupies the same platform, but Goodrich is for Free Soil up to the hub! Again, Bigler is a Buchanan man; Hughes goes for Cass, and Goodrich throws up his cap for Butler! Besides this worthy trio, we have Campbell, the defeated candidate for the Supreme Bench, appointed Attorney General under the new administration, in order to secure the Irish Catholic influence and support! Thus we have all factions represented in the new administration,—elements as opposite as the poles united by one powerful bond—the "cohesive power of public plunder."

COL. H. B. WRIGHT.

The following good story is told of the unlucky Colonel at Washington. There are several cases of contested seats in Congress from this State, and among them is that of Col. Henry M. Fuller, (Whig,) of Luzerne—the contestant being Col. Hendrick B. Wright, who was President of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore at the time the two-third rule was established, Van Buren thrown overboard, and Mr. Polk nominated. The District Col. Fuller represents is from 3,000 to 3,500 Democratic, yet, in a fair fight, he beat Col. Wright 59 votes. But the anecdote tells its own story.

About the commencement of the present Session an old Democratic acquaintance met Col. W. at the National, when the following colloquy took place:

"Ah! Colonel, how d' do? Going to stay with us some time?"

"Well," replied the Colonel, "I can't say how long—I'm contesting Fuller's seat."

"Ah! yes, I remember—you ran against him; did any other candidate run?"

"No."

"But Fuller's?"—*Whig.*

"Let me see; your district is composed of Luzerne, Columbia, Montour and Wyoming—all pretty strongly Democratic, if I remember rightly."

"Yes, that's true."

"Colonel, how much majority did Luzerne give the Democrats last election?"

"Fourteen hundred and thirty."

"Columbia?"

"Ten hundred and twelve."

"Montour?"

"Five hundred and ten."

"And Wyoming?"

"Two hundred and twenty-five."

"Let's see—thirty-one hundred and upward; and only you and Fuller run?"

"Only us two; why?"

"Why, it strikes *me*, Colonel, that if it were my case, I shouldn't contest *that* seat!"

A NEW POSTAGE BILL.

The following is the substance of a bill introduced into the House of Representatives, by Dr. Olds, to amend the postage law:

The bill abolishes the complex tariff on newspapers existing in the post-office department, and substitutes a rate of one cent on all printed matter, whether newspapers or anything else, weighing over two ounces and a half, and one cent for each additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce. This is for distances less than two thousand miles; beyond that distance twice this rate is to be charged. Newspapers sent to regular subscribers from the office of publication, which weigh less than half an ounce, are to be charged half these rates. The postage is to be paid in advance, either at the place where the printed matter is mailed, or at the office where it is delivered. The postage on occasional newspapers, &c., is to be considered as unpaid, unless it be paid in advance, at the place where they are mailed. Books not weighing over four pounds may be sent by mail. Publishers of newspapers may send a single copy of their publications to each other, and forward bills and receipts free with the newspapers to their subscribers.

ACCIDENTS ON RAILROADS.

The following analysis of the accidents occurring on railroads from causes which may be avoided by proper care on the part of the passengers, is taken from a work recently published in London, entitled "Lardner's Railway Economy." Its publication ought to have a good effect in this country:

ANALYSIS OF 100 ACCIDENTS PRODUCED BY IMPRUDENCE OF PASSENGERS.

	Killed.	Inj'd.	Total.
Sitting or standing in improper positions	17	11	28
Getting off when train in motion	17	7	24
Getting on train in motion	10	6	16
Jumping off to recover hat or parcel	8	5	13
Crossing the line incautiously	11	1	12
Getting out on wrong side	3	3	6
Handing an article into train in motion	1	0	1
Total	67	33	100

The incautious railway passenger may derive a salutary lesson from this table. He will see from it that two-thirds of the accidents resulting from imprudence are fatal to life, and that nearly seven of every ten of such accidents arise from sitting or standing in an improper or unusual place or position, or from getting on or off a place while in motion. This latter circumstance should be most guarded against, for it is a peculiarity of railway locomotion that the speed, when not very rapid, always appears, to an unpractised passenger, to be much less than it is.—A railway train moving at the rate of a fast mail-coach, seems to go scarcely as fast as a person might walk.

BISHOP O'CONNER ON KOSSUTH.

