Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1856.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Nomination of John C. Fremont for President —Wm. F. Dayton for Vice-President.

The Convention assembled on Tuesday last, in the Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia. The Committee appointed to report a platform of principles for the adoption of the Convention, was as follows:

Maine—Henry Carter. N. Hampshire—Daniel Clarke. Massachusetts—E. R. Hoar. Connecticut—Gideon Wells. Rhode Island—Thomas Davis. Vermont—Edward Kirkland. New York—Preston King. New Jersey—E. W. Welby. Delaware—Edward J. Brattle. Maryland—F. P. Blair. Virginia—John C. Underwood. Pennsylvania—David Wilmot. Ohio—J. R. Giddings. Michigan—J. P. Christiancy. Wisconsin—J. F. Potter. Indiana—J. P. Duprees. Illinois—G. S. Broome. Iowa—Jas. P. Howell. California—Jno. A. Wills. Kansas—J. L. Winship. Columbia—Jacob Begelow. Kentucky—Geo. D. Blakesly. Minnesota—Alex. Ramsey.

One hundred Democrats of New York, former friends of the lamented Silas Wright, were admitted to the Convention as honorary members.

At the afternoon session, the following permanent officers were announced:

PRESIDENT—Col. Henry S. Lane of Indiana.

VICE PRESIDENTS—Maine, Anson P. Morrill; New Hampshire, Amos Frick; Vermont, H. Carpenter; Massachusetts, C. F. Adams; Rhode Island, Jacob Babcock; Connecticut, C. F. Cleveland; New York, John A. King; New Jersey, J. C. Hornblower; Pennsylvania, Joseph Ritner; Delaware, Samuel Barr; Maryland, F. S. Cochran; Virginia, George Rye; Kentucky, Geo. D. Blakey; Ohio, R. P. Spaulding and Noal H. Swayne, Indiana, John Beard; Illinois, W. B. Archer; Michigan, Kinsley S. Bingham; Wisconsin, W. D. McIndoe; Iowa, F. Springer; Kansas, Samuel C. Pomeroy; Minnesota, Alexander Ramsey; California, F. B. Folger; Nebraska, P. Bennett; District of Columbia, Jacob Bigelow.

One Secretary from each State was also selected.

The President on taking his seat returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, which far transcended any merits he could claim. The State he represented would be proud of the honor thus conferred—for the time, the place and the hour, conspire to render this an occasion of deep interest—the day is the anniversary of Bunker Hill, and this shall be the birth-day of freedom once more in our republic. This day has inaugerated a new era in our history—the regeneration and independence of the North. We are called upon to-day to lay down our old party predilections and sacrifice all our prejudices and feelings on minor topics to the great love of freedom. I was once a follower of the gallant Clay, but when the Nebraska swindle was perpetrated, my love for old ties was laid beside the Kentucky patriot in the grave, and I became an advocate of liberty. The great question now before us is, shall Kansas be admitted as a free State? and to this point we must bend all our energies. He then reviewed the history of the Nebraska bill, and called God to witness, that the agitation had not been sought by the North, but had been forced upon her by the South. In eloquent language he rehearsed the scenes of bloodshed in Kansas, and said it was for this convention to arrest this state of things. The laws of Kansas, written in the blood of her freemen, must be swept away, and her territory preserved from the encroachments of the slave power.

The Democrats in their recently adopted platform, which it would be no idolatry to worship, for it is like nothing on the earth or under the earth, declared their determination not to renew the Slavery agitation. This they had done in the very teeth of the Slavery policy of the present administration. He then referred to Mr. Buchanan as a Federalist, Democrat, an anti-war Democrat and his present Democracy and said from such Democracy good Lord deliver us. He repelled the slander that had been uttered over the green grave of Henry Clay, in the declaration that if he were living he would be now with the Democracy. This was a slander more deadly than had ever been breathed against him while living. If he was now on earth he would side with the Republicans; his whole course showed that his great heart revolted at oppression, and sympathised with the down-trodden and oppressed. He closed with a spirited appeal to the Convention to unite harmoniously upon a candidate who could lead the cause on to peace, honor and a brilliant victory. Pending the preparation of the Committee on resolutions to report, the Convention was addressed by the Hon. Caleb S. Smith of Ohio, Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois and Senator Wilson of Massachusetts.

