The Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA.

Saturday Morning, March 25,

B. BANNAN, Editor and Proprietor.
C. LITTLE, Associate Editor.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
JAMES POLLOCK, of NORTHUMBERLAND;
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE DARSIE, of ALLEGHENY;
FOR SUPREME COURT:
DANIEL B. SMYSER, of MONTGOMERY.

CONGRESS ON THE CLERGY.

On the first page will be found in full the proceedings in both Houses of Congress, last week, relative to the three thousand New England clergymen's remonstrance against the Nebraska Bill. The remonstrance itself, which was printed in our last, was perfectly respectful and drawn up in the usual form, the only variation being in the adoption of the style of diction peculiar to the profession. Lengthy comment on the debate in the Senate would be superfluous—it is only necessary to read the speeches of Messrs. Douglas & Co., to pronounce sentence upon them. The epithets applied by them to the petitioners fall short of the mark and can only recoil with annihilating effect upon the speakers, when it is known that among the remonstrants were ten Doctors of Divinity, Dr. WAYLAND and Prof. WOODS, of Andover, in the number, and three Bishops—EASTBURN, BURGESS and BAKER. Such men will live in the grateful remembrance of their country, when these sneering, self-sufficient, pot-house politicians will have been forgotten, or will only be remembered for the part they enacted in this disgraceful scene. This is the first instance, we believe, in the history of our Government, where the right of petition has ever been seriously questioned. If ever any man committed political suicide effectually and forever, it is Mr. Douglas; and his friends would do him service, as well as the country, by withdrawing him from public life as soon as possible.

The Philadelphia *North American* had some comments on this disgraceful affair some days ago, so forcible and *apropos*, we cannot forbear making an extract. The Editor closes a long article with this strong, pertinent and, we heartily add, *truthful* language:

"It seems as if in the very temple of their liberties—those blessed and priceless liberties which Divine goodness cleanly vouchsafed and has so conspicuously preserved to them—the people of the republic have wilfully insulted God by the most ribald ridicule and blasphemy. It was not enough that three thousand of his ministers, offering a prayer in His name, should be scoffed at and vilified on account of their office—it was not enough that his servant, officiating as the chaplain of Congress, should be made game for the disgusting levity of a low and impious wit—but the climax of legislative profanity was reached when a member of that Senate proposed that an inquiry should be made of the Almighty and a report returned respecting His judgment upon the national body in the passing of a certain bill. There is about this whole transaction so bold, so terrible an impiety, that it seems incredible. What man would have imagined that, in an age so moral and refined—in a land so crowded with evidences of unique bounty and benevolence—among a people so devotional in their feelings and lives, and in the hall of the highest council of a State which presents more testimonies of having been the favorite care of Heaven than any empire the earth contains—an instance of irreverence so wanton, of blasphemy and flippancy as that described could have happened? Alas for the Senate of the nation! The glory of its bright renown is sullied with a dreadful shame. To what melancholy decay must it fallen, when, women in works, even religion and God have ceased to command respect; when the ministers of the Lamb are denounced as liars, and the name and reverend office of the Creator are laughed at and mocked! The actors in this infamous scene of which we are speaking, deserve, and we trust will receive, the unqualified rebuke of a grossly insulted and outraged popular sentiment. They are unworthy to sit in the place which they have dishonored by conduct and language, which would seem appropriate no where unless in an assemblage of atheists or heathens. So long as they and such as they preside over the public affairs, nothing but evil can be expected, while the national legislature must decline in virtue until it descends to the lowest depth of vulgarity, weakness and corruption."

MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR LAW.

We just week briefly alluded to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, adverse to the constitutionality of the right of Search and Seizure section of the Liquor Law of that State; to show that the validity of the Law, as a whole, was not at all impaired thereby; but on the contrary that by thus drawing attention to its weak points, its friends would immediately apply themselves to repair the breach, and thus the enactment would be made stronger than ever. Having more room now, we append the opinion of the Court in full, that every one—the opponents as well as the friends of Prohibition—may examine and satisfy himself that the Boston Liquor men crowed too soon. Justice Shaw said:

"The court does not doubt the competency of the legislature to declare the possession of certain articles of property to be unlawful, and to provide by due process of law for the abatement of the nuisance and the punishment of the offender. The court come to the conclusion that the system of seizure authorized by the statute, are not far inconsistent with the principles of justice, and the established maxims of jurisprudence intended for the security of public and private rights, and so repugnant to the provisions of the bill of rights and constitution of this Commonwealth, that it was not within the power of the legislature to give them the force of law, and must therefore be held unconstitutional and void.

