Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1857.

THE COOLIE TRADE.—Of the two evils, remarks the *Courier and Enquirer*, the Slave and the Coolie trade, there can be no doubt that the former is the lesser. As regards the procuring the Coolie and the Slave, there is, in fact, but little difference; one is induced to leave his home by false promises, the other is taken by force. While on shipboard, the Slave from all accounts, receives the greater care, the Coolie being of less value.—The horrors of the middle passage, of which so much was heard during the Slave Trade, are now exceeded by the sufferings on board many of the vessels engaged in the transportation of Coolies. This trade, be it remembered, is carried on in ships sailing under the flag of nations claiming to be most enlightened and most christianized; while those persons directly engaged in it belong, in some cases, to communities who have again and again expressed their repugnance to Slavery in every form. The wrongs of the Coolie are not only such as he suffers during the voyage, but greater ones await him when that is finished.—The owner of the Slave may, in some cases, maltreat him, yet being his property, self-interest induces him to bestow upon him a certain amount of care. The services of the Coolie are purchased for a term of years, and the master, therefore, can work him as much as he may please. In a recent letter to the London *Times*, Mr. Thomas Gladstone gives some account of the horrible traffic, gathered during a visit to Havana. He states that, at the conclusion of a voyage, the proportion of the dead to the living had been as high as 200 of the one to 300 of the other. Out of 850 taken on board the ship *Gertrude* in 1853, 152 died on the passage. He says:

"On arriving at Havana, after passing the Quarantine, the Coolie if he survive, is transferred to the highest bidder, who places him upon his plantation side by side with his slaves. His term of service is eight years; his labor as hard as his master considers he can sustain. He receives a small payment monthly, which makes his condition by a few dollars preferable to that of the slave. He is exposed to the same toil, watched by the same overseer, with whip in hand and sword at the side, as the slave.

"On the other hand, his position is worse than that of his slave companion, inasmuch as his master's interest in him terminates after eight years. In proportion as the term of service approaches its expiration, the motive for retaining the Coolie in life decreases. The slave's life is usually worked out as Cuban planters have themselves confessed to me, in ten years of full work. The Chinese coolie, as every one who has lived on the Cuban plantations knows, reaches his end on an average, after a very much shorter term of labor. Again, the Chinaman does not bear the tropical heat with the same ease with which the negro endures it. Many also have been unaccustomed in their own country to hard manual labor; some that I have met have in former life filled professional or respectable positions in society, and many prove themselves able to undertake the management of the steam engines in the sugar refinery or to fulfil duties in the machine shop. Add to the other sources of evil, the Chinese laborers are without exception males, and are compelled to live apart both from the white inhabitants and from the negro population, suffering and vice are, as a consequence, tenfold increased among them."

Suicide is of common occurrence among them, and we cannot be surprised at it, when we bear in mind the misery and cruel treatment which they suffer. Well may Sir John Bowring say, that of the large number of Chinese emigrants, "it may be doubted if one in ten revisits his native land." No people have a greater love of home than the Chinese, and it is only the prospect of making fortunes in a short time which induces them to migrate to other lands. Slavery certainly has its evils, but what are they compared to those inflicted upon the Coolie? The first advocates of the Coolie trade saw in it a relief to the system of slavery, and a means of restoring to their former state free plantations, which, owing to the scarcity of laborers, had been neglected. The proposition to procure Coolies from China was undoubtedly a good one; the evils which now surround the Coolie trade, have arisen from the neglect to impose upon those engaged in the proper restrictions. The Chinese are an industrious and quiet people, and undoubtedly many of the West India Islands might be improved, were Coolie labor properly introduced. As the Coolie trade is now carried on, it is an outrage upon humanity. Human life and suffering are not regarded. It therefore, becomes the imperative duty of those nations under whose flags the Coolie trade is conducted, to give the subject a careful investigation. The evils must be remedied or the trade broken up.

THE BONE OF CONTENTION.—In this country it is the slavery question. It must be a sore spot on the body politic, as Freedom and Slavery are naturally inimical, and wage upon each other unceasing warfare for the mastery. While slavery will not be permitted to extend its area in this country, and while that contest will continue to be waged as long as the "peculiar institution" possesses vitality, yet there is no danger of a dissolution of the Union. For while the slaveholders are strong enough to create continued agitation, yet their numerical strength lacks the power to sever the bonds of Union. It will not be permitted. Now, how is this question to be met? How settle the agitation with the consent of the States? The national demon, yet unappropriated, could, we think, with propriety, be devoted to the purpose of gradually abolishing slavery in this country. Let a certain sum be set apart annually for the purpose of emancipation. Scrip based on the yet unoccupied public lands, might be issued, and devoted to the purchase of negro slaves, and to sending them to Africa, the proper home of the negro, where thousands of acres of rich, fertile land remain to be reclaimed from idleness, and where the negro can establish for himself a form of government, similar to our own.

