Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1857.

ARTESIAN WELLS ON THE WESTERN PLAINS.—For some time the attention of the Government has been directed to the importance of Artesian wells, as a means of obtaining water on the vast plains or table lands occupying so great a portion of the western half of this continent, both for the immediate purposes of travel and communication, and ultimately as a possible means of rendering a part at least of these wastes available for the support of man. In the Exploring Expedition sent to this region, data having been collected relating to the nature of the country, sufficient to show that the geological conditions necessary for these wells were perfectly fulfilled in many parts at least of the region in question, and that circumstances were in every way favorable to success, an expedition was sent out two years ago, under the command of Captain Pope, U. S. A., for the express purpose of experimenting on the possibility of obtaining water by this means, upon the table lands of Texas and New Mexico.—The experiments were made in the country between the head waters of the Red River of Louisiana and the streams of Texas and the Midbires, about sixty miles west of the Rio Grande on the other hand, embracing the "Llano Estacado," and the great table land intersected by parallel ranges of mountains, which here extend nearly across to the Western shore of the continent, forming the continuation of the Rocky Mountain chain, and stretches away to the South, through a greater part of Mexico. The geological character of most of the valleys and basins into which this immense plateau is divided by the mountain ranges, is eminently favorable, as well as that of the "Llano," and the amount of rain such as to furnish ample supplies to the Artesian reservoirs.—On the "Llano Estacado," near the 32nd parallel of latitude, and about 8 miles east of the Pecos River, a well was sunk to the depth of 860 feet. Several large streams of water were struck, the last one quite near the bottom of the well.—The stream rose to within 80 feet of the surface when struck, but gradually fell back until it finally stood at a distance of about 160 feet below the level of the ground. A well was also commenced west of the Rio Grande, on the table land, or "mesa" west of the town of Mesilla, which was carried to a depth of 250 feet without finding water. The strata was, however, found to be favorably disposed for the formation of reservoirs beneath the surface, and the continuation of this work will probably lead to a successful result.—The results, therefore, of a careful examination, fully sustained at least in the case of the most important district, by actual experiment, render the general success of Artesian Wells almost a matter of certainty, and it has been determined, therefore, by the Government, to fully carry out the experiment. An appropriation of $100,000 was made by Congress during the last session to send out an expedition amply provided with the means necessary for completing the work already begun, and also for testing the question in the fullest manner by boring wells at several other points, such as seem best adapted as test points, to decide the question for important and extensive districts of country.

The expedition will be under the command of Captain Pope, U. S. A., whose thorough knowledge of the country and previous experience in the work, while in command of the former expedition, are ample guarantees that nothing will be omitted which can conduce to full and complete success.

That the value of the experience obtained on the former expedition cannot be too highly estimated, will be readily seen, remarks the *Courier and Enquirer*, by referring to the circumstances of that trip. The totally unexpected and it believes, unprecedented circumstance of finding, in boring in the "Llano Estacado," nothing but clay and sandstone too soft to support itself, nothing which did not require to be upheld by tubing, for a depth of 820 feet, and in fact, nothing for 860 feet, excepting a few thin strata of sandstone, rendered the work of the first summer practically useless, for although three or four times the amount of tubing which is generally used was taken, still, more than double this amount was finally required. And the peculiar character of the boring causes a very great consumption of certain articles which it would be impossible to supply without a long delay after reaching the "plains." The party will be amply provided with all the necessary means to encounter the peculiar characteristics of this region, which before snatched away that success which seemed almost within reach. The party will also take out a small steam engine, which will enable them to push forward the work very rapidly in the easy boring on the "Staked Plain," and relieve the party of much of the heaviest labor.

The party will consist altogether of about 200 persons, including the escort which will number about 125 men, consisting of a full company of infantry, and part of a company of mounted men. The whole escort will be under the command of five commissioned officers. An officer has been detailed to act as Quartermaster to the party.

A Physician and Geologist will be attached to the party, and it will also be accompanied by a skillful artist, who will take sketches of scenery and any remarkable objects, &c.

A full set of scientific observations will be carried on, the expedition being provided with most excellent and unusually complete sets of all the instruments necessary for astronomical, meteorological, and magnetic observations. The manner in which the expedition is engaged, remaining several months in the same spot, and visiting a number of the most *characteristic* points, so to speak, in this peculiar region, *affords* great advantages for carrying on these observations, and the peculiarity of the climate, (that of the table land) and of the country, and the comparative fewness of the observations taken in it, will combine to give great interest and importance to the results obtained. The purity of the atmosphere in this region gives peculiar facilities for conducting astronomical observations. A number of gentlemen, sufficient to carry on all these observations in the fullest and most perfect manner, have been attached to the expedition. The country passed over will be carefully surveyed, and most if not all of the large portions of the country between the Pecos and the Rio Grande yet unexplored or very imperfectly known, will probably be surveyed and mapped in the course of the expedition. Very full collections of animals, reptiles, birds, insects, &c., will be made, in addition to the very complete collections of the former expedition.