The Pittsburg *Journal*, of Friday, contains a letter from Bishop O'Conner, in reply to that portion of Kossuth's festival speech in that city, in which he alludes to the Roman Catholics:

The Bishop admits that the Catholics have shown but little sympathy for Kossuth. He thanks Kossuth for proving that the Catholics have no interest to bind them to the Czar, who so far from endeavoring to propagate Catholicism is described by Kossuth as its most relentless persecutor. In reference to the Emperor Nicholas and his persecution of the unfortunate Minsk nuns, adverted to by Kossuth, it will be well to remember that the old man at the Vatican summoned Nicholas to the bar of Divine justice in accents so terrific, that he, before whom millions trembled, staggered to his carriage stunned by the blow. This was the only manly rebuke that probably the tyrant ever received.

The Bishop adds that probably no country that has not openly avowed persecution, has been as hostile in its diplomacy as Austria, it being only within the past two years that the Church had obtained from that power the freedom which the Pontiff had nearly crossed the Alps to sue for at Vienna. The Bishop expresses his sympathy for that country—half of whose population are Catholics, and the brightest pages of whose history are adorned with names conspicuous for their devotion to the Church. The country of St. Stephen and St. Elizabeth must have a place in every heart. Few of us are sufficiently acquainted with the grounds of the late struggle for independence to form a competent opinion of its merits. But all must wish that land an increased measure of happiness beyond that enjoyed in the days of the sainted Apostle and King. He would gladly hear of its prosperity, as our sympathy in its misfortune has been heartfelt.

The Bishop then gives an explanation of the indifference or hostility to Kossuth, which he ascribed to his making common cause with those who openly avowed hostility to the Church, such as European Socialists and Red Republicans. Though Kossuth disavows their sentiments, and we believe him sincere, he has, nevertheless, professed a community of interest with them, and was hailed by them as a brother in Marseilles and London. Besides identifying himself with Socialists, Kossuth has stooped to applaud the government of England to a degree that has necessarily alienated us. The sods are not yet green over the graves of more than millions of the victims of British policy, and the haggard countenances of other millions are crying to Heaven against a government on whose course the life or death of a nation hung. Kossuth's attention was directed to this, but he wrapped himself in his doctrine of non-intervention, and sealed his lips. To his eulogy upon the British government he applauded it to an extent which necessarily offended Catholics, yet his doctrine of non-intervention did not prevent him from falling upon the oppressor, and treating only of the supposed wrongs of Germans, Italians, Frenchmen and Poles.

A measure purely ecclesiastical had lately been adopted for the government of the Catholic church in England, which was deemed a fitting opportunity to appeal to the passions of the mob. Disgraceful scenes ensued, and a law was enacted practically making Catholic worship penal, bastardizing every Catholic in the British empire, and placing their liberty and prosperity almost at the mercy of the minister of the day. Yet this measure, denounced as a disgrace to the nineteenth century, by many promoting Protestant statesmen of Europe, was eulogised by Kossuth!

The Bishop concludes by expressing the opinion that the moment the United States goes abroad as the propagandist of any political creed, its fate as a free nation is sealed.

The evidences of regard that Kossuth has received from many of the most distinguished citizens, has induced the Bishop to state the reasons of his opposition to him and his cause.

☞ MAD. JENNY LIND was married, at Boston, on Thursday, to a Mr. Goldschmidt.

Local Affairs.

ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Members of the Pottsville Section C. of T., on Monday Evening, January 26th, 1852,

BY A BROTHER.

FELLOW CADETS:—The members of this association, as yet young, in the course of a few years will fill the places of the now more prominent actors on the stage of the theatre of life. From among the boys of this generation, in a few years hence, will be chosen occupants for all the responsible, honorable and important stations in society. It matters not, tho' we may not look to the future with anticipations of distinction in the forum; it is manly in us, occasionally to lay aside our boyish sports, for recreation of the mind, and will qualify us to act an honorable part, if ever, as in positions of honor. There is no reason, in nature, why our expanding minds may not, within our attainments, and understanding, participate in the "least of reason, and the flow of soul."

In concluding upon a subject for this evening, it occurred to me, that peculiar circumstances, connected with our meeting, suggested a plain one for observation, which might not be uninteresting. In all other countries, besides our own, meetings similar to this to-night, are of rare occurrence, for the reason that in no other country is that universal intelligence, which is so characteristic of us, so predominant. There is something high, noble and manly in the idea of boy speaker to boy audience, and although our minds may not produce researches of so high literary merit, nor comprehend with clearness of mature judgment, the subjects we discuss, we are susceptible of improvement, and our efforts speak volumes for the boys of Pottsville.

