Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1854.

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

☞ THANKSGIVING.—Next Thursday (23d), has been set apart by the Chief Magistrate of our Commonwealth, for prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God for his mercies during the year past. The occasion should be universally observed. We have great and general cause for gratitude. In the sublime words of the Psalmist (part of the LXVth. Psalm):

Lord, from thy unexhausted store,
Thy rain relieves the thirsty ground;
Makes lands that barren were before,
With corn and useful fruits abound.

On rising ridges down it pours,
And every furrow'd valley fills;
Thou makest them soft with gentle showers,
In which a blest increase distils.

Thy goodness does the circling year
With fresh returns of plenty crown;
And where thy glorious paths appear
The fruitful clouds drop fatness down.

They drop on barren deserts, changed
By them to pastures fresh and green,
The hills about, in order ranged,
In beauteous robes of joy are seen.

Large flocks, with fleecy wool, adorn
The cheerful downs; the valleys bring
A plenteous crop of full-ear'd corn,
And seem, for joy, to shout and sing.

☞ THE ISSUE AND THE PROSPECTS.—To show conclusively, as we have hitherto contended, that the friends of Prohibition in Pennsylvania have achieved a triumph over the Rum party, we copy the resolutions adopted by the State Convention in June last, stating explicitly the condition—the *only* condition, upon which the issue then proffered would be accepted. It is well known that the Temperance men had previously declared in the most positive terms, that they would not vote on the "naked question," considering it an unfair test of the popular feeling on the subject. In the face of this known refusal, the Legislature, over-ruled by the Rum influence, submitted this issue. The friends of Temperance, holding to their original determination, declined to accept it; and it was only after considerable discussion they revoked their previously imposed obligation, but under the following protest:

Resolved, That though the Legislature forced a different issue upon the friends of Temperance than the one they asked for, we will nevertheless accept it, but under the circumstances we will not consider it a final test of our strength on this point.

Resolved, That the enemies of Prohibition are united in their opposition to every form of a Prohibitory Law; they therefore CAN and WILL poll their *entire vote upon this question*, and the vote which they may cast in October next, must be considered as a most accurate and decided test of their whole strength in the State.

Resolved, That we do hereby give the Liquor Party fair and timely notice, that unless they poll against Prohibition *one-third or half* of the whole votes cast in the State, we shall consider them as defeated on *their own issue*, according to the most fair and honorable rules of judging.

Now, it always takes *two* to make a bargain. The Rum party proposed their terms; the Temperance men accepted them on certain conditions—and the issue was forthwith joined. And according to these conditions, the anti-Prohibitionists are clearly defeated, by upwards of 40,000 votes!

Besides, a majority of the members elect to the next Legislature were chosen with special reference to this question, and are instructed to vote for a Prohibitory Law, not for their respective counties, but *for the whole State!*

What then is to be done? We propose two plans—let the next Legislature either repeal all existing laws for the sale of liquor as a beverage, or pass a Prohibitory Law for the entire State; and then allow the people at the next Fall election, to choose their Representatives according to their preferences for the continuance or repeal of the enactment referred to.

It is manifest that the great mass of the people of the State desire a Prohibitory Law, and that the recent vote on the naked question is by no means a full or fair expression of their sentiments on the subject. Having, therefore, fairly beaten our opponents on the grounds on which the issue between us was joined, and moreover, having the upper hand in the next Legislature, we claim the benefit of the advantages gained; but at the same time we are perfectly willing to give the enemies of the Law a fair chance. Let it once be tried, and then if the people declare for its repeal, be it so—we will submit.

☞ MR. SOULE IN TROUBLE AGAIN.—This gentleman is everlastingly in hot water. His appointment, in the first place, was far from giving general satisfaction, but it was in keeping with most of the official acts of President Pierce. First his "honor" got him into a scrape, and throughout the late Spanish revolution the whole country has been anxiously watching lest some imprudence on his part might get us all into trouble; and now he is in for it again. It seems that having lately spent two days in London, he started for Madrid, and on his arrival at Calais, he was stopped by the authorities, placed under *surveillance*, and ordered to leave the country by the first steamer—permission being positively denied him to pass through France. Three of the reasons subsequently assigned for this procedure are,—

First, The treatment of M. Dillon, French Consul in California.

Secondly, The letter of Mr. Sanders to the French people.

Thirdly, Cuba!

The French Foreign Secretary in London, moreover, stated to Mr. Mason, who had undertaken an investigation, that the Imperial Government cannot be expected to treat in the usual friendly way the citizens of a State that has behaved in such a hostile manner towards it.

Whether or no the French government have acted too fast in this matter, there is one thing certain—the sooner Mr. Soule is withdrawn, the better. Bring him home where he will be out of harm's way.

