Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1855.

THE PORTLAND RIOT.

A species of fanaticism attaches to the manœuvres of the Rum party, in every section of the country, where it exists to any degree. In the height of its madness, when curbed by the powerful Temperance feeling of the mass of the people, it resorts to measures, which place it beyond the pale of the law, while a voluntary delusion, actuates an impudent claim to the protection of the law, which it has the temerity to violate. A striking illustration of the truth of this assertion, is exhibited in the Liquor Riot which took place in Portland, Me., on Saturday night last. A brutal mob, composed of rum-sellers and their friends, set at defiance the municipal laws of Portland, render themselves outlaws, and estrange themselves from every feeling of sympathy which we might naturally entertain for a body of misguided men, by a premeditated and armed opposition to the authorities of that city; the principal object, the crushing of Neal Dow.

No person acquainted in the least with the character of Mr. Dow; the wisdom and caution exhibited by him in drafting the celebrated Maine Liquor Law bill, (which has been distinguished by eminent legal gentlemen, as the most able document of the character ever prepared,) and the policy which has actuated his course, while Chief Magistrate of the city of Portland, can be induced to credit even for an instant that he would be guilty of an act inconsistent with his distinctly marked, energetic character. Not every account which reaches us in regard to the affair of Saturday night in Portland, convinces us more firmly that the most intense animosity both toward Mr. Dow, and the cause with which he is identified, actuated the riot; and spread throughout the Union, by means of the Democratic and Irish Roman Catholic prints of Portland, the false statements in regard to the action of Mr. Dow, which have reached us during the past week.

Now, it cannot be asserted, and is not, except by the rum-sellers, and those interested in the traffic, that Mayor Dow made even a mistake in regard to the purchase of the liquor for the City Agency; and the whole thing centres in the fact that the rummies of Portland determined upon a demonstration; that they made it, and that they found in Mayor Dow, a resolute opponent to their unlawful proceeding. The man killed by the fire of the military; is proven to have been the leader of the mob; and those wounded were aiding and abetting his designs. Now, the idea of a rum paper—the Portland *Argus*—to the effect that the killing of a man by the authorities while endeavoring to put down a riot, can be regarded as murder, is preposterous. It is our fixed opinion that every man engaged in a riot—no matter what the cause; what the provocation—would meet with but his just deserts, if killed in the act. He merits no more honorable fate, than to be shot down like a dog. This may be strong language; but we ask what mercy does a man deserve, while engaged in an act, which if allowed to become a precedent, will plant anarchy and discord, where peace and happiness reigned before? With this view of the question; and assured as we are that Mayor Dow committed no act provocative of the quiet of Portland, on the recent occasion, we cannot but regret that the lesson he administered was not more severe.

The Portland rumsellers and their friends, to judge from their recent action, should be classed among those,—

"Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad."

for nothing short of insane infatuation; a madman's love of the vile stuff for which they fight so readily, would have induced so senseless an affair, as that in which they engaged on Saturday night last. Did they hope to gain a single privilege for their vile traffic by the riot? Was it possible to crush that brilliant champion of Temperance, Neal Dow, by the riot? Did Mayor Dow's conduct warrant the riot? We rather incline to the opinion that their advocates in all quarters feel somewhat ashamed of the insane frenzy which actuated the rummies on the occasion, and that their organs, the Democratic and Irish Roman Catholic press of the country, will be compelled to propagate the false accounts of the affair, started by their Portland cotemporaries, in order to screen them from general ridicule, and place Mayor Dow if possible, in a false position, before the people of the United States.

In connection with this, we desire to express our surprise that many respectable and generally correct newspapers in *our* State, appear disposed to credit the erroneous impression that under the operations of the Maine Liquor Law, liquor is freely drunk in that State; that crime increases, and that morality suffers.—Would that those papers could be induced to gaze at the real state of affairs here, through other than rum spectacles. Interested correspondents may state that liquor is imbibed to excess in the streets of Portland; but we know that when done, it is the work of hired tools of the rumseller, who smuggle the liquor into Maine from other States, and then blazon forth the fact through the columns of a too credulous press for effect. Maine statistics prove how beneficial in its effects has been the much traduced Prohibitory Liquor Law, and Portland is a brilliant example of what a city may become morally, under such a Law, and such a Mayor as Neal Dow. When the full merits of the case which called forth these remarks, are in our possession, we shall esteem it our duty to lay them before our readers, to let them see what shifts are resorted to by the enemies of Temperance; men, who we doubt not, would sell a man a glass of rum even if they knew the money which purchased it, deprived a starving child of bread; and to warn our readers against those professors of Temperance, whose influence is detrimental to all those interests cherished so warmly by every true friend of the Cause.