The expedition will be fully organized at San Antonio, and will proceed thence to the former camp on the Pecos, and immediately continue the well on the "Llano Estacado," until completed. It is altogether probable that one or at most two hundred feet additional depth will be sufficient to reach water which will rise above the surface of the ground. The party will then probably proceed to continue the wells West of Mesilla, and will afterwards extend their experiments to such other points as shall seem most important. They will probably be absent nearly or quite three years.

THE LIQUOR ENACTMENT OF 1856.—Although the law of 1856 is less stringent in its provisions, than the friends of Temperance desire, yet upon its enactment, they hoped that it would be enforced by the local authorities of the State, and be respected by the people at large. The Courts were expected to do their duty in the matter of enforcing it, and as far short as it fell of the law we really need, and for which the advocates of Temperance have labored through long years of abuse and vituperation, it was still accepted in lieu of a better, with the hope that reform under it, would make it the stepping stone to something nearer Prohibition. It went into operation, and what was the result? With its contemporary, the Sunday Liquor Law, it was openly violated—most shamefully in the large cities, and to a somewhat less extent in the interior. The Sunday law has been respected enough, however, in the interior, to benefit the people, especially those of the Mining regions, but the law of 1856, has been but a mere farce in its operation. It is estimated—and with truth, we believe, that at one time, one thousand persons in this County violated its provisions.

It may well be imagined that some steps were demanded to check an evil, which was undermining our prosperity; injuring the morals of our people, and which was palpably unjust to the regularly licensed dealer. Our Court, we are gratified to state, has been moving energetically in the matter, and at the present session, has convicted every person charged with violation of the Liquor Law, where the evidence warranted it. This is commendable, and we hope, that with the assistance of the peace-loving, law-abiding, intelligent portion of the people of Schuylkill county, it will persevere in the good work it has undertaken, until severe examples effectually deter others from engaging in the business of retailing Liquor in an unlawful manner. Those who evince no disposition to observe the law, must be taught their duty in the matter, and the Court has not moved a day too soon in the work of enforcing it.

The evil to this Region of an almost unrestricted sale of Liquor, is clearly shown in the fact that almost seven-eighths of the cases brought before our Court of Oyer and Terminer, spring from the use of Liquor—the majority of the crimes being committed while the offenders are under its influence. The curse of the Coal Regions is in the shape of Rum! Banish that, and we would be enabled to point with pride to a happy, prosperous orderly population—to more important manufacturing and mining operations than we can at present exhibit, and to more generally diffused wealth. "The wolf at the door" would become a myth, while hard times would find our people prepared to fall back upon an amount of ready money which now goes to the coffers of the miner's and working man's worst enemy, the Rum-seller. As it is, if the people will join in the crusade against Temperance, which is really, their guardian angel, and add their voices to the hue and cry against the best measure for their welfare of modern times, we can only say, let us have the best restraining law they will accord us; but we demand when it has a place upon our statute book, that it be respected and enforced. In a spirit therefore, of gratitude to our Court, that it is acting energetically in the matter of stopping the illegal sale of liquor in Schuylkill county, we bid it God speed, and claim for it the countenance and support of every good citizen.

A NEW PLANK OR TWO.—The Democratic State Convention which reassembled at Harrisburg on Tuesday, for the purpose of completing the State ticket, added a plank or two to the old platform. The most significant feature of the added programme, is hostility to the sale of the Main Line of the public works, and denunciation of the bill authorizing its sale. As it appears to be the resolution of the Democratic party to make this matter an issue in the next State election, the people of Pennsylvania will duly appreciate the fact that the Democratic party expresses itself favorable to a continuance of the swindling which has characterized the control of the Main Line for a series of years. So anxious are they to retain possession of the Works, and defeat their sale, that the action of the Convention was undoubtedly intended to influence the decision of the Supreme Court upon an application for an injunction against the sale of the Main Line, which will be heard in Philadelphia on Tuesday next.

