# Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1855.


## ELECTION OF POST-MASTERS BY THE PEOPLE.

The terrible state of the Post-office Department of this country, under the existing Administration, and the purposes for which it has been used, in promoting the ends of Romanism, by proscribing every man who attempts an expression of opinion favorable to those cherished and popular principles of to-day, in connection with the palpable unaccommodating character of the majority of the Post-masters, many of whom set the laws openly at defiance, with the connivance, or rather with the approbation of the Department at Washington, have caused a deep feeling of dissatisfaction among the people, which is the certain precursor of an important change in the present mode of selecting Postmasters. In accordance with this feeling, we understand that it is the intention of our representative elect to Congress, the Hon. James H. Campbell, to introduce to the attention of that body at an early day, a bill providing for the election of Postmasters in the different districts, directly by the people. The general features of the bill will be as follows:—The term of office to be fixed at say, 3 or 4 years. The candidate elected, to receive his certificate of election, and after providing his security, to receive his commission from the Postmaster General, similar to the manner in which a Sheriff is commissioned by a Governor. The Postmaster to be subject to removal by the Postmaster General, in case of defalcation, and in his place the appointment of a successor for the balance of the term.—Giving the Postmaster General also, the power of filling vacancies, in case of death or resignation. The advantages to be derived from the election of Postmasters by the people, are numerous, some of which we will advert to.

In the first place, it would effectually annihilate the system of postal espionage which has been tolerated too long in this country, by the army of thirty thousand postmasters, who are in a measure kept at the beck and call of the Department, for political purposes, rather than as an accommodation to the people, and to expedite the necessary business of the various branches of the Department. The new bill we opine, if adopted, would give the Post Office officials more time to the postal business of the citizens of the United States, in place of devoting their time, which is in reality, the people's, to electioneering purposes.

Secondly, the adoption of this bill, would give the people an opportunity to select competent and obliging men to fill these important stations, in place of having forced upon them, the mere tools of unscrupulous partizans, ready to obey their masters' slightest wishes, at a sacrifice of every honorable principle, and who appear to be more desirous of accommodating their employers at Washington, than the citizens of the districts in which they reside and hold office.

Thirdly, if elected by the people, it will cause the incumbent to exercise a degree of courtesy and attention to those to whom he is indebted for his official position, while at the same time it will secure *strict accountability*, and prevent defalcations. This will be still more possible, if the Postmaster be opposed politically, to the head of the Department at Washington, as the Department would posses the power of removal only in case of defalcation or malfeasance in office.

Lastly, the bill is undoubtedly, in all its features, thoroughly Democratic, and in accordance with the true spirit and intentions of our Institutions. We are not aware that the change from an appointment to the election of Postmasters, is opposed to any principle of the Constitution, and we feel confident that Congress has the power, and we hope, the inclination to gratify the people at large, by the much needed change.

It is not a political matter to the citizens of the United States, as a mass. It is a business affair, which if submitted to the popular vote of the country, would secure an overwhelming majority in its favor, from Maine to California. The evil under which we at present laboring, is a crying one. Not only in this, but in other communities are the postal laws set continually at defiance, for partizan purposes, by the servile politicians who are foisted upon the people, by the present palpably unjust and certainly unpopular system of appointment. The number of Postmasters—some thirty thousand in all—under the direct control of the Department at Washington, is a force, which can be rendered only too powerful for evil purposes. This consolidated political army, commanded by a Postmaster General, must cease to exist in its present form. With the people who are the sufferers, rests the power to effect the desirable change and reform in the economy of postal matters, and from the expressions of opinion on the subject which have reached us through the press of the country, we judge that no question could be agitated, more generally interesting, nor one upon which action is more earnestly desired, than that of the election of Postmasters by the people. We could if it were necessary, enumerate instance after instance of the melancholy results of postal mismanagement, under the present administration, for instance. But as they must be familiar to the reader, we will not recapitulate them. We commend the whole subject to the earnest and thoughtful notice of the people. Let them compare the advantages to be derived from the adoption of the bill to which we refer, and the present unsatisfactory system, and we know that their judgment will decide upon the proposition now warmly urged, of an election in the future by the people, of the thirty thousand postmasters of the United States.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS—SCHOOL MONEY.—We are informed by Esq. Kline, that there are in the neighborhood of $700 in the county treasury belonging to some of the School Districts, of Schuylkill County. This money has been lying in the Treasury for a number of years past, and from all the information we can glean, it belongs to some of the non-excepting districts. If it is not claimed soon the County Commissioners intend taking charge of it, for the use of the County. As far as we can learn, it was paid over to Mr. John Shoemaker, when he was Treasurer, and has been lying there ever since. It ought to be paid over to whom it belongs—and we publish this notice, for the purpose of ascertaining to what district it does properly belong.

