Miners' Journal,

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1857.

THE BOROUGHS OF PENNSYLVANIA—OUR INCREASE IN POPULATION.—The following table exhibits the comparative size of several of the largest boroughs in Pennsylvania. The population is estimated at five persons to every taxable:

	Taxables.	Population.
Harrisburg,	2,323	11,615
Pottsville,	2,174	10,870
Easton,	2,090	10,450
Carlisle,	983	4,915
York,	2,019	10,095
West Chester,	1,014	5,070
Norristown,	2,019	10,095
Chambersburg,	739	3,705

Of the boroughs enumerated, none exhibit so rapid an increase in population as our own. The junior in years of the most important of Pennsylvania's boroughs, Pottsville stands on the list but third removed from the highest, in point of population.

Including Pottsville, within a radius of four miles from the spot at which we pen this, we can sum up an aggregate Borough population of 28,940. It is as follows:

Boroughs.	Population.
Pottsville,	10,870
Minersville,	5,420
St. Clair,	5,290
Schuylkill Haven,	3,450
Port Carbon,	2,650
Palo Alto,	1,260
Total,	28,940

All these Boroughs are within twenty minutes ride of the heart of Pottsville.

In 1811 Schuylkill County was erected from Berks and Northampton counties, and in 1820, at which time the first census was taken by Chris. Lesser, Esq., the entire population of the county was about equal to the present population of Pottsville. In 1811 Schuylkill was discarded by Berks as a poor relation, too humble for recognition. In a little over a quarter of a century, we have almost overtaken the parent county.—While in Berks everything centres in Reading, there not being a Borough in any other section of the county that contains over a thousand inhabitants, Schuylkill is fairly studded with boroughs, containing each several thousand inhabitants, and animated with the spirit and enterprise exhibited in our own streets. In the past eight years, the population of Schuylkill has doubled itself.

It is probable that our county will continue to increase in the same ratio during the remainder of the present century. Embowelled in our hills lie treasures, the richest that earth can offer her children. Our Coal and Iron deposits are inexhaustible, while our manufacturing operations will yet be most important. Nature is lavish of her favors here, and with prudence and system combined with the energy which distinguishes our population, we may yet assume that position in points of wealth and influence, to which we are justly entitled, but which mismanagement and a tame submission to Shylock demands, have robbed us. Let the lessons of the past prove profitable for the future—then Schuylkill county will need no labored impetus. Her innate greatness will urge her to the wished for goal.

TAXABLES AND THE NEW APPORTIONMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The *Bulletin* has the following table of the taxables of this State, as returned from every county, for the purpose of a basis on which to fix the apportionment:

Counties.	Taxables	Counties.	Taxables
Adams,	3,247	Lawrence,	3,000
Allegheny,	33,378	Lebanon,	6,992
Armstrong,	6,871	Lehigh,	10,592
Beaver,	6,101	Luzerne,	18,217
Bedford,	5,197	Lycoming,	7,374
Berks,	19,648	Mercer,	7,328
Blair,	3,935	Mifflin,	3,450
Bradford,	9,714	Monroe,	3,357
Bucks,	15,200	Montgomery,	16,799
Butler,	8,509	Montour,	1,235
Cambria,	5,702	Northampton,	12,931
Centre,	6,088	Northumberland,	6,036
Carbon,	4,538	Perry,	4,717
Chester,	16,892	Philadelphia,	104,000
Clarion,	6,263	Pike,	1,520
Clearfield,	4,158	Potter,	2,145
Clinton,	3,600	Schuylkill,	19,380
Columbia,	5,479	Snyder,	3,145
Crawford,	9,674	Somerset,	5,254
Cumberland,	7,904	Sullivan,	1,116
Dauphin,	9,024	Susquehanna,	7,139
Delaware,	6,152	Tioga,	6,618
Elk,	1,239	Union,	3,215
Erie,	9,953	Venango,	4,814
Fayette,	7,825	Warren,	3,769
Forest,	211	Washington,	10,007
Franklin,	8,381	Wayne,	5,330
Fulton,	1,896	Westmoreland,	11,432
Greene,	5,330	Wyoming,	2,504
Huntingdon,	5,728	York,	14,967
Indiana,	6,232		
Jefferson,	3,401		
Juniata,	1,267	Total,	596,132
Lancaster,	23,168		

One hundred members of the Legislature distributed among this number of taxable inhabitants, makes the ratio of representatives—5961. Philadelphia will thus have seventeen representatives, which will be a gain of *two* members. Allegheny will have five members, as at present.—Berks county will lose one member, and Schuylkill will gain one. Lancaster will probably retain her present number, five, as her fraction over four is large. There will be no material change in other parts of the State.