It is said that among all men there pervades a feeling called national pride, a primitive love of the land of our birth, and, 'tis asked,

"Is there a man, so dead to every sense of shame,
"That cannot say, this is my own,
My native land."

You are all of you, doubtless, familiar with the history of our "country," the theme of poet, sage, statesman, and philosopher and the object of our humble notice on this occasion. The early settlers of the continent of America had fled from the tyranny of the old world, to the wilderness of the new, with the vain hope that in the wilds of Nature, they would find freedom, and be secure from oppression. The result has shown the disappointment to which they were doomed. For nearly three hundred years the blood-hounds of British tyranny and misrule had given no rest upon the fruits of our land. Our hardy pioneers had responded to the unjust demands of the mother country, in patience, until "forbearance ceased to be a virtue," and then as the only alternative determined upon resistance. An assemblage containing the wisdom of a Roman Senate, had into the wilds of a scarcely discovered wilderness of the new world, and issued the Declaration of Independence. The fearful odds which would have to be contended with were fully calculated—the question, Liberty or Death was put upon issue. As we are now reaping the benefits of the revolution, we are all aware of the result.

Within three-fourths of a century, since the world was taught by a signal lesson to recognise our independence, we have made more advancement in arts, sciences and civilization, than had Europe before in a dozen centuries. It is almost impossible for us to know the inestimable privileges which we enjoy over the youth of Europe, and the institutions of our country form a striking contrast with those of the old world. Instead of living European slaves, in a few years, we shall have passed within the limits of manhood, fixed by Nature and by civil law, we will have become sovereigns. With us there is no distinction of persons, no difference of plebian and royal, and it is not improbable, but that from among the members of this Section, present to-night, may be chosen Presidents of the United States, for we will *all* form part of the royal family of America. We may at least, rise to distinction among our fellows, if we are industrious, upright and persevering, endeavoring to do all the good we can to our fellow-boys, proper, but *men* in anticipation.

It has been but a few years since our land was enveloped in that dark cloud, which threatened its utter annihilation; but as sunshine succeeds storm, we are now enjoying peace, prosperity, and happiness, with nothing ominous of ill, discernible upon the horizon of our existence as a nation. While we are enjoying innumerable blessings, we must not forget the instrumentality through which we enjoy our present prosperity. There was no ultimatum which could have resulted, that would have recompensed the patriots and heroes of the Revolution, for the sacrifices they made, save only by the desire to hand down to us the inestimable boon of society. The survivors of that body of brave men have nearly passed away, and in a short time the remnant will have gone "to the bourne from whence no traveller returns." Their deeds however, which form the brightest escutcheon in the history of the world, live after them and their memory will be forever green, in the hearts of a grateful posterity.

Among the many institutions of our social system, producing happy results in the daily walks of life, our own, brothers, is not the least significant. It is said that youth is the time to instill into the heart the true principles of life, in the formation of correct habits, and although we do not perceive the value of the great principles inculcated here, it may develope infinite worth hereafter, in the character we are now forming. In fact our institutions are all of them measures which tends to elevate and elevates man above the mere desire of the animal, to a position which is more worthy of him and which he was intended to occupy. Mankind, created in the image of God, gifted with reason, with powers of thought and action, and being responsible for his actions, was not intended for a mere automaton.

It is a precept in practice with us, that all men are born free and equal, and herein consists the difference between our government and those of Europe. The mistaken policy which states one man above another, receives no countenance with us, and although we boast no men of noble lineage, yet we do possess some plebians, who are nature's noblemen, withal.

Our country is as large in extent, as magnificent in natural beauty, as rich in minerals, as fertile in soil, produces as valuable productions, contains as happy a people, as any other on the globe; and is the only real Republic in the world. Judging the future by the past, the rapid advancement of the United States, in all the relations of life, civil, political and religious, is conclusive of continued prosperity for the future.

At times, as in the year past, political fanatics may threaten danger to our Union, but should the question "union or disunion," come before our people, these cowardly parracides would receive a merited rebuke. Peace, happiness and prosperity have accompanied the first firm establishment of the government designed by God for man. To divide the different locations of scenes and incidents in our history, into two countries, would be an outrage that may never be committed. But a few years ago, ours was an infant Republic, struggling for a longer existence, which to-day is a growing giant among the nations of the earth. Acknowledging no authority, save the Supreme will of God and of the people, we have a superstructure that defies the combined power of the world besides.