We learn also that there is great neglect on the part of the Collectors of School Tax, in returning unseated lands to the County Commissioners. In the settlement of the Duplicates, they are always deducted, but the Collectors in a large number of instances, never make the return. In some instances the returns are made and the money remains in the Treasury, not called for. A few days ago the Treasurer of a School District, obtained upwards of $140 from the Treasury for the sale of unseated lands which he knew nothing about, until we called attention to the subject.

Upon inquiry at the Commissoners office the other day, we discovered that the Collectors of School Tax in Pottsville, had made no return of unseated lands since 1847 except for 1850 and '51, which the late Geo. M. Cummings Esq., was the collector. We learn that it is not too late to make the returns yet, if done within the ensuing three months.

The following act is also of importance to some of the School Districts, and we publish for the information of Directors and the people. It will be found in the School Law Pamphlet containing the decisions of the State Superintendent, furnished to the districts, page 41.

5. *Bonus of twenty-five per cent. to accepting or newly organized Districts.*—An act of Assembly of the 17th of April, 1854, provides "that the several School Districts of this Commonwealth, which did not avail themselves of the provisions of the several acts of Assembly, relating to Common Schools, and making annual appropriations to School Districts, upon conditions prescribed in said laws, till after the first day of June, A. D., 1851, but have since that time complied with all the provisions of the acts above referred to, shall in addition to the annual appropriations made under existing laws, be entitled to a deduction of twenty-five per centum of all monies paid into the County Treasury, by such districts, for State purposes, for the two next ensuing School years, which money so deducted shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Board of School Directors of such School Districts, and shall be exclusively appropriated to the erection of School houses in such School Districts." The same provision is extended to all Districts which shall organize and comply with the requisitions of the School laws referred to, prior to the 1st day of June, A. D., 1855. To obtain the bonus thus authorized, the District claiming it, should furnish to the County Treasurer, a certificate and affidavit by the President, and attested by the Secretary, that said District has been organized and its Schools put into operation, in good faith, for the first time, between the first day of June, 1851, and the first day of June, 1855. It then becomes the duty of the County Treasurer to deduct the per centage from the amount paid in by such District for State purposes, and pay the amount to the Treasurer of the District, whose receipt therefor will be received as a proper voucher on settlement of his account with the State Treasurer.

NEW YORK ELECTION—OFFICIAL VOTE.—The result of the New York election looks bad for Rum, Romanism and the Sham-Democracy—they have hardly got a foot-hold left in the Empire State. The Liquor League composed of the low groggery keepers, demagogues, &c., with its three hundred thousand dollars, the price of blood raised to carry the election of the Rum candidates, like the thirty pieces of silver which Judas Iscariot received for the betrayal of the Saviour of mankind, only seemed to tend to sink the deeper and deeper, in the estimation of an intelligent and indignant people—they will now have to slink into their dens of iniquity, "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

The following is the official vote for Secretary of State:

| | |
|---|---|
| J. T. Headley, American, | 146,001 |
| Preston King, Republican, | 135,962 |
| Americans and Anti-Democratic, | 281,968 |
| J. T. Hatch, Soft, | 90,518 |
| A. Ward, Hard, | 58,394 |
| Hard and Soft Democratic and Rum vote, only | 148,812 |
| Majority, | 133,156 |

Showing a majority against the trio of Rum, Romanism and the Sham Democracy, composed of *Hards* and *Softs* (rather appropriate names) of 133,156!! nearly equal to their whole vote.

The Americans claim, independent of the Republicans running, within 2811 votes of the united vote of the Hard and Soft Democracy, and the Liquor League united.

The whole State American ticket was elected except the Judge of Appeals, Samuel L. Seldon, who having had the united vote of the Hard, Soft and Liquor men beat W. W. Campbell, American, 7,745 votes. The whole Liquor strength of the State of New York out of the Democratic party appears, by the returns, to be about 3 or 4000, which were drawn off the candidates of the American and Republican parties and given to Seldon, who was elected.

Since the above was in type, the New York *Courier and Enquirer* which does not favor the Maine Law, gives the Liquor League vote in the State, taken from the American and Republican parties, at 4,500. This shows conclusively that the voters can't be bought with the money of the *rummies*.

PURE ENGLISH.—The "Quaker language" as some style it, is the purest English spoken. Thee and thou are in the singular number.—You, which is used by "worldly people" when addressing one person, is plural, and is only correctly used in reference to more than one. The objection of the Quakers to what is an innovation of the ancient Anglo Saxon tongue was, that the new-fashioned methods of address turning the singular into a plural, was courtly and vain.