The following is extracted from the comments of the London *Times* on this affair:

"No class of statesmen has been more favorably received or more generally respected in Europe than the ministers of the United States, when they brought with them the qualities which may be reasonably expected in men filling their position, but it is too much to require that the mere title of an American Minister should exempt such a person as Mr. Soule, has shown himself to be from the penalties which attach to his conduct. If the people of the United States are anxious to maintain the dignity and honor of their representatives, they have only to select ministers in whose hands the character of their legations will not suffer; but it would be the height of folly and inconsistency, first to send such an envoy as Mr. Soule to Europe, and then to resent as a national injury what is, in fact, no more than the result of his own want of conduct and discretion.—The French Government will probably decline in such a case to give any explanation and any redress. Their motives for the exclusion of Mr. Soule are easily understood and justified but, if the American missions are well advised, they will let this foolish affair drop, and not convert this private grievance into a cause of dispute between two powerful and friendly States."

☞ ELECTIONS AT TAVERNS.—One of the first things our next Legislature should turn, its attention to is the divorce of Elections from the Liquor interest—removing the places of voting from the grog shops. The change has long been needed, and is now-a-days more than ever. School houses, when convenient, are proper and appropriate Election places. We are glad to see a number of the leading papers in the State speaking out on this subject—keep it going, until the desired end is attained.

ELECTIONS.

Glorious Results—Republicanism Triumphant!!

DELAWARE—The Americans have swept little Delaware clean. The latest returns (by Thursday noon's mail) give the majorities for Governor as follows:

Peter F. Causey, American,	1,112
Dr. Wm. Baston, Democrat,	118
FOR CONGRESS:	
Elisha D. Caller, American,	947
Riddle, Democrat,	124

In New Castle county, John A. Willard, American, has been elected Sheriff, and in the three counties the whole American county tickets have been elected.

NEW YORK.—Very contradictory returns have been reported—some placing Seymour ahead, and others Clark; but the latest and probably the most reliable, make Clark's majority 1425. Ullman is out of the question, though he has received a most astounding vote.

The grossest fraud is charged in the election of Wood, as mayor of the city, and the result will be contested, with a fair show of setting aside enough votes to put his Know Nothing competitor into the mayoralty.

MASSACHUSETTS.—If there is any doubt about the existence of the Know Nothing order, the returns from the old Bay State may set the matter at rest. Here, as in every other State, where elections have been held this Fall, Republicanism is triumphant, and demagogueism rebuked.

The total vote for Governor, in 308 towns, which is all in the State except 21 towns, foots up thus:

Gardner, (K. N.)	78,843
Washburn, (Whig)	26,135
Bishop,	13,195
Wilson,	6,518
Wales,	313
All others,	737

The majority for Gardner over all others, so far, is 31,935.

Simon Brown, of Concord has been chosen Lieutenant Governor, by a vote essentially corresponding with the above.

All the Congressmen elect are Americans—set down as 5 Whig Know Nothings, 5 Free Soil Know Nothings, and 1 Democratic Know Nothing. Banks, (Dem. K. N.) in the 7th, and DeWitt, (F. S. K. N.) in the 9th districts are the only members of the present delegation re-elected.

The State Legislature has been swept in the most surprising manner by this secret organization, who have chosen, in all probability, every member of the State Senate, and 341 out of 348 members of the lower House. A political revolution, the like of which the history of the country cannot furnish.

KENTUCKY.—The special election in the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, on Wednesday, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Presley Ewing, has resulted in the election of Bristow, Whig.

JESUITISM AT WORK.

When James Campbell was appointed Postmaster General it was feared by many, who were then thought over-apprehensive, that the Jesuits would get control of the Post Office, and that all the secrets of the confidential correspondence which the department carried would be subject to the prying gaze of those who think it a religious duty to make such inquisition.

Facts are now transpiring which show this apprehension to have been well-founded. A letter in the *Newark (N. J.) Advertiser*, dated at Patterson, N. J., October 28, contains the following statement:

On October 5th, William Lewis, of Branchville, Sussex county, put in the post office there a letter directed to Willis Childs, of Patterson.

On October 8th, Robert T. Shiber, of Newton, placed in the post office there, a letter directed to Dr. E. S. McClellan, of Patterson.

On October 15th, Peter P. Brown, of Patterson, placed in the post office there, a letter directed to Peter C. Orsborne, of Branchville.

On the same day Virgil Broderick, Lafayette, put in the post office there, a letter directed to Willis L. Childs, of Patterson.

All these letters were broken open while in charge of the Post Office Department, copies thereof taken, and the letters rescaled and sent to their destination. Two of the copies were furnished to the *Banner* at Morristown, and copies of the others were publicly circulated in Newton. The letters published in the *Banner* were also published in the New Jersey *Herald* at Newton, which in the same number had the following astonishing remarks respecting them:

"The discovery and possession of these letters will show the plotters that *their movements are all watched and known*; their secret disguises will be stripped from them, and in future they will have to act openly with the Whigs."