In conclusion, in the language of the poet Drake, let us pray that, come what else,

"Forever float that standard sheet,
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us."

☞ *Look Out! A Live Tragedy coming!!*—We have been favored with the first perusal of a manuscript of "MARS IN MAHANTONGO"—a genuine, original, live Tradegy, written by a agent of man of this place and now nearly ready for publication—it will appear in, probably, a week or ten days.

To interest the citizens of Pottsville and the County, we need only say that the scene is laid in the Coal Region—'Carbontown,' headquarters. The work is "founded on fact," comprising the richest affairs of the County, social, military and political, for the last six months, dramatized and done up with some very "palpable hits."

The Bishop then gives an explanation of the indifference or hostility to Kossuth, which he ascribed to his making common cause with those who openly avowed hostility to the Church, such as European Socialists and Red Republicans. Though Kossuth disavows their sentiments, and we believe him sincere, he has, nevertheless, professed a community of interest with them, and was hailed by them as a brother in Marseilles and London. Besides identifying himself with Socialists, Kossuth has stooped to applaud the government of England to a degree that has necessarily alienated us. The sods are not yet green over the graves of more than millions of the victims of British policy, and the haggard countenances of other millions are crying to Heaven against a government on whose course the life or death of a nation hung. Kossuth's attention was directed to this, but he wrapped himself in his doctrine of non-intervention, and sealed his lips. To his eulogy upon the British government he applauded it to an extent which necessarily offended Catholics, yet his doctrine of non-intervention did not prevent him from falling upon the oppressor, and treating only of the supposed wrongs of Germans, Italians, Frenchmen and Poles.

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☞ MAD. JENNY LIND was married, at Boston, on Thursday, to a Mr. Goldschmidt.

☞ *Public School House.*—Some alarm has been manifested lately, as to the stability of the new School House. This panic, most probably, arose from the precautions taken by the School Board, to ensure its perfect safety, and, but for this movement, on the part of the Board, most probably, no doubt of the strength of the building would ever have occurred among the public. Immediately after the disastrous affair in New York, the Board instituted a strict examination of all the School Houses in the Borough. In the roof of the new building, they discovered that one of the timbers was slightly sprung, whether from the accumulation of snow on the roof or not, they are unable to say, but proper measures were forthwith taken to prevent the possibility of any accident, by removing the snow and ice and effectually strengthening the timbers of the roof.

Except the roof, which, from its unusual size, might possibly be in danger from a very heavy fall of snow, we have no hesitation in pronouncing the building as strong and perfectly secure as any in the place. Parents may, therefore, apprehend no danger for their children's safety, or even, if the roof might have properly been considered insecure before, they may now rest assured that the precautions taken by the Board to strengthen it, render an accident almost next to impossible hereafter.

☞ *Bachelors' Sociables.*—The last of these pleasant Cotillion parties, came off last Tuesday evening. The Hall was crowded, almost to overflowing—we have seldom, if ever, seen a larger party assembled in Pottsville. Considering the natural inconveniences of the room, it was decorated in quite a superior style. The dancing was kept up till a late hour, in the evening, when all adjourned with merry hearts and, no doubt, many regrets that the fun was all over.

These parties have been given without any attempt at display, and the Managers have labored to create the impression that they were to be considered distinct and almost opposite, in character, to the more fashionable and *dress* parties of the season. They have, however, exceeded the most sanguine expectations and proved themselves, emphatically, what "Sociables"—more especially "Bachelors' Sociables"—should be, merry, *sociable* parties.

☞ *Fully appreciating* the luxury of a good segar, we recommend those who want a prime article to call on T. F. BEATTY & Co., where that same may be found, with every variety of brand and prices "to suit." Smokers, we know, will thank us for the hint.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN AFFAIRS.

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

☞ *Movement in relation to* the New County.—At a meeting of the citizens of Schuylkill Haven and vicinity, at the house of A. W. Saylor, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 3d, 1852, pursuant to notice, for the purpose of taking measures in regard to the erection of a New County from a portion of Schuylkill County, and to obtain the privilege of having the Seat of Justice, for the New County, decided by the votes of its citizens.