THE SCHUYLKILL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—It is with regret that we observe the difficulty which has sprung up in this Society, growing out of local interests principally. The Society originated in Orwigsburg; but the two first exhibitions were given midway between Orwigsburg and the Coal Region. The third exhibition was given in Orwigsburg, and the receipts we believe, were not much more than one-half the amount received at the other point. This induced the active members, who originated the Society, and carried it through, to look out for a more eligible site to hold future exhibitions, and Schuylkill Haven was recommended, with a view of establishing that point as a permanent place for future exhibitions, from the fact of it being accessible from all parts of the Coal Region by railway, and especially convenient to those points which prove pecuniarly beneficial to the interests of the Society, in the way of visitors, etc.

In the controversy we allude to, we have no prejudiced feelings; we are impartial, and are not interested in either Orwigsburg, or Schuylkill Haven, as a place of location for the Society's exhibition's; but we cannot refrain from giving as our unbiassed opinion, that Schuylkill Haven is decidedly the most superior point of the two for the purpose named. We think so, from the fact that it is more convenient for visitors from various sections of the county; will insure treble the usual attendance, and doubly increase the revenue of the Society. If these ends are not attempted, the Association, would do well to dissolve immediately.

The revenue of the last State Agricultural Exhibition, held at Philadelphia, was more than doubled; and it is an observable fact—immensely beneficial to their revenue—that in all merely agricultural counties, the Agricultural Exhibitions are held either at the Seats of Justice, or in the most populous towns of the counties. In Berks county, exhibitions of this character are held at Reading, in Lancaster county at Lancaster city, and so on.—As Pottsville is not located in the Agricultural section of Schuylkill County, we do not ask nor want the Society to select this place for its Exhibition; but at the same time, we esteem it our right and duty to suggest the most proper place in the County for the Exhibition purposes of the Society. That place we believe to be Schuylkill Haven; and from the claims to the consideration of the Society which it possesses, we can perceive no reason why grounds should not be appropriated for their Exhibition, on the Poor House Farm, at that place. This farm should be the model farm of the County, and while rendering it so, the Society will be immensely benefitted, by the collection of farmers and citizens generally, who will be induced to assemble there yearly, by the attractions offered by the location. The Farm is the property of the County, and the Association was organized to forward the Agricultural interests of the County. In doing so, all mere local interests should be entirely discarded. These are our sentiments, upon the question in dispute.

GOVERNOR WISE.—It is a notable fact, that the election of Henry A. Wise, does not prove so palatable to the genuine Democracy, as the gentleman himself might desire. As a sample of the dissatisfaction openly expressed, we make the following extract from a leading editorial of one of their principal organs, the New York *Evening Post* of June 1st:—

"That the Know Nothings are defeated in Virginia is, we admit, agreeable intelligence; that Mr. Wise is elected Governor seems to us no good cause of rejoicing. The Democrats of Virginia must have changed very much from what they were twenty years since, to have gone into the late election with such a candidate to represent their party as Mr. Wise.

The political history of this man is before the country. He was one of the most violent opposers of the administration of General Jackson. He was equally violent in his opposition to the measure's of Mr. Van Buren's administration. Violent is almost too feeble and quiet a term to express the intensity of hatred manifested by him to the political system of those two eminent statesmen. Nothing could exceed the vehemence of abuse with which he assailed them, and their principles, and their friends. The great sewer of Canal street does not pour daily into the Hudson a tide of more offensive feculence than flowed at that period in the harangues of Mr. Wise. It was pure unmixed railing, an interminable fluency of vituperation, a mechanical facility of abuse, and nothing more; there was neither argument nor enthusiasm in it; it was the mere volubility of a scold. His disposition to vituperate, seemed a sort of moral disease; he threw everything at his opponents which lay in his way, without discrimination, sticks, stones, dirt, the scrapings of the gutters, clawed up hastily with hands that scorned all nicety of selection."

The election of a man, whose political character is worthy of such comment, can hardly be esteemed a triumph by the Democracy.—Defeat were preferable to success with such a candidate.

FANATICS IN THOSE DAYS.—The Cayuga *Chief* says that the readers of the rum papers and the listeners of bar-room logic, would conclude, if they believed what they heard, that "our forefathers" fought, bled, and died, that a few men in 1855, might sell rum and curse the land with pauperism and crime. And yet some of those "fathers" were strangely tinctured with fanaticism, even at that early day. The *first* continental Congress, before the declaration of our National Independence, uttered their manifesto against rum, in the following emphatic Maine Law English. The despotism of intemperance, as well as that of the mother country, claimed the attention of the men of the Revolution:

"*Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Legislatures of the United States, immediately to pass laws the most effectual for putting an immediate stop to the pernicious practice of distilling, by which the most extensive evils are likely to be derived, if not quickly prevented.*"