THE OLD SPANISH COIN.—The post offices refuse to receive the Spanish coins at anything above the value of the decimal currency. The Spanish quarters are worth 95 to 96 per cent. of their nominal value, or 95 to 96 cents in the dollar. The loss on the levies averages from ten to twelve per cent. The fips are intrinsically less valuable, although received for more than they are worth by the Government. The result will be to make the coin uncurrent everywhere, and send it eventually to the Mints for recoinage into our decimal coins. Many of the Mexican and Spanish quarters are heavy; but slightly alloyed, and are worth even more than twenty-five cents. Those having such Spanish coin in their possession, should not sacrifice them, as their full value can be obtained at the Mint for recoinage.

The act of Congress reducing the valuation of the Spanish coin, will to some extent, affect the fees of the officers of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as they are regulated in many instances, by that coin which for many years was a legal tender. An act of Assembly however, could remove the difficulty equitably, by fixing those fees into which fips and levies enter so largely, for instance as follows:—A 6¼ cents fee might be reduced to 5 cents; 12½ cents increased to 15 cents; 31 cents fixed at 30 cents; 37½ cents, fixed at 40 cents; 62½ cents, 75 cents, and so on. This would not only simplify the payment of fees to the standard of our decimal currency, but prevent loss to the officers of the Commonwealth. This matter might be acted on at the present session with propriety, in view of the reduction in current value, which the old Spanish coin is experiencing.

THE GAS DIFFICULTY.—During the week the Committee of citizens appointed to confer with the Gas Company, have had an interview with prominent members of it, which resulted unsatisfactorily. There is no disposition on the part of the Company to furnish a statement of facts and figures, whereby our citizens may judge of the correctness of the Company's plea that it cannot furnish gas at the reduced price asked for.—The Company states that it will comply with the demands of consumers, if it can be done with safety. In the meantime the determination is firmly expressed with remarkable unanimity, by the consumers, to desist using the gas of the Company on and after to-morrow. The next meeting of the Committee of citizens will be held on Wednesday next. If by that time the Company makes no concessions, steps will immediately be adopted to obtain a charter for the erection of Citizens' Gas Works. We are pleased with the spirit manifested in this matter. Evils are never remedied by coldness nor delay.

A SUGGESTION.—As fires are multiplying in this county, in some instances the work of incendiaries, we would suggest, as far as our Borough is concerned, the establishment of block fire companies. It might in each instance, be a citizens' association, having in a cellar convenient to a neighboring plug, a section or two of hose, which in case of fire can be brought immediately into effective operation. If our fire plugs are kept open by the Borough authorities, an immediate attachment of the hose thus conveniently located in various parts of the Borough, would as we have a strong head of water, effectually check a fire at its commencement or even after it has attained some headway. Subscriptions from our citizens would readily accomplish an object which in its results might before the present winter is over, save to the community thousands of dollars. In view of the presence of incendiaries in our midst, this matter is doubly important.

RATHER ONEROUS.—It is announced in the late foreign news that the ship *James Buchanan* has been wrecked on the *Irish coast*.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The American edition for January is out. Published by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton St., New York. They propose to furnish the Nos. for 1856 and 1857 at the following extremely low rates:

For Blackwood's Magazine,	4 50
For any one Review,	4 00
For any two Reviews,	6 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	7 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	9 00
For three Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	12 00
For the four Reviews,	11 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	14 00

Local Affairs.

☞ *The dwelling of Col. Frank Hewson was slightly damaged by fire on Tuesday morning. The cause of the fire was accidental.*

☞ *The last Assembly* of the season came off at the Town Hall on Thursday evening. The room was comfortably filled with "their ladies and brave men," and nought but what was most pleasant marked the incidents of the occasion.

☞ *The Young Men's Christian Association.*—The Lecture announced to be delivered before this Association on Monday evening next, Feb. 2nd, has been postponed until Feb. 9th, on account of the anniversary of the Bible Society occurring on that evening.