The meeting was organized by calling D. D. Lewis Esq. to the chair, and the selection of D. H. Stager and Dr. Royer as Vice Presidents; A. Deyo was chosen Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated, in a short address, by S. R. Dickson, when, on motion, the following gentlemen were chosen a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz.; H. Saylor, S. R. Dickson, M. Bowman, B. T. Ketner, Wm. Kramer, J. B. Kennedy and Geo. Kauffman.

The following persons were named a committee to prepare petitions and obtain signatures to the same: S. R. Dickson, A. Deyo, A. Saylor, Geo Kauffman, Dr. S. H. Shannon, J. Deibert, J. Shoemaker, B. T. Ketner, C. Huntzinger, R. A. Wilder, D. H. Stager, D. D. Lewis, Wm. Kramer, Dr. Royer, C. Christ, G. W. Matchin Esq., G. Bast, D. Lavenburg, C. Dengler, H. Bowman, E. Barlolett, P. Boyer and M. Bowman.

The committee on Resolutions presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, petitions have been presented to the Legislature of the Commonwealth, by citizens of this county, praying for the erection of a new county out of a part of Schuylkill County, with Orwigsburg for its Seat of Justice, therefore

Resolved, That we would represent to the Legislature that we are not solicitors for a division of the county; yet, should the Legislature deem it advisable to do so, we respectfully request them to pass an Act allowing the County Seat to be selected by the vote of the citizens of the New County.

Resolved, That should the Legislature pass an Act in conformity with the above resolution, and should the location for the Seat of Justice be fixed in the East end of Schuylkill Haven, we pledge the citizens of Schuylkill Haven to contribute sufficient for the purpose of erecting a Court House and the County Offices.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be signed by the officers of the meeting, and that all the papers in Schuylkill County be requested to publish the same.

D. D. LEWIS. *President.*

D. H. STAGER. } *Vice Presidents.*
L. BOYER.

A. DEYO, *Secretary.*

☞ *Local Legislature.*—This body convened last Friday night a week, and elected D. SMALL, Esq., Governor, A. W. Leyburn, Esq., Speaker; Col. H. J. B. Cummings, Clerk; Dr. S. R. Dickson, State Treasurer; Dr. Lewis Royer, Sergeat-at-arms; and Morgan F. Saylor, Doorkeeper. After much other business, a bill was read enacting the new county of Penn. His Excellency, Gov. Small, is expected to appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth, and send in his annual message at the next meeting. There is fun ahead

☞ *We are requested* to state that this week's *Miscellany* was not issued, in consequence of the death of the mother of the Messrs. CUMMINGS, Editors.

——The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives a table showing that of 979 offices in Washington, 241 are filled by Virginians—106 by the District of Columbia—91 by Pennsylvania—80 by New York—79 by Ohio—77 by Maryland—28 by Massachusetts, &c., &c. Nearly *one quarter* part are filled by Virginians! Of course all belong to the "F. F's."

——There are ten newspapers in Austria, fourteen in Africa, twenty-four in Spain, twenty in Portugal, thirty in Asia, sixty-five in Belgium, eighty-five in Denmark, ninety in Russia and Poland, three hundred in Prussia, three hundred and twenty in other Germanic States, five hundred in Great Britain and Ireland, and one thousand eight hundred in the United States.

——The whole number of children under instruction for a longer or shorter portion of the year 1851, in the common schools of the State of New York, was 800,430; the number of the children at the private schools during the year was 45,840. The whole amount expended during the year 1851 for the teachers' wages and libraries in the public schools was $1,439,650.

——The Panama *Star* states that a man named James Linn, while hunting on the Gorgona Road, grew tired and lay down to sleep under a tree. On waking he found his limbs and body swelling, and death soon ensued. The *Star* says that a tree grows on the Isthmus under which cattle avoid eating or ruminating.

——On Monday last a portion of the rock of the Horse-shoe Fall, at Niagara, on the American side, between the island and the tower, fell into the chasm below. The portion which has gone is about 100 feet, and includes the rock at the right of the bridge that leads to the tower.

——The water level, in Lake Superior, is higher this winter than it has been for a long period. At the mouth of the Ontonagon river, it is sweeping over the marks of its ancient boundaries, and uprooting trees of 20 or 30 years' growth.

——Bonaparte's house, at Longwood, St. Helena, is now a barn; the room he died in is a stable; and where the Imperial body lay in state, may be found a machine for grinding corn.