On Wednesday, the second day of the Convention, the National Committee was formed as follows:

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Maine, Joseph Bartlett. N. Hampshire, G. G. Fogg. Massachusetts, S. T. Goodrich. Vermont, L. Brainerd. Rhode Island, William M. Jenks. Connecticut, Gideon Wells. New York, E. D. Morgan. New Jersey, Jas. J. Sherman. Pennsylvania, Thomas Williams. Delaware, E. D. Williams. Maryland, George Harris. Virginia, George Rye. Kentucky, Wm. F. Bayley. Ohio, Thos. Spooner. Illinois, N. B. Judd. Indiana, James Ritchie. Michigan, Zachary Chandler. Iowa A. J. Stevens. Wisconsin, John H. Tweedle. California, C. Cole. Minnesota, M. S. Wilkinson. Nebraska, H. Shields. District of Columbia, L. Clapham.

The Hon. David Wilmot, Chairman of the Committee on resolutions, submitted the following as the platform of principles for the adoption of the Convention:

This Convention of Delegates, assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise; to the policy of the present administration; to the extension of slavery into free territory; in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State; of restoring the action of the federal government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; and for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President; do

Resolve, That the maintainance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, are essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States must and shall be preserved.

Resolved, That with our Republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior design of our Federal Government were to secure those rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction.

That, as our Republican Fathers, when they had abolished slavery in our National Territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing slavery in the United States by positive legislation prohibiting its existence or extension therein.

That we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual, or association of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained.

Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States, for their government, and that in the exercise of this power, it is both the right and duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery.

Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty," and contains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty and property of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them;

Their territory has been invaded by an armed force;

Spurious and pretended legislative, judicial and executive officers have been set over them by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the Government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced.

The right of the people to keep and bear arms has been infringed; test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office;

The right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied;

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, has been violated;

They have been deprived of life, liberty and property without due process of law;

That the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged;

The right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect;

Murders, robberies and arsons have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished;

That all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction and procurement of the present administration, and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union and humanity we arraign that administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists, and assessories, either *before* or *after* the fact, before the country and before the world; and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages and their accomplices, to a sure and condign punishment hereafter

Resolved, That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a state of the Union, with her present free Constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, and of ending the civil strife now raging in her territory.

Resolved, That the highwayman's plea that might makes right, embodied in the Ostend circular, was in every respect unworthy of American diplomacy, and it would bring shame and dishonor upon any Government or people that gave it their sanction.

Resolved, That a railroad to the Pacific ocean, by the most central practicable route, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the federal government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and, as an auxiliary thereto, to the immediate construction of an emigrant road on the line of the railroad.

Resolved, That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbours of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce are authorized by the Constitution and justified by the obligation of government to protect the lives and property of all its citizens.

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of the men of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared, and believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the constitution of our country, guaranties liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens who oppose all legislation impairing their security.

The reading of the different resolutions were frequently interrupted by rounds of enthusiastic applause. Those portions relating to the preservation of the Union; the encroachments of the slave power in Kansas; polygamy in Utah; the policy of checking the encroachments of slavery by Constitutional means; the arraignment of the President and his backers for the condition of affairs in Kansas; the opposition to the "might makes right" doctrine of the Ostend Conference and the Pacific Railroad, opposition all elicited the heartiest and most vociferous applause. On the last occasion the entire body rose to their feet and waved their hats and handkerchiefs, and exhibited other unmistakable evidences of decided approbation. Indeed, the greatest amount of enthusiasm pervaded the assembled mass, and it was a considerable length of time before order was restored.

An informal ballot for a candidate for President, was taken, which resulted as follows:

John C. Fremont,	359
Judge McLean,	196
Sumner,	2
Seward,	1
Banks,	1

A formal ballot was then taken. Thus:

	Fremont.	McLean.
Maine,	24	—
New Hampshire,	15	—
Vermont,	15	—
Massachusetts,	39	—
Rhode Island,	13	—
Connecticut,	12	—
New York,	105	—
New Jersey,	21	3
Pennsylvania,	58	23
Delaware,	9	—
Maryland,	7	—
Kentucky,	5	—
Ohio,	55	14
Indiana,	39	—
Illinois,	33	—
Michigan,	10	—
Iowa,	12	—
Wisconsin,	15	—
California,	12	—
Kansas,	9	—
District of Columbia,	3	—
Minnesota,	3	—
Nebraska,	3	—

The following results were then announced from the Chair:

Fremont,	529
John McLean,	37
Seward,	1

Upon the announcement of the vote, there was immense enthusiasm. The delegates rose in body, and cheered vociferously, waving their handkerchiefs and hats meanwhile.

A number of small flags, bearing the name of JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, for President, were displayed in different parts of the room, and a strip of muslin bearing the same, was placed in front of the President's chair.