Such was the "opinion" of the rum traffic on the 27th of February, 1774.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL SOCIETY.—This Society held its annual session in Hollidaysburg last week. Dr. John M. Gemmill, of Huntingdon, presided. Delegates were in attendance from most of the county medical societies in the State, and a number of highly interesting and valuable reports on the diseases which have prevailed in those counties, during the year were presented and read, and ordered to be published in the ensuing volume of transactions. A Committee, consisting of Drs. Kennedy, Condie and Hollingsworth, of Philadelphia, presented a form of printed blanks for these reports, designed to render them more full and comprehensive than they have yet been, and to represent annually the comparative healthfulness of every section of the State, and the effects of the climate, soil, water, surface and geological formation of that section, and the health of its inhabitants.—The proceedings of the late session were characterized by great unanimity. Dr. Jas. S. Carpenter, of Schuylkill county, was elected President for the ensuing year, and the Society adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the last Wednesday in May next.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The Louisville *Journal* states that Henry Clay, directly after the passage of this Law, expressed his disapprobation of some of its provisions, and declared his belief that if ill-health had not prevented his remaining in Washington and acting on the committee that reported the bill, it might have been reported and passed in a form far less offensive to the North, and perhaps satisfactory to both North and South.—Mr. Clay declared himself in favor of a trial by jury to test the alledged slave's right to freedom, in the neighborhood from which he was alleged to have escaped. What heart-burnings and ill feeling would have been saved the country, had the distinguished Statesman been enabled to modify the objectionable feature of that odious law. It is a matter of regret that his hand was not prominent in its enactment. We might then have been in possession of a Fugitive Slave Law to which the North could have yielded without derogation.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The Cumberland *Miners' Journal* thinks that the American party has no reason to be discouraged at the result of the election in Virginia. They accomplished the work set before them and more. In speaking of Mr. Wise's success, the *Journal* is sure that but for the accident of certain anomalous proceedings of the Legislature of Massachusetts, the "sound and fury" of Mr. Wise's harangues would have passed over Virginia as the idle wind, which no man heeds. His one hundred and twenty-seven speeches, or his one speech repeated one hundred and twenty-six times, would have produced no more effect than a squirt upon the fires of Mount Vesuvius.

CALIFORNIA INTELLIGENCE.—The "Northern Light," at New York, brings over half a million in gold. The Central American Government party had again invested Leon, and had determined to reduce it before the arrival of Col. Walker and his friends. Business was dull throughout California, and large sales of flour had been made for shipment to New York, Liverpool and Australia. Chili and California flour was selling at six dollars.—There had been abundant rain, and the crops looked well. The mines were yielding well.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM JOURNAL.—The June number of this excellent agricultural publication, sustains the high reputation it bears among farmers, and proves that it is fully worthy of the patronage it receives from that class of our industrial population. The mass of information it contains is invaluable. To be obtained at Bannan's.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The American edition of this Edinburgh publication for May, has been received. The contents which as usual are varied and interesting, comprise an entertaining paper on "The Length of Human Life;" "Poetry of War, reviewed before Sebastopol;" "Notes on Canada;" "Story of the Crimean Campaign;" etc. For sale at Bannan's.

THE AMERICAN MINING CHRONICLE.—We observe that this reliable Journal, widely known for its devotion to Iron Manufacturing and Railway interests, has established a branch publication office in Philadelphia. By this course the *Chronicle* will be enabled to enlarge its sphere of usefulness, and render that justice to Pennsylvania, which as a prominent mining State, it should receive at the hands of that publication. We congratulate the publishers upon the enterprise which induced them to effect the new establishment, and trust their success in the future may equal their most sanguine expectations.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ART OF STAIR BUILDING—*By J. R. Perry, A Practical Mechanic.*—This invaluable work, is designed by the author, who is a practical Stair Builder, to exhibit the art of Stair Building with original improvements, and enable every carpenter in the country to learn the business in the most perfect manner, by the easiest methods. The book is beautifully printed; and illustrated so admirably, that a glance will exhibit the difficult parts of the Art, and make all plain and comprehensive. Most authors treat such subjects in so professedly a scientific manner as to obscure it for the common mind. Such is not the case with this book. The work is pronounced good and practical by master carpenters, and we can recommend the book to those interested. The retail price of the work is $2,50, which lays it within the reach of all. Application for the work must be made to Perry & Fitzgeralds, Cor. Centre and Canal streets, New York, or to the Author, at Port Clinton, in this County. It can also be had at Bannan's Book Store.