Still, so anxious is the Democratic party, to keep for political purposes—notwithstanding it increases taxation—the Main Line, that Henry S. Mott, President of the Board of Canal Commissioners, is driven into a position that he falsifies either in his official or individual capacity.—Before and when the bill *for its sale* was pending in the Legislature, his reports were so expressed, as to persuade the people and the Legislature, that the line was not only paying expenses, but yielding a handsome revenue. That of course, was for the purpose of defeating the bill for the sale. Now after the bill has been adopted, and become a law, presto, change, Mr. Mott still intent on defeating the sale, petitions in his private capacity, as a stockholder in the Pennsylvania Railroad, for an injunction against the sale of the Main Line. In his petition he says:—"That the canals aforesaid are 283 mile in length, requiring heavy expenditures for repairs and expenses, *and have not for many years yielded income sufficient to pay the cost of keeping them in navigable order.*" Let the citizens of Pennsylvania judge of the honesty of the opposition to the sale of the Main Line, when Mr. Mott the principal opponent, adopts such a strangely inconsistent course. Can a party conduce to the welfare of a State, that adopts such miserable shifts to add to the burthens of taxation, and reserve for its favorites pickings at the expense of the people?

Spite of the warnings of the *Pennsylvanian*, the Democratic party has adopted a plank in its platform, which will insure its defeat at the coming State election. When the people vote on questions of State policy, they adopt the right.—They do not doubt the expediency of a sale of the Main Line, and the Democratic party will next Fall find itself in a fearful minority. It will shrink before the just indignation of an outraged people, who despise deception as much as they abhor political chicanery.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION which met at Harrisburg this week, nominated Hon. William Strong of Berks county, and Hon. James Thompson of Erie, as candidates for Supreme Judges. A series of resolutions was adopted.—The first compliments the retiring Judges Black and Lewis, who added additional lustre to the judicial ermine. The second approves of the course of the National Administration thus far. The third applauds the action of the President during the late riots at Washington. The fourth is complimentary to Messrs. Strong and Thompson, the nominees for Judges of the Supreme Court. The fifth approves of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case. The sixth condemns the action of the late Legislature in reference to Banks. The seventh condemns the passage by the Legislature of the bill for the sale of the Main Line.

MR. MANN, one of Philadelphia's two District Attornies, is prosecuting and convicting some of the men who voted illegally at the State election last Fall. That is right. But bring them all up. Don't punish the tools, and let their employers escape. Up with them all; convict them, and give them the full extent of the law in the penitentiary. Do your duty, Mr. Mann, for the sake of the purity of the ballot box; for the sake of the fair name of our State.

Local Affairs.

☞ *The Rev. Mr. Mitchell*, late of Luzerne County, will during the Summer months, officiate in the Presbyterian Church, Market street, this Borough—known as "Thompson's Church." Mr. Mitchell at present, is sojourning at Pennsylvania Hall.

☞ *The Kane Refrigerator* is the best and most desirable article for Dining Rooms ever invented. It costs only about two dollars more than the old unhandy kind and is quite ornamental. It is for sale at city prices at Bannan's, where it can be seen.

☞ *How to Keep Cool.*—Up to this period of the season it has not been necessary to give a receipt. Coal fires have been too comfortable. Warm days, however, are coming, coming, so to keep cool, use cold water in profusion at least once a day; a light diet, including plenty of vegetables and "yarbs," clean linen per diem, and a loose style of dress. Add an unstained conscience, "void of offence," and a modicum of pure ice water. Keep the pores open, the head cool, and the heart warm, and all will go well.

☞ *Fees of District Attorneys.*—By an act of Assembly, approved May 14, 1857, the fees of the District Attorneys of the several counties in the State, except Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, were regulated as follows:

Oyer and Terminer cases,	$10 00
Bills ignored in same Court,	5 00
Quarter Sessions cases,	5 00
Bills ignored in same Court,	3 00
Cases settled with leave of Court,	3 00
Surety of the peace cases,	3 00

☞ *During a greater portion of the week*, the weather has been exceedingly disagreeable. Yesterday however, was charming. The crops in this County never looked more promising than at present. Vegetation promises an abundant yield. Our meteorological record for the week, is as follows:—

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

Sat.,	June 6,	8 A. M.	—64	degrees above zero—clear.
Mon.,	" 8,	"	—62	" " —raining
Tues.,	" 9,	"	—58	" " —cloudy.
Wed.,	" 10,	"	—54	" " — "
Thurs.,	" 11,	"	—56	" " —raining
Fri.,	" 12,	"	—74	" " —clear.

☞ *Misc. Isidora Clark.*—Arrangements we are happy to state, are in progress, on the part of our music loving citizens, to induce this estimable lady and talented vocalist, to give a concert in this Borough, on Thursday evening next, assisted by eminent performers. We believe that the effort will be crowned with success. It is hardly necessary to urge our citizens generally, to take an interest in this matter. The merit of the lady herself should secure that, apart from the importance of encouraging an entertainment which is elevating in its character; instructive to the amateur, and calculated to refine public taste. We really trust that our citizens will be present in such numbers at Miss Clark's concert on Thursday evening next, as to impress the lady favorably with our appreciation of really superior music.