In support of this decision the following reasons are given

1st. The measures directed by the 14th section of this act are in violation of the 14th article of the bill of rights. That article declares that every subject has a right to be secured from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his houses, his papers and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right, if the foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation. Now, That the foundation of the warrantees not so supported, is shown—

1st. Because the act does not require the three persons, who are to make complaint, to state that they have reason to believe, and do believe, that intoxicating liquors are kept for deposited and intended for sale by any person named; nor does it require the magistrate to state in his warrant to the searching officer, the name of any person believed to be the owner or keeper of such liquors, nor the name of any person having the custody or possession thereof, nor the name of any person having the intention to sell the same.

2nd. It does not limit the officer's authority and right of seizure, to the articles described, by quantity, quality, or marks, nor does it even restrict the officer's power of seizure to liquors kept and intended to be sold, although its avowed purpose of the act to make the keeping of such liquors unlawful, and subject them to forfeiture.

3rd. Again, if the three persons state their belief that any spiritous liquors are kept or deposited and intended for sale, &c., in any store, shop or warehouse, or in any dwelling house or other vessel, or in any vehicle, or in any building or place, &c., then the warrant shall issue, and then the sheriff or constable shall proceed to search the premises—that is, the store, vessel, or place described—and if any spiritous liquors are found therein, he shall seize the same. Under this provision, it is believed liquors may be seized which were not designed for sale, were held legally, or designed for export to foreign countries.

Here the Law, it will be observed, is really strengthened by this decision; and, indeed, with an amended Seizure Section, may be considered *fairly established* by it—it is pronounced valid on every point, except the section referred to, in that the prosecutors, *before* the Search and Seizure, are not specific enough in their oaths of complaint. Under the circumstances, this decision in the Bay State may be the best thing that could possibly have occurred for the cause of Prohibition; since its friends in other States will look more sharply to the framing of *their* laws, and avoid the rock on which this one split.

☞ PROHIBITION O. K. IN NEW YORK!—The lower House of the New York Legislature passed the *Prohibitory Liquor Law* on Wednesday, by a vote of 78 to 42! It has already passed the Senate. The bill takes effect in May *next*, unless the Governor vetoes it. Judging from the vote, it is probable the bill will become a law, even if the Governor refuses his sanction.

IMPROVEMENT COMPANIES.

We annex the copy of a Bill now before the Legislature, for the organization of such corporations. Its main provisions are,—to authorize the association of any number of individuals, not less than five, to prepare mineral lands, not exceeding 3000 acres, for working and developement—their charter to extend 20 years—but the Company *not to engage in the business of mining.*

AN ACT to authorize the incorporation of Improvement Companies, and to encourage the developement of the Mineral Resources of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,*—That at any time hereafter, when any five or more persons who may be the owners of lands underlaid with mineral coal, iron ore or other minerals, may desire to form a company under the provisions of this act, for the purpose of proving and opening the veins of coal and other minerals in and on their land, constructing and erecting schutes, breakers and screens, and fitting and preparing the said veins of coal and other minerals to be worked and mined, and the making still constructing of railroads in and upon their land; it shall and may be lawful for them to sign and acknowledge, before some officer competent to take acknowledgement of deeds, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the corporate name of said company, and the object for which it has been formed, a description of the lands, where located and the number of acres, the number and shares into which said land has been divided, the residence of the owners and the number of shares owned by each, the name of the county in which the chief operations of the company are to be carried on, and the number and names of the directors who shall manage the affairs of said company until the next annual election, which certificate shall be submitted to and be examined by the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, and by him certified to be properly drawn and signed, and that the same is in conformity with the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, for which service the persons applying for such corporation shall pay him ten dollars. And when the said certificate shall be so certified by the Attorney General, the same shall be recorded in the office for recording of deeds in the county in which the business of the company is to be carried on as aforesaid, in a suitable book to be kept for that purpose, and a copy of said certificate duly certified by the Recorder of said county shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the said Secretary upon the receipt of such certified copy shall enter therein and upon the original certificate to be retained by the company the day and date of the filing of the same, and shall moreover cause a true copy of such certificate to be recorded at length in a suitable book to be kept in his office for that purpose, for which he shall receive the sum of five dollars.

