The Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 16.

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

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

FOR A PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW
PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW TICKET
FOR THE LEGISLATURE
JOHN B. McCREARY, of Tremont.
JEREMIAH WINGERT, of Pinegrove

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR
JAMES POLLOCK, OF NORTHUMBERLAND;
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE DARSIE, OF ALLEGHENY;
FOR SUPREME COURT:
DANIEL M'SWEEN, OF MONTGOMERY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield County
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
HENRY S. MOTT, of Pike County.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset County.

AMERICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
BENJ. RUSH BRADFORD, of Beaver County
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
BLOOMF'LD M. SPICER, of Bucks County;
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
THOMAS H. BAIRD of Washington County.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:
JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Pottsville;
FOR LEGISLATURE:
JOHN B McCREARY, Tremont;
THOMAS M. POTTS, South Manheim;
FOR PROTHONOTARY:
JOHN P. HOBART, Pottsville;
FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER:
FREDERICK LAUDERBRUN, Tamaqua;
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JOHN SEITZINGER, St. Clair;
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JOSEPH ALBRIGHT, West Brunswick
FOR AUDITOR:
ROSS BULL, Port Carbon;

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET

FOR CONGRESS:
Col. JOSEPH W. CAKE, Pottsville;
FOR LEGISLATURE:
CHARLES FRAILEY, Orwigsburg;
BENJAMIN CHRIST, Mahanoy;
FOR PROTHONOTARY:
SAMUEL HUNTZINGER, Pottsville;
FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER:
JOSHUA BOYER, McKeansburg;
FOR COMMISSIONER:
ANDREW WILSON, Butler;
FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
F. WEBER, Wayne;
FOR AUDITOR:
ISRAEL LINDNER.

AMERICAN COUNTY TICKET

CONGRESS:
KIMBER CLEAVER, SHAMOKIN.
ASSEMBLY
JEREMIAH WINGERT, PINEGROVE;
JACOB RIEGLE, LLEWELLYN.
PROTHONOTARY:
JOHN P. HOBART, POTTSVILLE.
REGISTER & RECORDER:
BENJ. F. KETNER, SCHUYLL HAVEN.
COMMISSIONER:
JACOB KREBS, PORT CARBON.
AUDITOR:
ISRAEL REED, BARRY.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
EVAN J. THOMAS, WAYNE.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN AND THE COAL TRADE.—During the absence of the Senior Editor of this paper, who always prepares the Coal articles[—a very determined effort was made by some Richmond dealers, who had been "caught" in selling Coal in advance in the market with a view to control the trade here, to force the price of Coal down at the mines, on the first of September. Papers were enlisted in the cause in the East, advising consumers to hold back. This of course would keep dealers back, and Coal would accumulate at Richmond, which would be the pretext to accomplish their objects. The reduction of the prices *here*, would not affect the prices in the East, because any man who has a single business idea, knows that in the present state of the trade the price of Coal cannot be reduced at Richmond by dealers. To such an extent was the effort carried, that in several instances, Coal after it was engaged, was refused on its arrival, *the facilities of the Railroad* disarranged, and an effort made to sacrifice the Coal, to accomplish the object. Under these circumstances, the article was written by a person connected with the Coal Trade, which appeared in our *Journal* of the 2d of September, and which has been quoted so extensively by the press, and in many instances most grossly and knowingly perverted to prove a combination in the Coal Region among our operators. Had we been at home the article should not have appeared. The intention of the writer was good and the object he had in view correct—but the article was not sufficiently *explicit to be understood*, and we would have known that the public, smarting under the present high prices of Coal, would make an improper use of it.—But we were not prepared to find so little knowledge in the possession of the editors of papers generally on the subject of the Coal Trade, as the remarks generally exhibit;—with two or three exceptions in Boston and New York, they don't seem to have a single idea of the business and the causes which have brought about the present state of the Trade, although the same causes have affected almost every other branch of business similarly, immediately around them. From Philadelphia at least, which has derived more benefit from the Coal Trade of Schuylkill County than any other cause, we expected that the Press ought to have *some* knowledge of the Coal Trade—But, with only one or two exceptions, it appears to be as ignorant of this important trade as a child of five years of age. That cold, selfish, and pompous paper, the *North American*, has taken the lead in penning more deliberate falsehoods against our operators and the *Miners' Journal* in its articles, which have appeared in that journal for the last ten days, than we have ever seen in the same space before.

After commenting on the article from the *Journal*, suggesting a suspension of a week sooner than permit the dealers at Richmond to dictate their own prices here (for that was the object of the article), the *North American*, of the 4th, says:

The miners could have furnished an ample supply, but did not choose to do so. They preferred to realize the same profits by less labor, and now their study is to sustain prices.