☞ *Port Carbon Library Association.*—At a stated meeting of the Port Carbon Library Association, held June 9th, 1857, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the following named gentlemen, for their able lectures, delivered in Port Carbon, *for the benefit of the Association*, *viz.*: *J. H. WYTHES, M. D.; P. W. SHAFFNER, Esq.; G. W. BROWN, M. D.; W. W. WITHERS, M. D.*

Also, *Resolved*, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the citizens generally, for their aid in the way of books and voluntary contributions.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, and Hon. C. M. STRAUB, for valuable books presented to the Association.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be sent to the MINERS' JOURNAL for publication.

By order of the Association H. B. SESSINGER, *Secretary.*

☞ *Presentment of the Grand Jury.*—Annexed is the presentment of the Grand Jury, read in Court on Saturday last:—

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in and for the County of Schuylkill.

The Grand Inquest inquiring for the County of Schuylkill, June sessions, 1857, respectfully report:

That they have acted on 189 bills, of which 149 have been found true bills, and 39 were returned ignoramus. The greater portion of the bills laid before the Inquest were for Larceny, and the violation of the Act of 1856, regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors. The larcenies were principally, of a petty character and committed while under the influence of intoxication. Although a large number of cases for the violation of the Restraining Liquor Law have been presented, we feel satisfied that a great number of Beer Houses still continue the sale of Malt and other liquors, in defiance of law.

The Grand Jury have visited the County Prison and were highly gratified with the administration of its affairs as exhibited and explained to them by the gentlemanly and efficient steward, Col. Reifsnyder. They find the premises in a clean, healthy condition; the prisoners comfortable and well provided for; and industriously employed at their respective pursuits. They have also examined the heaters of the Prison and find them insufficient to warm the cells of the convicts. They would recommend the County Commissioners to procure new and suitable Furnaces. The Inquest has also ascertained that there is considerable difficulty in procuring a supply of water from the Pottsville Water Company for the accommodation and comfort of the Prison and the general health of the inmates. They also find the water valves in said Prison in bad order and entirely insufficient for the purposes required.

The Grand Jury have visited the Public offices of the County and find them in good condition.

They recommend the opening of Harrison street in the borough of Pottsville, from 3d to 2d street, so as to prevent the water from washing against the upper end of the Prison wall and to culvert said Harrison street from 2d to Centre street in order to carry off the water and excrement from one pool of the Prison into Norwegian Creek. They also recommend that the Schuylkill County Lumber & Car Company be notified by the proper authorities to remove the several piles of coal dirt, on their premises, along the Norwegian Creek in the Borough of Pottsville so as to prevent its washing into and thus causing the said stream to overflow and fill up.

They also find at the corner of Rail Road and Callowhill streets that the curve of the stream crossing under the railroad is too short and that the culvert, immediately below, is too small to carry off the water.

They recommend the Norwegian creek passing through the borough of Pottsville, as far as practicable, to be straightened and the culvert enlarged to a sufficient capacity to safely convey the water. They would also recommend the erection of a substantial stone culvert across Norwegian and Rail Road streets and the widening of Norwegian creek from that point to Union street, and the widening and straightening of the culvert at that point. The bridge across the Norwegian, at Union and Rail Road streets, is broken, inconvenient and unsafe.

They would also report that there are two large water ponds of stagnant water between Norwegian creek and Coal street and Union and Norwegian streets on what is said to be the property of the Greenwood Company, which are eminently calculated to produce disease and death among the citizens of the borough and to which they would specially direct the attention of the Court.

The Water Closet outside of the Court House and in immediate proximity with the Sheriff's office, is in bad condition and ought to receive immediate attention and cleansing.

They also recommend the Town Council of the borough of Pottsville to take immediate action in reference to the water pipes and hose boxes along the pavements of the several streets of the said borough and to have them cut off and buried down and even with the pavement.

In conclusion, the *Grand Jury* take the opportunity of returning their thanks to the Honorable Court and District Attorney for their kindness in furnishing them aid and information in the discharge of their duties. (signed) N. M. WILSON, *Foreman.*

☞ *The Schuylkill County Prison.*—The Board of Commissioners, Andrew H. Wilson, President, have published their statistical report for the past year. As a specimen of typography, the Report is disgraceful to the art. The contents, however, are quite interesting. From the document we learn that during 1856, there were 236 commitments to the prison. Of those imprisoned, 222 were whites, and 14 colored persons. There were three commitments for murder, and the character of which the remainder of the inmates of the prison were accused were mostly of a petty character. Of the 236 persons, 41 were females; 103, or nearly one-half, were unable to read or write; 148 were from foreign countries; 102 were under 30 years of age; and only five were of temperate habits. During the year there were but two deaths. The financial condition of the Institution is most satisfactory, proving that it is admirably managed. The expenditures for 1856, were $7244 30, and the receipts, $7261 71, being an excess of receipts over expenditures of $17 14. If the Alms House of this County were brought under the same system, it would also present at the expiration of the year, equally as gratifying a financial condition. It could readily be done, were workshops attached to the Alms House, and every able bodied pauper compelled to earn at least, his own living. Should the Alms House continue to increase its expenses, with the rapidity which has characterized it during the past few years, such a step will be rendered absolutely necessary.