The plan is feasible, and will prove the most effective and peaceable way of settling the slavery agitation; filling the Southern States with a free, white population, and elevating the South to a more important social and political position than it now occupies. It will also tend to bind the States yet more closely together, the more they assimilate in their forms of local government, and in the adoption of institutions.—Those of the Southern slave-holders, who wearied of the holding in bondage of human beings, and aware of the blighting effect upon industrial pursuits, can thus dispose of their slaves, knowing that while they receive an equivalent for them, that they will be restored to liberty and self-government, and that a portion of the ingredient of the bone of contention between the States, has been removed. Free, white labor can be profitably substituted, notwithstanding the assertion that the climate will not agree with white men, and a great improvement will be perceptible.—There is an energizing influence in Free Labor, carrying in its train, virtue, prosperity and intelligence. It is true that the proposition may meet with opposition from a few aristocratic slave-holders, who occupy in the South a relative position to the fanatical Abolitionists of the North—men who shrink from contact with the merchants and mechanics of the country, and who esteem the white workingman only fit to occupy a position similar to that which the negro slave of the South holds; but even they would be compelled to yield to the force of general public sentiment on this question, a question calculated to harmonize the conflicting elements of the country and remove from our Republican escutcheon, the foul stain of human slavery. Therefore, while we utterly oppose the further extension of slavery on this continent, we will be party to no injustice even to the most fanatical and arrogant of the slave-holders. Let a fair value be attached to the slaves to be purchased and sent out of the country, and the slave-holder be remunerated for parting with his property.

What a noble project! How worthy of the national justice, would the work be! With an unappropriated public domain, larger in extent than the present constituted States, we have the pecuniary ability to purchase every slave in the country without materially impoverishing ourselves, while Christendom would gaze in admiration upon an act of justice and humanity, worthy of the model Republic. As a matter of policy, emancipating as it would the value of property in the now dropping Slave States, it cannot be questioned. Each year as the system is continued, the aggregate number of slaves would be lessened, and thus could be accomplished without tumult, without revolution, without blood-shed, the gradual abolition of slavery. Is it not a work worthy of the Republic—of the Nineteenth Century? Is it not a work in which our Southern brethren will co-operate heartily? We think and hope so.

THE vessel that participates in laying the ocean telegraph, will receive on board a Captain and a Lieutenant of the Russian Navy, that they may have an opportunity to witness the accomplishment of that great enterprise.

IMPROVEMENTS HURDERED BY DEBT.—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, which is the organ of the "bulls," "bears," "curb-stones," or "spread-eagles," as circumstances require, when alluding to the improvements leading into Philadelphia, which are overburdened by debt, would do well to recognize the causes which have led in the majority of instances to this unfortunate condition of affairs. The unwise policy of Philadelphia, fostered in a great measure, by the cliques which exist in that city ready to pounce upon every improvement calculated to enhance the prosperity of Philadelphia, has done much to saddle them with debts, and retard the commercial and industrial growth of that city.

When the Reading Railroad—which has carried more trade to Philadelphia than any other single road running into that city—was projected, in place of welcoming it, and assisting in building the road at a reasonable cost, every opposition was made to it, and foreign capital was required to construct what received from Philadelphia the cold shoulder. At the time of its projection not a paper in Philadelphia with a single exception, had a word to advance in favor of it, while encouragement would have cheapened its cost of construction; lessened its debt, and enabled it to transport at less rates, in the benefits of which the citizens of Philadelphia would have participated, and which at this day they would have been enabled fully to appreciate. It is however but the effect of a narrow, contracted policy—a saving at the spigot and letting out at the bung-hole, which renders her in commercial importance but a village in comparison with her energetic, wide-awake, liberal rival, New York.

The enviable position of New York is in a great measure, attributable to the feeling which embracing the interests of the mass, encourages what it knows will be advantageous to all. In Philadelphia however, the rivalry of cliques overrides the general interests of the city, and causes distraction where there should be harmony.—It is this short-sighted policy that has saddled the improvements leading into the city with clogging debts, and checked every impulse calculated to benefit Philadelphia. It is at work even now.—Look at the press trying to break down the North Pennsylvania, and injure the Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad. Not a road projected or in operation, running into Philadelphia, but has been compelled to contend with cliques actuated alone by petty, self-interest.

When Philadelphia resolves to adopt a liberal policy in regard to improvements calculated to benefit her, then she will increase in greatness and commercial prosperity. At present it seems impossible for her to look beyond her immediate boundaries, to realise that Philadelphia is not the State. The *Ledger* must be aware that this harassing system has burdened every improvement, leading into the city, with onerous debts, and has most effectually clogged her wheels of prosperity.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL passed the Senate finally on Monday. No material changes have been made since it came from the hands of the committee.

Local Affairs.

☞ *English Linden Trees.*—Four large and beautiful English Linden Trees, for planting in the street, can be had at Bannan's Seed Store.