A more "audacious" falsehood was never penned against our Operators. It is not true that they could have furnished more Coal—every ton that could be carried away by transporting companies, was furnished, from the opening of the trade up to the present time—and in many instances, when cars have been detained on the Rail Road, they have worked all night so as not to delay them an hour.

The same paper says:

We sympathise with the "trade abroad," who have been victimized by the Pottsville operators, but that prices should be kept up merely to prevent their losing, is preposterous.

The "trade abroad" do not require your "sympathy"—if they have been "victimized," they don't know it yet—but on the contrary all the letters from the East which we have received during the week, admit that he hue and cry made by these papers—(*and* they are all based on the rascally and false charges made against our operators by the *North American*,) will in all probability enhance the price of Coal there, and put money in their pockets. The longer the customers hold back, the higher the prices will be in winter, *where there is no connection with* Coal Regions. A letter from Natick, Mass., in speaking of the publications in the press trying to keep purchasers back, says:

"My own pecuniary interests might induce me to chime in with their efforts, but as I know the supply is short, and as the press appears to have some sympathy with the poor, with whom I also sympathize, I cannot do so—but it appears to me that *their* labors, under existing circumstances, only tend to injure them whom they would help, if they accomplish the object in keeping purchasers back."

Such is the tenor of a large number of letters we have received, and it is notorious that the general holding back of purchasers in the early part of last year, was one of the principal causes of the high prices last winter, and throughout this year, by lessening the supply below the demand.

The same paper says:

"Dealers who have visited the Pottsville region to make purchases, state that the operators do not by any means produce to the full extent of their capacity, but regulate their mining in such a manner as to keep up the prices."

The above is a positive falsehood—if any dealer visiting Pottsville, gave the editors that information he knew it to be false. The trade from this region has only been limited by *the means to carry it away*, and our operators are running down to the Presidents of the Railroad and Canal Companies for cars *daily, to enable them to supply their orders*, which have been, during the whole season, ahead of the abilities of the carrying companies to take away—this statement every dealer, both here and in Philadelphia, knows to be true. There is no combination here among the dealers—they have not checked mining operations—nor will they check mining in this region, unless it is to resist a combination at Richmond to reduce prices here, to enable them to pocket that reduction without reducing the rates one iota to the consumers abroad. For this purpose the trade ought to combine whenever the attempt is made.

We will allude to the falsehoods contained in the same paper with regard to the *Miners' Journal* next week.

The following article giving the reasons why a suspension was suggested, was written and offered to a Philadelphia paper to publish, and was refused. Our explanation of the causes of the high prices of coal, and the object of the article which appeared in the *Journal* of September 2d, was also carefully excluded from the columns of the *North American* and all the other Philadelphia papers we believe, which shows a settled determination on the part of editors to deliberately vilify the trade here and then prevent them from being heard in self-defence:

Price of Coal.

There seems to be no ground for the charge so generally made against the Operators, with an intention to combine against a reduction of prices.—*An effort to resist was not even spoken of; a reduction in the cost to the consumer*, not having been contemplated. A hue and cry was raised in Philadelphia, with a view to effect a decline at the mines; while the price on board vessels was to remain the same; all that would be accomplished in that case would be to enlarge the *profits* of the Richmond shipper, and enable the Transportation Companies to charge still higher, or at all events sustain their present high rates. The only combination spoken of, was one to defeat this scheme.

If a reduction is really necessary, that, I opine, is not the way to accomplish it. A fair, mode would be for each interest, the carrying companies, the Richmond shipper and the miner to submit to some abatement. Such a proposition would be met, I feel assured, by the miner, in a liberal spirit. But if the carrying companies continue their high rates, and the shipper his usual profits, no reduction that the miner could afford to make under the present high prices of everything which enters into the cost of Coal per ton, could be effected to a sufficient amount to make it an object.

It would be silly to expect the Operator to submit to a reduction under such circumstances. In fact, it would be a return to the old system, under which Coal was *first sold at Richmond, before a price* was settled on for it at the mines. The carrying companies would then fix on their rates, and take the Lion's share out of the price; the shipper would have his usual per centum; and the miner would have to take what was left. That nearly always would be *what poor Lazarus received from* the rich man—the mere crumbs which fell from his table. I hope the miner will always resist a *return to such a system*—one that was false in principle and ruinous in practice.

A MINER.

If the Railroad and Canal Companies will reduce the rates—if the miners will reduce their wages—and the Richmond dealers reduce their prices—we will guarantee that our Coal operators will reduce the price of Coal in the same proportion. Is not this fair? But they ought not, and we hope will not reduce the prices one cent, unless there is a corresponding reduction elsewhere.—Sooner suspend every colliery in the Region than become again the mere slaves and vassals of the dealers at Richmond who have no sympathy with the trade here, and who have been sucking the life's blood out of our hard-working operators, for many years, and prostrating some of the most worthy men in Schuylkill County.