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.—It was feared that by the partial destruction of John F. Trow's publishing establishment in New York last week, by fire, on which occasion twelve thousand, five hundred copies of the 12 mo. edition of Irving's Life of Washington, was destroyed, that a serious delay would be experienced in issuing the first volume of the work. Through great precautions however, this has been avoided, and subscribers can now be supplied with the work. Of the merits of this new work, the Literary Editor of the New York *Tribune*, who perused the advance sheets, says its publication will form an important epoch in American literature. The life long labors of its illustrious author could not have been crowned with a more appropriate termination. His name will henceforth be indissolubly connected with that of Washington, not only by his baptismal appellation, but by the noble monument which he has reared to his memory. It was a befitting task that the writer who has left such a brilliant impress of his genius on the nascent literature of his country—whose fame is devoutly cherished in the hearts of the American people—held in equally affectionate remembrance in the rude cabins of the frontier, the halls of universities, and the saloons of fashionable life, whose successes in the varied walks of classical composition have done as much to illustrate the character of America in the eye of the world as the eloquence of her Senators or her prowess in arms—should create a permanent memorial of Washington in a style worthy the dignity of the subject and the reputation of the author.

We desire to state that this work is published only for subscribers, and as the first volume is now ready for delivery to subscribers at our store, those wishing to subscribe, would do well to leave their names immediately.

Local Affairs.

METEOROLOGICAL NOTATIONS.

Reported by Dr. A. Heyer, of Pottsv. Sci. Associ'n.

MAY. 5th mo., 31 days.	THERM'R. Mean.	High't.	BARM'R. Mean.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. *Topograph. & Geographical.*
Saturd. 2	65	66	28.84	Height of Pottsville (corner
Sunday 3	63	70	29.83	of Market & 2d. sts.) above
Monday 4	57	72	28.84	mean tide, 633.957 ft.—Dis-
Tuesd'y 5	55	71	28.85	tance from Philadelphia, 95
Wedn'y 6	56	73	28.98	miles.—Latitude, 40° 44
Thurs'y 7	62	74	28.63	15".—Population in 1850,
Friday 8	63	75	28.77	5,800.

2.—S. W. fresh Breeze; rainy—3,209 in.
3.—W. S. W. light "cloudy, eve. rain—0.062 in.
4.—N. W. fresh "slightly cloudy.
5.—N. W. fresh wind; ditto.
6.—N. W. light breeze; cloudy—aft. rainy.
7.—S. E. do: rainy, cloudy—1.458 in.
8.—N. W. fresh wind; cloudy—a few drops rain.

☞ *A glorious* shower was with us on Thursday afternoon. The weather here is growing warm, and decidedly more agreeable.

☞ *Clay Monument Meeting.*—The citizens of Pottsville and vicinity will meet at the Exchange Hotel this evening, when the Building Committee will present a full statement of their proceedings in the erection of the beautiful testimonial to the memory of Henry Clay.

☞ *Drowned.*—Jacob Schaner, a German was drowned in the Norwegian Creek, at this Borough, on Sunday morning last about 1 o'clock, while in an intoxicated condition. His body has not yet been recovered. At the time of the occurrence, a freshet prevailed in the Creek.

☞ *Excellent Appointment.*—Our townsman, Josiah I. Reif, has received an appointment of Aid to the Governor, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Col. Reif, in view of the happy event, will "accept the assurances of our most distinguished consideration."

☞ *The Fair* held in the basement of the Episcopal Church this week, for the benefit of the Church of the Holy Apostles, at St. Clair, was we are pleased to know, quite successful pecuniarily. The young ladies of the church exerted themselves zealously, to ensure the success of the undertaking; and we award them due credit.

☞ *Killed by the Falling of a Tree.*—We are informed that a German physician, a resident of Patterson, while driving in a carriage near Mideport yesterday, was instantly killed by the falling of a dead tree upon him.

P. S.—We have been informed that it was Doct. Weiser of Patterson. A boy sitting by his side in the vehicle escaped without injury.

☞ *Park Benjamin.*—This distinguished lecturer contemplates delivering a series of Lectures in this borough next week. Due notice will be given of the time decided upon by Mr. B. for the delivery of the first Lecture. Those who enjoyed the rich literary treat afforded them by Mr. Benjamin on the occasion of his late visit to the Coal Region, will heartily welcome him back.

☞ *Death in the Mines.*—At the McGinnes' Shaft, St. Clair, an explosion of fire damp took place on Thursday last, dreadfully burning five miners, two of whom have since died. As no further particulars of the occurrence have reached us, we are unable to state the cause of the distressing accident, or give the names of the dead and wounded men.

☞ *Recruiting Station.*—Lieut. Rossell, of the United States Army, has opened a recruiting station in this Borough, for the enlistment into the Army, of men between the ages of 18 and 35 years. Those who love the "shrill fife and the spirit-stirring drum," and have no objection "a soldier to go," will we suppose be acceptable visiters to Lieut. Rossell, at present.