## Local Affairs.

### METEOROLOGICAL NOTATIONS.

*Reported by Dr. A. Heger, of Potter. Sci. Assoc'n.*

| NOVEMBER. | THERM'R. | | BAROM. | | GENERAL OBSERVATIONS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11th mo., 30 days. | Morn. | High't. | Morn. | | *Topograph. & Geographical.* |
| Saturd. 17 | 35 | 39 | 29.28 | | Height of Pottsville (corner |
| Sunday 18 | 32 | 41 | 29.35 | | of Market & 5th sts.) above |
| Monday 19 | 32 | 41 | 29.47 | | mean tide, 633.957 ft.—Dis- |
| Tuesdy 20 | 30 | 38 | 29.55 | | tance from Philadelphia, 95 |
| Wedn'y 21 | 31 | 37 | 29.16 | | miles.—Latitude, 44° |
| Thurs'y 22 | 25 | 33 | 29.34 | | 15".—Population in 1850 |
| Friday 23 | 35 | 39 | 29.20 | | 7,800. |

17—N. E. fresh; cloudy, rainy;
18—N. W. strong; morning cloudy; eve clear;
19—N. W. high; slightly cloudy;
20—N. W. light; nearly clear;
21—N. W. gale in eve; cloudy; snow 4"
22—N. W. gale; slightly cloudy;
23—S. W. light; cloudy.

*A Child Killed.*—A son of Frederick Haegler, of West Brunswick, this County, aged 5 years, was killed on Tuesday afternoon, by being caught by one of the pullies of his father's clover mill.

*School Tickets.*—We are informed by C. Little, Esq., Secretary of the School Board, at Barlet's Book Store, that School Tickets for December will be issued next Saturday, (1st December), between the hours of 7 A. M. and 8 P. M.; and regularly thereafter on the *Saturday* before the first Monday of each month.

*Concert at the Town Hall.*—Professor Becker, proposes giving a Concert at the Town Hall on Thursday evening next, assisted by several *amateurs* of Pottsville and Professor F. Burger, Violinist. Professor Becker is an accomplished Artist, and his concerts heretofore has given universal satisfaction to those who attended them.

*Ridgway Farm and Coal Company.*—A meeting will be held at the Town Hall this evening, for the purpose of disposing of shares in the property of this company. If the land is as valuable as it is represented to be, and the title good, we think the price asked not unreasonable. Those who feel interested would do well to attend this evening.

*Meeting of Old Soldiers.*—A meeting of the old soldiers of the War of 1812 will be held at the Court House, in Pottsville, on Monday, the 3d of December, (Court week,) at 12½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent them at Washington, in General Convention, on the 8th of January next. [Signed.]

John C. Lessig, Jacob R. Bright,
Peter Amrand, Isaac Myers,
Peter Filbert, John Hanley,
John Dager.

*Lecture by the Rev. Mr. Burrows.*—We understand that the Rev. J. L. Burrows, formerly of the Broad street Baptish Church, Philadelphia, but at present located in Richmond, Va., will lecture at the Court House on Thursday evening next, for the benefit of the Baptist Church of this Borough. Having had the pleasure of frequently listening to the very able theological discourses of Mr. Burrows, we are quite certain that as a lecturer, he will entertain and instruct our citizens, on next Thursday evening.

*Thanksgiving* was generally observed in Pottsville and throughout the County, on Thursday, in an appropriate manner. No disturbance, that we are aware of, marred the festivities of the day. Here the churches were well attended, while in Minersville, the Ringgold Rifles paraded, and in the evening a delightful ball came off at Shindle's. The lads and lasses tripped it on the light, fantastic toe, till the "wee sma' hours, ayont the twal," and had really, a good time, in every respect.

*Night Schools.*—On Wednesday evening last the Board of School Directors authorized the opening of one or more Night Schools, in the Public School House in Centre street, to commence on Monday evening, December 3d, and continue three months. Pupils will report themselves on that evening, and during the week at the School House. No pupils will be admitted under nine year of age, nor will any be admitted who can attend the Day Schools. Hours from 7 to 9 o'clock. Each pupil must find their books and lights. The opening of a Female Night School was not acted upon by the Board, but we presume it would be opened, should a sufficient number of pupils offer to join a school.

*Prof. Johnson's Musical Convention.*—This Convention which has been in session here during the present week, has attracted much attention, and interested our music loving citizens. We perceive that the Professor has succeeded in getting the Court House, which is much superior to the Town Hall, for musical entertainments. We trust that the Professor's claims to the attention of our citizens will be substantially noticed this evening, on which occasion a grand concert will be given by him at the Court House. The Professor will be assisted by musical talent, which cannot fail to delight the audience. This species of amusement should be encouraged by our citizens. Its superior caste recommends it highly. We trust therefore that a brilliant audience will assemble at the Court House this evening.

*Snow Storm.*—The first snow of the season, here, paid its respects to us on Wednesday morning. The flakes fall right merrily for several hours, and there appeared for the moment an excellent prospect of capital sleighing; but alas! we only realized by night, awful slushy, muddy streets, and a temperature which we considered the north of comfortable. "Better luck next time," however. In the meantime prepare for a deep snow and a smooth, hard frozen road, by seeing that the sleighs are in order, the horses in good condition, the bells (either) ready, the robes *au fait*, then—whoop! Jingle, jingle, dingle, dingle—crack—"come-up"—dingle—jingle—dingle—jingle, and so on, *ad inf.* But the young folks know all the details of a glorious sleigh-ride. No need of our attempting a description of the "institution."