☞ *Patent Received.*—Last week, our esteemed young friend, Edmund M. Ivins, of Tamaqua, assignor to himself and Lucien H. Allen of the same Borough, received a patent for improvement in winding machinery for mining operations. This machinery wherever used in the Region, has afforded satisfaction, being undoubtedly, the most perfect and effective of the kind in existence.

☞ *The Borough Election* takes place on the first Monday of the coming month. It is time to nominate candidates for the respective offices to be filled. In another column will be found a call for a meeting of the citizens of South Ward, to take preliminary action in the matter. The other wards of the borough would do well, also, to move in the matter, in order that there may be harmony of action among the Opposition, in selecting good candidates for the suffrages of our citizens.

☞ *In anything* but a Spring month hath been the weather of the week. January met and shook hands with April. Our thermometrical record is as follows:

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

Sat., April 18, 8 A. M.	—16 degrees above zero	—clouy.
Mon., " 20, "	—24 " "	—clear.
Tues., " 21, "	—42 " "	—cloudy.
Wed., " 22, "	—49 " "	—clear.
Thurs., " 23, "	—51 " "	—"
Fri., " 24, "	—51 " "	—"

☞ *In our* last we stated that Ivy Troy had been charged with stealing a $2 note from a man named Flynn. It seems to have been a suit based upon untruthful grounds—the work of revenge. It appears that Flynn is now under bonds for stealing carpenter's tools, the property of Mr. Geo. W. Snyder, which were found at Flynn's residence on Minersville street. He was arrested by Mr. Gans. Troy being instrumental in his arrest, the charge of Flynn against Troy is it is thought, groundless.

☞ *Runaway, and Injury to a Female.*—On Saturday evening last, as Mrs. Werger, wife of the keeper of the Bull's Head Tavern, between here and Minersville, was coming into Pottsville, in a wagon, the horse became frightened, and started furiously down Minersville Road to Centre street. At the corner of Second street, Mr. Werger sprang out and falling against the wall of Mr. Yost's tavern, injured herself very seriously. She was conveyed into the tavern, and subsequently taken to her residence. She is recovering, but slowly. The horse was stopped in Centre street, after effectually detaching himself from the body of the vehicle.

☞ *Schuylkill County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association.*—This Association has concluded to have a Floral Exhibition during the coming June, for the display of flowers, natural and artificial, early fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, ladies' skill in all that pertains to ornament and usefulness. Riding and driving by ladies exclusively. The following gentlemen have been appointed a Committee of Arrangements:—Capt. H. Hesser, Dr. L. Boyer, J. S. Keller, C. S. Leader and Charles Saylor, with power to engage a proper person to deliver an address, and publish a list of premiums, to agree on time for holding the Exhibition, and to have general superintendence thereof. If Miss Spring gets out of the sulks before June, we may anticipate a delightful time for the Association. From appearances this week, we anticipate for June however, naught but icicles and snow-birds, with a plentiful supply of Anthracite in our stoves and furnaces. What weather, there!

☞ *Public Schools of Pottsville—Election of Teachers.*—An election of teachers to supply vacancies, etc., was held on Wednesday evening.

Mr. GRAVES was elected Principal of the Male Grammer School, No. 1, in place of Mr. Penfield, resigned.

Miss SARAH and EMILY MCCOOL were elected Teachers in Female Grammar School, to supply the vacancies caused by the resignations of Miss MCCLARNEY and Miss LEWIS.

Miss COCOS and Miss DOUGLASS were elected to School No. 2, to supply the vacancy caused by the promotion of Miss SARAH and Miss EMILY MCCOOL to Female Grammar School No. 1.

Miss ELLER was elected to supply the vacancy in School No. 5.

Miss HARTS is transferred to male school No. 2, as assistant, to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss WOLCOTT.

Miss LARER was elected Principal of the Male receiving school, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Miss SOBERS.

Miss JAMES was elected assistant in said school. All the other teachers were re-elected to the positions they occupied at the time of the election.

☞ *A Fine Rail.*—We yesterday inspected a rail, the first of large quantity being turned out by Haywood, Lee & Co., at the Palo Alto Rolling Mill, for the up-track of the Reading Railroad. The material is English Iron, reworked, which was in use on the Road for about fifteen years. We must compliment Messrs. H., L. & Co., upon the neat pattern adopted by them in the new rail which came under our inspection. The quality of the material used has enabled them to embrace improvements in the shape of the rail, consisting of increased breadth of base and head, while the shank and base are thinner than is usually the case. The advantage of this will readily be perceived by those conversant with railway matters practically. The dimensions of the new rail are as follows:—base, 4 inches; shank, 5/8; head, 2 1/4 inches. Length of rail, 21 feet; weight, 64 lbs. to the yard. The quality of the iron used in this rail may be judged when we state that it would make excellent horse shoes.

It is always gratifying to be enabled to point to manufactures of this Region, with feelings of pride, and we experienced those feelings yesterday, in all their force, as we examined the result of the skill of the workmen of the Palo Alto Rolling Mill.