☞ *The Fire Plugs* of the Borough have during the past fortnight, been frozen. During the past two days however, the authorities have caused ten of them to be opened by means of burning shavings in, and pouring hot water into them. By to-day we presume, all will be open.

☞ *The next Lecture of the Course* for the benefit of the Second M. E. Church will be delivered on Tuesday evening next, by the Rev. George Loomis, President of Female College at Wilmington, Del. His subject will be "China" which from his three years' residence in the country as Chaplain of the Seamens' Friend Society, we presume he will treat with ability and interest. He is to bring with him we understand, illustrations of the Social and Religious habits of the Chinese.

☞ *Bursting of a Range.*—Some excitement was occasioned at the residence of G. S. Keppler, Esq., on Saturday morning last, in consequence of the bursting of a range in the kitchen. The water in the connecting pipes had frozen, and when a fire was lit in the range, it generated steam which, finding no means of escape finally caused the range to burst. The kitchen was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished without damaging the building beyond the room in which the explosion took place.

☞ *The cold weather* of our thermometrical week commencing with last Saturday morning, is without parallel in the history of this country. If colder can be produced, show it up. We are prepared to give it an attentive and philosophical examination. FOR the week *our report is as follows:*

P., R. & P. TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.

Sat., Jan. 24,	8 A. M.	—18	degrees below	zero—clear.
Mon., " 26,	"	—16	" "	" —clear.
Tues., " 27,	"	—20	" "	above " —cloudy.
Wed., " 28,	"	—17	" "	" —clear.
Thurs., " 29,	"	—30	" "	" —cloudy.
Fri., " 30,	"	—13	" "	" —clear.

☞ *Fire—The Work of an Incendiary.*—On Thursday morning, about 4 o'clock, an old stone warehouse, situated below Mt. Carbon, the property of the Pottsville and Danville Railroad Co., and occupied as a store-house by A. S. Moorhead of this Borough, was fired by an incendiary and destroyed. Upon the premises were stored $1500 worth of Oil, the property of R. T. Taylor; $600 worth of hay, manure, etc., the property of Mr. Moorhead, and a small amount of hay the property of Mr. Sheily. No insurance upon any of the property. The building destroyed was probably worth some $2000. Whether it is insured or not we have not learned. The fire illuminated our snow-clad hills, tinging them with a peculiar hue. The fire burned quite fiercely for about an hour.

☞ *Runaway, Narrow Escape, and Death of a Valuable Horse.*—On Friday evening last, with the mercury ranging at 10 degrees below zero, and the road in an unbroken condition, General George Wynkoop accompanied by Mr. Joseph Elliott of this Borough, started from Minersville, with a sleigh and the General's horse, for Pottsville. They came the Flahbach road. When they had traversed about a couple of miles of the road, going at a lively pace, the sleigh struck a snow bank, and threw the occupants out. The horse, which by the way, was one of the most powerful and difficult animals to drive we ever saw, sprang forward frightened, as the shafts struck him. The General clung to the reins for a distance of about two hundred yards, all the time being dragged at a frightful pace over the frozen snow by the horse, when his right shoulder struck a stump, rendering him insensible. The horse then sped away, leaving the General and Mr. Elliott in a decidedly unpleasant position. The General was much bruised, and his feet were almost frozen, but the buffalo robes which were fortunately thrown out, served to protect him, and with the aid of a sled which soon after overtook them, the General was conveyed to his residence here, where medical and domestic attentions revived him. He is now convalescent. Mr. Elliott was also badly bruised. The horse ran into and through town, left the body and runners of the sleigh at Mt. Carbon, purged his way, with the shafts attached to him down the Reading Railroad to Schuylkill Haven, and thence up the Mine Hill road. He finally was caught in the open timbers of one of the bridges of that road, and either was frozen to death, or killed by a passenger locomotive next morning, for the body of the animal was found on the track, with the head mutilated. The animal was valued at $250. Although disastrous in a pecuniary point of view, the General may esteem himself fortunate that personally, he escaped so well.