☞ COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—This body assembled in the Sons of Temperance Hall, in this place, on Monday. The attendance was very fair, and the Temperance interests of the County well represented. The proceedings were harmonious, but spirited—showing a hearty good-will in the cause and a determination, more fixed than ever, for its final triumph.

The following ticket was selected:

For Assembly:
JOHN B. McCREARY, Tremont,
JEREMIAH WINGERT, Pinegrove.

No farther nominations were made, though a resolution was adopted in favor of any *consistent* Union ticket that may be effected with the other parties.

The proceedings will be published in full next week—they are withheld now, on account of the absence of a letter, indispensable to complete them.

Both the Whig and both the American *Legislative* candidates are Prohibitory Law men, while the two on the Democratic ticket are positively and unequivocally opposed to it. It was necessary to select two out of the four favorable candidates presented, and the two chosen were thought not only entirely reliable, but likely from their peculiar partizan affinities, to give general satisfaction to all parties. They are not only staunch and consistent Temperance men, but well known and generally appreciated throughout the County, and by all admitted to be fully able and competent to represent the interests of the County in the next Legislature. As far as we have been able to learn, there seems to be a general unanimity of opinion among the several parties in the field, to unite upon these two gentlemen as the Compromise Legislative ticket.

The following conciliatory resolution was passed:

Resolved, That in the present crisis, personal and party preferences should be entirely disregarded for the sake of the great principle involved in the success of the Temperance cause; and that therefore the Prohibitory Law County Committee are hereby instructed and authorized to confer with the Committees of the other parties, and to use all honorable and *consistent* means for effecting a Union Ticket in the County at the coming election.

The following persons compose the County Committee for the ensuing year:

Andrew Russel, Benj. DeLong, Esq., C. L. Pinkerton, Abraham Heebner, Milton Bailey, Dr. J. F. Treichleler, William Montelius.

☞ All the papers will be furnished with slips of the proceedings early next week.

☞ CHOLERA AT COLUMBIA, PA.—ITS MALIGNANT CHARACTER—GREAT ALARM.—This *scourge broke out very suddenly at Columbia*, Pa., last week, in a most malignant character—upwards of seventy deaths occurred in three days. All the hotels and places of business were closed and upwards of three of the five thousand inhabitants fled from the place. The market people of course avoided the town and there was great suffering from the want of wholesome food. In many instances nurses could not be obtained for the sick, and they were left to die without any attendance. A committee of physicians from Philadelphia, immediately repaired to the stricken town, and aided the physicians *there in their attendance* on the sick and dying. They attribute the cause and virulence of the disease to the vitiated air, caused by the low water of the Susquehanna, together with the filth and garbage thrown into the river from several slaughter houses, which remained at a point near to, and it is stated, absolutely impregnated the water drawn into the Water Works, there being no current to carry it off. The disease is now abating.

☞ THE KNOW NOTHINGS, AND THE MINING REGISTER.—The Rum and Romanist organ continues to do the bidding of his Rum and Catholic allies; and denounces the American Know Nothings. This is rather strange under the circumstances; but clearly proves that the conductors of that Press "*don't know anything.*" In Schuylkill County, like all other Counties, where there is a strong Roman Catholic influence, the largest proportion of the "Know Nothings" are drawn from the so called Democratic party. We are informed from good authority that there is scarcely an American Democrat in the Coal Region who is not an office seeker, and who looks to the Foreign vote for success, that is not connected with the Know Nothings—they pervade all parties, are on all tickets, State as well as County, (unknown it is true to the outsiders,) and the Rum and Catholic organ of this County is absolutely lauding almost every week, Know Nothings, and recommending them for office, while in another part of his paper he is denouncing the members as bitterly as the Roman Catholic Irishmen denounce Protestant England. There is no man in the community, who detests the Roman Catholic influence so much as those who have politically acted with them, and know all their tricks, manœuvres, and unblushing impudence, to obtain office and power, for religious purposes. To show how far this feeling extends: at the last Democratic County meeting held in Pottsville, an old farmer, a prominent man in the party, walked into the Court House, and finding a Roman Catholic as chairman of the meeting, he immediately wheeled round and left the Court House, in disgust. The Know Nothings are as active in securing the nominations on the Democratic tickets as on the American, Whig and Temperance tickets—and we have often seen the *suppressed smile* and *quizzical look* of a Know Nothing Democrat, while listening to the leaders of the patent Democracy denouncing a supposed Know Nothing on the opposite tickets, and in the next breath praising a Democratic Know Nothing on his own ticket. The Senior editor* of this paper does not belong to, nor is he associated with, any secret Association whatever, and while there are one or two features about *Know Nothingism* which he does not subscribe to, as far as he understands it, (but these features are claimed to be absolutely necessary at the present time,) there are others which *we heartily applaud*. The Know Nothings are determined to sacrifice all minor feelings, and sustain their COUNTRY, and its INSTITUTIONS, against all mere political demagogueism, whether of American or foreign growth. And we are credibly informed that nine-tenths of these will vote for the Maine Law, in opposition to the Rummeries and Lager Beer establishments, three-fourths of which are kept in our midst by Roman Catholics and other adopted citizens—and all of which now exist under the especial protection of Governor Bigler.