☞ *The Spring Battalion.*—Friend Reinhart of the Tamaqua *Gazette*—as skillful with the sword as the pen—gives the order of the Spring Battalions this year, as follows:

The First Regiment, commanded by Col. Thomas Johnson, on Monday the 11th day of May, in St. Clair. The following companies compose the Regiment:—1st Battalion, Major Adam Eilen, First Troop of Calvary, Minersville Artillery, Washington Artillerist, Keystone Rifles and Ringgold Rifles. 2d Battalion, Major M. Edgar Richards, National Light Infantry, Washington Yeagers, Scott Rifles, Wetherill Rifles, Marion Rifles and Lafayette Rifles.

The Second Regiment, commanded by Col. W. W. McGuigan, on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1857, at Tamaqua, the following companies compose the Regiment:—1st Battalion, Major J. M. Reinhart, Tamaqua Cavalry, Tamaqua Artillery, West Penn Artillery and Scott Rifles. 2d Battalion, Major D. H. Lutz, Jefferson Artillery, Wynkoop Artillery, German Light Infantry and Jackson Guards.

Ashland Battalion, commanded by Major Isaac Barnhart, on Wednesday, the 13th day of May, 1857, at Ashland, and is composed of the following companies: Ashland Cavalry, Mariner Artillery, Patterson Guards and Ashland Rifles.

Mahanoy Battalion, commanded by Major William Hoch, on Thursday, the 14th day of May, 1857, at such place as he shall order, and is composed of the following companies: Jackson Rifles, Tremont Infantry, Donaldson Rifles, and Mahanoy Infantry.

☞ *Fatal Railroad Accident.*—On Tuesday morning, on a lateral of the Mill Creek Road, near Kirk & Dunn's Works, St. Clair, as a man and his son were attempting to cross a little bridge in advance of a locomotive, one of the man's legs which was wooden, caught in the timbers of the bridge. He was unable to extricate himself before the engine reached him. It ran over and injured him so terribly, that he died shortly after in St. Clair.

☞ *Dastardly Assault upon a Railway Engineer.*—Recently Dennis Casey was discharged from his position by the Reading Railway Company, as freight train brakesman, for bad conduct. After his discharge, he blamed John Davis, freight train engineer in the employ of the same company, with being the cause of his removal. Meditating revenge, Casey in company with another man, laid in wait at Mount Carbon, on Saturday morning last, for Mr. Davis. He arrived at that point with his engine, and went to sleep on his engine. At 5 o'clock Casey assaulted the sleeping engineer with a mistake, and cut and bruised Mr. Davis in such a serious manner, that it was found necessary to convey him to his home in Chester county, where he now lies too ill to appear against his cowardly assailant.

Casey is a desperate fellow, and some of his Irish comrades boasted and made bets, that he could not be arrested. But they reckoned without their host, for Casey was arrested at Port Carbon on Tuesday evening, on board the canal boat Daniel O'Connell. Although the fellow had upon his person two pistols, loaded with slugs to the muzzle, Mr. Uriah Gane pounced upon him too quickly, for him to use them. Mr. Gane brought his prisoner to Pottsville, where he was committed to prison by Squire Reed for a further hearing on Wednesday next, at which time Mr. Davis may be well enough to appear. In the Squire's office, it was at first contemplated to hold Casey in the sum of $500; but it being stated that Mr. Davis was possibly in a dying condition, it was decided to send Casey to prison, after the fellow remarked in a brutal manner—"If he is going to die, why is he so long about it!" Mr. Davis is 60 years of age—too old no matter what the alleged provocation, to be the subject of a brutal assault.

☞ *"National Poetry."*—Capt. G. W. Cutter, author of the "Song of Steam," the "Magnetic Telegraph," and other lyrics, which have received the highest encomiums of the best American and English critics, lectured in this Borough on Thursday evening last, on the above named subject. Capt. Cutter's lecture was not anticipated, and in consequence, the attendance was not as large as it should have been. Those who were fortunate enough to be present were delighted with the manner in which Capt. Cutter illustrated the importance of Poetry in its true sense, and the intimate relations which exist between us and those ancient nations which transmitted to posterity, through dark ages of ignorance and superstition, customs, etc. Capt. Cutter spoke of the effect which the ballads of a nation exert upon the people—more powerful than ramparts, arms, kingly power itself. We will not attempt to convey even a faint idea of the excellence of Capt. Cutter's lecture. At the earnest request of many who were deprived of the pleasure of hearing him on Thursday, he will lecture again this evening at the Town Hall. Those who desire a rare intellectual treat, should make it a point to be present.