The Convention met on Thursday, the third day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Vice Presidency. On the first ballot, William F. Dayton, of New Jersey, received 561 votes, and was declared duly nominated, being the unanimous choice of the Convention. A large number of spirited speeches was delivered, and after hearty cheers for the nominees, the Convention adjourned, *sine die*.

The following is a brief biographical sketch of John C. Fremont:

This distinguished gentleman, who is now before the country as a candidate for the Presidency, was born in South Carolina, in January, 1813.—He was consequently forty-three years of age the first month of the present year. His father was a French *emigre*, his mother a Virginian. At the early age of four he lost his father, and he owes entirely to the energy and sagacity of a most excellent mother, the superior education he received.

There is a popular impression abroad, that he was educated at West Point. This is a mistake. He graduated at Charleston College at the early age of 17. After he quitte school with the highest honors, he engaged for some time in teaching mathematics. His talent in this direction, guided by his tastes, led him to civil engineering. In this pursuit he attained such eminence as to receive an appointment from Government in the corps of top graphical engineers.

In 1838, the Government sent on expedition to survey and explore the waters of the upper Mississippi. He was a member of it, and showed peculiar facility for the discharge of his duties, and a strong proclivity for the wild, stirring incidents of border life. Upon his return, he was engaged for some time in preparing the maps of the exploration for publication.

In the intermediate time, up until 1842, he was engaged in the duties pertaining to his topographical position. During the first months of that year, he applied to the Secretary of War, and obtained permission, to undertake an exploration of the northern and western portions of what is now known as the Territory of Nebraska. He left St. Louis on the 22d of May in that year, at the head of twenty-one men. Among these was the celebrated Kit Carson, whom he employed as a guide. Whilst absent, he skirted along the whole eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, as far as where the Little Platte emerges through its gorges. One of the highest achievements of this expedition was the discovery of the opening of the South Pass, which has since been of such infinite importance to emigration and commerce. He returned to St. Louis on the 2d of October, 1842.

In the May of the following year, he set out from the little town of Kansas for a more extensive tour of observation and discovery. Again Kit Carson was with him, and he had then thirty-nine men. His object was to penetrate further than he had done the year before. A more thorough exploration of those portions of Oregon, which lay South of the Columbia river, of Northern California, and the region now known as Utah, was then his purpose. In these districts he spent fifteen months.

As he went out, he approached the mountains, by a route, which led him far south of the Great Pass into the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. In that valley he spent some time. When he had penetrated as far West as he desired, he turned Eastward, skirting the Sierra Nevada of California, almost throughout its entire range, all the time in the presence of eternal snow—frequently compelled to travel for whole days upon its smooth but treacherous surface. During this trip he penetrated and followed very far the valleys of San Joaquin and Sacramento. For nine long months no tidings came from him or his party.—During that time he travelled 3500 miles. His family, friends, and the whole country was in a most painful state of anxiety in regard to his fate. Indeed many of our people had given him up for lost. When he came in, conducting his expedition to a successful termination, amid extreme perils and hardships, the whole country was alive with excitement and congratulation. The simple truthful relation of their hair breadth escapes by field and flood," were an air of romance, as wild as the wildest dream which Spanish minstrel or Persian poet ever gave birth to.

Upon his return, he prepared for publication the history of this heroic endurance. This he left in the hands of the printer, to start again for the distant West. There were other districts yet unknown topographically, and he could have no rest until he had penetrated them, learned their capacities and resources and made them known to the world. We may remark here, however, *en passant*, that the narratives of his two first expeditions, published under the direction of the government, attracted attention everywhere. They were reprinted and extensively circulated in the different countries of Europe. Their simple, easy, perspicuous style, gave their author a place in the world of letters as high as that he had already won in the scientific world by his contributions to the stock of human knowledge.

In 1855, he again returned to Northern California. When the Mexican war broke out in the spring of 1846, Fremont was then in the region lying near Oregon. President Polk anxious to transmit to him authority to act promptly and vigorously in behalf of this country, sent Lieutenant Beale of the navy, with dispatches to Commodore Sloat and him. It was whilst performing this duty, that Beale made his celebrated tour through Mexico. He landed at Vera Cruz in disguise, passed through the capital and reached Mazatlan. There he embarked for Monterey. He found Fremont somewhere in the wilds of California.