* The Junior is at present absent.

THE DEWART ORGAN.

The new campaign paper, for the support of Wm. L. Dewart, in Schuylkill, County, has made its appearance. It is called "*The Rescue*"—but others call it the "*pound-Cake.*" It evidently walks into the Colonel without gloves, and reiterates all the charges made against Col. Cake, by the prominent leaders of the Democratic party two years ago, as a renegade and disorganizer of the party,—with using the funds of his Bank, with buying up necessitous voters, corrupting and demoralizing the elective franchise, &c., &c.

Many prominent Democrats (and among them are some of the most shrewd leaders in the county,) are opposed to Col. Cake for Congress. They believe that, according to the usages of the party, Northumberland is entitled to the candidate. They charge that Col. Cake is a very selfish man; that he uses the means of his Bank to *secure* the election of himself and friends—that he treats honest Democratic voters, as a purchaseable article in the market—that he has *never been known to support the nominees of the party*, except when he had a *personal* interest in the contest—and that he is determined to *rule the party* with a rod of iron, or *ruin* it. They allege that all his *sympathy* with democracy consists in advancing his own *personal* and *political* interests, and those of his *immediate friends, who do his bidding*—that his complete triumph over the Hughes faction, (some of whom are now his most abject slaves and supporters) has rendered him arrogant and intolerant to the other members of the party—and unless he is taught a lesson by the people, he will set himself up as a Dictator, prescribing who *shall* have and who *shall not*-have office in the county.

It is also alleged that in order to suppress all opposition to him he has purchased up all the patent Democratic papers in the county, *hence the necessity of the Rescue*, which is published by Mr. A. Deyo, *formerly* one of the proprietors of the *Mining Register*.—We give the following extract to show the tone and character of the paper:

"Standing foremost in the ranks of those whose treachery and dishonorable tricks to the party have rendered them notorious, is *Joseph W. Cake*, the Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of this county. This man, by nature constituted with an inherent love, almost an idolatry, for that low, monkey-cunning that achieves its object by some duplicity or fraud; and having his natural propensities in this way, polished and sharpened by an education in the most perfect school of political tricksters that has ever cursed this Commonwealth, was well qualified to take that prominent and unenviable position held by him in this county. To help him in furthering any scheme that he sought to advance, he brought to his aid the corrupting and coercing influence of the bank, and with his talents of the peculiar kind described, aided by this institution, he has been the scourge and disgrace of the party ever since his settlement among us. From year to year he has bent his whole energies to place his tools in positions they should never occupy, and on failing to accomplish such object, he has invariably turned in with our political opponents, and been the most vindictive enemy to the very party he professed to adhere to. Thus the party, for the last half dozen years, has been kept in continual jeopardy, and often its best nominees defeated, by this modern Iscariot and his followers. And to avoid this danger there was no chance whatever; for he and his friends could not be reconciled to support honest and straight-going men, and the persons he would select would be unworthy the support of the party. Thus, there was no way left but to keep him *from assuming a prominent position*, and then select trustworthy nominees, and fight it through against this faction and the Whigs united. This was the policy dictated by common sense; for with good candidates, the party could, at the start, cope with the two united, and it would continually gain strength by preserving its purity, and presenting sound men for office. Unfortunately, this policy was disregarded, and some of our office seekers, more anxious for their own promotion than for the success of the cause, on the withdrawal of the Hon. F. W. Hughes from the county, they enlisted as privates in the ranks of this faction, and thus made it much more formidable.

* * * * * * *

To add to these difficulties of the party, the German and English presses of this borough, that had formerly opposed the tricks and treachery of this faction, have unaccountably become its warm supporters, and thus left the party without a paper to speak its sentiments, to publish the proceedings of its meetings, or spread its principles before the public. Thus deserted on the eve of an important election, or worse than deserted, by having its presses arrayed against it, and advocating political dishonor and disorganization, the party had a necessity for an organ, and to meet this necessity, we have brought out *The Rescue*.

☞ THE TWO TICKETS.—The two Democratic tickets, as adopted in New York, are as follows:

	Hards.	Softs.
Governor,	G. C. Bronson,	H. Seymour,
Lieut. Gov.,	Elijah Ford,	Wm. H. Ludlow,
Canal Com.,	C. Burnham,	Jason Clark,
State Pri. Ins.,	A. Vernam,	W. R. Andrews.