☞ *Destructive Fire in Tamaqua—Twelve Houses Destroyed—Loss Estimated at $44,000.*—At midnight on Sunday last, flames were discovered issuing from the Building on Broad street, Tamaqua, occupied by William Brock & Son, dealers in dry goods and grocries, which before they were checked destroyed twelve houses in that street, occupied by stores, and as dwellings. The origin of the fire it is thought, was accidental. From Mr. Brock's house, the flames spread eastward, destroying in rapid succession, J. L. Hill's liquor store, William Nostbide's boot and shoe store, the residence of Robert McDonald, the confectionary store of William Jacobs, Jacob Bender's barber shop, the residence of Joseph Adam, brewer, the boot and shoe store of William Draper, the oyster saloon and dwelling of John McManus, the restaurant of Walter Jenkins, the store and tin shop of Stephen P. Minnich, the residence of Edward Dubois, and a two story frame house, owned and occupied by Colonel Nicholas Ballist.

	Losses.	Insurance.
Brock & Son,	$10,000	$5000
Stephen Jones,	4000	2000
J. L. Hill,	7000	4300
William Jacobs,		1800
John W. Weber,	4000	1800
Mr. Beard,	1000	500
William Nostbide,	400	no ins.
Greenawalt, Apple & Co.,	2000	—
Joseph Adams,	3000	1300
William Draper,	300	no ins.
Elizabeth Maloney,	3000	666
Walter Jenkins,	150	no ins.
Stephen P. Minnich,	2000	1200
William Conner,	1800	no ins.
Edward Dubois,	2500	2000
Col. Ballist,	1600	600
	43,250	20,366

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After duly organizing, Mr. Strouse gave a histrionic effort quite Forrestian in style, descriptive of the vote for United States Senator. Some might have considered it simply ludicrous, but we thought the "points" good and "this" happy. The super gared with undisguised wonder upon the master artist, while the house was brought down in a manner which would have excited the envy of the great Edwin.

Mr. Hippie of Tremont hurled the thunderbolts of his indignation at the heads of the luckless representatives, calling vehemently upon every good Democrat to consign to the deepest depths of unfathomable degradation the recreant sons of trusting Democracy. The orator at last became so involved in the mazes of corrosive sublimate—up to the lips in which, we presume, he consigned L. and W.—at the same time painting a fearful picture of Simon Cameron's acts as a disinguished and trusted chief of the Winnebagoes, that we were unable to retain the thread of his impressive and masterly remarks Mr. H.'s effort was most happy. Another such success will place him on the pinnacle of Demosthenian fame.

After some remarks from John Howes, Esq., which by the way were modest and really good, a series of resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, were read by the Chairman of the Committee of Resolutions, James Richards, Esq. The gist of them was simply—"the unterrified" are terrified at the treason of their recreant sons; the immaculate discard them, and request them to resign their seats, and pour Strauh is laid out cold for not signing the protest.

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The native population is divided into three classes, the civilized, fashion and heathen. The latter are the least intelligent and civilized of the three. All of them are very superstitious, and the greatest difficulty the Christian missionary experiences, is to overcome their conceit of their own wisdom in Divine matters. They believe in the transmigration of souls after death into the bodies of brute animals, and hold every other doctrine false. The Bishop gave several interesting anecdotes of his personal experience with the natives.

The Bishop considers Liberia healthy, after a person has become acclimated to the temperature. He cited instances of longevity of Americans there, to prove that the country was as healthy as many sections of the United States.

The government of Liberia is administered by colored men, and the Bishop says that he never saw a more moral nor orderly people. During his sojourn of three and a half months in Liberia, he never saw a man under the influence of intoxication, nor heard an oath. Such a country will have a glorious future. In regard to schools Liberia is much better off than many of the interior districts of our own States. They are the foundation of a pure and enlightened government, and Liberia already feels their beneficial influence.

☞ *Hold up Your Head!*—Our cotemporary, the Hartford *Courant*, pertinently asks, "why do you pass through this world with your eyes cast down and your head bowed, and your whole aspect and figure depressed? Are you not as good as others? Are you not a man?—Are you not entitled equally with the rest of the human race to the equal blessings of sun and air, of heat and light? Hold up your head! Struggle for your share of the blessings of existence or for the rights of living! If you do not, you will be cheated out of them in this selfish world. You will be soon trodden under foot in the rush of humanity. *Hold up your head!*

"But is not humility a more desirable character? Will not amiable submission create more friends?" By no means. The world is a naughty one—a selfish, grasping, pushing world. It calls humility, pusillanimity. The amiable, submissive virtues receive no credit in it. They are crowded to the wall, or pushed off the side walk into the gutter, or crushed against the lamp-posts. If a man does not stand up for his own rights, he never will obtain them. It he does not trumpet his own virtues the world will never know them. If you wish to succeed in such a world, you must greed, and grasp, and push like those around you. The humble and the amiable soon find their places in the gutter. *Hold up your head!*