*The Washington Artillery.*—At a meeting of this corps, held at their Armory on Wednesday evening, November 21st, 1855, it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That the heartfelt thanks of this Company are hereby tendered to the citizens of Orwigsburg, for the kindness and hospitality shown to them on their recent visit to that Borough.

*Resolved*, That while any attention bestowed on this Company by a brother military Company is always held in kind and grateful remembrance, the hospitalities of civilians, on whom we could have no like peculiar claims, are doubly endeared to us, and will be ever proudly cherished in our memories, as a particular mark of generosity and good will from the citizens of Orwigsburg.

*Resolved*, That while we would remember all, our best wishes and thanks are particularly tendered to Hon. Charles Fralley, Dr. J. P. Palm, George A. Fox, Henry Krebs, George D. Boyer and others, to whom we are indebted for many acts of attention and kindness during our visit.

*Resolved*, That we would recommend our host, Mr. Seth Leymeister, as a landlord, in whom all his guests may place implicit confidence; that all their wants will be promptly attended to while under his hospitable care, and that the bountiful cheer which he provided to appease our pangs of hunger, will always be held in grateful and hungry remembrance.

*Mr. Haywood's Lecture on California.*—Mr. Benjamin Haywood's Lecture at the Court House on Thurday evening was well attended, and was without exception, the most interesting discourse of the character we ever listened to. Thro' the medium of Mr. H.'s *extempore* address we were enabled to form an excellent idea of the past, present and future greatness, to which California has attained, is attaining, and will attain. Mr. Haywood said that the gold in the dry diggings is inexhaustible, while agriculturally, he could relate incidents which would appear marvellous, but which nevertheless are true. He spoke of beets weighing 75 pounds, etc. Mr. H. gave an instance of one man who shipped wheat to England, and made by the transaction, $50,000. Mr. H. said that if he should narrate all that he knew in regard to the agricultural powers of California, and the size and weight of some of her productions, he should he was afraid, find himself in the position of the speaker who was interrupted by an incredulous Quaker auditor, with "friend, would it do thee much injury to say I don't believe thee?" Mr. H. gave an interesting description of the climate of the coutry; the manner in which water is conveyed for scores of miles by means of canals, for mining purposes, and referred to other matters which we have not time to notice in detail. In the course of his lecture, Mr. Haywood said that he would not advise any person doing a fair business and living comfortably in the Eastern States, to remove to California, with the hope of acquiring a speedy competency. Mr. H. said that the State had much improved under Yankee rule. We hope that Mr. Haywood may be induced to lecture again shortly, on the same subject, for the benefit of those who were deprived of the pleasure of hearing him on Thursday evening.

*Of the* many charming poetical productions of our townswoman, Mrs. J. H. L. Campbell, none in our opinion, exhibit more exquisite taste, originality of thought, faultless rythm, or depth of feeling, than the annexed stanzas by Mrs. Campbell, which appeared originally in Godey's Lady's Book. They will be read with pleasure, we know, by the many friends of the talented authoress:

### THE SHUNAMITE'S SON.

BY MRS. J. H. L. CAMPBELL.

PART I.

The morning wakes on Shunem's hills,
And over Shunem's plain
Forth troop the stalwart husbandmen,
To gather in the grain.

But 'mid the merry harvesters
The Reaper *Death* doth stand,
And sternly towards the master's son
He stretcheth forth his hand:

The cold, inexorable hand,
That stifles sense and breath;
The master's son doth bow himself
Beneath the touch of *Death*.

Ah! bear him to his mother now,
And lay him on her breast;
And bid her sing soft lullabies,
For, lo! her child would rest!

She sings his gentlest cradle hymns,
And babbles baby lore,
Till, soothed by the beloved voice,
He sinks to rest once more.

Faint, and more faint, the mother's voice
Falls on his heavy ear—
A fast receding melody,
Which soon he may not hear.

Loud, and more loud, the harmonies
Of angels round him swell:
Now welcome to the spirit-land,
And to the world farewell!

PART II.

They crown him with the immortal crown
Bought by the pang of parting breath,
And lead him to the Conqueror's throne,
Subject no more to Sin and Death:

While forth Hell's baffled monsters glide,
From ambush, on his earthward path,
And, lifting impious crests to heaven,
Envenomed, bite their powerless wrath.

But hark! what voices rend the void,
And hush the harmonies of Heaven!
Ah! human prayers and human faith
The adamantine walls have riven!

Bending compassionately low,
JEHOVAH hearkens to the cry,
And human prayers and human faith
Are crowned by prondest victory.