When the latter received the despatches, he at once abandoned any further explorations, turned southward to the valley of Sacramento, and began to raise volunteers among the Americans, who had settled there. On the Fourth of July, in that year, these settlers raised the flag of rebellion again st the Mexican Governor, Gen. Castro. The device upon it was a grizzly bear.—They met at Sonoma and elected Fremont Governor. In consequence of this demonstration, Castro fled to the South. The explorer gathered around him a band of 160 gallant riflemen, and at once offered to co-operate with Stockton, who had succeeded Sloat in the command of the Pacific Squadron. By a series of joint manœuvres concerted between him and Stockton, Los Angelos, then capital of California, was taken, and Castro driven from the country. In this capacity, he is said to have exhibited great administrative ability.

Subsequently, during the rebellion of Pico and Flores, he lent important aid to Kearney and Stockton in its suppression. Whilst he was operating in California, the Government raised a rifle regiment. In this regiment, the Colonelcy was given to Persifer F. Smith, the Lieutenant Colonelcy to Mr. Fremont and the Majority to E. V. Sumner, now serving in Kansas. He never assumed command in his regiment.

For just at the moment when California was resubdued and tranquillized, he was arrested and sent under guard to Washington city for trial.—Charges had been preferred against him by Gen. Kearney, because he chose rather to recognize the authority of the Commodore than that of the General. Upon some of the charges the court of officers, who sat upon his trial, found him guilty, but the President remitted his sentence and restored his sword. He indignantly refused to receive it, and retired from the service.

In 1849, he undertook an expedition by the way of Santa Fe, northward, through the San Juan mountains, towards the valley of the Sacramento. His object was, if possible, to find a gap far south of the Great Pass through which a railroad could be easily constructed. When in the mountains, he and his little band were overtaken by a terrible snow-storm. Nearly all his mules were frozen, his provisions lost, and eleven men frozen to death. At great personal hazard, he returned on foot to Santa Fe, obtained assistance, returned and brought in his famishing men.

The expedition was refitted and started once more. Although it encountered severe opposition from the Indians, in one hundred days it was in the valley of the Sacramento. This expedition was undertaken on his private account. The government lent him no assistance.

Upon his arrival in California he found the people were organizing a State government. They elected him to the Senate of the United States.—In 1850, after the admission of that State, he took his seat in that body. When the new Senators drew for the long and short terms, he drew the latter. He sat out his term in that body and in 1852, John B. Weller was elected to succeed him. Since that time, he has been chiefly engaged in prosecuting his claim to the great Mariposo claim. The suit has been decided in his favor by the highest tribunal in the land, and he is now one of the wealthiest men in the country.

He was married many years ago to Jessie Benton, the daughter of the Hon. Thos. H. Benton. The connection was formed under highly romantic circumstances, despite the stern opposition of the old Colonel.

Mr. Fremont is at present residing in the city of New York. When traveling amid the gorges and glaciers of the Rocky Mountains, twelve or fourteen years ago, he could scarcely expect that he would one day be the candidate of a powerful party for the chief magistracy of this great country. But such are the strange freaks which fortune plays in this democratic land of ours. His life has been eminently one of excitement and action.

Local Affairs.

METEOROLOGICAL NOTATIONS.

Reported by Dr. A. Heger, of Pottsville Sci. Association.

JUNE. 6th mo., 30 days.	THERM'T. Mean.	Highest.	BARM. Mean.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. Topograph. & Geographical.
Saturd. 14	64	81	29.01	Height of Pottsville, (corner of Market & 2d streets) above mean tide, 633.957 ft. Distance from Philadelphia 95 miles. Latitude, 40° 14' 15". Population in 1850, 7,800.
Sunday 15	56	70	29.12	
Monday 16	60	74	29.20	
Tuesdy 17	73	84	29.27	
Wedy 18	69	80	29.12	
Thurs'y 19	66	78	29.16	
Friday 20	74	90	29.23	

14—W. S. W. light; clear.
15—N. W. strong; Morning cloudy—eve. clear.
16—N. fresh; nearly clear.
17—S. W. light; clear.
18—S. S. S. fresh; cloudy—showery—sultry.
19—N. N. W. " nearly clear.
20—W. light; nearly clear.

☞ *See Drug Store advertisement* of John G. Brown. He is one of the oldest and most reliable men in the business in this county.

☞ *Court* was in session this week for the hearing of civil cases. Out of some twenty-four on the list for action, but one was brought up, and that was a case of trespass.

☞ *A Plenasant Pic-Nic* came off in the grove back of Walker's Cottage, yesterday. The day was lovely, the ground just in the right condition, and the lads and lasses were present in goodly numbers.