There is an incident in Capt. Cutter's life, not uninteresting. He was in command at the Battle of Buena Vista, and had several of his men shot down in attempting to rescue Col. Clay, the lamented, favorite son of the "Sage of Ashland." On his return from the bloody fields of Mexico, he brought back to Mr. Clay, the pistols of his son, and a lock of his hair. Touched by the attention, Mr. Clay evinced his gratitude to Capt. Cutter, by presenting him with a seal ring, containing a lock of Col. Clay's hair, and the following inscription:

H. CLAY
to
CAPT. G. W. CUTTER.

The utmost friendship existed up to the hour of his death, between Mr. Clay and Capt. Cutter, and the Captain holds his memory in the greatest reverence.

We trust that Capt. Cutter will have a large audience this evening. As one of the most brilliant of living American poets, he certainly merits such a compliment from the citizens of Pottsville.

☞ *Infamous Outrage.*—An affair happened in St. Clair on a Sabbath in the early part of the present month, which possibly, could have transpired in no section of this country but Schuylkill county, remarkable for its large Democratic majorities, the ignorance of the Irish masses that vote with the Democracy, and the bitter prejudice they entertain towards Protestantism, which prejudice is fostered by their priesthood, until it almost reaches fanaticism. In illustration. On the Sabbath in question, the deceased child of a resident of St. Clair, was to be buried. Before the funeral started from the house, however, the Methodist Sunday School, with which the child had been connected, assembled to view the remains of their late school fellow. While the school was engaged in singing a hymn, an Irish Roman Catholic funeral passed by. The men in the procession, lost to every sense of decency and respect for the position they themselves were in; forgetful of the sacred character of the day; alone alive to their overpowering prejudices, actually hooted and greeted until the children ceased singing. Comment upon this case is almost unnecessary. There is not, we are sure, a right thinking citizen in the community, American or adopted, who would not spurn from him, the brute guilty of such indecorous, cruelly insulting conduct. Yet these men—what a libel on the word—are courted by partisans of the Democracy, encouraged in their outrageous conduct and Schuylkill county bows to their rule. Without intelligence enough to support even in the most miserable manner, one organ of the party in the county, and having apparently, a fair field to inflict persecutions on Protestants, they are permitted to strut, rule and crow, while we who can trace an ancestry anterior to the Revolution, occupants of the soil, which in many instances was wet with their blood, shed in the cause of Freedom, must submit to the boors. It should not be. If Schuylkill county quietly yields her neck to the yoke longer, she deserves all the insults and wrongs that are repeatedly thrust upon her American citizens by these Irish brutes.

☞ *An April Snow.*—The snow storm which set in on Sunday evening last, and continued until Tuesday, is unprecedented in this Region, even within the recollection of that celebrated individual, the oldest inhabitant. The only storm that we recollect approaching it in severity, and it was somewhat earlier in the month, was in 1822. So far the variation of the 20th inst., may be called the April snow storm of the century. The ground being wet was not in good condition to receive the large flakes as they fell, and many melted before they finally obtained the mastery, and commenced spiling up. At 11 o'clock on Sunday night, the snow was four inches in depth, and on Monday morning had increased to eighteen inches on a level. The snow which fell was exceedingly wet and heavy. As an instance of it, we will state that the snow which fell on the scales at Palo Alto—fifty feet in length by four and three-fourths in width—weighed on Monday morning, three tons.

On the Broad Mountain the snow on a level was three feet in depth, and all communication with Ashland via the road which crosses it, was cut off for two days. A private conveyance got through from Ashland to Pottsville on Tuesday; but the stage stuck in a snow bank on Monday, from which predicament it was not extricated until Wednesday. With the snow up to the axles, it was found impossible to make any progress. During Monday, the other roads of the County were similarly blocked up.

Owing to the weight of snow which accumulated on the roofs, several stables and shops in this Borough, were injured, by their coverings yielding to the outside pressure. Annexed is a list of the casualties from this cause:

The roof of Mr. Matter's blacksmith shop fell in while he was at work. He was so seriously injured by the falling ruin that he has since been unwell.

The roofs of two of Mr. Dorman's stable fell. The horses were rescued without injury.

The roof of Guines Hill stables, in the occupancy of Mr. Lewis Reeser, fell in.

The roofs of the workshop sheds of the Fishbach Rolling Mill, fell in, interfering with the puddling operations, and requiring a day or two to repair.

Mr. E. T. Taylor's roof on Centre street, yielded somewhat but did not fall in.

The roof and one of the walls of Mr. Kinsley's brick house yielded to the pressure, and fell.

The roofs of the stables of Mr. Barnes and Mr. C. W. Pitman, in Market street, fell. Also the roof of Mr. Parvin's stable, Hall Alley.

In other sections of the county, buildings suffered in a similar manner, and the aggregate loss from the unusual occurrence, must be considerable.

Fears were entertained in the early part of the week of a freshet in the Schuylkill, and consequent injury to the works of the Schuylkill Navigation. It is true that there is an immense amount of snow now lying on our hills; but there is every prospect that it will be carried off gradually. It has been thawing since Wednesday, which day was unclouded. The River has been much swollen between Reading and Philadelphia; but we think no fears need be entertained of a sudden irruption of waters from this Region, growing out of the storm. The River will be high a fortnight yet, but there will be no unusual or destructive freshet.