SECTION 2. That when the certificate shall have been recorded and filed as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged the same, and their successors shall for the term agreed upon, not exceeding twenty years from the filing of such certificate in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth as aforesaid, be a body corporate and politic in fact and in law by the name stated in such certificate, and by that name have succession and be capable of suing and being sued, and shall by their corporate name be capable in law of holding and conveying the real estate described in said certificate, and such personal estate as may be necessary or convenient to carry on the business or operations named in such certificate: *Provided*, That the quantity of land to be held by such company shall not exceed three thousand acres. And such company may improve its land by opening the veins of coal and other minerals, constructing and erecting schutes, breakers, screens, buildings and fixtures necessary and proper for fitting and preparing such vein of coal to be worked and mined, and may make and construct railroads under, over and upon their lands, and may from time to time make leases of its said veins of coal and other minerals which may be found in and upon the land belonging to the said company; but the said company shall not engage in any manner in the business of mining, selling or conveying to market the coal or other minerals on its land.

SECTION 3. That the land to be held by the company shall form a common stock and shall be divided into shares of the value of fifty dollars each, and apportioned by the said company among the owners and subscribers to said stock according to their respective interests, for which certificates of stock shall be issued, and be assignable and transferable in such a way and subject, to such conditions as the said company may from time to time prescribe, and the said shares of stock so created shall be for all legal purposes whatsoever deemed and treated as personal estate.

SECTION 4. That the stockholders shall annually elect five directors for the management of the affairs of the company, at such time and place and in such manner as may be fixed by the by-laws of the company, to serve for one year and until others are elected, and the company shall not be dissolved by reason of failure to elect such directors at the proper time and place. The election shall be conducted by ballot, and each of the stockholders of the company as shall attend for that purpose shall be entitled in person or by proxy to vote for one share of stock held by him or them. And the directors shall elect one or their number president of the board, and shall have full power to make by-laws and to appoint such officers and agents as they shall deem expedient for the well conducting and management and transacting the business of the company, declare and provide for the payment of the dividends to the stockholders and in general to superintend the business and affairs of the company:—*Provided*, Such by-laws shall not be repugnant to any of the laws of this Commonwealth or of the United States.

SECTION 5. That the stockholders in any company, formed in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall be jointly and severally liable in their individual capacity for all debts contracted by them for work and labor done or materials furnished for the opening, improving and preparing their said lands for mining purposes aforesaid:—*Provided, however*, That said companies may provide against contracting any such debts as aforesaid, by the adoption of a by-law requiring all payments for the purposes aforesaid, to be cash, and in any such case if any officer, agent or employee of any such company shall contract any debt for the purpose aforesaid, in violation of any such by-law, such officer, agent or employee shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the county where such debt shall have been contracted, he, she or they shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than the debt so contracted nor more than double the same, and to undergo an imprisonment in the proper jail of such county not exceeding twelve months.

SECTION 6. That the companies organized under the provisions of this act shall pay into the State treasury for the use of the Commonwealth, in four equal annual payments, commencing one year after the filing of the certificate of organization, a tax of one half of one per centum on their capital stock, and at the same rate upon any subsequent increase thereof.

LETTER FROM CAPT. SIMMONS.

Capture of Mrs. Walson and party by the Comanche Indians—Recovery of the two boys—Military organization of the Camanches, their future &c.

Our readers will recall the thrilling account of the capture, recently published, of Mrs. Jane Adeline Wilson, together with two boys (her brothers-in-law) and a little girl about 15 years of age, also a relative, by the Camanche Indians, last summer, on their return from El Paso, to their friends in Texas. The party was attacked near Phantom Hill, a Government Post in that State.

From a private letter of Capt. S. G. Simmons to his family, in this place, dated Fort Arbuckle, (New Mexico), Feb. 11th, we are permitted to extract a statement of the recovery of the two boys, together with other interesting matter relative to the Indians on our South-western frontier:

A Choctaw Indian, who has been out this Winter with a party of Kickapoos trading with the Camanches, found the eldest boy and purchased him, and brought him in to this Post, about ten days since. He is about 12 years old. He left last Monday for Washita. Yesterday another party of Kickapoos returned from a hunting excursion in the Camanche country, and brought in the younger brother. He is about eight years old. He is staying with me. In the short time that he has been with the Indians, he has acquired more of their language than he now knows of his own. It is with difficulty I can get him to converse in English. When I ask him questions, he answers me in Camanche and with Indian signs, as he also does the little children who come to see him. As to the fate of the girl, nothing is known; although it is conjectured that she is dead, as she ran away from the party that captured her. But she may have fallen in with another party.

In conversing with the Choctaw, Mr. Brown, I gained some information respecting the military organization of these Indians, which I consider a very powerful one, viz:—they have no *Head* Chief, but their Chiefs are all equal in rank, and each Chief is at the head of a band of from 200 to 400 warriors; and these bands roam about the Prairie, and endeavor to keep *far from each other* as possible when in pursuit of Buffalo, so as to not interfere with one another. They plant no corn but live entirely by the chase. It is a law among them that no one shall plant. I am told that a party of these Indians some years since located themselves on the western border of Texas, and commenced planting; and another party discovered them, came and pulled up all their corn, and drove them off.