The editor seems to take pleasure in announcing that it is the practice of those, or some of those having the charge of the mails in this district to break open letters, and thus watch the "movements" of that part of the Democracy who will not throw up their caps for George Null. It should be stated, in justice to the Postmasters in this district, that for the last few weeks there have been *two Clerks in the Post Office Department at Washington* in this county, one of whom claims to be a *secret* agent of the Postmaster General.

This is a development (comments the Pittsburgh *Gazette*) likely to throw us back upon first principles. If we are not to be secure in our persons and papers, as guaranteed by the Constitution, and that because the Jesuits have got control of the most important branch of the government, we must take such measures as the necessity of the case demands.—The instinct of political self-preservation will suggest the remedy. Hitherto the Post Office has been a sacred depository, whither no secret police could intrude, and where letters were as religiously guarded as if in the possession of those writing or receiving them. If this is not to continue—if the secret agents of the government are to be permitted the privilege of ripping up the seals of our letters and betraying their contents, then is our form of government a farce and we are living under the veriest despotism. The monarchies of Europe claim no higher privilege of tyranny than this.

That these cases in New Jersey are not solated ones is apparent. The same letter from which we have quoted above, says:

From the fact that copies of secret circulars issued in other States, have been, within the last few weeks, after being mailed, copied and published without the knowledge or consent of the writers or those to whom they were addressed, grave suspicions are suggested that the practice of breaking open and reading, or copying letters, is a common practice under the administration of the present Postmaster General, who was appointed for *peculiar* reasons, and maintains a *peculiar* relation to the Know Nothings, whose correspondence, it is said, is chiefly rifled by the Post Office spies.

We are forced to conclude that there is really no safety in entrusting letters to the present management of the Post Office. Political letters, especially, are now without protection. They might as well be left unsealed, and a perusal of their contents invited. The Jesuits want to know what their enemies are doing, and the seal has no secrecy for them. It is a grave question for the American people to consider.

☞ MONK'S MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.—This is, without exception, the most valuable map of the kind out. It comprises the whole country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Isthmus of Panama, on the South, to the 50th parallel of north latitude. Its great feature is the representation of all the Western Territories, showing their relative places and sizes, beside the old States. Such a map is indispensable now-a-days to those who would keep posted in the westward movements of our empire. Its mechanical execution is in capital style, and its price places it within the reach of all. The agent, Mr. Vandereer, is now canvassing this County, by whom our people can see and judge for themselves.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

H. B. B. forgets a very important rule with Publishers. We must have the names of writers for our paper, before their favors can appear.

WE PRINT in to-day's paper, the Prospectus of the New York *Home Journal*, for the coming year. As a family paper the *Home Journal* has no superior in the country—we can confidently recommend it as such.

THE EDINBURG REVIEW, for the last quarter, has been received. It promises a rich treat. We note the following in its list of contents:—"Vestries and Church-rates," "The Arab Tribes of the Great Desert," "Railway Morals and Railway Policy," "Burton's History of Scotland," "The Management and Disposal of our Criminal Population," &c. There is much in these articles to interest American readers. Price of Blackwood or any one British Quarterly, $3; any two, $5; all five, $10. To be had at Bannan's.

WE HAD hardly announced the November number of Godey's Lady's Book, before his issue for December is before us. It is a splendid number—containing 10 full-page plates, 100 pages, 62 contributions, and 53 engravings. "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow" is superb, and must be seen to be appreciated. A Slipper Pattern worked in colors is also given, said to be something entirely new for a magazine and never before attempted out of Paris. Greater beauties are promised for January. Price of Godey $3 a year—to be had at Bannan's.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Eleventh Month, November—30 Days.

	SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRI.	SAT.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Sun ris.	6.51	6.53	6.54	6.55	6.56	6.57	6.58
„ sets.	4.39	4.39	4.38	4.38	4.37	4.36	4.36
M'n'ris.	5.49	sets	5.37	6.35	7.43	8.57	10.14

New Moon—Monday, 20th, 5.6m.

Saturday, 11th.—Rain—commenced night before.

Sunday, 12th.—Rain.

Monday, 13th.—Partially cloudy and colder.

Tuesday, 14th.—Still cloudy and cold.

Wednesday, 15th.—Dark and cold, a few spits of snow in morn. Night cold.

Thursday, 16th.—Cold and Cloudy.

Friday, 17th.—Continues cloudy and cold.

☞ *Delightful*,—The Assembly on Thursday evening.

☞ *Judging from* the sale of poultry during the week, there will be no lack of good dinners in town next Thursday.