☞ ANOTHER KNOW NOTHING TRIUMPH.—At a late election in Portsmouth, Ohio, for Justice of the Peace, the Know Nothing candidate was elected by a majority of 350. The successful candidate was a leading Democrat, and the township usually gave a Whig majority of from 70 to 80 votes. This would not seem to sustain the charge made by the Democratic press throughout the country, that Know Nothingism is a Whig trick, and adopted merely to facilitate the election of Whigs.

THE CLAY MONUMENT.

We publish below an appeal to the citizens of the Borough and vicinity, on behalf of the Clay Monument, together with a statement of the expenditures so far. The Iron column is nearly all cast, at the Foundry of Messrs. Fisher, at Port Carbon, and a committee visited Philadelphia a few days ago, and purchased the statue for the sum of $2000—it will arrive here in the course of next week, of which notice will be given. This was the first projected monument to be erected to the great American Statesman after his death, and those who have charge of it seem to be determined that it shall be the *first completed* in the United States. They authorize us to state that it *shall go up*—that a half dozen individuals have already agreed to furnish *one-half* of the sum of five thousand dollars—and the known public spirit of our citizens, we feel confident, will respond to so liberal and patriotic an offer, and make up the balance required forthwith:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The undersigned, the Committee whom you honored with the proud trust of erecting a Monument, to be a lasting testimonial of your generous affection for the patriotic Clay, now lay before you a brief account of their stewardship:

It has always been the aim of your Committee to see that the work which you confided to their care should be executed in good faith and done well—to attain this end they have spared neither time nor labor—and the position in which that work now stands is herewith shown and speaks for itself.

The masonry of the base is completed—resting on rock, and laid in a solid and substantial manner, it reflects much credit upon the workmen engaged in its construction.

The Column of cast iron, now half finished is modeled after the pillars in the temple of Minerva at Athens, rising 48 feet above *its base, to be crowned with the statue, now* finished, (a work of art in its way) of the illustrious statesman—the mill-boy of the Slashes—15 feet in height.

In the Treasurer's statement herewith annexed, you will find that he is charged with $1,469 46. His disbursements amount to $1,441 16, leaving a balance of $28 30 in hand.

The heaviest item in the account is that for the masonry of the base of the column, amounting to $1,085. The other expenditures were incurred in hauling lime and sand, preparations for laying corner stone, and for lithographs.

Your committee find that the sum of $5000 will be required to complete their work.—The fact cannot be concealed that no further progress can be made until the necessary funds be provided. The undersigned have never entertained for a moment the idea of abandoning their work, for they feel that the people of Schuylkill County, whose patriotism, generosity and energy, (proverbial as household words, will not sanction such a course. "*They will not give up the ship.*"

The committee, aware that this sentiment is but the expression of the feelings of the entire community, now call upon you, fellow citizens, to sustain them in their labors—and the appeal, brief as it is, they know will not be in vain.

SAMUEL SILLYMAN,
E. YARDLEY,
F. HEWSON,
Building Committee.

Pottsville, Sept. 15th, 1854.

Report of the Treasurer of the Henry Clay Monument, of Schuylkill County, Penna.

Dr.

The Treasurer charges himself with amount of contribution, made up to 21st Dec., 1852, amounting to $820 85
Do. amount furnished by the President, 592 60
Do. by amount of contributions from 21st Dec., to date, 55 00
$1469 46

Cr.

Paid President's orders on the Treasurer, viz:
Jacob Medara, Mason, $1085 00
Wagner & McGrigans, Lith., 176 75
Thomas Coulter, for draft, 30 00
Benjamin Christian, for hauling, 77 12
Sundry labor and materials, 72 29
Balance in Treasury, 28 30
$1469 46

Local Affairs.

☞ *Thanks.*—Mrs. Stone of Five Points, whose husband was recently killed in the mines by an explosion of gas, leaving her with a large family unprovided for, desires us to publicly acknowledge her thanks to Mr. George Corbett and Saml. Thomas, for their kindness in collecting for her immediate necessities, the sum of $44 35, which were placed in her hands. A helpless widow's blessing is like sweet incense ascending to Heaven in behalf of those who take care of the poor and needy bereft of a husband and father's care.

☞ *Fatal Accident.*—On Thursday last, at Mr. McGinnes' Mines, St. Clair, a young man named William Charlesworth, a native of Lancashire, England, was walking down the slope to his work when his lamp fell from his hand, leaving him in the dark, and in trying to find his lamp *the loaded wagon came on him and knocked him* down, passing over his body causing instant death. He was a stranger in the country and has no relatives here as far as we can learn.

PORT CARBON AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DEAR JOURNAL:—We are in the midst of unprecedented prosperity, in our young Borough. Every tradesman and mechanic is crowded with work. For some time nothing occurred worthy of note; but the last week, however, was very different. Many bucchanalians fell into the hands of justice, and were severely dealt with—having been *caged*.