The flower not plucked for Heaven to-day
Will bloom in earthly bowers again;
And from seraphic fellowship,
An *angel* turns to dwell with *men*:

He lays him down his golden harp
He casts aside his victor palms—
The glory of his seraph face
Half veileth with transparent hands—

While slowly o'er the starry courts
He trails his pinions, drooping low,
And from the shining Presence glides
Back to the darkened world below!

In subtle ambush, round his path
Hell's myriad tempters throng again;
While Pain, and Toil, and Time, and Death,
Rebind their captive's riven chain!

Ah, mourning mother! was it well
To follow thus his shining track,
And to the gloams that shroud thine own
Recall the child of glory back?

In grief and tears, I too, have given
A star to gem you shining dome:
Nor dare I call it down from Heaven,
To gild the darkness of my home!

*Proceedings of the Borough Council.—Tuesday, November the 20th, 1855.*—The council met at the council chamber on Tuesday evening last, the 20th inst. President, J. W. Roseberry in the chair. Present, Chas. W. Pitman, R. D. Schoener, Hiram Parker, Sam. Heffner, Isaac Severn, Simon Derr, F. B. Kaercher, and Chas. Kopitsch.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and adopted.

Committee on accounts reported that Wellington Kline had paid $100 to the Treasurer and would pay the remainder soon. Whole amount $415.65. On motion of Mr. Derr, it was resolved that the committee be authorized to demand a note at 60 days for the amount; and if it was not attended to, that it be collected immediately by law. Mr. Derr said that he now held several small orders against the borough, of parties in Philadelphia and he could get nothing from Mr. Kline. That the borough money was thus held by men who had no right to it, and he could consider them as nothing but defaulters, and they should be treated in a summary manner.

Committee on accounts in relation to cancelling borough orders were continued.

Committee on culverting Norwegian creek reported that they had informed Mr. Dallas and Mr. Tucker, but that nothing had as yet been done by the Mt. Carbon Railroad Company, in relation to the payment of $1,500. The committee was continued.

Street committee in relation to cleaning out Norwegian creek reported progress and was continued.

Street committee in relation to laying a drain in Norwegian street, from Third to William street, reported the work nearly done and was continued; also in relation to raising culvert, for John Higley reported the curb raised, but that the gutters were not yet finished; that the gutters along Mr. Higley's property should be paved by the borough in order to avoid the necessity of cleaning out certain culverts. On motion the street committee was authorized to pave said gutters and enter a lien against the property for the same in case it was not paid.

Committee on enclosing Market House reported progress and was continued.

Street committee in relation to raising curbstones at Coal and Norwegian streets reported work nearly finished and was continued.

Committee on Fire Apparatus in relation to the Rough and Ready Fire Company was discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Street committee in relation to repair in Centre street, near the Gas works, reported that they were compelled to stone the street from the Gas works to Buckley's place. The Supervisor being present stated to the Council the condition of the street; he said that the street was too low in the centre. Some members of the Council were opposed to the improvement until next Spring. On motion they were continued with power to act.

Street committee on Coal street in Morris' Addition was discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Street committee on planking Norwegian creek between High street and Norwegian street was continued.

Street committee on repairing Callowhill street, from Railroad street to Second street, reported work finished and was discharged.

Committee of the Whole in relation to opening the street running south from Union street, between Centre street and Second street, reported that they had attended at the place and done nothing, and since that time they had been bound over before a Magistrate in relation to the matter. Mr. Kaercher desired some information in regard to the former action of the Council on this street. The Supervisor reported that the street was once partly opened, but that they were stopped by some of the property holders threatening them with the Sheriff. Mr. Kaercher read a notice from Jacob Kline, Esq., stating that the street was impassable and unless made passable within twenty-four hours that he would proceed against them according to law. Mr. Pitman said that the evident design of this notice was to coerce the Council to open the street, and that the street was not a public one but intended for private purposes, and that he would vote against opening it until a decision was had by Court. Mr. Schoener stated that the Court had once before decided that the Council were bound by their oath to open any street and fulfil any law passed by our Legislature. Mr. Pitman said that we took our oath to support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State and *to do justice to the borough.* On motion of Mr. Pitman the matter was postponed until the action of the street committee had been had upon the subject. The committee desired to know whether they were bound to attend to Mr. Kline's communication in relation to making the street passable. On motion the communication was laid upon the table.

Street committee in relation to the wall of B. F. Pomroy's property reported the wall finished and was continued; also, in relation to repairing Mahantongo street, reported that the street needed repairing; on motion they were discharged in relation to the gutter in said street.

Street committee in relation to opening Callowhill street, between Railroad street and Coal street, reported that they had seen Mr. Snyder, who promised to make the street passable during the winter, and in the spring he would pull down his old buildings and erect new and better ones; on motion the committee was discharged on that subject.

Committee of the Whole, in relation to repairing Coal street, south of Norwegian, reported the street was made passable and would answer for this season; on motion discharged.

Street committee, in relation to bills of Chichester & Rambo, reported bill correct.