☞ *The weather-wise* are exciting the spirits of our young folks, by predicting an unusual quantity of snow this coming Winter. Hope they may not be disappointed.

☞ *A Good Work.*—To lay new pavements, as many of our citizens have lately been doing.—There are a number of others who might follow the example, to their own credit and to the great convenience of pedestrians.

☞ *The Washington Artillerists* announce a Parade next Wednesday afternoon, prefatory to their Ball at the Town Hall, in the evening. Arrangements have been made, we understand, for a grand fandango.

☞ *Literary Society.*—There was a good attendance on Wednesday evening. Rev. Mr. Washburn lectured; subject,—the Philosophy of History. Rev. Mr. Thomas is announced for the next meeting—see notice. We shall hope to see a full house.

☞ *Mrs. B. Chandler* announces that the Young Ladies' Seminary at Orwigsburg, under her charge, is now open. The establishment of this institution in connection with Prof. Burnside's Academy, affords superior advantages to parents and guardians having both male and female pupils to educate.

☞ *Prof. Coil* gives exhibitions at the Town Hall, this (Saturday) afternoon and evening, expressly for the accommodation of ladies and families, who may desire to witness his wonderful performances. The Professor's previous exhibitions created quite a popular furor. He is certainly a walking wonder, and his many feats of strength and agility are well worth seeing.

☞ *The German Ladies* of this place, through Dr. C. Smith, presented the Washington Yeager Company (Capt. Alstadt,) with a beautiful flag, last week. Lt. Hoger received it for the Company.

Apropos—as an evidence of the complete discipline and still better intentions of the Yeagers, we may mention an incident of the recent Fire. About 2 o'clock at night the members were assembled under command of Lt. Heger, and marching to the scene of the conflagration, volunteered their services to Mr. Dampman, of the Borough Police, who had taken charge of the matter, to assist in guarding the collection of household furniture and other property exposed to depredation. And they did stand guard till broad day-light.

☞ *Mrs. Minor*, of this place, upon whom the remarkable surgical operation was lately performed, in the removal of a tumor (an account of which was given in the *Journal*), is now able to be about the house, and no doubt is entertained of her complete recovery.

☞ *Jurors for December Court*, 1854.—GRAND JURORS:—

Pottsville—William Nice, James G. Turner, Francis J. Parvin.

Union—John Breisch, Rudolph Breish, Clark B. Stewart.

Orwigsburg—Philip Weiser, Hiram Droher, Josh. S. Keller.

Schuylkill—Martin Bensinger.

Wayne—Adam Lehman.

East Brunswick—Andrew Bock, Benj. Martz.

Blythe—William E. Krieger, Cyrus Geasey.

Schuylkill Haven—Franklin Medlar.

Tamaqua—William K. Jones, Robert Ratcliff.

West Penn—Jacob Montz, Jr.

Butler—John Hower.

Minersville—L. D. Jones, Abraham Trout.

Tremont—Daniel Minnich.

Port Carbon—Henry Guiterman.

PETIT JURORS:—*Pottsville*—E. J. Baum, Theodore J. Hughes, James B. Beatty, Richard R. Morris, John G. Brown, Isaac Severn, Samuel Christman.

Tamaqua—Geo. Alberson, Jacob Gombar.

Wayne—David N. Yethers, Joseph Fertig, Sr., George Shoener.

Schuylkill Haven—Samuel Shultz, C. Dengler Franklin Shappel.

St. Clair—Joseph Denning.

Eldred—Emanuel Christ.

West Brunswick—George R. Moyer, William Droher.

Schuylkill—Charles J. Dobbins, Jno. S. Struthers.

West Penn—David M. Kistler.

North Manheim—John Flammer, Martin Bowen, Edward Kearns.

Frailey—John H. Bressler.

Barry—Joseph Heilner. David Klinger.

Pinegrove Township—Benj. Greenawald. Solomon Hubur.

East Brunswick—John W. Koch, Jonas Bock, Joshua Buck, Benjamin Seltzer.

New Castle—Daniel Edwards, Edmond Richardson.

Port Carbon—Samuel Gray.

Lower Mahantongo—Jacob Klauser, Simon Artz, Daniel Eyster, Moses Dingleberger.

Norwegian—Edward O'Connor.

Port Clinton—S. H. Winterstein, William Robinhold, Isaac Meyers.

Butler—Frank Bachman.

Minersville—Joseph Bowen.

Mahanoy—William Faust.

South Manheim—Eli Reinheimer.

TRAVERSE JURORS:—*Pottsville*—Mich'l Brecht, Thomas Dougherty, John Silliman, N. M. Newman, Henry Geis.

Porter—Levi Fehler, John Hand, Sr.

Schuylkill Haven—William F. Moody, John Markey, William Huntzinger.

St. Clair—John Seitzinger.