☞ *Mrs. Cunningham.*—This favorite actress, and estimable lady announces her benefit for Monday evening next. The bill for the occasion is Romeo and Juliet, with Mrs. Procter as Romeo, and Mrs. Cunningham as Juliet. "Grand Brig," a Scottish Drama, concludes the entertainment.—As Monday evening will conclude the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, in Pottsville, it is hardly necessary to predict that the Town Hall will be crowded on that evening.

☞ *The Clay Monument.*—Eight sections of the iron columns have been placed in their proper position. The cap of the column, and the iron statue of Mr. Clay alone remains to be raised. On the coming Fourth of July (less than a month from this,) the Monument will be fully completed and will be inaugurated with very interesting ceremonies. It is a notable and creditable fact, that on the 4th of July, 1855, Pottsville will be the only place in the United States possessing a completed Monument to the memory of the illustrious deceased.

☞ *Military Election.*—At an election on Tuesday evening last, of the Scott Rifle Company, Ambrose Loeser was duly elected Captain of said Company. Mr. Loeser will no doubt make a good officer; and as the Company is one of the best military organizations in the county, we congratulate Mr. Loeser upon his election.

☞ *The Explosion at Monterey.*—The loss of Messrs. Graham, Brown & Co., by the recent explosion of a boiler at their mines, has been considerably over-estimated. We have good authority for stating that their loss is only from $7000 to $8000. Through the exertions of machinists and other workmen, the machinery and other works damaged by the explosion, are so far repaired, that by Monday next they will be in operation again, and on that day they will recommence shipping Coal. By Wednesday next, their pumping engine will be in operation. We are pleased to know that the loss of Messrs. Graham, Brown & Co., by the accident, has been much exaggerated.

☞ *Tamaqua Improvements.*—Unintentionally, on Wednesday, we did not render our enterprising sister Borough full justice in speaking of her improvements. We now hasten to rectify the error. Not only has gas been introduced, but the Borough has enjoyed for nearly three years an abundant supply of Water, dispensed by Works which cost over Thirty Thousand dollars. We again take occasion to congratulate the citizens of Tamaqua, on the advantages which accrue to them from an abundant supply of water and light, both important requisites to health and comfort. It is an observable fact that Tamaqua possesses enterprising business men, ever ready and willing to take the lead in those matters, pertaining to an improvement of its social condition; and who step aside from the paths of business to benefit their neighbors, by projecting commendable enterprises, and bringing them to a successful termination

☞ *The Trip to Niagara* via. *Schuylkill Co.*—Now that it is generally known that for ten dollars and in the short space of seventeen hours, the trip can be made from Philadelphia to Niagara Falls, *via.* the Reading, Catawissa, Williamsport and Elmira Railroads, it is conceded by all who have passed over the route, that the trip is one of the most beautiful and romantic in the country. Passing up the Schuylkill, thence on the Catawissa Railroad to Williamsport, the scenery is constantly changing, and is as wild and grand as any one can desire. Whirling at a rapid rate upon the mountain top, and crossing the valleys upon trestle work at a great elevation, the traveller is more than repaid by the sublimity of the scenery, for his expenditure of time and money.

The run from Williamsport to Elmira is through the most fertile wheat growing sections of our land; the traveller passing the great Genesse, Valley beyond Elmira, and at Elmira change cars to the Broad guage of the Erie Railroad, thence to the Falls of Niagara, constantly passing objects pleasing to the eye, to the very doors of the hotels which, by the way we see, are filling up rapidly.

☞ *Fatal Accident in the Mines.*—A sad accident happened at the mines of Messrs. John & R. Carter, at Tamaqua, on Tuesday morning last, which resulted in the death of three promising young men named Thomas Faull, Thomas H. Tippett and Alexander Rowe. We understand that their death was occasioned by the presence in large quantities, of sulphuric hydrogen gas, produced by the burning of Coal at the out-crop of the vein, where a fire had been kindled six months since, by some thoughtless persons.—Much sympathy is expressed for the family of young Faull, their case being peculiarly distressing, from the fact that he was their main support. Mrs. Faull's husband was killed some years since in the mines of the Messrs. Carter; since which time she has been suffering from partial aberration of mind, occasioned by the shock of her husband's death. Her son Thomas, who was a young man of vigorous constitution, had by exertions been enabled to purchase a lot of ground on which he intended soon erecting a house. On Monday he brought his deed to Pottsville to be recorded; returned home on Monday evening, and on Tuesday morning, as stated, death terminated all the prospects, which praiseworthy exertions were enabling him to realize.