☞ *Death in the Mines.*—On Thursday, a miner named Michael Magraw, living at East Mines, was killed in Parvin's Mines, by a fall of Coal.—He leaves a young wife, to whom he had been married but six months.

☞ *The Anthracite Bank.*—We perceive that William Priser, Esq., Teller of the Bank of Tamaqua, since its organization, has resigned, and removed with family to Reading. Col. P. W. Ash was elected to supply the vacancy.

☞ *Clairvoyance.*—Mrs. M. Berry, a Clairvoyant from North Carolina, is at Mortimer's Hotel, this Borough, where at her rooms she can be consulted. She claims never to have failed in giving a minute description of disease, or the precise internal condition of the body.

☞ *Gov. Pollock.*—His Excellency, in company with the Directors of the Schuylkill Navigation Co., arrived here Thursday evening, and fixed his quarters at the Mansion House, Mt. Carbon. During yesterday, the Governor was waited upon by many citizens.

☞ *The Junior's* thanks are again due, for another floral gift. An editor's pathway is not all thorns. There are occasional flowery episodes in it, introduced by the hand of beauty. To the author of those pleasing digressions in our case, we extend the "assurances of our most distinguished consideration."

☞ *Means of Getting West.*—As passengers from Pottsville, *via.* Port Clinton, cannot connect with the morning Express, in consequence of the present hour of starting being too late, we observe that the Schuylkill Valley Passenger Train now leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M., which enables passengers to reach Tamaqua in time to connect with the 5 A. M. train West, from Philadelphia.

☞ *Large Strawberries.*—We were shown yesterday several Strawberries of an enormous size, raised on Court House Hill by Mr. Joseph Morgan. They were the largest we have seen this year; some were picked measuring four inches in circumference. Our soil on the surrounding hills, appears admirably adapted for the culture of fruit and all kinds of root crops particularly.

☞ *A Mirth-Provoking Entertainment* will be given on the hill back of the Court House, in this Borough, on Monday afternoon and evening next, 23d inst., by Sharpley's Minstrels. The Company consists of a large number of vocalists, fancy dancers, instrumental performers, and four excellent jig and breakdown dancers. The Company is noticed favorably by the press of the places, throughout Pennsylvania in which it has appeared this season, and we incline to the opinion that its entertainments are of a superior character.—It exhibits in Tamaqua on the 24th, and Mauch Chunk on the 25th instant.

☞ *Shocking Occurrence.*—A little girl 6 years of age, daughter of Michael Kelly, was found in the bushes near her father's residence at New Castle, on Sunday last, a corpse, in consequence of drinking too freely of liquor she had procured in the house of her parents. The awful results of the present license system indicate that this is no time for the friends of temperance to take their ease, and the battle for a Prohibitory Law must not be fought, provided if followed, by a steady and persevering opposition to the foe. It at least did much toward changing the moral tone of the inhabitants of this State on the influence of alcoholic beverages—and though a slight reflex action is exhibiting itself at present, our foe has been badly crippled and can never be as formidable as formerly. Shall we then sink now into "inglorious ease"—

Shall we who struck the Lion down,
Shall we, pay homage to the Wolf?

Shall we who contended with the strong anti-temperance tone of nearly a whole State, tamely submit to be outworked or outwitted by a "dark lantern" Liquor League?

☞ *Horlicher's Truck Garden.*—We paid a visit to Mr. Horlicher's Garden, at Hamburg, on Monday last. Mr. Horlicher has thirty acres of land enclosed, twenty-nine of which are used as a Truck and Fruit Garden. The ground lays admirably for the purpose, part of which is as sandy as the soil of New Jersey and admirably adapted for Peas and Melons. Mr. H. has about three acres in Strawberries alone, and no less than fifteen persons were engaged as pickers. This number it was expected would pick from 1500 to 2000 boxes that day, all of which were sold as fast as picked, to dealers in Pottsville and surrounding towns—and they are also sent to Elmira and other towns in New York States, where they find a ready sale, in consequence of their ripening earlier than in that section of country.

Mr. H. will have Tomatoes in about three weeks, and can supply an abundance of vegetables of all descriptions. The Strawberries and all other articles are delivered by Railroad in the space of an hour after being purchased—and they come just as fresh as if picked out of a garden connected with a dwelling. Mr. Dillinger, corner of Market and Centre streets, always keeps supplies from this garden.