Blythe—Josiah Barnbrook.

Branch—George Sherman, John Rodgers, Jr.

West Brunswick—Samuel Kimmel, Sr., Henry Faust.

North Manheim—Franklin Ebert, Wm. Biddle, Terrence Duffy.

Port Carbon—William Diews.

Minersville—Samuel Kaufman, Wm. DeHaven, Eli Moyer, William Houser, M. G. Heilner.

Barry—Daniel Rahn.

Orwigsbury—William H. Schall.

Wayne—William Hain.

Butler—R. C. Wilson.

Schuylkill—Isaiah Kline, Charles Blew, George Kepner.

Port Clinton—Abraham Acker.

Tamaqua—James M. Hughes.

Cass—David Glover.

East Brunswick—Peter Miller.

MINERSVILLE AFFAIRS.

☞ *The Bulletin* appeared in new type last week.

☞ *Mr. Daniel Alt* has been chosen Marshal of the Minersville Borough Police, and efforts are making to effect the more perfect organization of that body.

TAMAQUA AFFAIRS.

☞ *The Newkirk Lyceum* is in successful operation.

☞ *The 2d Regiment* of Schuylkill County Volunteers, under command of Col. George Wagenseller, paraded on Saturday, 4th.

☞ *The high* prices of provisions cause general complaint in Tamaqua as well as in Pottsville. The *Gazette* recommends a perfect system of Market arrangements—regular Market days, specially appointed stands for the truck wagons &c.—as a remedy for the evil.

QUILL AND SCISSORS.

☞ THE EXPENSES OF BOSTON.—The total expenditures of the city of Boston, for the present financial year, are estimated at $2,056,741. The largest item is for Schools and School-houses, viz: $457,200.

This last is a good sign, worthy of general imitation.

☞ NEARLY *eight hundred* illegal votes were offered at the different Polls in Milwaukie, during the late election. With scarcely an exception these votes were for the straight Democratic ticket; and were kept out of the ballot-box only by prompt and determined challenging.

Do such men deserve the right of suffrage, or would it be an outrage to deprive them of it altogether? The demagogues who put them up to it, ought to be punished along with them, too.

☞ BIRDS OF A FEATHER.—The Five points New York city, (3d District of the 6th Ward) voted for Governor as follows:—Clark, 7; Ullman, 6; Bronson, 16; Seymour, 341!!!

Upon which the *Tribune* pertinently comments:

Our Governor will doubtless feel flattered by this evidence of the appreciation and confidence of his his fellow citizens. He will feel assured that his enlightened and patriotic exposure of the danger and evil of attempting to legislate men into morality and virtue—or legislate morality and virtue into them—are feelingly responded to. Who says Republics are ungrateful?

☞ A FORTHCOMING WONDER.—According to a correspondent of Hertzpath's *Journal*, steam-power is to be superseded by "Ponlson's Patent Beaudlum T-lever," which will be brought before the public in a short time. Two men, in a sitting position, will be able with ease to propel a railway engine of 25 horse-power, with its full complement of carriages, at any speed to be attained by steam-power. The tenders and boilers of the present engines will be no longer required, and the new engine will be constructed of about one-fourth the weight, and at, say, one-sixth or one-eighth the cost. The wheels and frames of the present engines, will be available for the new ones.

It is true the genius of the age is up to anything short of miracles. In view of the discoveries and improvements in the last fifty years, we are prepared for almost any announcement in science or mechanism—still we would rather see this new "wonder" than hear tell of it. When we have a ride behind this new engine, we will believe it.

☞ LONG SERMONS.—There seems a growing disposition to complain on this subject.—Whether the fault lies with the preachers or with the people themselves, we will not pretend to determine; but the latter have certainly a right to be heard. The following is from a communication in the London *Times*, signed "An Islingtonian:"

I could not enter any church in the parish in which I reside with the slightest expectation that the sermon would be under an hour in length.—The allowance is fifty minutes under ordinary circumstances, and sixty on special occasions.

This evil of long sermons is one which the clergy should forthwith amend, if they are sincere in desiring the people to come to church more generally than is the case. Can it be expected that a man whose hand or brain is fully employed all the week, will sit for a mortal hour on Sunday without occupation, unless con-trained to do so by a strong sense of religious duty?

I am a professional man, so closely employed that I have to work in the evening as well as by day. I cannot attend public worship in the morning of any working day, but I can and do sometimes in the evening. The time required for the prayers I cheerfully take from my business, but I do chafe over giving me an additional hour for a sermon. Why are not our churches open in the evening, as they are in the morning in many places, for prayers only?

I do not wish to undervalue preaching, but I am sure of this, that when we are most under the influence of religion, we think most of the prayers; and that when devotion grows cold, we concern ourselves chiefly about the sermon.