There is one feature of the prison however, which is deficient. We allude to the library. Col. Reifsnyder, the Keeper, again calls public attention to the fact, and solicits donations of books. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Philadelphia public, and that philanthropic community will we think, respond liberally to the appeal. The citizens of this County, should however, take some interest in this matter also, and contribute to that department of the prison. Most of the inmates of the prison are extremely ignorant, and a good library is truly needed. This matter we trust, will receive the attention of the thoughtful in this Region.

The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* in noticing the Prison Report of this County, remarks that the figures contained in it do not sustain the charge that in the mining regions of Pennsylvania, a degree of lawlessness prevails among the population which is extremely startling. It is true that in times of depression, poverty drives the rougher class to commit many deeds of violence and outrage; but the same result is witnessed in nearly every community when want leads to desperation. The *Journal* remarks that 'those who have journeyed through Schuylkill, Carbon and Luzerne counties, are aware that the majority of the miners are natives of the Emerald Isle. They have landed upon our shores in a destitute condition, and having families dependent upon their exertions for their bread, they have had very little choice in regard to occupation. Most of them are totally ignorant of any branch of skilled labor, and they are compelled either to work upon roads, dig cellars, or wield the hod, or seek employment in the region of black diamonds and iron ore. The wages they receive for their toil are doubtless a sufficient compensation for that kind of work; but they generally live poorly, and as the saying runs—"from hand to mouth." As long as times are prosperous they can manage to keep their heads above water, and they certainly fare better than they did in the land from which they came. During the continuance of such sunshine they seldom violate the laws, except by indulgence to excess in potations of whiskey. It is best too that temperance prevails to an alarming extent among the miners of Pennsylvania. In this respect, this class of our population is not far in advance of those who labor in the mines of Cornwall, England. When the business is depressed, and wages fall, and very many men of family are deprived of work, it is observed that violations of the laws increase. The rough and ignorant everywhere are not remarkable for their fortitude in adversity. When the wolf assails the wife and children there are but two resources for the desperate husband or father—to beg, or to steal. Some are too proud to adopt the first, and, rather than see their families starve, will have recourse to plunder. During these days only are the prisons of the mining regions crowded with the reckless offenders against the law.'

Our cotemporary is correct in his remarks. Although the criminal business of the mining regions of Pennsylvania is extensive, yet in the main it is composed of petty cases of infractions of the law, such as assaults, larcenies, etc., the majority of which are committed when the offenders are under the influence of intoxicating liquor. Considering the homogeneous nature of the mass of the population of the mining regions, we consider that those regions will compare favorably, in point of freedom from great crimes, with any other section of the country. To some agricultural sections which might be named, they are superior. We will not institute a comparison with the large cities, for they are peculiarly the hot bed of crimes, and the most horrible tragedies are continually enacted within their crowded walls—crimes which if perpetrated in this Region, would astound the world; undermine the security to life, and cause the trembling finger of horror to be pointed at us. No, dear *Journal*, the greatest enemy to our mining population is intoxicating liquor. The Court is filled with business; and the Alms House and Prison with inmates by the Demon Rum. Could the blighter be banished from our midst, a happier, more prosperous, and more orderly community, than this, it would be difficult to find. The Court, we are glad to say, has during its present session, expressed itself in the most firm, determined manner, in regard to the violations during the past year, of the provisions of the Liquor Law, and will prosecute to the full extent, every violator of that law. With the citizens of Schuylkill County unanimous in sustaining the Court in this matter, we have the brightest hopes of the future. Restrict the sale of liquor in this County, and we will yearly, present a criminal record most creditable to the Coal Region. There is at present, like the great source of all our trouble.

☞ *Court Proceedings.*—We continue our report of the proceedings of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, now in session in this Borough:—

Com. vs. Daniel Walker.—For selling liquor on Sunday. Verdict—guilty.

Com. vs. Hugh Dooley.—For malshaughter. Verdict—guilty. Sentenced to pay costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in solitary confinement at labor, for a period of 3 years.

Com. vs. Robert Williams.—For selling liquor on Sunday. Parties being bound, the Court sentenced Deft. to pay a fine of $10, costs of prosecution and stand committing not exceeding 30 days.

Com. vs. Robert Williams.—For selling liquor without license. *Nol pros* entered, and no costs, by direction of the Court.

Com. vs. William Nicholas.—For selling liquor without license. The Court having heard the parties, sentenced the Deft. to pay a fine of $30, costs of prosecution and stand committing not exceeding 30 days.