☞ *Close of the Public Schools of Schuylkill Haven.*—The present term of the Public Schools in Schuylkill Haven, will close on Friday, June 27th, and on the afternoon of that day, the teachers and pupils will hold a Public Session or Celebration, in a beautiful grove near town, where seats and other conveniences will be arranged.—The teachers, parents, pupils and friends, will meet at the Public School building, as there the procession will be formed, headed by the Brass Band, and will leave the building at 1½ o'clock, P. M., marching through town and thence to the grove. The exercises in the grove will be—1st, Prayer; 2d, Music by the Band; 3d, Salutatory; 4th, Declamations by the Pupils of the Schools; 5th, Paper by the same; 6th, Valedictory; 7th, Music; 8th, Address by J. P. Sherman of Pottsville; 9th, Closing remarks by the Principal; 10th, Music. The directors and teachers earnestly request all friends of education to be present and participate in the exercises of the day. All scholars, and others who may wish to march in the procession, must be at the building at the required time, as they will leave there at 1½ o'clock precisely.—Should the weather prove favorable, a pleasant, sociable and profitable time may be anticipated.

☞ *Fire—The Potteville House Damaged.*—On Tuesday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, M., flames were discovered issuing from the large building on East Mahantongo street, used by the Pottsville House, Samuel Mann, proprietor, for dining and sleeping purposes. An alarm was speedily communicated, and our fire department was soon on the ground. Although the fire threatened to be serious, yet the efforts of the firemen and citizens, who conveyed several sections of hose to the roof, confined the fire to the roof, which was partially destroyed. We have seen many fires in Philadelphia and New York, but never one that was checked with more skill and rapidity, than the one of Tuesday last, to this Borough. Fortunately, our facilities now for procuring an abundant supply of water, in such an emergency, are excellent. On Tuesday, the hose carried to the roof of the burning building direct from the plugs, threw strong streams, and subdued the fire in about fifteen minutes after they were brought to bear on it. The loss to Mr. Slater, the owner of the building, is about $800, while Mr. Mann's furniture was injured by water to the amount of $250. It is not known how the fire originated. The fire companies that were on the ground and rendered good service were the Good Intent, Schuylkill, American, Rough and Ready and Humane.

☞ *Fine Drug Store.*—The building formerly occupied by Mrs. E. M. Beatty, at the S. E. corner of Centre and Norwegian streets, has been converted by Mr. Charles W. Eping into a Drug Store. Upon inspecting the store, a day or two since, we were struck by the very neat and expensive manner in which the alterations have been made. The front is a neat piece of woodwork, in poplar, and finely stained, while the bulk windows, two in number, are among the finest of the description in the Region. Each window contains four large squares of plate glass, and is surrounded by a case-like construction, giving to it a light and airy appearance. Each of the six brackets, affixed to the sides of each window, contains a large pear shaped globe. The arrangement of perfumery, etc., in the windows is perfect. We observed in one of the windows a fine specimen of glass staining from the laboratory of P. Hale, New York. It represents the well known scene, "The Good Samaritan." Underneath is lettered. "Prescriptions accurately prepared." The interior of the store is arranged with much taste. The counters, shelves and mahogany drawers, of which there are 244, are creditable specimens of workmanship, while the floor of the store is covered with an oil cloth. The scalare used by Mr. Eping are the workmanship of H. Troemer of Philadelphia. Mr. Eping has a neat mineral water fountain—the base marble, surmounted by a figure in Parian marble, representing "Innocence." Mr. E. deserves much credit for adding another ornament in the store line to the Borough, and as he promises the most assiduous care and attention, in putting up prescriptions composed of pure and unadulterated medicine, we are sure he will secure a good and profitable business.

☞ *A Storm—Miniature Rapids—Trouble to Cross them.*—On Wednesday afternoon about 5 o'clock, clouds—heavy, black fellows—commenced scudding over the Borough, and shortly after rain fell in torrents for about half an hour. Church Alley which has a precipitous inclination from the point at which it starts on the Sharp Mountain, to where it intersects with Railroad street, carries off much of the water from the Mountain. In five minutes after the rain commenced falling on Wednesday, a torrent of water was pouring down Church Alley, at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. Extending as it did almost from curb to curb, pedestrians experienced some trouble in crossing the torrent. Little boys sped down the Alley to Railroad street, where hugging closely the wall which divides the street from the Railroad, they managed to cross without getting a wetting. Men boldly leaped, and came loose into the rushing water, before they compassed two-thirds the distance. Little girls and women were more timid, and stood umbrella in hand, with anxious faces, completely water-bound. One feminine we observed, with the assistance of a couple of urchins, essayed to cross at the Hall on a plank fixed on boulders. As she reached the middle of her dangerous passage, crack fell the treacherous bridge, and down she went into the stream. Thanks to her agility, she escaped with one continuation, only soaked. "Charley," the colored porter, gallantly placed his wheelbarrow in a position which enabled many to cross, and thereby, we presume, saved valuable lives. We suggest a testimonal to Charles for his heroism. It is comparatively, quite as interesting to watch Church Alley during a heavy rain, as to observe the Rapids at Niagara. There is much of the ludicrous attached to Church Alley Rapids, which advantage it possesses over its compeer of the American frontier.