A communication from the citizens of Minersville street was read, requesting the Council to repair the sidewalks along said street, from Second street to the termination of Minersville street. On motion it was ordered that the property holders be again notified to curb and pave their properties immediately. The street was also reported as being in a bad condition; referred to the street committee, with power to act.

A petition was presented from the residents of Schuylkill Avenue, in relation to the condition of the street in front of the Catholic burying ground. That notice had been given last summer, to the Catholic Priest and several other property-holders to have their properties curbed and paved and that they had all been attended to except that in front of said burying ground, and now desired the Council to take action upon it. Referred to the street committee.

Bills of A. W. Sterner and Philip Kohler, were referred to the street committee.

Mr. Kaercher presented the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That hereafter duplicate notices to owners of property in regard to curbing and paving shall be made out, one of which shall be served upon the owners of property, and the duplicate notice certified before a Justice of the Peace, shall be returned and filed by the clerk.

Mr. Derr requested leave of the Council to dispose of certain surplus pipe now on hand; on motion it was so allowed.

Mr. Severn requested leave to remove a certain plug at the upper end of the Market House, as it was directly in the way of the enclosure. On motion it was referred to the committee of Fire Apparatus to move it farther out towards the curbstone.

A petition was read, requesting that a grade be given to East Market, from Jackson street to F. W. Hughes' new cottages. On motion it was referred to the committee on surveys.

On motion a committee of four was appointed to revise our present Market laws. The committee was composed of Messrs. Pitman, Heffner, Kaercher and Roseberry.

The following bills were ordered to be paid:

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Lord, for curbing, &c., | $29 54 |
| Isaac Lord, labor on streets, | 11 12 |
| Richard Owens, " | 105 02 |
| Chichester & Rambo, for Printing, | 4 25 |
| Joseph Kimmel et al., for work on streets, | 139 96 |
| Chas. Worman, " | 240 15 |
| Wm. Wren, for stone, | 8 80 |
| Abraham Pott, for raising curb stone, | 27 60 |
| Wm. Mortimer, for rent of Market street lot, | 25 00 |
| Wm. Mortimer, Jr., for candles, | 1 69 |
| Phil. Kohler, for setting curbstones for C. Tower, | 240 00 |

On motion adjourned.

### TAMAQUA LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Your correspondents have become very negligent I think in noting Tamaqua affairs. I am afraid the readers of the JOURNAL at a distance, who are unacquainted with the size of the place, will imagine that it has disappeared in a Coal mine, if they don't soon hear something about it.

Perhaps your letter writers think because no one has committed suicide, no murders, no thrilling Railroad or Coal mine accidents to record, that there is nothing worth noticing; but they are mistaken. Why you should only see the handsome three story brick buildings that have been erected on Broad street, since that *memorable trip of yours*; and there's our Lyceum, where we assemble every Tuesday evening to listen to the eloquent discussions of our future members of Congress; and hear original poetry and essays read, for be it known to the readers of the JOURNAL that we have poets among us; but "like the unfriendly plant," they are too sensitive to spread their *leaves* to the vulgar hand.

Mr. Palmer's Theatre was quite a novelty in Tamaqua, it being the first regular performance of the kind we have ever had. It is hoped they will visit us again. We need amusements sometimes, although we doubt the moral effect of such plays as Jack Sheppard, in a community like ours.

A very handsome Flag was presented to the Scott Rifle Company last Monday evening, in Boyer's Hall, by the Tamaqua ladies. Our talented young townsman, C. F. Shindel, Esq., delivered the address for the ladies. We have heard many remarks made about the address, all highly complimentary to the speaker, and predict for him a brilliant future. Hon. John Hendricks replied in his usual happy manner. The Hall was crowded with the beauty and fashion of the place; and I can assure you we have a large supply of the article.

It gives me more pleasure than I can well express to see your old correspondent again in the columns of the JOURNAL. We did "miss his racy letters" very much, and the ladies will wait impatiently to hear of the Gotham ladies and their styles of dress. ELLA.

*Tamaqua, Nov. 20th, 1855.*

### PORT CARBON AFFAIRS.

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—There is a matter to which I wish to call the attention of the young men of this town. It is a well known fact that the manner in which gallantry is observed here, is quite behind the age, and not at all approved of by the ladies, who have long borne with the reluctance and forwardness of the young gents of this place, and wept at it were over their coldness and indifference. Our churches here from time to time are crowded with young ladies, who rank not among the least as regard beauty and accomplishments, and whose rosy cheeks and smiling countenances are well worthy the attention of those whose society they so much solicit. The young gents here can justly be accused of incivility, if not cruelty, for thus acting contrary to the rules of polite etiquette, the dictates of their own feelings and most ardent wishes of their female friends.

Shall things thus continue? Shall the young lasses of our town not realise their rosy hopes and revive their drooping spirits; and no longer walk the streets, unprotected by those whose privilege as well as duty it is, to prevent these unhappy things, and safely escort them to their respective homes?