☞ *From* the records of the Borough Council we copy the annexed opinion of the Supreme Court, in a case growing out of the opening of an alley in this Borough, in which Mr. Jacob Kline was the plaintiff and the Borough Council defendant. The opinion was delivered on the 4th inst:

BEFFNER et al vs. the Commonwealth ex rel KLINE—Error to the Court of Schuylkill County.

The Opinion of the Court was delivered by WOODWARD J.

It is not for us to obtain a writ of *mandamus* the applicant must have a right to enforce which is specific, complete and legal, and for which there is no other specific legal remedy. When public rights are to be subserved, public officers must apply for the writ. But if a private individual make himself the relator he must show some particular right or privilege of his own, independently of that which he holds with the public at large. *Wellington case* 18, *Pickering* 87, hence it was held in *Singer vs. Commissioner of Kennebeck* 25, *Maine R.* 291, that a *mandamus* could not be granted commanding County Commissioners to locate a road, though it was their duty to do so on the petition merely of one of the original petitioners for the road who had no greater interest than the rest of the community in procuring such location.—In the case of the *King vs. the Archbishop of Canterbury* 8 East 213, the writ was refused to enforce the admission of a doctor of the civil Law and a graduate of Cambridge to be an advocate of the Court of Arches. Lt. Ellenborough observing there ought in all cases to be a specific legal right as well as the want of a specific legal remedy in order to found an application for a *mandamus*. But here nothing appears to show that Dr. Bighamon has the rest of the community in procuring such location.—In the case of the *King vs. the Archbishop of Canterbury* 8 East 213, the writ was refused to enforce the admission of a doctor of the civil Law and a graduate of Cambridge to be an advocate of the Court of Arches. Lt. Ellenborough observing there ought in all cases to be a specific legal right as well as the want of a specific legal remedy in order to found an application for a *mandamus*. But here nothing appears to show that Dr. Bighamon has any legal right to what he claims more than any one of his majesty's subjects. The insufficiency of an inchoate right (though resulting out of a statutory duty) to support *mandamus* at the suit of a private relator was strikingly illustrated in *Sir Charles Napier case* 12, *Law and Equity, R.* 441. He was Commander in Chief of her majesty's forces in India, and several Acts of Parliament had charged the expense of the military establishment in that country upon the East India Company, but yet the Court of Queen's Bench refused a *mandamus* against the Company to pay Sir Charles's salary on the ground that the duty ranged itself under that class of obligations which is described by jurists as imperfect obligations which was the *vinculum juris* although binding in moral equity and conscience, of which the performance is to be sought by petition, memorial or remonstrance, not by action in a Court of Law nor must the right to be enforced be a mere Trust sim the party will be left to his remedy in Equity. *The King vs. the Archbishop of Stafford, 3d Irwin R.* 646, with these principles before us let us enquire if this relator has such a specific legal right without other remedy, as entitles him to the Writ of Mandamus as writ which as Judge Gibson said in *Commonwealth vs. Canal Commissioners, 2d Penna. R.* 518, involves an exercise of extraordinary power which it is for use only in extraordinary cases where there would otherwise be a failure of Justice.

He shows an Act of Assembly passed in 1850 which enjoins and requires the town council of the Borough of Pottsville to open a certain alley in said Borough, that he had notified them of said law and requested them to open said alley which they had refused to do. He also sets forth that he is the owner of a Lot of ground with two dwelling houses erected thereon through which the Alley must pass and that the opening of said alley will greatly appreciate the value of his said lot of ground. Now granting that the Relator has an interest in the proposed alley and that owing to the accidents of his position it "will make him two town lots out of what was one before," and thus benefit him more than his neighbors, yet it is manifest that his interest, kind if not in degree is common to all the inhabitants of Pottsville. The Act of Assembly was a public statute, the alley was to be a public highway and every citizen of the Commonwealth will have an equal right to the free use and enjoyment of it. Some property owners may be injured by opening it but this is no reason why the public authorities should be restrained by the Courts from exercising their powers and yet it would be as good ground for an injunction at the suit of a private complainant as the incidental advantages anticipated by the Relator are for the mandamus he wants. He is that he has no other remedy he has no right to the one he seeks because he has no interest that is specific—that is definite and peculiar to himself and which is at the same time a legal cause of action. He has no more right to call upon the municipal authorities to open an alley to put money in his pocket than he would have to require them to build him a house. The ground on which his action rests—his right of passage, his right to enjoy the amenities of his alley, and this right is not peculiar to him but common to the whole town and therefore a subject of public concernment. In *Reading vs. the Commonwealth* 1 *Jones* 202 *mandamus* was refused to private relators to remove obstructions from a street and though the ground of the judgment was that there was remedy by indictment, it is apparent the Court did not recognize any such interest in the relators as would entitle them to this writ. The nuisance in this case, said the Chief Justice, is a public one, and it does not appear from the relation of the Relators that they had received any special injury from it to entitle them to any civil remedy whatever. The obstruction of the sidewalk is not more injurious to them than it is to the inhabitants at large.