There is a large body of these Indians encamped along the head waters of the Conadin, some twenty encampments of two hundred warriors each, at a distance of from five to ten miles apart. The Camanches have a great number of Mexican prisoners and some American. One of the Kickapoos had a Mexican boy about ten years old; he said he was taken by the Kiowas, and sold to the Wacas. When asked is he wanted to go home, he said, No—that the Indians killed his father and mother and all his children and aunts; but that he had a sister living. Lt Stevenson offered the Kickapoo two hundred dollars for the boy, but he would not take it; he said he could get more for him.

I am now waiting for the Keechi Indians to return from the Winter hunt, to send a command of two officers and twenty-five men to their village for stolen horses.

In this connection, we may mention as a matter of peculiar gratification to the many friends of Captain S., in this vicinity, that he expects to be relieved from his present command shortly, and will probably visit Pottsville in the early part of the coming Summer.

☞ WHIG MAYOR IN READING.—JOHN S. RICHARDS, Esq., who for many years as a Whig editor, battled against the legions of Democracy in old Berks, was on Friday, of last week, elected Mayor of Reading, having beaten two Democratic opponents. The vote stood RICHARDS, Whig, 654; CLYMER, Regular Dem., 614; JOHN C. MYERS, Ind. Dem., 562; and MASON, American, 71. The *Gazette*, the organ of the defeated party, pays Mr. R. the compliment of saying he will make an independent and energetic officer.

☞ *Peach trees*, roses and violets are now in bloom in New Orleans.

PENNA. WHIG PLATFORM.

The following are the resolutions in full, adopted by the Whig State Convention at Harrisburg on the 15th:

Resolved, That the Constitutions of the National and State Government, embraces everything that is essential to the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the citizen—that all laws should be enacted with express reference to the greatest good of the largest number; and when passed in pursuance of constitutional authority, demand the obedience of all the people.

Resolved, That to preserve the National Union, ought to be the highest ambition of the American citizens, and that all attempts to weaken the affection of the people for its continuance and maintenance, to violate its compromises or to produce discussions of its value and efficacy should be indignantly frowned down as a species of moral treason.

Resolved, That those provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, now before Congress, which affect and repeal the Missouri Compromise, are a deliberate breach of plighted faith and public compact, a high handed attempt to force slavery into a vast territory now free from it by law, a reckless renewal of a quieted agitation, and, therefore, meet the stern, indignant, and unanimous condemnation of the Whig party of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the enactment of laws, whether by Nationals or State Government, these important results should be constantly in view, to wit: universal education, religious liberty, and the successful employment of the toiling masses—the bone and sinew of the community.

Resolved, That our foreign intercourse should be conducted magnanimously, so that no injustice or wrong be done to others or submitted to on our part.

Resolved, That the policy of protecting our home industry against the depressing influence of foreign capital and labor, is as sound in principle now as ever, notwithstanding the accidental causes which for the moment may seem to declare otherwise.

Resolved, That we congratulate the Democratic party, that former differences between them and the Whig party, on the subject of the banking institutions of Pennsylvania, are settled by a resolution of the late Democratic Convention recognizing and adopting the Whig doctrine on that subject.

Resolved, That the Whig party are in favor of a just and equitable Homestead Bill, and recommend to our Senators and Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania, to aid in procuring the passage of such a bill.

Resolved, That the Whig Party, now, as heretofore, will continue to urge the sale of the Public Improvements as the only means by which our heavy and oppressive taxes can be reduced, and the ultimate payment of the public debt be accomplished.

Resolved, That this Convention with extreme pleasure, present to their constituency, the Whig party of this State, the names of James Pollock, of Northumberland, for Governor, George Darsie, of Alleghany, for Canal Commissioner, and Daniel M. Smyser, of Montgomery, for Justice of the Supreme Court, because these gentlemen are not only faithful, sound and tried Whigs, but of approved ability and experience for their respective stations, and also honest, pure and good men.

These are sound planks, and will bear the imposition of the severest test that politicians can submit them to.

PENNA. SCHOOL BILL.