Hoping to hear from other ladies upon this subject, I bring my letter to a close. Yours Respectfully, CLEOPATRA.

*Port Carbon, Nov. 21st, 1855.*

We confess that we are really surprised that there exists in Port Carbon, our pleasant, sprightly neighbor, good ground for such complaints as "Cleopatra" reluctantly we know, sends us for publication. Now, to cut a long matter short, we assert, young beaus of Port Carbon, that if you remain any longer at a distance from the fruit just ripe for plucking; if you do not immediately make amends for past ungallant remissness; if, in fact, you do not act upon *Cleopatra's* delicate hint, you deserve—you deserve—let's see what you do deserve, the crime's so unpardonable—you deserve to end the remainder of your days, deprived entirely of woman's cheering smile; her assiduous attention, and that tender affection which renders this world to the weary pilgrim a paradise. There, such a deprivation, we think, the most severe we could suggest, in the premises, and we hope the young gentlemen of Port Carbon, will profit by the good-natured hint contained in "Cleopatra's" favor.

### DONALDSON LETTER.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I noticed in the *Journal* of the 10th inst., the communication of a benighted individual, whose feelings, it seems, have been lacerated by my "witticisms," and whose scribbling propensity has so far predominated over common sense, that he has sought to revenge himself by firing at me a volley of squibs. They, however, are but a flash in the pan, and certainly cannot meet with favor among the intelligent of this place. He endeavors to convey the impression that he has authority from the citizens of Donaldson, to write in their behalf, which I assure you is not the case. However, I will leave it to strangers, who have explored this portion of the county, to decide whether my geographical and physical description of Donaldson is correct or false.—As for "cracking a good joke," or indulging in "witticisms" at the expense of the citizens of Donaldson, it is the reverse. My statement exhibited the fact of a people bold, persevering and energetic; a people who have subdued the forest, and erected structures upon these rock-clad hills, some of which would even vie in architecture with those in older places of this county; that they have "pierced the bowels of the earth;" in the subterranean vaults have discovered the mineral, Coal, and thereby developed the wealth which is deposited in this part of the county.

The gentleman, certainly, must have a very queer idea of witticism and jokes. But there is another point which he dwelt more particularly upon, which it appears hurt his feelings and most wonderfully shocked his modesty. It is the production I spoke of, viz:—Children. I wish to inform the gentleman that when I penned that sentence, I had not the slightest idea that he was included among those juvenile fellow mortals.

Upon the whole, I think the gentleman's furious attack entirely uncalled for and out of reason. Is it reasonable? Can any man of common sense for a moment think that an honorable parson would be so mean as to publicly ridicule or deride a community upon whom he is dependant for his daily bread? No! the idea is absurd. The gentleman knows it or he must have been rather dull of comprehension at the time he read my letter, or probably, it was his object to distinguish himself. If so, he has accomplished it all except the *dis*, in the place of which he admirably substituted the *ex*. Probably his object in writing was the fulfillment of a portion of a passage in the good book, which says: "Let your light so shine that men may see your good works, but lo, he hath wrought naught but darkness, and like the blind has fallen into the ditch." I will now close, saying nothing about the gentleman's rearing, for all who read his communication, must at once have discerned his character.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

*Donaldson, Nov. 15, 1855.*

### NEW YORK LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

*War—Threatened annihilation of Uncle Sam—John Bull whetting his teeth—Various reasons therefor—The Brig Maury—Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce—Indictments in high places—a Judge on the Bench (of correction)—Matters theatrical and musical—Pyne troupe—Rachel's Farewell—Ode to the American People—"Le Prophete" at the Academy—Operatic sandbar Thackeray—"The Four Georges"—A Bishop in trouble—Star-gazing.*

NEW YORK, November 21, 1855.

DEAR JOURNAL:—"Wars and rumors of wars" have existed since the patriarchal days of gospel times—yet they were not found wanting within the last quarter century those who believed that such institutions of barbarianism, as they were pleased facetiously to term them, had faded away before the increasing light of the sun of civilization. Mistaken souls. How completely have their utopian visions been overturned,—for who shall say that wars have ceased, when he looks around the world, and as for the rumors!—has not the last steamer brought us the intelligence that John Bull was about to eat poor Uncle Sam—the inoffending old gentleman—without salt, and consign his pickled and marrowless bones to destruction without benefit of church or clergy? Yet the poor victim seemed to take his fate very philosophically—nay, quite jocosely, and actually commenced to amuse himself on the strength thereof.

The chief difficulty, however, on this side of the Atlantic seems to be, to ascertain what was the cause of the excitement. Some say, that the trial of Herts at Philadelphia in reference to the recruiting of Crimean forces, was the golden apple of discord—others, that the English government were afraid of fillibusters, and that the Irish were about to take Ireland (a queer saying, yet one that might nevertheless be true),—while we are inclined to think, that the sitting out of the brig Maury in this port, suspected by the British Consul of privateering, and as such overhauled, was the true source of trouble, and that the reinforcement to a large degree of the English West India fleet was, with a view of protecting their commerce from the privateers which they had feared would soon be scouring the ocean. Mr. John Bull Barclay, however, was a little fast, and examination has proved that he "put his foot in it."