On the 7th inst., a teamster at the store of Mattson and Baber, robbed them of $70 or more; he afterwards went to the livery of Mr. Bretz, hired a horse and has not since been heard of. It is conjectured that he is gone to California.

Is there going to be an election this Fall? We see no symptoms of it, except what appears in your own columns. Have all the political demagogues turned "Know Nothings," and dare not electioneer any? We go for Prohibition and a sale of the Public Works. A good time is coming.

Pt. Carbon, Sept. 12, '54. NOVICE.

[REPORTED FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

ARCADIAN INSTITUTE.

The first term of this Institution, was closed September 7, 1854. During the day a public examination of the students was held in the presence of many of the citizens of Orwigsburg, and others from various parts of the County. The exercises were conducted by the Principal, Prof. W. J. Burnside and his assistant, R. Holland. The exercises were as follows:

At 9 o'clock, A. M., the School was opened by reading of Scripture and Prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Hollinger; the passage of Scripture selected was the 4th Chap. of Proverbs. 2nd. A. Class in English Grammar was examined. 3d. B. Class in Eng. Grammar; both classes closing with a parsing exercise. 4th. Caesar's Commentaries, reading and translation. 5th. Latin Reader. 6th. History of the United States. 7th. Reading in English, and concluding their exercise by reading in concert the piece called the "Maniac." 8th. Geography. 9th. A. Class in Natural Philosophy. 10th. B. Class in the same. 11th. Arithmetic. 12th. Primary Geography. 13th. Algebra. 14th. Book Keeping. 15th. Geometry, and demonstration of the "Pythagorean Problem," "*that the square described on the hypothenuse of a right angled triangle, is equivalent to the sum of the square described on the other two sides.*" 16th. Reading and translation in Jacobs' Greek Reader.

The day being pretty well spent, Mr. Pulsifer suggested the propriety of bringing the exercises to a close, as they were to meet again in the evening. He spoke in behalf of the audience, that they were interested and pleased with the various exercises. He also, spoke of the *practical* utility of the various branches of science pursued, and particularly of Book-Keeping, as it was necessary that they should all keep their accounts square with each other; it was equally necessary that they should know *how* to do it systematically, and as they all would have to render a final account to their Creator, they should so live in this life as to be able to render a good account in the day of "final accounts." The afternoon exercises were then closed by singing very pretty and appropriate song, prepared for the occasion. The Exhibition in the evening was gotten up in good style; the selection of pieces was also good, and they were generally well performed by the young gentlemen; it being their first appearance upon the stage in the capacity of *public* speakers and *theatrical* performers.

The valedictory was composed and delivered by R. K. Madden, one of the students, and was listened to with marked attention, and *all* said it was a fine thing; by request he has furnished a copy for publication, to which we invite the attention of the readers of the *Miners' Journal*.

MR. W. A. FIELDS—SIR:—In compliance with your request, I furnish you with a copy of the Valedictory, spoken at the Exhibition of the Arcadian Institute. Yours truly,