——Elizabeth Arnold, aged 92, died at the alms-house in Norwich, Conn., on the 15th. She was cousin to Benedict, and is the last of his relatives.

——The vaults of the Bank of England contained, on the 25th of December last, no less than £17,418,564 in gold and silver—a larger amount than ever before.

——Upwards of 1000 fires occurred in London during the past year. The amount of property insured in London is estimated at £800,000,000.

——A salute of one hundred guns was fired on the Boston Common, on Thursday, by the admirers of Thomas Paine, in honor of his memory.

——The greater part of the Hungarians, in New York, have found employment, and are now earning their own livelihood.

——A Temperance Convention of Women was held in Albany last week—the first, probably, ever assembled in the world.

EUREKA.—*The great Secret Discovered!*—The subscriber has at last discovered the *sine plus ultra* of Hair Dye, and announces it for sale, with perfect confidence in its surpassing everything of the kind now in use. It colors the hair either black or brown, (as may be desired,) and is used without any injury to the hair or skin, either by stain or otherwise, and can be washed off in ten minutes after application, without detracting from its efficacy.

R DOLLARD has for years manufactured Dyes, which have given great satisfaction to his customers; but he did not advertise them, because he felt them not to be perfect while they defaced the skin. For a long time he has been trying to overcome that perplexing difficulty, and at last has the happiness to announce that he has succeeded.

☞ The Hair Dye may be had, wholesale and retail, at his popular establishment, 177 Chestnut Street, where such as desire can also have it applied.

Persons visiting Philadelphia who may wish their *Hair Dyed*, are invited to call on R. DOLLARD, 177 Chestnut Street.

Letters (post paid,) will receive attention.

SORE THROAT. Coughs, Consumption, Pains in various parts of the body, and other unpleasant symptoms, are the usual effects of catching cold.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a delightful medicine for carrying off a cold, because they purge from the body all morbid and corrupt humors in so easy and natural manner, that the body is relieved of every kind of suffering as if by magic. From three to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will, in a short time, make a perfect cure of the most obstinate cold—at the same time the blood and other fluids will be thoroughly purified, and the constitution so completely invigorated, that the body will be restored to even sounder health than before.

Beware of Counterfeits. The genuine is for sale by T. F. BEATTY & Co., J. G. BROWN, and D. N. HEISLER, Pottsville; and by the Agents given in another column. Wholesale Office, 169 Race Street, Phila.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!—IMPORTANT to Dyspeptics.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, *Texas Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice*, prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a 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. Pamphlets, containing Scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See notice among the medical advertisements.

POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Wheat Flour, bbl.	$4 75	Dr'd peaches par'd.	@3 50
Rye do do	3 50	do do unpar'd	@ 50
Wheat, bushel	80 a 85	Dr'd apples palired	75
Rye, do	65	Eggs, dozen	20
Corn, do	58	Butter	18
Oats, do	40	Shoulders,	10 to 11
Potatoes, do	75	Hams,	14 50
Timothy Seed,	2 25	Hay, ton	5 00
Clover, do	4 00	Plaster,	

DIED.

At Pinegrove, on Tuesday, Feb. 3d, Mrs. ELIZABETH SCHLER FORRER, relict of the late Jacob Forrer, of Berks County, in the 50th year of her age.

At the residence of her son, in Schuylkill Haven, on the 2d inst., Mrs. ANN GARTON CUMMINGS, mother of the Editors of the "Home Miscellany," aged 39 years, 9 months.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THERE WILL BE preaching in the English Lutheran Church, Market street, every Sunday morning and evening.

☞ THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Divine worship on every succeeding Sabbath, until further notice, in the Lecture Room of the new Church Edifice, at the corner of Mahantongo and Second streets. Sabbath morning service will be held at 10½ o'clock, and the evening service at 7 o'clock.

☞ THE ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, under the care of Rev. D. T. Carnahan, will be open every Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock in the evening. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

NOTICES.

☞ THE POTTSVILLE LITERARY SOCIETY will hold its next regular meeting at Foster's Hall, Wednesday evening Feb. 11, 1852.

Lecture—By A. P. Spinney.
Reader—J. M. Weiheidle.
Question—"Has the practice of the law a moral tendency?"
Affirmative—G. D. Haughawout, Wm. B. Wells;
Negative—E. Schneider, A. Sillyman.

By Order of the Society.