You have more than once expressed an opinion that there is at present a great dearth of preaching ability. Perhaps that is why the sermons are so long—the deficiency of quality is made up in quantity. The prescription for a sermon seems to be in form like that of physicians:—Take such and such ingredients, and administer up to so many minutes.

COL. MOTT'S KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

The *Lehigh Valley Times* thus "lets the cat out of the bag" in reference to Mr. Mott's connection, or supposed connection, with the mysterious order:

"As this subject seems to be looked upon as of considerable importance to the Pennsylvania army of hungry office-seekers, we will just state what we *know* about Henry S. Mott's Know-Nothingism, and the public will then judge whether we have or have not good cause to claim the Canal Commissioner elect as a pledged supporter of the American cause. First, we repeat that Col. Mott was the regular nominee of the Know-Nothing Order, having received a majority of 120,000 over Spicer, the "Native" candidate.

"Secondly, we inform all who wish to know, that the Grand Secretary of said Order issued a regular official certificate to all the subordinate Councils in the State, that, agreeably to a resolution of the Grand Council in the State requiring him to do so, he thereby certifies that, among the candidates for State offices, before the people of Pennsylvania, the following *are members of the Order, in good and regular standing*—for Governor, James Pollock and B. Rush Bradford; for Canal Commissioner, Henry S. Mott and Bloomfield M. Spicer; for Supreme Judge, Daniel M. Smyser and Thomas H. Baird. From this list of "members in good standing" the ticket was formed, and the result is before the world.

"Thirdly, we say that, upon the strong, conclusive and clear evidence of Colonel Mott's Americanism, he received 120,000 votes in Pennsylvania, which he could not have received under any other circumstances.

"Now, gentlemen, make the most you can out of it. Here is our evidence that Col. Mott *is or was a member of that much abused order in good and regular standing.* Now give us disinterested proof that he never was a member. His own denial is no proof, only a self-interested assertion. We believe the truth of the certificate of the Grand Secretary, until it is proven false. Therefore, we cannot change our firm belief that Mr. Mott is, or was a member; and that for the purpose of securing a certain position in the Canal Board, to control appointments, or for some other purpose, he now denies his connexion with said order.

"Should it appear in the end, however, that Mott never identified himself with the Know-Nothings, as alleged, then have 120,000 voters been most outrageously deceived. This is the face of the above facts we cannot believe, until we have better evidence than the mere assertion of Mr. Mott."

The *Times* editor will have to be equalled for exposing the secrets of the Order.

☞ JAIL AMUSEMENTS IN INDIANA.—According to the Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal*, the prisoners in the jail at that place have a jolly good time every day. It says:—"Through the kindness of the jailor they have been provided with a violin, and one of the number being a good player, they have frequent cotillion parties or stag dances, which have the advantage of being 'select,' without that stiffness and formality peculiar to such entertainments in higher circles.' They have recently made a valuable acquisition to their number. An itinerant showman, who had fallen into the clutches of the law, and, owing to the tightness of the money market, was unable to pay the cost, was caged to satisfy the insulted dignity of the State. He got up an exhibition the first evening of his incarceration, and has continued them ever since, to the amusement of his companions."

☞ KNOW-NOTHING DEMONSTRATION.—Silently,—unsummoned almost,—without any note whatsoever of preparation there poured into the park, yesterday, countless thousands, to make a demonstration upon what they believed to be contemplated frauds at the ballot-box. Who called up these "vasty spirits," —and when or how came they,—not knowing, we cannot say,—but this we can say, that we Whigs, or you Democrats, could not in a week, with all our placards, and drums and fifes, have brought up half such a multitude.—*N. Y. Express.*

☞ EXPERIENCE IS THE BEST OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.—We, accordingly, advise all who have property liable to injury or destruction by fire to get it insured at once. From the remarkable liberality and promptness with which our own late demands were met by the Franklin Company, we heartily recommend it to public attention. Mr. A. Russel is the agent in this place.

☞ MORE TROUBLE IN THE ROMISH CAMP.—On Sunday last, a difficulty occurred during service, in the German Catholic church at Utica, growing out of a misunderstanding between the priest and the St. Joseph's Society, concerning a banner, and with regard to which legal measures had resulted in favor of the Society. The priest stated that there were thieves and liars present in the conregation, and he could not therefore proceed with the services. The priest then withdrew, when a fight ensued among the congregation, resulting in the interference of an officer, and the arrest of four persons.

A pretty set of *christians*—fighting on Sunday, and in Church at that!

☞ THE TARIFF.—The tightness of the money market is proverbial all over the country, and panics are just now prevalent. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* essays to give the reason as follows:

"The present great distress in the commercial and monetary affairs of the country, is to be directly attributed to the Tariff of 1846, for which we have to thank a son of Pennsylvania, the Hon. George M. Dallas, by whose casting vote in the Senate, that Tariff became a law, which has been, what was predicted it would be, a curse to the country, and a cause of distress throughout the land.