R. K. MADDEN.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—The first session of the Arcadian Institute has drawn to a close. The curtain of time is about to fall, consigning all its records of joy and sorrow—all its advantages given us for the acquisition of knowledge—all its hours well spent and golden moments lost, to the tomb of the past. We are about to say farewell. That sad word which at any time is uttered with regret, is under the present circumstances, rendered doubly painful by the thought that some of us who are now about to separate, may never meet again.—To this thought there is one consolation, for we know that true friendship is eternal. Were it otherwise, how dreary would be the partings from as no lapse of time would succeed in healing the wounds caused by sundering those ties of affection which wind themselves imperceptibly and irresistibly around the tendrils of the human heart. In a little while this stage so recently filled with scenes of gayety, and from which have been heard the happy voices of my schoolmates—will be deserted, lone and silent. This assembly to which I am now speaking—in which I see the pleasant countenances of the more advanced in life together with the lovely forms—the sparkling eyes and bright smiles of beauty, will soon disperse, and o'er this hall now filled with life and animation, oppressive silence soon will reign supreme.—Yet you separate to your homes permit me in the name of my fellow students to thank you for your kind attendance here and to bid you all farewell. We have endeavored by our humble efforts to relieve the tedium of the last few hours, to cause them pass agreeably and if possible profitably to you. If we have failed, we can only trust to your generosity, with the hope you will not criticise us too severely, and as this error will have been committed with a desire to please, bear in mind when about to pronounce your judgment, that "to err is human, to forgive divine." It is not my intention, on this occasion to speak upon any particular subject, and my only apology for thus departing from customary usages, is inability, which I trust will be an sufficient one. At no other period is the mind more susceptible of lasting impressions than in the springtime of life, when the spirit is free from care—when the intellect is just budding forth—and life's panorama is spread before us, a beautiful picture, unstained by a single shadow. In after life how sweet to the reflecting soul are the *memories* of childhood; when we have mingled in the battle of life; when its heaviest blows have fallen upon us, and its bitterest storms have burst around us; how like a gentle *spirit come* the recollections of our childish sports, softening by their sacred influences the seared heart, like the dews of evening which fall refreshingly upon the *thirsting earth*. In imagination we again hear the affectionate voices of our parents, the kind words of brothers and sisters and the merry shouts of our playmates. Among these treasures of the past our schoolboy days will not be counted lost. Again we hear our worthy teacher imparting instruction or administering his mild reproof; once more we participate in the studies of the school-room and the games of the play-ground; then comes the dreaded examination-day; the assembled crowd; the sad farewell; the long-wished-for vacation and the joyful return home. To you, citizens of Orwigsburg will we owe to some extent our retrospective pleasures, and to you in connection with our kind teacher, our heartfelt thanks are due; to you, whose enterprising spirit has founded this Institution, and whose tender care has nourished it; and our beloved Preceptor, whose instructions have introduced us into the rich fonts of learning; whose tones of encouragement have lightened our tasks and made us more ardent in our search for knowledge; whose monitions have ever been given with a parent's *zeal for our welfare*, and whose virtues have endeared him to us all. In his zeal for the improvement of our minds he has not overlooked that of our morals. Religious instructions have been given us with equal, if not greater zeal than intellectual. Daily have we listened to the reading of the Holy Scripture, wherein are portrayed all the beauties of a pure religion, that brought peace and good will to all mankind, and whose divine radiance "freely lighteth all things." May this institute still be the object of your fostering care, and may he who is now able to head long occupy that position for which his mental and moral qualifications so eminently best him. Although by our situation we have been prevented from mingling freely in your society, yet we are, I trust, truly thankful for the courtesies which have been shown us, and real assured, that the time which we have been privileged to spend in this place will ever be remembered by us with pleasure. But time is passing and I must hasten. And first to the Principal and his amiable partner in behalf of my fellow students and myself, I say farewell. We tender them our sincere thanks for the many acts of kindness of which we have been the recipients. May a long, prosperous and happy life be granted to them, and may the richest blessings of a bountiful Providence be showered on their pathway. And to our Assistant who has shared the labors and lightened the cares of the Principal—farewell.—May the thread of his life be lengthened out; may the happiness flowing from a conscious sense of duties well performed, be his, and in the fulness of time, in all the richness of religious faith, may he be peacefully gathered to his fathers. To my school-mates—farewell. Whether we meet again or not, let us bear in mind that our studies are not ended when we leave this place, that we have just commenced to climb the "hill of science," and that we must still toil on if we hope to arrive at distinction in future. Let us never forget the lessons of our kind institution, knowing that they will ever hail with pleasure our success in life. May we remember youth is the time for improvement, and then resolve by our zeal to second the efforts of those who have engaged in raising the youthful mind; who are assisting to form the characters of the children of to-day, the men of to-morrow, the immortals of Eternity." To you, kind friends—farewell. Should we never meet again in this life, may we all be so inexpressibly happy as to meet in that far-off home, where sorrow, sin, and death are no more—where parting never comes.

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

JEFFERSON'S WRITINGS AND ROMANISM.

The Writings of Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic Party, condemned by the Pope!

Every American honors Thomas Jefferson, and greatly but of his writings as shewing to the world the principles of American democracy. The real Democratic party adheres to his principles as their best protection for the rights and liberties of the people, secured to them by the Constitution.—This being the case, it is right that the honest American democrats should know how much dependence can be placed upon their Foreign Roman Catholic allies in the hour of trial, or when the Romanist portion of the Democratic party should gain the ascendancy.

The writings of Thomas Jefferson have been condemned by the Pope of Rome. They are named in the Index Expurgatorius among the books which are not lawful for a Roman Catholic to read.—If an Irish Roman Catholic Democrat should dare to read the writings of Thomas Jefferson, and confess it to his priest and own that he approved of the principles contained in the writings, he could not obtain *absolution until he recanted his avowal* and submitted to the discipline of the Church, as one who had been guilty of *sin*.

If any Roman Catholic doubts the truth of what is here stated, let him make the trial, and he will find by experience that it is true.