A. P. SPINNEY, Sec'y.

☞ THE PORT CARBON LYCEUM will meet in the Basement room of the Presbyterian Church, Monday evening, Feb. 9, 1852, at 7 o'clock.

Reader—John Cather.
Lecture—By C. W. Lowrie.
Question—"Should the U. States afford aid to Hungary?"

The Public are respectfully invited to attend.

C. W. LOWRIE, Sec'y.

☞ NOTICE.—Pottsville Division, No. 52, Sons of Temperance, will hereafter hold their weekly meetings on TUESDAY evening, instead of Wednesday, as heretofore. By Order of the Division,

JNO. B. REED, R. S.

☞ ODD FELLOW'S CEMETERY.—PERSONS desiring Lots or Graves in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery under the direction of the Committee of Miners' Lodge, No. 20, Pottsville, will apply to John S. G. Martin, David K. Klock, Esq., or John J. Jones.

☞ MOUNT LAUREL CEMETERY.—PERSONS desiring Lots or Graves in Mount Laurel Cemetery, under the direction of the Vestry of Trinity Church, Pottsville, will apply to Andrew Russel, or E. G. Parry, Esqrs.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A GOOD CHANCE for a young man wanting to go into business, the good will and tools of a Carpenter Shop, for sale cheap. Apply at the Corner of Broad and Hamilton streets, Philadelphia.

Feb. 7, 1852 6-1t

PUBLIC HOUSE TO LET.—The well known Public House, in the town of Port Carbon, known as the JACKSON HOTEL, on Jackson Street, having a large yard and accommodations attached, to let to a good tenant, on favorable terms if application is made to George Dougherty, Esq., in said town of Port Carbon.

Feb. 7, 1852 6-3t

FOR RENT—TWO SHOPS ON Centre street, one recently occupied by R. Strouse as a Shoe Store, and the one adjoining.

Also, a two-story FRAME HOUSE and STABLE on the same lot, on Second street. Enquire of

J. MORGAN, Market St.

Feb. 15, 1851 7-tf

HOUSE TO LET.—The commodious Dwelling House, with ice House, Stable, &c., at the corner of Schuylkill and Coal streets, possession given on the 1st of April, 1852. Apply to

EDWARD T. WARNER,
Agent Schuylkill Navigation Company.

Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

FOR SALE.—A TWO STORY Frame Dwelling House, with a basement of stone and a good well of water upon the lot, situated on the North side of Mahantango Street, Pottsville. Apply to

CLEMENT S. FOSTER

November 8, 1851 45-tf

TO LET.—A large and commodious Office and Stores, in Bannan's Buildings, opposite the Exchange, Centre Street. Enquire of

JOHN BANNAN.

Jan. 24, 1852. 2-tf

FOR RENT.—A ROOM and BASEment with Steam Power, suitable for a small Machine Shop for working in Brass, &c. Apply to

B. BANNAN.

Pottsville, Sept 13, 1851 37—

ENGINE AND PUMPS FOR SALE.—One 90 Horse Power Engine, 18 inch cylinder, 6 feet stroke with 4 Boilers 20 feet long, 30 inch diameter.

One 60 Horse Power Pumping Engine with Pumping for two pumps, with 7 Boilers 30 feet long, and 3 feet diameter.

One 40 Horse Power Engine with drum-gearing.

Do do do do 14 inch cylinder, 4 feet stroke, with 4 Boilers, 20 feet long, 30 inches diameter.

Two double acting Pumps, working barrel, brass lined, 12 inches diameter, 5 feet stroke.

The above machinery is in good working order.—Apply to

P. W. SHRAPER,
Morris' Addition to Pottsville.

Jan. 24, 1852. 8-6m

FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale a superior 6 inch Pump, 5 feet stroke, with 100 yards of 5 & 6 inch pipes, with bolts, rings, &c., all in good order. Also, 25 Drift Cars, 40 inch axle, 8 of which are rigged with double brakes, all of which are in good running order. Also, 60 yards of ¾ inch slope chain. The above will be sold low for cash or approved paper.

CONNER & ROADS,
New Philadelphia.

April 19, 1850. 16-tf

GREENWOOD LOTS FOR SALE.—Valuable building lots in the most central part of the Borough of Pottsville, lately laid out on the Greenwood Estate, are now offered for sale. Apply to

A. BUSHEL, Agent
for the owners, at his office in Mahantango St.

Pottsville, May 3, 1851 18-tf

FOR SALE.—Town Lots