"Owing to the large importation of gold from California, and a great demand for our stocks and other securities in Europe, the crisis has been long delayed—but it has come at last, and the distress now manifest through our whole country will continue to exist while the tariff that gives a premium for fraud on our revenues, by ad valorum duties, remains in force.

"Do not mistake us as advocating high duties; far from it—we want the free list largely increased by such articles as come in for the consumption, and do not interfere with the industry of the country, being admitted free from all duties—and on all other products and goods we can make at home specific duties."

This is the doctrine we have held for months past, and again and again cautioned our friends to look out for breakers ahead! Our opinion remains unchanged, and we fear what has already taken place is but the end of the beginning.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF MINERS' JOURNAL.]

The Beauties of Rum and the Rum-sellers.

MESSRS. EDS.:—During the latter part of last week, the wife of a notorious drunkard died, in that quiet and moral (so-called) town of Orwigsburg; while she was lying a corpse in the house, the widowed husband procured liquor from the soulless traffickers, and was beastly drunk (even on the same day the funeral rites took place), scarcely able to stagger through the house. This outrage on the good reputation of that place, merits the deepest condemnation from all well-disposed persons.

But who is most to blame? The remorseless rum-seller, who sells rum to known drunkards.—In this case he excuses himself that the person in question did not get it of him: but it is well known that one equally addicted to the injurious cup got it. We want no such excuse. Be honest, and say it is the money we remorseless land-sharks want, no matter how much disgrace and crime we inflict upon the community. What a glorious triumph this must be for persons who advertise their opposition to a Prohibitory Liquor Law, in order to get the drunkard's vote! Oh, shame!

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN.

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

COAL HUCKSTERS.

PHŒNIXVILLE, Nov. 10, 1854.

MESSRS. EDS:—I would beg leave through the columns of your valuable paper, to attract the attention of Coal Operators and wholesale Dealers in Coal generally, to an existing evil, which exists to a greater or less extent in most of the towns bordering on the Schuylkill. This evil (for such it may be properly called,) as yet, is in its infancy; and by proper attention may be prevented from ever becoming an annoying one; but if let alone, may in a short time cause difficulty. I have reference to the prevalent custom of some few citizens of the places above mentioned, of joining together, raising the required amount of money, and sending off for a boat load, or, a few car loads of Coal, and having it brought on; thus supplying themselves and their neighbors. The consequence is, that by considerable trouble, they can save fifty cents per ton; and then the astounding fact, that the retailers realize the enormous profit of one-half dollar per ton, is duly made known to the community at large. Others thinking that "money made is money saved," league with them, and another supply is brought on.

Now, I do not wish to be understood as having any objections to others going into the regular retail business—that is, to have an office and scales and a person to attend to the business, thus incurring the necessary expenses of retailers: but this "huckstering Coal" is what I wish to call attention to. Complaints have frequently been made to me, by retailers of adjoining towns; "but," say they, "what can be done; for the money being collected and forwarded, and the Operators always being ready for a sale, they have no difficulty in obtaining any desired amount."

We naturally came to the conclusion, when we first heard of the scheme, that the "clubs" were generally composed of the poorer class of people, whose money came by hard labor, and had to be paid to the best advantage, in order to secure the common necessaries of life; and had such been the case we should have remained silent; but when we learned the fact, that men doing a thriving business in some places, were the instigators and encouragers of the affair, we thought the time to give it attention. Strange as it may seem to be, there are men in a place which I have in my eye, who have kicked, and lustily too, because other men have engaged in the same business as themselves; and yet these very men (so-called) turn out to be "Coal hucksters."

Think you for instance, of a Doctor, who made a great ado in a public paper, about a professional brother paying visits for fifty cents, while he was charging seventy-five cents. He now turns out to be a "Coal huckster;" and while driving about to see his patients, tells the family that if they want Coal for less than can be had from the retailers, to take his prescription to a certain Drug store, (the proprietor of which is in league, and keeps the books for the "Coal hucksters,") when by depositing the money, he gets a receipt, the Coal sent around, and the medicine prepared. We have seen what the *Doctor* thinks of the *principle*, and can judge what the *Druggist* would think if some person, doing a dry-goods business, and who had a knowledge of Pharmacy, would get a supply of drugs, and put up prescriptions at cost, in order to draw custom to his store. His endeavors to prevent the honest retailer of Coal from realizing a living profit on Coal, comes with rather bad grace from one who in all probability has a profit of one hundred per cent on his sales. The tendency of these "clubs," is to reduce the per centage so much as to make the retail business one unworthy of attention, and to cause the retailer to change his avocation. Now, all this can easily be remedied if the Operators and wholesale Dealers will lend us their co-operation. Let them sell to none but the regular retailers, or if they do sell to others, to charge advanced prices. Wholesale merchants in the city, if they do retail, they do so at retail prices; although the amount may be considerable; and why not apply the same principle here. It will be to their advantage so to do; for if this "huckstering" is carried on, the Operators must lose a part of their regular custom; and although this may be to a certain extent made up by small orders received from clubs: yet it will cost them more trouble, and they will be likely to lose either money by selling, or sales by refusing to sell on credit. If they will not co operate with us, we have another resort, and that will be to resolve as a body to order our Coal from no Operator who will sell to "clubs" for the purpose of huckstering. Will our friends, at a distance, let us hear from them, through the *Journal*, of which paper every Coal Dealer should be a patron, and lend their assistance to further the cause of