The sections of the State School Bill, now before the Legislature, relating to a division of the School Fund for Sectarian purposes, have excited much attention throughout the Commonwealth, and numerous remonstrances have lately been forwarded to Harrisburg against them. We recently published these sections, and commented on them at length—giving as our main objection to their retention in the Bill, that the reason for their original introduction had passed away, and that as they now stood, they were *practically* a dead letter on the statute, and could only be the source of constant and annoying contention for amendment, and were liable to dangerous perversion. At a large meeting in Philadelphia, Thursday evening, called to discuss the subject, Hon. Robt. T. Conrad, a favorite speaker generally, expressed the following sentiments, which we are sure will meet a cordial response in the breast of every true friend of the Public Schools:

"Fellow citizens, have I a right to speak to you? Have you a right to listen to me? I ask these interrogatives because the edict has gone forth, the *Freeman's Journal* has published it, "that the Holy Church would hold every man, woman and child accursed who shall be conducted by ballot, and such of the stockholders of the company as shall attend for that purpose shall be entitled in person or by proxy to vote for one share of stock held by him or them. And the directors shall elect one or their number president of the board, and shall have full power to make by-laws and to appoint such officers and agents as they shall deem expedient for the well conducting and management and transacting the business of the company, declare and provide for the payment of the dividends to the stockholders and in general to superintend the business and affairs of the company:—*Provided*, Such by-laws shall not be repugnant to any of the laws of this Commonwealth or of the United States.

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EDITOR'S TABLE.

WE ARE SORRY VERITAS' communication reached us too late for insertion this week—it will appear next week.

WE HAVE received a communication on corporal punishment in Schools—it will appear next week—have no room for it to-day.

A. A. J., of Pt. Carbon, cannot be heard. We like to know more about what we publish, than is afforded by his note—he does not even send us his name. How can we tell what would be the effect of making public the information he sends us? Our *invariable* rule is—and A. A. J. must know it—to publish no communication, except of a literary or general news character (and then at discretion), unless accompanied by the true name of the author. Correspondents may save themselves trouble, by making a particular note of this.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Indians Coming.*—An advertisement in another column announces the coming to this place, next week, of a company of Indians, to give several musical entertainments. They will of themselves, doubtless, be a curiosity worth seeing.

☞ *Fire.*—A new Coal Breaker, just finished by D. P. Brown & Co., at Mt. Laffee, caught fire on Friday night of last week, during the prevalence of the high wind, and was entirely destroyed. It was the only one, we understand, of several now in use by them, upon which no insurance had been effected.

☞ *Snow* commenced falling in this place on Wednesday morning last, at about 9 o'clock, and continued throughout the day and part of the evening. Though melting rapidly, it attained the depth of perhaps an inch. It nearly all disappeared next day, leaving our streets as usual at such times very sloppy, muddy and disagreeable.

☞ *Thomas Konorr*, a young man about 20 years of age, residing near Patterson, committed suicide about noon on Saturday last, by shooting himself. We have not learned the particulars. There is no known cause for the deed, as he appeared in his usual health and spirits during the previous part of the day. He was formerly a resident of Pottsville, but removed to Patterson with his mother several years ago.

☞ *The Literary Society* was entertained on Wednesday evening with a very humorous lecture on "Wealth, Fashion and the Upper Ten," by John S. Richards, Esq., of Reading. The audience was large—quite filling the Hall—notwithstanding the extremely unpleasant weather.

The Society will hold its last public meeting for this season, next week. In order to shorten the exercises, to afford an opportunity for the transaction of business, there will be no regular Lecture, but in place of which the retiring President will deliver a Valedictory. The Debate appointed for that evening will, doubtless, be peculiarly interesting—the subject is worthy of it.

☞ *Pretty Cold.*—The iron water pipes across the Schuylkill, leading to the Furnace, were burst during the freezing weather of Friday night and Saturday last. The ice was formed in them to the entire thickness of the pipes, some 3 inches.

It had been neglected to stop off the water, as intended. The pipes will now be enclosed in large wooden boxes, and properly secured against any similar accident in future.

The water to be used in the boilers of this Furnace when finished, is conveyed from one or more pure Springs near the Railroad, just below the Depot—that formerly employed, on the Island, being complained of as corrosive, the boilers being soon eaten through by it.

☞ *Weather—Sudden change—Storm.*—We chronicled the delightful state of the weather last week, up to Friday, St. Patrick's day, inclusive, for a wonder! We had hardly got the words printed, and several hours before they reached our nearest readers, when the mercury fell and the wind rose. The latter blustered literally its "high horse." During the night the large new shed at Mr. Atkins' Furnace, on the Island, for the protection of the ore and Coal, was blown down, as was also the wire suspension bridge across the Canal, a little distance below. Neither amounted to a material loss, as the first was but a frail tenement, and has already been replaced; and the latter, we believe, had subserved the purpose for which it was constructed. The weather during the week has continued very similar to that of the eventful day when Cassius and Caesius swam a race in the Tiber—raw and gusty.