Com. vs. Patrick Gallahan.—For selling liquor without license. Verdict—guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of $30, costs of prosecution and stand committed not exceeding 30 days.

Com. vs. Andrew Kair.—For selling liquor without license. Deft. bound in recognizance to answer at Sept. Session.

Com. vs. Wm. A. Eastmann.—For selling liquor to minors. Not True Bill. County for costs.

Same vs. Same.—For selling liquor on Sunday. *Not True Bill.* County for costs.

Com. vs. Cornelius McCarty.—For selling liquor without license. Verdict—not guilty. County to pay costs.

Com. vs. Lewis Reese.—For selling liquor on Sunday.—Verdict—guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10, costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in County Jail for a period of 20 days.

Same vs. Same.—For selling liquor without license.—Deft. plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs of prosecution.

Same vs. Same.—For selling liquor without license.—Deft. plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10, costs of prosecution and undergo an Imprisonment in County Jail for one month, to commence immediately after the expiration of the 20 days sentence.

Com. vs. Chas. F. Fisher.—For selling liquor without license. Verdict—not guilty. County for costs.

Com. vs. P. K. Fisher.—For peddling without license.—*Nol. pros.* entered upon payment of costs.

Com. vs. Patrick Whalen.—For Arson. Verdict—not guilty—prisoner discharged.

Com. vs. John Blacklarra.—For rape. Verdict—not guilty.

Com. vs. Emanuel Rafer.—Larceny. Sentenced the Deft. to pay a fine of 6 cts., costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment for one day.

Com. vs. F. A. Dilcel.—For selling liquor without license. Deft. plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $20, costs of prosecution and stand committed not exceeding 30 days.

Same vs. Same.—For selling liquor on Sunday. *Nol. pros.* entered on payment of costs.

Com. vs. Patrick Whalen and others.—Assault and Battery. Verdict—Deft., Patrick Whalen, guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. William Evans.—Fornication and Bastardy.—The Court having heard the parties, the case was dismissed, and the parties directed to go and get married.

Com. vs. Ellen McAvoy.—For selling liquor. *Nol. pros.* entered on payment of costs.

Com. vs. Henry Foster.—For selling liquor without license. Verdict—guilty. Deft. bound in recognizance of $100 to testify against George Lauer at next session.—Sentenced to pay a fine of $10, costs of prosecution and stand committed not exceeding 30 days.

Com. vs. John Arnold.—For Assault and Battery.—Verdict—sentenced to pay a fine of 6 cts., costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment for 10 days.

Com. vs. Amelia Schreinger.—For larceny. Verdict—not guilty.

Same vs. Same.—For larceny. Verdict—not guilty.—M. Strouse and J. M. Richards for Deft., and Walker and B. Bartholomew for Com.

Com. vs. Daniel Bartolet, Jr.—For selling liquor without license. Sentenced to pay a fine of $30, costs of prosecution, and stand committed not exceeding 30 days.

Com. vs. Geo. Witman.—For selling liquor without license. Deft. plead guilty. County for costs.

Same vs. Same.—For selling liquor on Sunday.—Sentenced to pay a fine of $10, costs of prosecution, and 30 days imprisonment.

Com. vs. Margaret Quin.—Surety of the Peace. The Court having heard the parties, Deft. was discharged on payment of costs.

Com. vs. Thos. Hardy, et. al.—For Malicious mischief. Verdict—not Guilty, and Deft. to pay costs. Sentence—the Deft. to pay costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Daniel Kobely.—For selling liquor without license. Verdict—Guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10, costs of prosecution, and stand committed not exceeding 30 days.

Com. vs. Thomas Hutten.—For Surety of the Peace.—Court directed Ralph Marly, the prosecutor, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Michael Long.—For selling liquor without license. The Court having heard the parties, directed the Deft. to give bail in $200, to appear at September Sessions, to testify against D. G. Yoengling, to pay a fine of $10, costs of prosecution, and stand committed not exceeding 30 days.

Com. vs. Daniel Keeler.—For selling vegetables without license. Jury withdrawn, and Deft. to pay costs.

Com. vs. John Helm.—For selling Liquor without license. The Court directed the Deft. to pay a fine of $20, costs of prosecution, and stand committed not exceeding 30 days.

Com. vs. Charles Wilson.—For Fornication and Bastardy. *Nol. Pros.* entered in this case.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Map of Pottsville.