☞ *Court Week.*—Annexed will be found a list of the cases, and the disposition made of them by the Court, Judge Hegins presiding, which has been in session the whole of the present week.—Much business has been brought before it, and it is not possible for it to get through with all the criminal business which claims its attention, this week. It is an observable fact, that the majority of the cases which are noted below, are the fruits of the use of rum; in fact, more than two-thirds of the cases brought to the notice of the Court, were induced by rum. The conviction of persons charged with selling liquor to minors, should prove a warning to those engaged in the same business. Besides the other inconveniences attendant upon a conviction of this character, it is not remarkably pleasant to go to jail; and go to jail those persons will, who infringe the law on this point. We advise our store-keepers who deal in the stuff, to stop the business. In some States it is an unlawful business, and a penitentiary offence to deal in liquor. Assuredly, it is an unpleasant business, which in some places, the engaging in puts a man on a par with a thief or house-breaker. Think not, rum-seller, that a brilliant saloon makes any difference in the offence. As in the low grog-shop, so the man who gets drunk there, is worse than a beast. Stop the unhallowed business, and you stop, in a measure, degrading spectacles like those witnessed in our Court House during the present week. The criminal cases of the week we subjoin:

Com. vs. John Keeley—Surety of the Peace—Campbell for Com., and Hughes for deft.

Com. vs. Fred. Freeling—Fornication and Bastardy. The plea of guilty withdrawn, and plea of not guilty substituted. Dist. Attorney and Roseberry for Com., and Strouse for deft.

Com. vs. Anthony Fiest—Selling liquor to Minors—found guilty. Motion to arrest judgment over-ruled, and deft. sentenced to pay a fine of $10, costs of prosecution, and be imprisoned in the jail of the county for a period of ten days. Dist. Attorney and Palmer for Com., and Hughes and Campbell for deft.

Com. vs. George Bozzard and Jacob Bozzard—same offence. Found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $10 each, costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of twenty days in the Co. prison. Dist. Att'y for Com., Hughes for deft.

Com. vs. John Rettinger, et al.—Riot. Not guilty, but pay the costs of prosecution. Palmer and Campbell for Com., Hughes, Bartholomew and Strouse for deft.

Com. vs. Wm. Reinicke—Assault with attempt to commit a Rape. Not guilty, and county for costs. Dist. Att'y for Com., Schoener for deft.

Com. vs. Jeremiah S. Trout—Fornication and Bastardy. Found guilty, and received the usual sentence. Dist. Att'y for Com., Campbell for deft.

Com. vs. James Russell—Assault and Battery. The plea of guilty was entered, and deft. sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs. Campbell for Com.

Com. vs. William Kear—Assault and Battery. Verdict guilty. Bartholomew for Com., Parry for deft.

Com. vs. Zachariah Pott—Assault and Battery. Verdict, not guilty, but deft. to pay costs of prosecution. Palmer and Roseberry for Com., Hughes for deft.

Com. vs. John Gross—Assault and Battery. Verdict guilty. Sentence, $10 fine and costs of prosecution. Hughes for Com., Palmer and Roseberry for defendant. The above three cases were cross actions.

Com. vs. Michael McMinnaman—Assault and Battery. Verdict guilty. Sentence, pay costs of prosecution, and give bonds to keep the peace one year. Leyburn for Com., Campbell for deft.

Com. vs. Wm. Jefferson—Larceny. Two true bills were found; but no prosecutors appearing, the bills were submitted without evidence, and the deft. found not guilty, and discharged on proclamation.

Com. vs. Thomas Lester—Fornication and Bastardy. Verdict not guilty, but deft. pay costs of prosecution. Marsden for Com., Palmer for deft.

Com. vs. Mary Higgins—Assault and Battery. Bill ignored, but deft. pay costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Margaret Moran—Assault and Battery. Bill ignored, but deft. pay costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Bartly McGlenn—Robbery. A trial by jury, resulted in a verdict of guilty, and sentence of defendant to 1 year's imprisonment, six cents fine, and pay costs of prosecution. Marsden for Com., Palmer for deft.

Com. vs. Bartley McGlenn—Larceny. Verdict guilty. Sentence, six cents, costs, and ten days' imprisonment. Marsden for Com., Palmer for deft.

Com. vs. Catharine McGlenn and Mary McGlenn—Larceny. Verdict, not guilty. Leyburn for Com., Campbell for defts.

Com. vs. Isaac Fisher and William Horn—Larceny. Verdict, not guilty. Hipple for Com., Campbell for deft.

Com. vs. Isaac Keener, et al.—Riot. Bill ignored, and prosecutor pay costs of suit.

Com. vs. Jacob Reed, et al.—Riot. Bill ignored, and prosecution pay costs of suit.

Com. vs. Alexander Coody—Riot. Ignored and prosecution pay costs.

Com. vs. Solomon Moyer—Furnishing intoxicating drinks to minors. Bill ignored, and prosecutor pay costs of suit.