☞ *The First use of Anthracite Coal by the Hot Blast, for Melting Iron Ore.*—It is probably, not generally known, that the Rev. Dr. Geissenhainer was the discoverer of the process of melting iron ore with Anthracite Coal, and that on the 19th of December, 1833, he obtained a patent for the melting of iron ore with Anthracite Coal by the hot blast method now in common use. Dr. Geissenhainer immediately set about erecting a furnace in this county—formerly called the Valley, now the Pioneer Furnace of this Borough, in the possession of the Messrs. Atkins. Under his patent—which was put in successful operation in 1835—the first iron in this or any other country, was manufactured from the ore by the exclusive use of Anthracite Coal, by means of a chemical combination and the hot blast. F. W. Geissenhainer, Jr., in communicating with the N. Y. *Tribune* on this subject, says:

"In 1837, Mr. George Crane, of London, England, applied for a patent in this country for the same process, substantially, which process we have always contended was revealed to him by one of our workmen who went out to England shortly after the successful operation of our furnace. Be that as it may, we opposed the granting of letters patent to Mr. Crane. He, finding it impossible to obtain them, after several years' litigation, and the executors of the Rev. Dr. Geissenhainer (who departed this life in July, 1838,) being desirous to give the greatest latitude to so important a discovery, agreed with Mr. Crane, and sold to him for one thousand dollars, being less than the cost of the litigation, the right to use the patented process of the Rev. Doctor.—Hence you will see that Mr. Crane himself acknowledged by his purchase its priority. Immediately after this purchase and the establishment of the validity and priority of the patent, the executors of Dr. Geissenhainer freely opened to the world the use of his patented discovery, and hence it is that all the iron furnaces in the State of Pennsylvania have been erected free of patent charges or fees."

☞ *Democratic Ratification Meeting.*—According to the call of the County Committee, the "unterrified" held a meeting in the Court House on Monday last to ratify the Cincinnati Nominations. The meeting was poorly attended, greatly to the mortification of the leaders. After some difficulty an organization was effected by the choice of Col. C. M. Straub, Chairman, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents, and three Secretaries. The appointment of a Committee on resolutions and Committee to introduce the invited speakers led to considerable sparring among the harmonious, much to the amusement of outsiders, who attended in considerable numbers. This part of the entertainment was also agreeably varied by several motions, couched in the very choicest brogue. The meeting was then addressed by the Chairman, Rev. A. Gets of Reading, Chas. W. Carrington, C. R. Buckalew, William H. Witte and Mr. Remak from Philadelphia. The remarks of all the speakers except Mr. Buckalew, are unworthy of any particular notice; they were merely the usual common places of stump speeches, garnished occasionally by the slang terms of the grog-shop and fishmarket. Mr. Buckalew's principal effort was to show that Buchanan really was not "Ten Cent Jimmy," in which with all deference to the gentleman's acknowledged talents, he most wofully failed. The conclusion of his argument was, that Buchanan, when he desired to reduce wages to the European Standard, referred to manufacturers not laborers. This was received as a settler by his audience, who never imagined there could be any possible connection between different industrial pursuits.

The report of the Committee on resolutions led to another very lengthy discussion on the introduction of various independent resolutions, among which was one recommending Straub as the next Democratic candidate for Governor. The platform was, however, finally swallowed as reported, two-thirds of the meeting not understanding the resolutions and the remainder being candidates and ready to swallow anything (including whiskey and lager) for the sake of office. The meeting then adjourned, with an extremely faint attempt at cheering, reminding one of the cheers at Dotheboy's Hall, on the annual return of Mr. Squeers from London. Upon the whole the meeting was a signal failure as a ratification meeting, but as amusing a farce as we have witnessed to for many a day.

☞ *Proceeding of Borough Council.*—A stated meeting of the Borough Council was held on Tuesday evening, June 17. Present—Messrs. Shoener, Derr, Heffner, Ebert, Schertle, Kinsley, Parker, Kopitsch and Heaton.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Street Committee, on planking Norwegian Creek, was continued.

Committee of Survey on communication of Samuel Lewis in reference to grades of George and Jackson streets, was continued.