We understand that our townsman, Samuel Lewis, Esq., has in contemplation the publication, at an early day, of a new and correct map of the Borough of Pottsville, constructed from his own surveys. We know of no one so well qualified for this task. In the first place he has had thirty-five years experience as a surveyor. Secondly, he made the survey of the Borough required by the Act of Incorporation, and thirdly he has acted as Borough Surveyor for the last sixteen years, in which time he has run all the streets and alliys, and measured a large portion of the lots. The materials thus obtained must be more authentic and reliable than any that can be procured by a stranger or any one less familiar to the place than Mr. Lewis. Our town is made up of a number of parts as additions, owned by different parties, and of which no original draughts remain.—The connections of these additions are by no means perfect, but which we are assured, have become perfectly familiar to the Borough Surveyor. We trust our citizens will extend a liberal patronage to this undertaking so that we may have a really useful map of our Borough and not a mere picture, such as the last one published.

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The prompt energetic action of our Court in relation to violations of the Liquor and Sunday laws merits and receives the commendation of every good citizen. But there is one class of violators of the law in relation to the sale of liquor who seem to have been entirely overlooked.

I allude to those who in 1855, were licensed to sell by not less measure than one quart. Their licenses have not been renewed, the law under which they were granted, has been repealed, but the traffic still continues to sell openly, alleging that their licenses specified no time for the expiration of the license.

It is to be hoped that these men who as a class, are more intelligent and in the estimation of the world more respectable than those against whom the whole force of the present effort seems to be directed, may be made to know that the law for which they voted and that the penalty incurred by the respectable store-keeper is the same as that incurred by the keeper of the wayside grog-shop. IMPARTIALITY.

June 10th, 1857.

WE publish the following communication by particular request of an old citizen and subscriber, a member of the Methodist Church, in reply to the Rev. Mr. Gray's charge of fast wages. As we have published articles on both sides of this question, we take occasion to remark that any further articles with regard to the controversy can only appear in our advertising columns:

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In looking over the JOURNAL—which I always consider a rich repast of good things—of June 6th, I observed a few notices in reference to the 2d M. E. Church of Pottsville. If it will not trespass on the columns of the JOURNAL too much, I wish to say a few things in reference to said church, and to said notices. Some years back, I was a member of the church, who are still living in Pottsville, a separation of the members of the first M. E. Church took place. This was done with the knowledge and consent of the Conference of the Philadelphia Annual Conference, who had a right to direct and govern. The persons who withdrew were but few in number, and left the members of the old church in possession of their church edifice and lot. The seceding members never asked a dollar of their position at the first church to hands, but sought a home and shelter for themselves like the Pilgrim Fathers, where they might dwell and worship God free from dictatorial oppression. Notwithstanding this was done by the authority of the M. E. Church of the United States, it met with severe opposition from a certain source, (not necessary now to name,) and every means to prevent their success, was resorted to. Hard things were said. Their motives were much but still, after all there were friends in the congregation, and among the citizens of Pottsville who came forward to say with willing hands, and contributed to their need in this enterprise. The result was a beautiful brick edifice, located at Market and William streets which, we are decided to be the worship of Almighty God by the Rev. Bishop E. S. Jenns.

Thus far all was right. Years have elapsed since that time and during those years the church has been supplied with ministers from the Philadelphia Annual Conference. It is also a fact, that all those ministers have been fairly and fully paid for their labor. It is also true that during those years the church had difficulties to contend with—principally owing to a floating debt—and it will be recollected that at one time it was under the control of the Sheriff. But all these difficulties have been overcome. The floating debt has been liquidated. The church edifice has been handsomely fitted up and a new tin roof has been put on. The church is now free from debt, and has no floating debt, but which we are assured, have become perfectly familiar to the Borough Surveyor. We trust our citizens will extend a liberal patronage to this undertaking so that we may have a really useful map of our Borough and not a mere picture, such as the last one published.

P. G. BRESSLER,
J. H. BRESSLER,
MICHAEL BRESSLER,
GEO. P. COWEN.

MARY ANN BRESSLER, Dec'd.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

☞ The New Tariff of Brazil goes into effect the 1st of July.

☞ An editorial Convention is proposed to be held at Danville.

☞ Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 174.—In New York, 372.

☞ The officers of the *Niagara* have received great attention in England.

☞ G. H. Wells, Esq., for nearly 25 years editor of the Greenville (S. C.) Mountaineer, is dead.

☞ Shad and salmon have been caught in large numbers this season, in the Susquehanna at Sunbury.

☞ Wm. Smith, a brother to 'Joseph the Prophet,' is out in a strong letter denouncing Mormonism.

☞ Daniel E. Shaw, Michael Carney and G. Streetsinger were accidentally drowned in Lycoming county, last week.

☞ Some of the Texas papers are agitating the question of partitioning off the State and make four or five of it.

☞ Eliza Shaw committed suicide in New York on Monday, by cutting her throat, and precipitating herself from a fourth story window. Rum!