The propriety of the rule which commits public affairs to public officers is apparent in this case. The Legislature enacted that an alley should be opened in Pottsville, the location of which is described with precision, which indicates rather private dictation than legislative discretion. But the Legislature committed the duty of opening of it to a public municipal corporation whom they had previously called into being and invested with large discretionary powers over the streets, lanes, roads and alles of the Borough and to whom was granted also a limited power of taxation.

The town Council allege that the Borough is without means to open the alley, and that it would be useless when done, and that they submit the Borough surveyor's report showing that it must overcome an elevation of 70 feet in a distance of 220 feet which is more than 16½ degrees.

Now under such circumstances it will be soon enough for the Courts to interfere to compel that alley when their public officers whose duty it is to see that the laws are executed, move the Courts to action. The law was enacted for the public and if the public acquiesce in its non-execution the Courts who are only other agents of the public have no duty or power in the premises.

The law was not made for the Relator and it confers on him no such right as the Courts can be called on to guard, and therefore his complaint ought to have been dismissed at his costs.

The Judgment is reversed, and judgment is entered here for the defendants on the demurer for costs.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

☞ Mrs. Stowe is on a visit to Rome.

☞ Deaths in New York last week, 297.

☞ Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 224.

☞ John W. Forney is ill in Philadelphia.

☞ The bank of Tiverton, R. I., has collapsed.

☞ Hon. Charles Sumner is convalescing rapidly.

☞ Judge W. J. Woodward resides in Bloomsburg.

☞ Three inches of snow fell at Paris, Va., on Monday.

☞ Green & Co., American bankers at Paris, have failed.

☞ In 1856 there were 393 paper mills in Great Britain.

☞ John Drew is lessee of the National Theatre, Philadelphia.

☞ Two men were recently hung by mob-law in Iowa. Wrong.

☞ Seven dollars were paid for a salmon in Halifax last week.

☞ The third Board of Naval Inquiry is in session at Washington.

☞ Two persons died from Montgomery county west this Spring, is quite rare.

☞ The Liquor law is to be strictly enforced in this County. Very proper.

☞ Fresh tomatoes are in the Cincinnati market at twenty-five cents each.

☞ So far this month, 15,523 immigrants from Europe have reached New York.

☞ In a fortnight three millions of the new cent will be issued from the Mint.

☞ A daily paper will be commenced in Reading next week, by Mr. Bridegam.

☞ A whale was captured off Sandy Hook on Friday last, and towed into quarantine.

☞ Dr., William Grier of Reading, an estimable citizen, died suddenly on Easter Sunday.

☞ The Columbia County *Republican* is the title of the new paper commenced at Bloomsburg.

☞ One hundred and ninety millions of dollars in bank notes are in circulation in this country.

☞ The fruit crop in New Jersey has been injured, perhaps destroyed, by the late severe frosts.

☞ Patrick Timmons, miner, was accidentally killed in Coal Castle, this County, on the 13th instant.

☞ Recent heavy rains in Cuba have injured the sugar crop greatly, and prices have advanced.

☞ Twenty-five horses were burned to death in a livery stable on West 36th street, New York, on Monday.

☞ A patent has been granted Georg Foelst, of Reading, for improved hoisting buckets for coal, &c.

☞ Capt. Dupont has been ordered to the command of the U. S. steamer Minnesota, now at Philadelphia.

☞ The Court of Wythe county, Virginia, refused to issue licenses for the retail of liquor a few days since.

☞ At Port Spain, Trinidad, the export duty on the produce of the island was abolished on the 1st of January last.

☞ Deaths occur almost weekly from the National Hotel epidemic. The cause should be strictly investigated.

☞ Judge Helfenstein has been succeeded in the Presidency of the Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad by Mr. Bidd'e.

☞ The Philadelphia City Council has declared the rate of taxation in that city for 1857 to be $2 on the hundred.

☞ Over two thousand tons of railroad iron have been shipped from New Orleans for the Southern Pacific Railroad.

☞ Crawford, the talented American sculptor, is lying at the point of death in Paris. His disease is cancer in both eyes.

☞ There are 8,510 registered voters in Washington, each of which pays a tax of $1 00 for the benefit of public schools.

☞ Which site first of May, the celebrated New York Tabernacle is to be demolished to make room for a splendid block of stores.

☞ Ab-Tomos, a Welsh harpist, said to be the best in America, is about giving concerts in Scranton, Carbondale and Pittston.

☞ Three hundred Royal on the occasion of her marriage to Prince Frederick William of Prussia—which event is soon to happen—the matter became the subject of frequent questioning at some of the political gatherings in London. One of the candidates for the Hone, who had been asked if he was in favor of the marriage, replied that "with regard to the dowry of £70,000 to the Princess Royal, he thought it a large amount to pay, and as he was a bachelor unattached, he would take her off the Prussian Prince's hands for half the money.