"But I shall interfere with some one else's right?"—There is no necessity for that. A proper vindication of your own rights does not of necessity involve such an interference. A firm determination to have what belongs to you does not necessarily include an intrusion upon what belongs to another. A man of discriminating judgment will at once perceive the difference. This power of discriminating between what are your real rights and what are rights only in common with others, goes far to constitute a wise man. If you are led to abandon your claims to your own last you should pull up some one else's wheat with it, you will all your life be the victim of sharpers. To be vigorous, discriminating wise, and prosperous, *Hold up your head!*

"But the world will think me haughty, and overbearing and rapacious." If they do, they will think the latter of you than if they called you as meek as Moses. You may hold up your head, secure your rights, and take your part in the world's struggles without really being either haughty, or overbearing, or rapacious. If you are conscious you do not merit the contempt you can bear it. Without such a character you can never be successful, and, in the world's esteem, success is the only criterion of merit. *Hold up your head!*

"But I shall never see the gold scattered in the dirt at my feet." If that is the only reason for not holding up your head, you had better at once kneel down in the dirt and crawl in it for the rest of your existence, you will the sooner find the dirty treasures it may hold! By such a posture you may succeed in accumulating pelf, at the expense of dirty hands and soiled clothes. But what will you know of the beauties of nature around you or the glories of heaven above you, or the great sections of man near you? To realize the worth of these you must, *Hold up your head!*

☞ *The Gas Difficulty.*—We ask attention to the following:

REPORT of the "Executive Committee" to the Gas Consumers and Citizens Pottsville, generally:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At a meeting of Gas Consumers held on the evening of January 7th, at the Court House, the proceedings thus had will place before you in the Preamble and Resolutions, the grounds of complaint, and the necessity of action to remedy the evils complained of.

WHEREAS, As citizens of the Borough of Pottsville, we feel a deep interest in all enterprises tending to promote her prosperity; and, whereas we look upon the use of gas as one of the necessaries of life, and are at all times willing to pay a liberal price for the use thereof. At the same time we feel it equally our duty to resist all attempts at extortionate demands, whenever and wherever they may come; and, whereas the citizens of the Borough of Pottsville have for several years been subjected to a high rate of charges for gas, and have been kept waiting during him insensible. The horse then sped away, leaving the General and Mr. Elliott in a decidedly unpleasant position. The General was much bruised, and his feet were almost frozen, but the buffalo robes which were fortunately thrown out, served to protect him, and with the aid of a sled which soon after overtook them, the General was conveyed to his residence here, where medical and domestic attentions revived him. He is now convalescent. Mr. Elliott was also badly bruised. The horse ran into and through town, left the body and runners of the sleigh at Mt. Carbon, purged his way, with the shafts attached to him down the Reading Railroad to Schuylkill Haven, and thence up the Mine Hill road. He finally was caught in the open timbers of one of the bridges of that road, and either was frozen to death, or killed by a passenger locomotive next morning, for the body of the animal was found on the track, with the head mutilated. The animal was valued at $250. Although disastrous in a pecuniary point of view, the General may esteem himself fortunate that personally, he escaped so well.

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The Bishop considers Liberia healthy, after a person has become acclimated to the temperature. He cited instances of longevity of Americans there, to prove that the country was as healthy as many sections of the United States.

The government of Liberia is administered by colored men, and the Bishop says that he never saw a more moral nor orderly people. During his sojourn of three and a half months in Liberia, he never saw a man under the influence of intoxication, nor heard an oath. Such a country will have a glorious future. In regard to schools Liberia is much better off than many of the interior districts of our own States. They are the foundation of a pure and enlightened government, and Liberia already feels their beneficial influence.