☞ The publication of a daily paper will be commenced in Reading on Monday next, by Mr. Getz of the *Gazette*. The price is to be two cents per copy.

☞ Mrs. Catharine Woodward, wife of Hon. Warren J. Woodward, of Bloomsburg, died at Wilkesbarre, on the 28th ult., of consumption, aged 33 years.

☞ The duties levied on a barrel of flour at Havana, and at all the ports in Cuba, amount to $9,85. The duty on corn a fraction over forty cents per bushel.

☞ A recent western paper contains the following: "A gentleman by the name of Thalberg has given a concert in this place. He plays the piano very well."

☞ Brownlow, of the Knoxville *Whig*, of the 28th ult., says that the tales of want and starvation in Tennessee, so extensively circulated abroad, are greatly exaggerated.

☞ Three United States senators from New Hampshire have died within three years, and all while in office, viz: Messrs. Moses Norris, Chas. G. Atherton, and James Bell.

☞ Mrs. Simeon Hays residing at Horicon (N. Y.,)—still alive, but failing rapidly—has existed eleven months without a particle of nourishment passing her lips, excepting a small quantity of water and apple-sauce. Her disease is epileptic fits. Her stomach seems to have an uncontrollable aversion to any kind of aliment whatever.

☞ Peter B. Manchester, the "distinguished" Cincinnati banker, who suddenly departed for California some two years and a half ago, to the regret of his numerous depositors, has suddenly turned up in Chicago, and was arrested there. It is presumed that he will be held in custody until a requisition can be procured from the Ohio State.

☞ The Wheeling (Va.) *Intelligencer* announces on reliable authority, that there are extensive movements among the largest landholders in that State to dispose by wholesale of immense tracts of country to Eli Thayer's company, to be sold to bodies of settlers now about emigrating from the Eastern and Western State; and that Kentucky and Tennessee have been bidding for the attention of the company, and it is probable that considerable purchases will be made in those States.

☞ The Presbyterian Church in Mansfield, O., put up in 1823, by volunteer labor, is being torn down. A "Pole" in the Herald thus poetically closes "a Node" to the "old Meat In House":

Fairwell! old church
Of mi boihood; witnesser of kat-
Tykisms and backsakes a lensing onto
Strato seats a kausink me menny a spank
Ink at hoans for sin. Goodbi strato
To meeting—old churteh Good Bi!

☞ There seems to be just now a mania for a voyage to Europe. "Everybody and his wife" are going. Our "fastest families" find it necessary, in order to be au courant with the fashionable world, to imitate the example of the lady we read of—

"Mrs. Bill is very ill,
And nothing can improve her,
Until she sees the Tuileries,
And waddles through the Louvre."

The European complaint is a godsend to the owners of our Atlantic steamers, not poh! "Ocean of Vanderbilt" have entered the race just in the nick of time to make a fortune.

☞ Benjamin Sharpless died at Catawissa on Thursday, May 28th, in the 93d year of his age. The deceased was the oldest man in Columbia county, at the time of his death. He was one of the oldest settlers of Catawissa, and lived from the beginning to the end of the Quaker congregation, and its modest little meeting-house in that village. He was one of the first, the last and the most devout of the members who worshipped there; and his life was as circumspect and exemplary as his religious faith was regular and faithful. With him the little Quaker meeting-house has gone to decay; and the old line of patriarchs who first settled the most ancient town of Columbia county has gone to mother earth.

POLITICAL.

WHOLESALE fraud has been resorted to in Minnesota to overbear the Republican sentiment of the People. Thus St. Paul, which polled 1,022 votes at the hotly-contested Charter Election a month ago, has suddenly produced *eight hundred and twenty*—an increase of over nine hundred in a month! We learn that the crews of the twenty steamboats were all hired to vote at St. Paul, were voted over and over at the different polls till the managers were sure they had enough. *The Pioneer and Democrat* says:

"The election yesterday was very animated and exciting. The vote polled was unprecedantly large—so large, indeed, *as to create self-formed suspicions of fraud, to a most shameful extent.* On this subject, however, we will defer all comments, until placed in the possession of reliable evidence. While the success of the Democratic party is a result in which we feel a vital interest, we shall never countenance the commission of illegal acts to secure it."

In the rural districts, where such frauds were not perpetrated, the Republicans did nobly.

American-Republican State Nominations.

GOVERNOR:
DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford county.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WILLIAM MILLWARD, of Philadelphia.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT:
JAMES VEECH, of Fayette county,
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester county.

Democratic State Nominations.

GOVERNOR:
WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming county.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester county.

SUPREME JUDGES:
WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks county.
JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie county.

☞ "When a railroad was fully completed,
Folks kick'd up a mighty great time—
Mayor and Aldermen drank champagne.
And their spats were sung in bad rhyme."

Now railroads are as well known,