☞ *Dead Child Found.*—The body of a newly-born infant was found on Tuesday afternoon, partially buried, immediately beside the Schuylkill at the western extremity of the Island in this Borough. Attention was attracted to it by some dogs that had collected at the spot and partly unearthed the little corpse. On several persons repairing to the place and raising the body, the spectacle it presented was most revolting. Both the feet and one arm had been eaten off by the dogs or hogs, and the head was also much disfigured. A jury of Inquest was immediately summoned, and several witnesses from the houses close by where the child was found, were heard. The body was also examined by a physician, and pronounced to be that of a child of mature birth; but on account of its accidental mutilation, it was impossible to determine whether its death had been caused by natural or violent means. It was supposed to have been buried to conceal its birth.

The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, together with their believe, founded on the testimony of the witnesses, that Rosanna Brady was the mother of the child. She, however, stoutly denied any knowledge of it to the last. The body was taken charge of by the Jury and properly interred.

☞ *Concert.*—We invite particular attention to the annexed communication, and bespeak for the subject of it a cordial reception among our citizens—the writer is fully competent to judge of their abilities:

"An appeal will be made, next week, to the musical taste as well as to the higher feelings of our citizens, of no ordinary character. A party of young English ladies—the Misses Collins—propose giving a Concert on some evening which will be duly announced, to a number of our citizens who have heard them in other places, speak in high terms of their abilities. One of the sisters is a highly finished performer on the violin, being a pupil of the celebrated Ernst—and having had the advantage of the best instruction which London afforded. Some of our Reading friends speak in raptures of her performance at a Concert given there last week, and pronounce her decidedly the best violinist that ever visited that city. The other sister is a true soprano singer. They can give but a single concert previous to their departure for Europe, and as this will be the only opportunity which our citizens have will have to hear them, we anticipate a full house.

"These young ladies—being of the best connexions in London—come to this country some few months ago, under the auspices of an agent in whom they placed confidence. After carrying three thousand dollars by the diligent exercise of their profession, they were about to return to their parents, when this agent robbed them of every cent and absconded—leaving them strangers in a strange land. Alone and so cruelly treated, their merits and their misfortunes—together with their modest and exemplary deportment—attracted the kindest sympathy of some of the first families in Philadelphia, where it is proposed to give a single concert in a few of our towns, and a farewell concert in Philadelphia, and then they bid adieu to the land, where with much kindness, they met with so much injury.

"We are confident that we do not err in adverting to this, as their professional merits alone are of so high an order that all who attend their concert will be richly remunerated."

☞ *St. Patrick's Day in Pottsville.*—The Young Men's Hibernia Benevolent Association of Schuylkill County celebrated the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint with a Dinner at the Middle Ward Hotel. M. M. Kenner, the gentlemanly proprietor of that establishment, had given especial care to this bill of fare, which was very comprehensive for the season, and the Association with a number of invited guests sat down to a sumptuous repast. After doing ample justice to the good things before them, the cloth being removed, James A. McBarron, Esq., President of the Association, occupied the chair, assisted by John C. Neville, Esq., and Col. B. Reilly, as Vice Presidents.—Thomas Farrel acted as Toast-master.

The following were the regular Toasts of the evening:

1. The day we celebrate, and all who honor it, consecrated by the redemption of the "Island of Saints" from Paganism to Christianity. Responded to by James A. McBarron, Esq.

2. The United States of America—The refuge of the oppressed and the home of the free—may her boundaries never be less. Responded to by R. M. Palmer, Esq.

3. The President of the United States—The noblest functionary, of the *noblest* nation on earth.—Responded to by M. Strouse, Esq.

4. Ireland—The filial affection which we bear thee is not inconsistent with the conjugal vows pledged to our adopted land of our adoption. Responded to by John C. Neville, Esq.

5. The Governor of Pennsylvania—A worthy representative of the Keystone State. Responded to by Heister Clymer, Esq.

6. Our adopted Country—She gives us freedom—if necessary, we will give her our lives. Responded to by John Maginnes, Esq.

7. The Army and Navy of the United States—peaceful to the friends of the Union. Responded to by Col. J. M. Wetherill.

8. The fair sex—though last on our list, they are first in our affections.

The following volunteer toasts were then read:

By Oscar F. Mears, Esq.—The sons of the Emerald Isle—true lovers of their oppressed Country, patriotic and brave, pure in principle and zealous in the cause of their religion.