☞ *Hold up Your Head!*—Our cotemporary, the Hartford *Courant*, pertinently asks, "why do you pass through this world with your eyes cast down and your head bowed, and your whole aspect and figure depressed? Are you not as good as others? Are you not a man?—Are you not entitled equally with the rest of the human race to the equal blessings of sun and air, of heat and light? Hold up your head! Struggle for your share of the blessings of existence or for the rights of living! If you do not, you will be cheated out of them in this selfish world. You will be soon trodden under foot in the rush of humanity. *Hold up your head!*

"But is not humility a more desirable character? Will not amiable submission create more friends?" By no means. The world is a naughty one—a selfish, grasping, pushing world. It calls humility, pusillanimity. The amiable, submissive virtues receive no credit in it. They are crowded to the wall, or pushed off the side walk into the gutter, or crushed against the lamp-posts. If a man does not stand up for his own rights, he never will obtain them. If he does not trumpet his own virtues the world will never know them. If you wish to succeed in such a world, you must greed, and grasp, and push like those around you. The humble and the amiable soon find their places in the gutter. *Hold up your head!*

"But I shall interfere with some one else's right?"—There is no necessity for that. A proper vindication of your own rights does not of necessity involve such an interference. A firm determination to have what belongs to you does not necessarily include an intrusion upon what belongs to another. A man of discriminating judgment will at once perceive the difference. This power of discriminating between what are your real rights and what are rights only in common with others, goes far to constitute a wise man. If you are led to abandon your claims to your own last you should pull up some one else's wheat with it, you will all your life be the victim of sharpers. To be vigorous, discriminating wise, and prosperous, *Hold up your head!*

"But the world will think me haughty, and overbearing and rapacious." If they do, they will think the latter of you than if they called you as meek as Moses. You may hold up your head, secure your rights, and take your part in the world's struggles without really being either haughty, or overbearing, or rapacious. If you are conscious you do not merit the contempt you can bear it. Without such a character you can never be successful, and, in the world's esteem, success is the only criterion of merit. *Hold up your head!*

"But I shall never see the gold scattered in the dirt at my feet." If that is the only reason for not holding up your head, you had better at once kneel down in the dirt and crawl in it for the rest of your existence, you will the sooner find the dirty treasures it may hold! By such a posture you may succeed in accumulating pelf, at the expense of dirty hands and soiled clothes. But what will you know of the beauties of nature around you or the glories of heaven above you, or the great sections of man near you? To realize the worth of these you must, *Hold up your head!*

☞ *The Gas Difficulty.*—We ask attention to the following:

REPORT of the "Executive Committee" to the Gas Consumers and Citizens Pottsville, generally:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At a meeting of Gas Consumers held on the evening of January 7th, at the Court House, the proceedings thus had will place before you in the Preamble and Resolutions, the grounds of complaint, and the necessity of action to remedy the evils complained of.

WHEREAS, As citizens of the Borough of Pottsville, we feel a deep interest in all enterprises tending to promote her prosperity; and, whereas we look upon the use of gas as one of the necessaries of life, and are at all times willing to pay a liberal price for the use thereof. At the same time we feel it equally our duty to resist all attempts at extortionate demands, whenever and wherever they may come; and, whereas the citizens of the Borough of Pottsville have for several years been subjected to a high rate of charges for gas, and have been kept waiting

LETTERS FROM TAMAQUA.

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

TAMAQUA, *January 27th*, 1857.

MESSRS. EDS.:—Feeling good considered my letter of last week worthy a publicity, I have taken the liberty to send you another, hoping it may meet with the same favor; and, since news is to be my business, I must refer to my memorandum to see what notes I have taken during the past week.

Hard wind, fast falling and high drifting snow accompanied with severe cold, was the order for two or three days and nights. Thus followed a day of the greatest activity, on which every one was seen shoveling snow, either from the pavement or from the roof of the house; for several feet in height had it heaped up; but to succeed all, on this subject, was the appearance of the thermometer on Saturday morning, when it presented the almost incredible number of 32 degrees below zero.

Business here at this time is dull; most of the Coal operations are idle, consequently a great many men are *loafing*, or rather enjoying the idle hours over a glass.

That wonderful question, "whether Mr. Lebo will ever have the courage to return again to Tamaqua," has been solved by the appearance of that gentleman getting from the cars on last Friday evening, and, strange as it may appear, up to the present time, I have not heard that any of his enemies had laid violent hands upon him.