JUSTICE.

The principle of our correspondent's complaint is correct. However, in case of exorbitant charges or other palpable objections to the regular Dealers, the Consumers have no other resort than the clubbing system. But in the main, the practice is clearly wrong.—Those who make it their business to buy and furnish coal, or indeed any other commodity, for a town or community, do so by the maintenance of a certain establishment with all its accompanying expenses; in return for which accommodation and outlay they expect and deserve a moderate profit on their sales. By means of this arrangement in the several departments of business, a circulating medium is maintained, indispensable to a healthy state of the money market in any community. But the clubbing system furnishes no such advantages; and the community at large must suffer more or less, though the interested parties may save a few dollars thereby.

We know nothing about the particular circumstances of our friend's complaint, nor are our remarks intended for them exclusively. But we publish the communication as a favorable opportunity for calling attention to this abuse of the Trade, generally.

☞ THE number of lawyers in Texas is said to be 428.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, the best remedy for Bad Legs, and all kinds of Wounds. The surprising sale of these invaluable medicines in every part of the civilized world is one of the most convincing proofs of their efficacy in curing bad legs, old wounds, scrofula, and disease of the skin. Thousands of people who have suffered from these dreadful maladies, have been cured by their use after every other remedy failed; and it is a fact beyond dispute that there is no disease, however obstinate, but that may be shortly eradicated by these wonderful medicines, therefore the afflicted should try Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

H. SWAYNE, M. D., an eminent physician of Philadelphia, has given to the world the benefit of his experience by preparing remedies suitable to almost every disease.—Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, for curing coughs, colds, consumption, and all diseases of the throat, breast and lungs. It is certainly unsurpassed by any remedy yet known. Physicians, clergymen, the press, all pronounce it "a triumph in the healing art." It gives a tone to the stomach, strengthens the digestive organs, and is the original and only true preparation of Wild Cherry manufactured. Observe particularly the portrait of Dr. Swayne is on the wrapper around each bottle.

Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge, for destroying Worms, curing Dyspepsia, &c. Dr. Swayne's Sugar-coated Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills, a gentle purgative and alterative medicine, far superior to the pills in general use. Dr. Swayne's Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa and Dysentery Cordial, a never failing remedy. Dr. Swayne's Fever and Ague Pills, for chills.

The owner is requested to call and prove property, or she will be sold according to law.

JOHN GRAVER,
Seven Stars Tavern, 2 miles below Pottsville.

November 11, 1854. 44-3t

STRAY COW.—CAME TO THE PREMISES of the subscriber, a middle sized Cow, DARK RED, with short horns, had on a brass bell.—The owner is requested to remove her and pay expenses or she will be sold according to law.

PHILIP CLOUSER,
Muddy Branch.

October 14, 1854. 41-6t

STRAY MULE.—STRAYED AWAY from the subscriber, residing near Minersville, on Thursday, the 26th day of October, a speckled brown MARE MULE, about two and a half years old, with the letter "B" burnt on the left shoulder. A reasonable reward will be paid to any person who will return said Mule to the subscriber, or give him information where he can get her again.

MORGAN BRACE.

Oak Hill, November 11, 1854. 44-2t

STRAY COW.—CAME TO THE PREMISES of the subscriber, Wayne township, Schuylkill County, A large Red Cow, with a white head and an old bell on her neck. She appears to be about 10 years old. The owner will please call and prove property, or the Cow will be dealt with according to law.

JOHN M. WOMMER,
Wayne township, Schuylkill County, Pa.

November 11, 1854. 44-3t*

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Schuylkill Township, Schuylkill Co., about the middle of September, a Red Cow with white spots on her face and hind feet and forehead, with crooked horns; she is about 12 years old.—She had a fine brass bell on, with a leather strap. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SAMUEL BOYER.

Pottsville, Nov. 11, 1854. 44-3t

NOTICES.

THE POTTSVILLE Literary Society will hold its next regular meeting in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church