By R. M. Palmer, Esq.—The President, officers, and members of the Young Men's Hib. Ben. Association of Schuylkill County; may they live in prosperity to celebrate many more anniversaries of Ireland's Patron Saint.

By Mr. John Buelty—The Stars and Stripes in the hands of Brother Jonathan—one foot in Maine, the other in California—inviting under his protection the oppressed of all nations.

By Mr. J. R. Campbell—The sons of Ireland—may they be as honor to their country, and the bone and sinew of America.

By John C. Neville, Esq.—Ireland—may her prosperity increase until the standard wants of her laborers of the "Plough, the Loom and the Anvil" equal the compensation paid for similar labor in the United States.

By Mr. D. J. Welsh—The celtic race in America—Those rights which they were deprived of in the land of their birth—may they prove themselves worthy of, in that of their adoption.

By D. F. Brown, Esq.—The Coal Region—Explored and developed by men of different nations, but ever the happy home of wholesouled republicans.

By Col. B. Reilly—The Press of the United States—the true Palladium of the liberty of the Country.

By Miss Strouse, Esq.—The Hon. C. W. Hegins—a brilliant planet in the Judicial constellation of Pennsylvania.

By P. Greenwood, Esq.—Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence—may his memory be emblazoned on the hearts of bond-men, and shine immortal above the ruins of the Empires of the earth.

By J. Word, Esq.—Our adopted citizens—In peace and in war, they have heretofore merited the confidence reposed in them by our Country, may that confidence and their merits never grow less.

By A. Drew, Esq.—Religious Toleration—may public opinion in the most benighted and benighted sections of our country, become as liberal, and as potent as the constitution of our country.

By Heister Clymer, Esq.—Ireland—her Harp, though silent now, will yet be swept by some master hand, and its joyous notes shall tell of glory won and hard freedom achieved.

By Jacob M. Lang, Esq.—The Hon. James Cooper—Honored as a Statesman, a scholar and for his literary attainments—Schuylkill County is proud to own him as her adopted child.

By E. H. Harrison, Esq.—Endeared to us by fond recollections—may each returning anniversary find us united and happy, still loving the country of our birth, and worthy of that of our adoption.

By John Kelly, Esq.—The daughters of the Emerald Isle—Celebrated throughout the world for their virtue, integrity and industry.

By Mr. Jones—Erin's Harp—O'Neill, weeping over her harp; may we all live to see her stand erect, and smile and tune the strings once more.

By James A. McBarron, Esq.—Liberty, with all her charms, is never more lovely than when extending a hand of welcome to the oppressed of all nations.

By Patrick Corry, Esq.—First annual celebration of the Young Men's Hib. Ben. Association—may it be the corner stone in our endeavors to attain that high position which united endeavors always secure.

By Col. J. M. Wetherill—As St. Patrick drove the snakes out of Ireland, may his spirit drive them out of our heads to-morrow morning.

Letters were read from Hon. G. M. Straub, Samuel Hipple and John Horn, Esqrs. regretting their not being able to attend. Numerous speeches were made and song, sentiment and hilarity prevailed until the small hours of the morning.

TAMAQUA AFFAIRS.

☞ *The result* of the Borough election, on Friday 17th, is given in full in the *Gazette*—from it we condense the following:

Chief Burgess—William Priser, 203; F. A. Whitaker, 107.

Town Councils—Robert Ratcliff, 172; E. A. Dennison, 195; H. F. Stadle'e, 214; F. F. Kotz, 209; Jacob S. Tessey, 76; D. H. Goodwin, 92; George Wiegand, 98.

High Constable—James Codrington, 181; W. W. Oxrider, 85; Jacob Moser, 41; Henry Betz, 13.

Auditor—William B. Lebo, 182; Samuel B. Graeff, 113.

American candidates in SMALL CAPS.

The prominent tickets in the field were the People's and the American, besides independent candidates. All the officers, according to our correspondent of last week, combined against the American. The contest was pretty spirited.

☞ *A Gas Company* has been incorporated in Tamaqua by a late Act of the Assembly. The following are its officers, according to the *Gazette*: *President*—John Hendicks; *Secretary*—S. Morgantroth; *Treasurer*—R. A. Heaton; *Directors*—James Carter, J. S. Boyer, B. T. Hughes, W. W. McGuigon, Wm. Priser, R. Ratcliff, J. Johnson, P. W. Ash.

FORT CARBON AFFAIRS.