Street Committee on reducing the grades of Coal street, and in reference to stopping stones in Church Alley, was continued.

Street Committee on the sidewalks on property to Jacob Huntsinger and H. Geiss, on Centre street, was continued.

Street Committee on the opening of Pierce street, was continued.

Committee on Accounts—in the matter of the receipts of Patrick Dunn, was continued.

The Committee on Fire Apparatus, appointed to investigate the necessity of repairs on the property of the Rough and Ready Company, and the condition of the fire apparatus generally, reported that although the apparatus were in good condition, yet there was just cause of complaint on the part of the companies, some for lack of a sufficient quantity of hose in good order, and all for want of room to hold their meetings in, and oil and dry their hose. The Committee thought it expedient that the wishes of the companies should be complied with, in order to have ready for active service, an efficient and well organized force. On the motion that the report of the Committee be accepted, with power to act, some debate ensued in regard to the actual cost of the improvements asked for, in which Messrs. Shoener, Derr, Heffner and Kinsley participated. The President stated that the Hydraulion house was in bad condition, and all the company asked for was moderate. It was then moved and seconded that the Committee be empowered to make the necessary improvements asked for by the Hydraulian Company, which include five sections of hose, pipe, etc. Carried. The rest of the report which referred to the improvements asked for by the Good Intent and Humane Companies, was referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report at next meeting.

The Report of the Committee of the Whole in reference to the true bill recently found against the Council, by the Grand Jury, for not repairing streets, side-walks, etc., of the Borough, was read and ordered to be published. The action taken in the matter by Council, will be found in our advertising columns.

The Committee on communication from John Brown in reference to a leak in water pipe, was discontinued.

Street Committee on repairing Minersville street, was continued.

Committee on Accounts, in reference to the collection of claims against Norwegian township, was held over. Same Committee in reference to account with Pottsville Lumber Company was continued.

Communication from Solomon Hoover, represents that the culvert on the West side of Centre street, in front of property of Henry Geis, and which drains into the Norwegian Creek, needs repairing. Referred to Street Committee.

A petition from several citizens, praying that a culvert be constructed from Norwegian Creek up Market street, to the rear of that street, was referred to the Street Committee.

The matter of a new crossing at Centre and Market streets, was referred to the Street Committee with power to act.

A communication in reference to curbing and sidewalks in Third street between Market and Minersville streets, and in Callowhill street, was referred to Committee on Survey, the Committee to report the names of property owners on those streets, in order that the Clerk may notify those who have not been notified already in regard to the matter.

The matter of moving lamps at the corner of Minersville Road and Third street, and on the corner of Market and Centre streets, was referred to Committee on Watch and Lamps, to report next meeting night.

It was resolved that A. Russel, agent for Greenwood's property in Norwegian street be notified to remove the bank of earth in front of said property, and put the pavement in good condition.

Street Committee, on opening Wolf street, was instructed to act. To same Committee was referred the matter of the ponds on Andrew Russel's property, between Coal and Railroad streets.

The following bills were passed:

Charles Worman and others, work done,	$135 25
Joseph Kimmel and others, work done,	67 75
B. Sterner & Co., building stone wall in Morris Addition,	575 34

Street Committee was instructed to fill up Coal street, within three feet of the top of the stone wall. Same Committee was instructed to fill up Third street as far as necessary.

The wages of Borough carters was on motion, increased to $2 25 per day, and the salary of Supervisors was fixed at $1 50 per day.

The Burgess communicated a statement that the crossing at Norwegian Creek in Norwegian street, is unsafe. The matter was referred to the Street Committee with power to act.

On motion it was resolved that property holders in Ninth street be notified to pave from Mahantongo to Market streets.

Adjourned.

RAIN WATER CISTERNS.

FROM OUR TRAVELING REPORTER.

EAST MAUCH CHUNK, June 19, 1856.

It is not generally known that rain water can be used for every purpose, for which spring water is, and that too, with less trouble and much less cost than from the hydrant. It is as clear as crystal and as sweet and cold as the purest water that ever spouted from the rocks of the forest.

The water from the roof of one ordinary house, will supply four or five common sized families for every purpose in abundance. Many are prejudiced against rain water as a beverage, particularly for "tea," but those who have seen it sparkle and glisten in the glass, and tasted its delicious sweetness, during a warm summer day, when the pumps are dry, and the ice water brackish and burning to the palate, will never doubt its purity or virtue, neither will they forget it again when "dry," sooner than the "sucker" would his favorite element.

Some will advocate the bank cisterns, elevated above ground, but they can know nothing of