The friendly hands of our business men, of our right thinking men, and of all who wish well to the interest of our County and State, have grasped him warmly and cordially, and early on Saturday morning a paper was seen in circulation with something like the following at its head: "We, the undersigned, approving the conduct of our Representative, Wm. B. Lebo, Esq., in the election of U. S. Senator, do hereby subscribe our names to meet him this evening at the U. S. Hotel, where a supper will be prepared in honor of the occasion." Your correspondent had the pleasure to be one of the number. At about 8 o'clock, the word "supper" was announced, and in a few minutes the large dining room was filled with men, who fully represented the trade and business of Tamaqua. I do not intend to enter into a numeration of the various kinds of estables set before us, or speak of the manner in which they were done up, for by so doing, I could add nothing to the good repute of our host. Mr. Weldy's fame, in this respect, is already extensively known. Suffice it to say, that it was excellent. Nor will I enter into detail in regard to the proceedings of the meeting, as I know you will get them from the Secretary. I was much pleased to see an old democrat, and one of Mr. Lebo's political friends, Thos. Birkbeck, Esq., called to the chair. It appears that he has not followed those whose cry is, "Treason! Treason! Down with him!"

After the appointment of necessary officers, the chair on motion, appointed a Committee of three to prepare resolutions expressive of the meeting. Whilst the Committee was performing their duty, the meeting was addressed by Hon. John Hendricks, who, at the conclusion of a few good and appropriate remarks, which called forth many hearty cheers, offered a toast, to which Mr. Lebo responded. In his remarks he defined his conduct and endeavored to show that, under the circumstances, it was impossible for him to have voted differently and remain true to the interests of his constituents and his State.

Gen. Simon Cameron he declared was a Tariff man, a man who seeks nothing so much as the welfare of his State. Mr. Forney held different views, he is an anti-tariff advocate, and consequently anti-Pennsylvanian. To vote for the latter would be in effect, stopping up our coal mines and extinguishing the fires of our furnaces. He contrasted himself not merely as representative of the Democratic party, but of all in the district from which he is sent.

After Mr. Lebo, we had warm and spirited speeches from Messrs. McCabe, Shindle, Hurn, Kelb and Reinhart, which were warmly applauded, so that the evening was altogether a most pleasant one. Hurrah! then, for the spirit that prompted Mr. Lebo to vote for the interest of his State in preference to the gratification of mere political faction.

Our Borough for several years past has been one of the fortunate regard to fires; but the destruction of property, the stop of business, and the condition of those made homeless by this destructive element on last Sunday night, would seem to say that Tamaqua too, as all other towns, is subject to its ravages. It was the greatest destruction of property ever witnessed in this place. Not less than eleven houses, some of them containing two and three families, were totally consumed. From Beard's Hotel to the Anthracite Bank, which was completely occupied by houses, now lays in ashes. From the bank towards the Mansion House, the occupants were as follows: Mr. J. Ballisti, Mr. E. DuBois, private dwellings; Mr. A. Younker, dwelling, tin-smith shop and store store; Mr. W. Jenkins, eating and drinking house; Mr. W. Draper, dwelling and shoe-making establishment; Mr. J. Adams, dwelling, beer shop and brewery; Mr. N. Nostebield, dwelling and shoe-making shop; Messrs. W. Broch & Son, dwelling, grocery and drapery store; Mr. J. Hill, dwelling and liquor store; Mr. R. McDonald, dwelling; Mr. J. Jacob, dwelling and confectionary store, and another building belonging to Mr. M. Beard, occupied as a barber shop. The fire is said to have originated from a defective stove pipe in the latter. It is not yet ascertained. You can imagine much better, than I can describe, the confusion and distress of those families, thrown from a bed of rest into the cold street; but this was not enough, their distress must yet be aggravated by these unfeeling, inhumane and despicable wretches who rejoice at these calamities in order that they may plunder the property of others, and so deprive us as they, that after being apprehended, they were released at extortionate demands, which we know they may come; and, whereas the citizens of the Borough of Pottsville have for several years been subjected to a high rate of charges for gas, and have been kept waiting during him insensible. The horse then sped away, leaving the General and Mr. Elliott in a decidedly unpleasant position. The General was much bruised, and his feet were almost frozen, but the buffalo robes which were fortunately thrown out, served to protect him, and with the aid of a sled which soon after overtook them, the General was conveyed to his residence here, where medical and domestic attentions revived him. He is now convalescent. Mr. Elliott was also badly bruised. The horse ran into and through town, left the body and runners of the sleigh at Mt. Carbon, purged his way, with the shafts attached to him down the Reading Railroad to Schuylkill Haven, and thence up the Mine Hill road. He finally was caught in the open timbers of one of the bridges of that road, and either was frozen to death, or killed by a passenger locom