MR. BANNAN:—I noticed in your *Journal* of last week, a few clippings from a communication signed VULCAN, which corrects a statement in the previous issue made by Vox, concerning a certain mechanic in this place. Well, Vox is on the ground, and is always willing to corroborate anything he has said. But, I deny having made the statement which Vulcan accused of, but it was made by NAMELESS. But even had the statement been made by me I would not consider it a false one; for I feel somewhat disposed to corroborate what has been set forth by NAMELESS.

The Sons of Temperance of this place celebrated their 5th anniversary on Tuesday evening, the 14th inst.

A lecture was delivered before them in the Lutheran Church, on the occasion, by the Rev. J. H. Wythes.

In my first article I had occasion to stir up our Borough Authorities, and we think our present ones need fully as much as the former. We think it is high time that we had a Police organization for the present year. for the Rummies are going back into their old tracks, since there are no sentinels on duty. For the past few weeks we have seen as many drunken men on Sundays (yes, and women too) as any other time. For it is no secret that Rum can be had at most of our bars on Sundays.

"Behold the mountains have been in labor and brought forth a mice." Our Town Council have at last commenced that great and long-talked of Hall, or at least a lock-up and engine house, with a Council chamber above. However, they have left room to carry out their original design.

Yours, &c., Vox.

Pt. Carbon, March 22, 1854.

☞ *Nonclea* arrived too late—he brings us nothing new beyond what we already have in type.

MINERSVILLE AFFAIRS.

☞ *S. S. Miller*, Editor of the *Bulletin*, advertises that a establishment for sale, as follows:

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—The editor of this paper (Minersville *Bulletin*) being desirous to avail himself of an opportunity of engaging in a more congenial business, offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, if application be made immediately, the materials, good will, &c., of the Establishment. For further particulars address the editor.

☞ *Murderous Assault.*—James McKee, of Minersville, assigated, it is said, by jealousy, attempted to kill his wife, on Friday night of last week, by stabbing her a number of times with a knife in the breast and shoulders, and otherwise beating and abusing her in a brutal manner. The *Bulletin* says she woman is still living, and may recover. McKee was brought over to this place, and put in prison.

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

PURE WATER OR A FROG POND!

This day (Saturday) closes the time for subscription to the new stock of the Pottsville Water Company, which, if successful, will secure us an abundant supply of pure Water, and if it fail, (3000 shares not being taken) our citizens will have to depend upon the *frog pond* up Market street, and the *rain water basin* in Mahantongo street.

But this is not the only evil resulting from such failure. Had time been taken place, any windy day this month, in the upper part of the town, nothing beyond a miracle would save us from a scene of destruction and to contemplate with indifference; and that would be our situation in the future as in the past.

If a serious fire break out in our midst, we may be certain the rates of insurance will then be increased—and like causes will produce the same effects until we have the preventive in our own hands.

With a full supply of water, and a good head upon it, it needs but a good supply of *hose* and the present rates *must come down!* or we may divide the risk to a sufficient rate to pay for all the water stock we take. In many cases policies may be allowed to expire without renewal, and our people be largely the gainer by so doing.

A thinker would suppose Insurance Companies, interested in the dividends on their fees, would be the first to take this stock, but no! year after year they are drawing thousands of dollars from our available means, and are content with things *as they are*—they do not come forward to assist us. Our people, in self defence, should help forward this movement—even to their present inconvenience, there should be no faltering now; we want no wheel horses to hold back! In going up hill with a heavy load (as in this case) our citizens, one and all, *should stretch their traces* almost to breaking, in this important effort; those who have subscribed *a little*, better give another *little* pull; and they who hesitate till it fails, and then very knowingly say—"I told you so!" had better not wait till the cow eats the grindstone! but jump into the matter with might and main, *and no such word as fail!*

J. M. C.

☞ THE NEW PARTY.—The "Know-Nothings" have, of a sudden, become a power in the State. What they are—what they want—where they come from—what they do, not knowing, we cannot say. But they are a power in the State—that they make nominations—that they mingle in, and carry elections, is obvious from the history of things about us. They made their mark very seriously in this city last fall, and now they have been doing the same thing in other places. An election for municipal officers took place last week in Salem, (Mass.) The Whigs there, to their utter amazement, were beaten by this invisible power. The regular Whig candidate got but 481 votes, and the Know-Nothing candidate received 1,346. All the Know-Nothing candidates were then elected, after the most triumphant fashion. In Waltham, (Mass.,) a like result occurred—but nobody knew how it was done. The Know-Nothings gave no note of preparation, but flocked to the polls—of a sudden—and of a sudden the deed was done.—*Newark Mercury.*

☞ OUR COUNTRY.—It is estimated in a hundred years, we shall have two hundred and thirty millions,