Com. vs. Terrence O'Neal—Larceny and Assault and Battery. On the Charge of Larceny acquitted; but convicted of Assault and Battery. Dist. Att'y for Com., Walker and Geer for deft.

Com. vs. Sarah McGonagle—Disorderly House. Verdict guilty. Sentence, six cents fine, pay costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of three months in the County prison.

Com. vs. Sarah McGonagle—Fornication. Verdict, not guilty; but deft. pay costs of prosecution. Dist. Attorney for Com., E. M. Richards for deft.

Com. vs. Augustus C. Heyer—Assault and Battery. The deft. was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and county pay costs of prosecution.—Dist. Att'y for Com., Bannan for deft.

Com. vs. Henry Shruider—Larceny. Verdict, guilty. Marsden for Com., Shoener for deft.

Com. vs. Daniel Shay—Malicious Mischief. Verdict, not guilty, and prosecution pay costs.

Com. vs. Watkin Watkins—Larceny. Found guilty, and sent to the House of Refuge, at Philadelphia. Dist. Att'y for Com., Keim for deft.

Com. vs. Mary Britton—Disorderly House.—Found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of six cents, costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of 3 months. Dist. Att'y for Com., Clay and Marsden for deft.

Com. vs. Arthur Connelly—Adultery. Verdict, guilty. Not sentenced. Marsden for Com., Geer for deft.

Com. vs. Mary McKann—Adultery. Found guilty, but not sentenced. Marsden for Com., Campbell for deft.

Com. vs. McQuaid—Riot and Assault and Battery with intent to kill. This case is connected with the recent Branchdale affair, a full report of which we gave at the time of the occurrence.—The case was opened on Thursday evening and was still progressing when we went to press.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MESSRS. EDS.:—By a preamble and resolutions published in some of the papers of this county, and passed by a set of outside disorganizers and spoilers, I feel called upon to make an explanation to the public, in order to prevent a wrong impression. Had I only to deal with the contemptable creatures who compose the would-bes, I would spare you the trouble to publish this article. The statements made in that filthy production, I pronounce a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, and the author and its supporters a parcle of knaves unworthy to be noticed. As to the authority they assume to give me a hearing, and the request that I should resign, I do no more acknowledge, than I do that of the Emperor of Russia; and shall treat with the deepest contempt all like things coming from them. The statement that I am in the habit of granting orders on the treasury without the "knowledge or consent of the Society," is mean and lame. The fact of the case is this: I made out an order for a man whom I knew to be justly entitled to it, and had it passed at the next meeting following; this is done in many well regulated bodies, although not strictly legal, it is done for accommodation without any advantage to the drawer.

And the charge that I refused making out an order "justly due and so ordered." Of that case the plain truth is this: that it was agreed that the laborers would be paid a day, and the money for it was $1,50. It so happened that President Hamer and both Vice Presidents were absent at a meeting, when another person, (now largely figuring with the spoilers) had the chair, when a certain individual who did common labor presented his bill for $1,50 a day, the vote being taken it was a tie, and the person in the chair decided it in his favor. I was then advised by the real friends of the Society, not to make out the order till after an other meeting, in order to give an opportunity for a reconsideration, suit was then brought, and to avoid further litigation, the plaintiff paid the cost, and the Society paid the bill.—The "ignorant assumption of power" I am charged with, is this; that the presiding officers and myself have committed the unpardonable offence, (as the spoilers would have it,) of fixing the Society's meetings at places out of Orwigsburg, and by doing so, we have followed precedents sanctioned by the usage of the Society from its beginning. In all cases where a meeting adjourned without fixing on a place and time of meeting, the President and Recording Secretary were expected, and invariably fixed on such place and time, and no fault was found till these slandering disorganizers took it into their smart heads to attempt to control, what some of them sneered at in the beginning.

The charge that I was willing to sell the Society a piece of my land, at $200 per acre, and the hint thrown out, that the refusal to buy, made me opposed to the Orwigsburg movement, is a falsehood of the darkest kind, which I am able to prove whenever required to do so. The fact is this; I refused selling at any price, except Mr. Fulmer who joins me, would sell one half of the ground wanted, and then I would not sell for less than $250 per acre, and even at that preferred keeping it, whereupon the person (if I judge correctly from the bombastic style used) who is the author of the *praiseworthy* preamble and resolutions replied, that he expected my wishes would be gratified.

I am one of the originators of the Schuylkill County Agricultural Society, and will not act with men whose sole object it is, either willfully or ignorantly to cement it into an engine for selfish motives. The principal movers at Orwigsburg, are not farmers, they are tavern-keepers and some shop-keepers, who contemplate to allure customers to their different trades, so that the term mercenary, will apply more correctly to them than to me. I individually, have as little benefit from the exhibition at Schuylkill Haven as at Orwigsburg, but the Agricultural community of the county at large demands that it be located where it will be sustained.