What confidence can there exist between the honest American and the Foreign Romanist? Those principles that the American believes he at the foundation of the government of his country, the Romanist Democrat cannot advocate or support with sincerity; for if he does so, he must act directly contrary to the commands of the Pope, held guilty of mortal sin, and peril the salvation of his soul. No man can serve two masters. The principles of Thomas Jefferson—or the authority of the Pope must be given up. The American Democrat in this County, knows very well the influence the Roman Catholic Church exerts over the Foreign Roman Catholic population, and knowing that he can readily see which side the Romanists will choose when they feel strong enough to make a division. The Rum and Romanist paper urgently calls upon the people to adhere to the Constitution—not to suffer any violation of it. This is what ought to be done. Every American feels that the Constitution is dearer to him than life; but whether he can give an honest support to the men who, by their acts, contribute to the support of the Romish influence in the country, as Bigler did when he appointed the Roman Catholic Campbell, Attorney General; and when the leaders of the party in this County, send two Roman Catholics out of three Delegates, to represent the County in the next State Convention. Will these Delegates advocate the principles of Thomas Jefferson when they dare not read his works? Perhaps the Rum and Romanist organ, by answering these questions, will give some information to those who

KNOW-NOTHING.

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

THE VOICE OF MANY DEMOCRATS!

MR. BANNAN—DEAR SIR:—Standing as we do in a very humble attitude, we would assume to write a few lines in much humility and offer them to the public notice through your faithful paper.—We claim no merit for writing short biographies of small politicians, but we do sincerely pretend to be authoritatively acquainted with some of the iniquitous plans and practices of some of the corrupt and time serving politicians of our county, and may take occasion to expose them. The *Register, owing to a capacious swallow for taking in party nominees, as a matter of course*, passes an empty encomiastic upon each individual candidate and argues with great apparent force; but with such obstrous metaphysical fact peculiar to himself, we admit, that some of the Democratic candidates have strong claims and ought to be elected, because they have never asked office, and others have strong claims and ought to be elected, because they have always asked office. This is argument, though perhaps bad for duplicity, of such profound depth, that no *ordinary mind* can wade through it. In early Fraley is a man of influence and experience; Perhaps if we needed a man to our legislature next winter, whom we required to descend to the muddy pools of politics to perform some *underhand trick*, the services of a more efficient precursor could not be employed. Nay, sir, experience as surely the oracle of truth and the parent of wisdom, and experience hath abundantly proven, that in spite of the conniving, and bargain, and sale between a few corrupt political mercenary leeches, who bargain for, and distribute the different offices among themselves long before the elections; the people will vote as they esteem it proper, and it is a most happy state of affairs, and we trust an inviolate branch of the peoples province and prerogative, to make the office-seekers come before them with clean hands and pure hearts, if they desire and expect to be supported by them. As for Frailey being a man of experience, whilst we are ready to admit the fact, that he has been in office for many years, and should have profited by it, we believe in verity and in truth, that he is one of those who remain ignorant in spite of experience, that he is *a heartless knave and a heartless politician*, and in the language of one of his former neighbors, notoriously corrupt, who seeks aggrandizement at random, and will eventually fall a victim in the wreck of his own foolish plans of aspiration. To him these lines apply with peculiar force:

"Virtue is solid—good God, what price
Can recompense the pange of vice!
Oh! bane of hope-reducing cheat,
Man sun, weak man, thy powers defeat!"

Of Mr. Christy, they say nothing, we have but little to say; we have always looked upon him as being a very exemplary man, albeit, if he is a good man let him beware that his course does not prove fatal to him too, for according to *Æsop's fable*, the goose that was caught with silock of straks had to lose his head also, where the good husbandman cast his net over them. If the people of our county desire to have *uninterpered* with honest, able incorporated Coal Companies, to the great detriment of individual enterprise, and to have other invidious laws passed, and another stern effort levelled at the division of our County, let them elect such men as Frailey; men whom we opine are barren of every good and wholesome principle, and the avowed champions of evil legislation. We have many Democrats, not patent ones, in our end of the county, who regard the principles of our party as sincerely sacred, and as such, believe that they owe homage and fealty at our party's shrine.

But to such men as Frailey we owe nothing.—We are clearly of the opinion that a good Whig is at all times infinitely more trust-worthy than a bad Democrat. Such a twelve month has elapsed since the very men who are now acting in concert with Frailey were openly hostile to him. Who can account for this dereliction? We say, and we believe that it is never right to inquire into the expediency of doing wrong, but our *conviction* is equally ardent in the belief, that we as Democrats are doing perfectly right *in voting for such men as John B. McCreary*, who cannot be employed for mere necessary *considerations to prostitute himself and dishonor his position as a Legislator* if elected, "*by voting for a white horse.*" The high sense of honor, the love of virtue and integrity, which are implanted in his breast, imminently qualify him for such a position. Let all *virtuous men vote for* him. God speed his election! *Amen.*

WESTERN DEMOCRACY.

September 8, 1854.

☞ *George Steele* was shockingly beaten in Brooklyn, on Saturday, by an Irishman, because he was committing the unpardonable sin of reading the Boston *Know Nothing*.

[COMMUNICATED.]

POTTSVILLE POST OFFICE.

B. BANNAN, ESQ.—Although a Democrat, but nevertheless a subscriber to your