☞ Last Sunday, in School street, Boston, the best emotions of a crowd of spectators were enlisted by the dreary appearance of a young lady, whose melancholy slow pace and abstracted features excited general attention. She seemed the very image of woe itself. It was raining at the time, and the muckiness of the atmosphere helped to sadden the picture. She walked and looked for all the world like one under some terrible bereavement—mother, husband, prattling babe, all gone! As her persons followed her into Tremont street, and one, more tender-hearted than the rest, spoke to her, gently—"Madame, you appear to be in distress. If you are sick and need assistance, I shall be happy to aid you. Do you wish a carriage?" To these soft words she responded: "If you've got a larger umbrella, I'll take it." Mine is so small, I have to take short strides so as not to toss my dress outside its circumference. I've been out to church one or three times lately, and each plaguey day I've got wet all through." The philanthropist retired upon this stout speech, which was distinguished by energy rather than elegance.

POLITICAL.

THE Philadelphia Municipal election takes place on the 5th proximo.

MR. FULLER, of Maine, has been appointed Second Auditor of the Treasury.

MINNESOTA.—An extra session of the Legislature will convene on the 27th instant.

THE new Governor of Kansas, Hon. Robert J. Walker, will leave for Kansas, May 11.

LEAVENWORTH CITY.—Henry J. Adams, the Free State candidate for Mayor of Leavenworth, has been elected by 180 majority over all the other candidates.

THE New York Legislature adjourned without passing the "Trinity Church bill" and the "Brooklyn Police bill." One died in the Senate and the other in the House.

THE battle for Sachems of the Tammany Society was fought in New York on Monday night, at Tammany Hall. The "Reform," or Westchester House party, were victorious. They elected their entire ticket by an average majority of 5 votes. Isaac V. Fowler heads this ticket.

MAINE.—In the Maine House, on Monday, Mr. Oyr, the representative from Madawaska, made a long speech in *French*, in opposition to a bill providing for the incorporation of towns in new settlements. His eloquence, however, failed to convince the hard-headed Anglo-Saxons, and the bill passed—79 to 25.

THE City of Indianapolis having been an eye-witness to the outrages practiced in the State Legislature by the democratic party, has first elected the entire Republican city ticket by over 200 majority. Last Fall the city went for Buchanan. The township elections in the same State are almost uniformly, thus far, anti-Democratic.

JOHN M. WIRNER, Esq., Mayor elect of St. Louis, was sworn into office on Tuesday. In his Inaugural Address he took strong ground in favor of free white labor for the State of Missouri. He was replied to by Mr. PATTON, President of the Board of Aldermen, on behalf of the City Council, who agreed to the positions taken by the Mayor.

THE St. Louis papers are full of the recent Emancipation triumph in that city. The *Democrat* is jubilant and glorious. In the course of an article, it says:

Let men everywhere know, hereafter, that St. Louis has made a proclamation inviting the people of the world to come and settle in her midst, assuring them of protection in person, property and opinion. She is henceforth the Free City of the Valley of the Mississippi. She invites Labor, Capital and Commerce, without distinction of country. She proposes herself as a centre of trade without any circumlocution.

THE Ohio Legislature adjourned on Saturday. They previously passed a bill making it a penitentiary offence to claim or hold slaves in Ohio, or to undertake to carry away from the State as slave any colored person. This is intended to prevent the operation of the Dred Scott decision.

A series of resolutions were also adopted, declaring it the duty of all good citizens to use all power consistent with the national compact to prevent the increase of, and to mitigate, and finally to eradicate the slavery evil. The State of Ohio, so far as it concerns that slavery should be extended to all the territory of the United States.

The Senators and Representatives of the State, in Congress, are also requested to vote against the admission of any State, unless slavery be excluded by its Constitution.

BEFORE the Legislature of New York adjourned sine die, on Saturday last, it vindicated the character of the Free State of New York against those aggressives of Slavery, on which the Supreme Court of the United States has sought to stamp the seal of its approval. Just before the Senate adjourned, the Dred Scott resolutions were taken up, amended, and adopted by a vote of 17 to 10. Immediately thereafter they were concurred in by the House, by a vote of 63 to 26. As amended and passed by both Houses, they read as follows:

Resolved, That this State will not allow Slavery within her borders, in any form, or under any pretence, for any time, however short.

Resolved, That the Supreme Court of the United States, by reason of a majority of the Judges thereof having identified it with a sectional and aggressive party, has impaired the confidence and respect of the people of the States.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be, and is hereby, respectfully requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the respective Governors of the States of the Union.

VOICE FROM VIRGINIA.—In reference to the late election in St. Louis, in which the Emancipation party triumphed, the Wheeling (Va.) *Intelligencer*, says:

These elections do demonstrate this fact beyond a do