Let the matter be examined calmly. The Exhibition during 3 days at Orwigsburg produced $235 33 both for member fees and admission tickets. This must be seen, will not begin to pay premiums, much less the interest on a debt of from $3000 to $4000, which it will be necessary to contract to buy ground at this place, and put it in order for exhibition, even if on a modified scale the Berks County improvements are imitated, which have been examined as a pattern by these *disinterested* persons. The Berks County improvements, be it remembered, cost about $6000, independent of the ground, which that Society has from the County Commissioners for $1 a year. It is well known, that at a previous meeting, a proposition requesting the citizens of Orwigsburg to raise $200 towards the Society's expenses to locate the exhibition permanently at that place was defeated, and at a subsequent one, one to give it to where the best inducements are held out, as well as a motion to increase a Committee, to give equal chance to both Orwigsburg and Schuylkill Haven. This is equivalent to three open declarations that these desperadoes insist upon having the exhibition right or wrong; without being willing to contribute the first cent over and above their membership fees. Who are these would be controllers? They are a parcel of outsiders without a single legal officer save one, and that office has so far been one in name only; they have none of the records because they have no right to them, although they have made the attempt to obtain them from me.

If I am correctly informed they have also borrowed money to the right of which the Charter is silent. Who then has committed the greatest palpable violation of law? If not strictly to the letter, the By Laws making out an order, but nevertheless in spirit, or those who borrow money on the Society's credit without a shadow of right? for which they may probably be implicated to obtain it under false pretences. The whole offence lays in this, that they are outmarshalled by what they are pleased to term incompetent officers and farmers, for all the officers are against them save one, as well as a majority of the members. The legal officers are B. W. Hughes, President; J. S. Paxson and Josh. Bock, Vice Presidents; J. S. Keller, R. S. and Librarian; S. H. Madden, Corresponding Secretary; Joseph Hammer, Treasurer; J. F. Treichler and R. Peale, Curators; and all the movements, at Orwigsburg, not conducted by these officers are farcical and invalid.

J. S. KELLER.

[COMMUNICATED.]

COUNTY TREASURER.

MESSRS. EDS.—Permit me through your paper to recommend Mr. Daniel Kaercher of Schuylkill Haven, as a suitable person for the office of County Treasurer for Schuylkill County at the next election. Mr. Kaercher is a native born citizen of this County and well known by many as an honest and qualified person for said office. His election would give general satisfaction to the public and especially to the voters of

NORTH MAHEIM.

THE TREMONT HOUSE.

The following communication in reference to the claims of this well known house to the patronage of the public, we publish with pleasure.—It is from one who we know, would not recommend any Public House, unless it was deserving:

PHILADELPHIA, June 4th, 1855.

MESSRS. EDS.:—Permit me through the *Journal* to direct public attention to the Tremont House, (formerly kept by Mr. Hipple) in Tremont, Schuylkill County, now kept by Major Philip Koons, late of Pinegrove. It is a matter of consideration to travellers to find a resting place where the comforts of home may be enjoyed. I can speak from personal knowledge that at the house referred to, not only a home for the stranger is available but the best of fare and the kindest attention on the most moderate terms. Those who have once called with Major Koons, will unite with me in recommending his house as one deserving the public patronage.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, an infallible Remedy for Blotches on the Skin.—Edgar Mortimer, aged 25, of Third-street, Philadelphia, was for five years a severe sufferer with blotches on the skin, the whole of his face, neck, arms, and hands, being disfigured with them like small pox; he consulted several very clever medical men, who told him it was the predicating symptoms of some disease, which alarmed him exceedingly; however he took Holloway's Pills immediately, and rubbed the Ointment on the parts affected, and in two weeks the whole of the blotches disappeared, and his health was considered improved. These remedies will cure the most deeply seated old wounds and ulcers, even of twenty years standing.

Religious Intelligence.

NOTICES.

☞ BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. JOHN H. CASTLE, Pastor. Service every Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7¾ o'clock, P. M.

☞ SECOND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Market Street, Pottsville, Rev. ANDREW LONDACRE, Pastor. Divine service every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

☞ FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Second Street, Pottsville, Rev. T. SNOWDEN THOMAS, Pastor.—Divine service every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTN CHURCH, Market street, Rev. WILLIAM H. PRESLEY, Pastor. Divine service every Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

☞ ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Market Square, Pottsville, Rev. DANIEL STACK, Pastor. Divine service in this Church regularly every Sunday. Morning, at 10½ o'clock; evening, at 8 o'clock. Weekly Prayer Meeting, Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

☞ WELSH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Minersville road, Pottsville. Rev. CHARLES WM. EDWARDS, Pastor. Divine service in this Church every Sabbath. Morning at 10 o'clock, evening at