The result of all this matter has been, a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City yesterday, to inquire into and report upon the facts of the case that they may be given to the public, especially that of Great Britain, and our merchants be absolved from the accusation, which still obtains in the minds of many that they were engaged in privateering operations.

For some time past the community has been excited by charges of fraud, bribery and corruption unlimited, against some of our high city officials, especially some upon the bench. The trial of one of the indicted is now progressing to the vast amusement of the public world, that is found of anything decidedly rich—although all that is alledged may be true and much more beside,—God knows our government is bad enough,—we cannot banish from our minds that there is a touch of malice and persecution about the matter. You will remember that this same Judge Stuart, now under trial; was the man through whose indefatigable exertions, Lewis Baker, the Bill Poole murderer was caught and returned to our city. The trial of Baker is now just about to come off, and we must believe that his friends have brought about this indictment and trial as a piece of persecution and a means of playing upon the feelings and opinions of the community with reference to the murderer. We do not wish to be understood as advocating the Judge's innocence—let that rest upon its own merits, but as far as such trials are concerned, we are greatly inclined to throw up our hats and exclaim, "who shall throw the first stone"?—if the old Scriptural injunction, "he that is without sin" be followed, we fear that all the missiles that would be thrown would not harm anybody very extensively.

The week that has passed has witnessed the disappearance from the theatrical firmament two constellations of the greatest brilliancy—although the effulgence of those who are left allows no diminution of the radiance that is shining. The Pyne opera troupe after an unexampled season of the greatest prosperity reaching to one hundred and fifty nights have left New York for a tour through the country, after which they will again return.

Saturday evening last witnessed the farewell performance of Rachel previous to her Southern tour. She has met with most distinguished success, both herself and her manager having received by far, larger sums than ever before in the same space of time. Rachel's own share having amounted to fifty thousand dollars in two months. At the close of the tragedy, M'lle Rachel came before the curtain and recited—in the style which only she herself can recite—an ode to the people of America from the pen of M. de Trobriance—beautiful indeed. The following is a beautiful translation of it from the pen of Bayard Taylor:

"Land of the Future, which hath sublime
Fills with rich lactosus, Hall! though conquered time
Not yet for thee has harvested the East.
The past behind thy harbors now is cast,
And grander spaces open for thy hand:
Thy skies are blue, and green thy fruitful land.
Age shall pass before thy youth shall see
Fulfilled the promise of thine infancy.

"How many nations, in their ripest days,
Knew not that halo of success which plays
Around thy cradle, young America!
Sparing like the ancient Fallas, into day,
All armed; and even in thy natal hour
The world beheld thy lineage and thy power.

"Sleep, sleep in peace, in still funereal shade,
Ye heroes, once for battle's shock arrayed,
Who for your land and Freedom fought of old!
Not vainly then your hands her flag unrolled:
Your sons have followed you—your native shore
Seen risen on the banner that ye bore
More stars of peace upon its azure field,
Than e'er that hallowed war of yours could yield.

"Ye, victors, then returned to trench the soil,
And save recruits to swell the ranks of Toil:
Peopled the wild, laid low the forest's gloom,
Sowed the rich soil, and made the waste to bloom,
And trampling strife and civil discord down,
Where reigned the desert, improved the town!
Thus nobly that, America! thy men,
Thy soldier thus becomes thy citizen.

"It was but yesterday: and now, behold!
Around her sovereign realm two oceans rolled;
Rich, great and strong, with fearless heart and free,
She marches forward, shouting 'Liberty!'

"O Shade of Washington, look down thy rest!
Behold how this illustrious nation is blest—
Thy calling people—ocean-like with pride—
And be thy glorious spirit still thy guide!
Keep them united in their love, that they
May mark, with miracles each passing day:

"When first the grandeurs which surround you rose
That growing charm which grew ma o'er the wave,
They said to me: 'Seek not you distant strand,
Allen to thee the spirit of the land.
Their life is work: they ask for hands alone,
And not for genius: strange to them the tone
Of grand Cornelle, unknown his very name.
Go not!' they counselled me: and so—I came.

"A trusting envoy, I have with me brought
My hopes, my oracles, my gods of thought:
The words of genius here my lips renew
And silence those whose tongues would slander you.
Your answer here I read, and read with pride
Too frank and honest for my heart to hide.
'Tis as I felt—all great things in the mind
Of a great people nobler greatness find.

"No future from the memory of to-day,
Shall dim the picture which I bear away—
Whose charm will follow, where my steps depart,
To guide my efforts and to cheer my heart:
And this the story henceforth I pursue—
Since you adopt me, to be